THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

DR. J. LOCKE, DEED TO TE ED. AFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown,

F. G. Franciscus' Hardware Dr. Locke will be at his office Londay of each month to spend the

A. J. ATHINSON,

permanently located in Lewis effers his professional services edizens of town and country. Office Market St., opposite Eisenbise's Hotel. ee one door east of George Blymyer. wistown, July 12, 1860-tf

Dr. Samuel L. Alexander, Has permanently located at Milroy, of his Profession. Office at Swinemy3-ly

EDWARD FRYSINGER, SHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER

City of the second &c., &c., LIEWISTOWN, PA.

Orders promptly attended to. jelo

GEO. W. ELDER,

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

nolys, susmend, Seigrist's Old Stand,

Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa. rong Deer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger r Cheese—all of the best quality

and daily during summer.

CALLSTERVILLE ACADEMY Juniata County, Pa.

SO. F. M. F. IBLAND, Principal & Proprietor MOD MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c. Miss ANNIE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c. The next session of this Institution comences on the 26th of July, to continue 22 cess. Students admitted at any time.

A Normal Department will be formed which will afford Teachers the

NEW APPARATUS has been purchased, Trans—Boarding. Room und Tuition, per tsum, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates.

WILLIAM LIND.

has now open A NEW STOCK OF

loths. Cassimeres

AND VESTINGS,

ch will be made up to order in the neatand most fashionable styles.

Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying, lumbing and White Smithing IE above branches of business will be mptly attended to on application sidence of the undersigned in Main t, Lewistown. GEORGE MILLER.

New Fall and Winter Goods. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy 11. & Ellis, has just returned from the city lice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, with care and purchased for cash, e offered to the public at a small ad-

ost. The stock of Dry Goods emfail and Winter Goods

e for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, my new patterns. His

Groceries Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio d Shoes, Queensware, and all other usually found in stores-all which mers of the late firm and the public

ral are invited to examine.
R. F. ELLIS. ry Produce received as usual and the ket price allowed therefor. own, October 25, 1860.

UR by the barrel or hundred-Fancy, Extra Family and Superfine Flour for JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

OIL LAMPS, Shades, Chimneys, shes, Burners, &c., for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

eaper than the Cheapest! ASSWARE -Tumblers at 621, 75, 87, 1 50, and 2 00 per dozen. Goblets, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes,

JOHN KENNEDY & Co's. T RECEIVED.

10 bbls. Pic Nic Crackers. Boston Biscuit.

Sugar Crackers, " Family "
boxes Soda Biscuit.

om the Bakery. Low to the trade.
by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

## EDUGATIONAL. Edited by A. Smith, County Superintendent.

An Informal Report of the Schools. schools for another season, I wish to pre-

far as the common schools are concerned. 117 candidates for teaching; have granted improving; and the public sentiment de- coming to the notice of the sheriff, he forthwith with went to work to capture the pungy. and useful, than granting professional cer-

tificates to those who merit them. I have visited every school once, all but three twice, and several three or more times. From these visits I have gained cause of education thereby, Mifflin county much valuable information respecting the will contribute no little to the strength, the schools of the county. Those defects State. which exist in many teachers in regard to general management of schools, modes of turned to those directors, teachers and citconducting recitations, special treatment of | izens who have aided me in my labors; and pupils, I shall not mention here, but bring to those numerous families throughout the them to the notice of those who shall at county whose generous hospitality I have tend the Institute next summer. Let me shared. suggest to directors, patrons and teachers, some method by which the efficiency of the schools can be greatly promoted.

1. Directors, in nearly every district, can increase the usefulness of the teachers' labors by adopting a uniform series of text books in every branch of study and not permitting any others to be used; by visiting the schools more regularly and showing teachers that they feel a hearty interest in the good order and prosperity of the schools; by procuring such simple and valuable apparatus as every teacher can readily and most advantageously use, such as globes, outline maps, ample blackboard surface; by encouraging, if not by the terms of the contract, requiring teach ers to attend district institutes, and so far as seems proper participating in the exercises with the teachers; by arranging school rooms so that they may be sufficiently warmed and ventilated at once; by declining to employ any teacher with a poor cer-tificate, or one who evidently has no inten-tion to improve himself. (Probably the best mode is to pay teachers according to the grade of their certificates, thus offering a premium to those who exert them-selves to secure full qualifications.)

2. Patrons can do very much to aid the cacher and promote the usefulness of the school by sending pupils regularly a punctually; by providing them with suc ooks as the directors prescribe and of the grade which the teacher advises; by encouraging them to study at home in the evenings; by supporting the influence and And waste thee as flax in the pittless flame. authority of the teacher by judicious remarks or by refraining from remarks upon his disciplinary acts; by allowing the teachadopt his own modes of instruction and government without dictation; by visiting the school and observing the order and spirit which prevail; by remembering continually the trials and labors which every true teacher has to undergo; and by attending educational meetings.

3. Teachers have the school in their own hands, and make it what they desire or can. In order to do what ought to be done in every school, a large majority of the teachers of this county need more scholarship-good, steady, continued, thorough study. With the facilities which will be within their reach the coming season at Lewistown Academy and Kishacognillas Seminary, or at Normal Schools elsewhere, they will hardly be excusable for again presenting themselves as candidates for schools without a very respectable degree of scholarship. This matter deserves immediate, determined action. Those persons who anticipate teaching will please read over the two or three preceding sentences with great care, emphasizing every

Those teachers who study to improve, who are faithful in attending institutes and associations, who read books and periodicals on education and modes of teaching, who are resolved to be first-class teachers by virtue of positive excellence in knowledge and discipline, they are the best teachers, without exception.

It should be the aim, the resolute determination of every teacher holding a provisional certificate to be qualified for the professional certificate before the fall examinations; if anything preclude this, at to play it; both bowers and the ace won't least to merit a provisional certificate or of much better grade than the last; but the deal' or something wrong. And another professional certificate is the true prize, thing, Bob, (this was spoken in a low for this year, then, the State certificate.

The above suggestions intimate the defects which have been noticed in the schools. But the excellence of not a few schools deserve mention. In many schools in the county, and in a high degree in some of them, the most approved modern there's sure to be one out of four. And system of instruction is pursued. Pupils above all, Bob, be honest; never take a are taught to think, to reason, to speak correctly, to perform every act required in the school room with propriety, thoughtfulness, thoroughness and dispatch. They case there's no fun in the game; its reguare not driven or transported through their lar 'cut throat.' So now, Bob, farewell; books, but led to a careful study and an in- remember wot I told you and you'll be telligent comprehension of the principles sure to win, and if you den't, it will serve this adventure that his nocturnal perambuand facts which the books or topics in- you right if you get 'skunked !

clude. It would afford me much pleasure to give the names of the teachers of this

Billiant Strategetic Move of an Eastdisagreeable circumstances. Certain it is south of that line neither Congress nor a class, but it is more prudent to urge all teachers to qualify themselves for this high

praise.
While some schools are very much poor Having concluded the visitation of er and others very much better than last chools for another season, I wish to present to those interested in educational af- upon last year's schools, and the tendency tairs a statement of the present condition and future prospects of Mifflin county so the community is very gratifying. With I have, during the past year, examined in the county are devoted, ambitious and

What is now needed is hearty co-operafar less agreeable, seems not less necessary tion of directors and teachers, the latter qualifying themselves for the arduous, reponsible, delicate duties they are called to perform. If this can be secured, and the public interest permanently enlisted in the excellencies and the defects which mark the | grace and the perpetuity of the 'Keystone

My hearty thanks are most gratefully re-

AZARIAH SMITH.

## MISCELLANEOUS. TO THE UNITED STATES.

), land of my longings, beyond the Atlantic, What horrible dream has disturbed thy repo What dream has driven thy citizens frantic—  $\Lambda$  grief to their friends, and a joy to their foes.

Is it true they are aiming to kill one another? That sire and son are in hostile array?
That brother is baring his blade against brother-Each madly preparing the other to slay? Is it true the star-banner, so dear to the sight

Of all freemen, may fail by a factionist's blow—
That banner I've borne through the midst of the fight,
Side by side with thy sons, as we charged to the foe? would not, I will not, I cannot believe it!

Oh! rally around it, and stand by the staff!
Or the children of men will have reason to grieve it And the tyrants of men will exultingly laugh. Aye, sure would the priests and the princes of earth

Greet the fall of thy flag with a joyous "hurrah!" Even now, searce suppressing demoniac mirth, They would hall thy decadence with fiendish "hat hat And he who would help them to win their foul game Whether Northern or Southern—no matter which

Be palsied the arm that draws sword fraticidal!

May the steel of the traitor be broken in two!

May his maiden betrothed, on the morn of his bridal

Prove faithless to him, as he has been to you!

Woe, wee to the world, if this fatal division Should ever arise, in the ranks of the free; O brother! avoid, then, the fearful collision; And millions unborn will sing praises to the

The Came of Euchre and Life.

There is genuine humor in the idea that expression, even of parting advice to his son, in the language of the table, and the maner in which the terms of a game of euchre are there fited to the game of life is Pipe Invincibles.'

Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You're going to throw me out of the game and go it alone. The odds is against you, Bob, but remember that industry and perseverance are the winning cards-they are the 'bowers.' Book learning, and all that sort of thing, will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back 'em else they ain't worth shucks. If luck runs agin you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up and make 'em believe you're flush of tramps; they wont play so hard

'I've lived and travelled around some, Bob, and I've found out that as soon as folks thought you held out a weak hand, they'd buck agin you strong. So when you're sort of weak, keep on a bold front, but play cautions, be satisfied with a p'int. Many's the hand I've seen euchred 'caus they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob; don't let 'em 'nig' on you; recollect the game lays as much with head as with the hands. Be temperate: never get drunk, for then no matter how good your hand, you won't know how save you, for there's certain to be a 'mistone) don't go too much with the women; queens are kinder poor eards; the more you have of them the worse for you; you might have three and nary a trump. don't say discard 'em all; if you get hold of one that's a trump, it's all good, and man's trick wot don't belong to you; nor slip cards nor nig, for then you can't look

upon the authority of a traveler:

A short time ago there was raised a very handsome uniform military company in one of the towns in Worcester county. Some time after the company had become quite pearance of the figure. Some assert that familiar with the drill, an oyster pungy frow New York anchored in the waters of To make 'assurance doubly sure,' he bethought him that a new military company would be the best posse comitatus he could summon; accordingly the military were ordered out, in full uniform, properly officered and equipped, with 'guns shotted' ready for action. Arriving at the shore, opposite the pungy, it was decided to put the military in ambush until the 'overt act' was committed in order that there might be no Admiralty.

The military did not have to wait long behind their masked battery, made of cedar bushes, before the overt act was committed. The New York captain, not having the fear of the Worcester Sheriff before his eyes, and being anxious to load his pungy, very soon put down the rakes, and commenced to draw up the contraband bivalves. This was the signal for the military to advance to the charge. The Sheriff having given the wink to the officer commanding the military, that gentleman gave the word-'forward-MARCH'-and the company was soon on board of a batteaux. making directly for the 'prize.' In the meantime the captain of the pungy, discovering what was out, ordered his decks to be cleared and prepared for action, resolved not to surrender without a struggle worthy of the days of the immortal Paul Jones. When the military got within one hundred yards of the prize, the captain of the pungy, being without swivels or col-umbiads, drew out a piece of stove pipe, and placing it upon his 'caboose,' commenced to sight it at the military, which at once manifested symptoms of discomfort, evidently disliking such a terrible gun to be

pointed directly at them.

The hesitation manifested by the military encouraged the captain of the pungy to press matters to extremities, and calling to one of his hands for a chunk of fire, he commenced to blow it, till the sparks flew in all directions. This murderous proceeding of the savage captain brought the military to their feet, ready for the most desperate deeds of daring. The moment was critical, with every advantage on the side of the captain of the pungy, who straightened up, and at arms length, prepared to apply the match. Simultaneously as he thrust the chunk of fire into the end of the hours of all living. Oh how the stove pipe the military jumped over-board, and such a 'sloshing about,' and closely allied is death to life! The lamb diving was never witnessed in the waters of Worcester. It is needless to add that, while the military were under the water, the captain of the pungy hoisted sail, and an Arkansas man finds the most natural bid farewell to the waters of Maryland, and that, since this marvelous adventure, the military company aforesaid, for behaving so gallantly, has been called the 'Stove-

## An Itinerant Ghost.

The prevailing sensation at Cleveland is rides behind the chariot of life. phantom of variable form and size, which occasionally perambulates the streets of that city, after 'the witching hour of night', to the intense terror of some score or more of timid persons who have enjoyed a glimpse of his ghostship, and the indignation of a still greater number who irreverently regard the nocturnal visitant as a miscre ant worthy only of summary punishment. The latest doings of the apparition are thus related by the Cleveland Herald of last Saturday:

So much indignation has been excited by his reported doings that on Thursday night about one hundred and fifty persons were on the watch for him. Many of the watchers were armed with pistols, and from at least some of them the ghost would have met a warm reception. No one prepared for an encounter has yet been so fortunate as to obtain a sight of the white-sheeted individual.

On Tuesday evening a young man, clerk in a superior street store, was walking up Eric street, when he suddenly beheld the ghost a few feet to his right. The figure he says was ten feet in height, and moved smoothly and noiselessly along. The young man remembers nothing more until he found himself lying on the ground, the ghost nowhere to be seen. He had faint-

In the same neighborhood two boys encountered the pretended apparition a few nights since. Picking up a heavy stone, one of the boys followed the figure, which was retreating towards an alley. Just as the ghost turned into the alley, the boy Territories, I wish to correct it; and while threw his stone, and with such correct aim that it struck the figure full in the back. your man in the face, and when that's the A groan, unearthly enough, but too vigorous for any but sound lungs of flesh and and reported to the Republican caucus was blood, was the response.

Perhaps the ghost was admonished by

The Easton Star of Tuesday relates the night, and proceeded to administer the easfollowing extraordinary military exploit tigation it so richly deserves, the ghost produced a most substantial cudgel, with which he dealt his chastiser a blow that sent him reeling to the ground.

when first seen it is no larger than an ordinary man, but immediately expands or some unwelcome exceptions, the teachers in the country are devoted, ambitious and improving; and the public sentiment descriptions and improving; and the public sentiment descriptions are devoted, ambitious and improving; and the public sentiment descriptions are devoted, ambitious and improving; and the public sentiment descriptions. Worcester, and commenced catching oystical contractions of the laws of Maryland in specific provided. The fact are the such cases made and provided. The fact are the such cases made and provided. The fact are the such cases made and provided are the such cases made and provided. The fact are the such cases made and provided are the such cases are the such cases made and provided are the such cases ar

No Man.—A wag happening to go into the shop of a tailor just as the latter was in the act of patching an old garment with new cloth, thus addressed the knight of the bodkin:

'You are no man, I can prove it by the highest authority.'

'How so?' replied the unsuspecting tailor as he plied his needle with double acmistake about the proof, in the Court of tivity. 'I should like to hear the evidence of your assertion.'

You shall be accommodated, sir,' says the wag, asking at the same time if he recollected of ever having read the passage in the New Testament which declares that 'no man putteth a piece of new cloth into an old garment.'

# MORAL & RELGIOUS,

#### "WORLD OF LIGHT."

CHORUS.

We'll be there, we'll be there, Palms of vietry, crowns of glory we shall wear, In that beautiful world on high.

There is a beautiful world, Where sorrow never comes, A world where tears shall never fall, In sighing for our home:

There is a beautiful world, Unseen to mortal sight. And darkness never enters there That home is fair and bright. There is a beautiful world, Of harmony and love— O, may we safely enter there, And dwell with God above.

## Sunday Evening Reading.

BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

Life is but death's vestibule; and our pilgrimage on earth is but a journey to the rave. The pulse that preserves our being beats but our death march, and the blood which circulates our life is floating it onward to the deeps of death. To-day we see our friends in health, to-morrow we hear of their decease. We clasp the hand of the that sporteth in the field must soon feel the knife. The ox that loweth in the pasture is fattening for the slaughter. Trees do but grow that they may be felled. and greater things than these feel death. Empires rise and flourish; they flourish but to decay, they rise and fall. ten do we take up the volume of history, and read of the rise and fall of empires We hear of the coronation and death of Death is the black servant who and death is close behind. Death reacheth far through this world and hath stamped all terrestial things with the broad arrow of the grave. Stars die mayhap; it is said that conflagrations have been seen far off in the distant other, and astronomers have marked the funerals of worlds-the decay of those mighty orbs that we imagined set forever in sockets of silver, to glisten as the lamps of eternity. But blessed be God, there is one place where death is not life's brother-where life reigns alone; 'to live' is not the first syllable which is to be followed by the next 'to die.' There is a land where death-knells are never tolled, where winding sheets are never woven, where graves are never dug. Blest land beyond the skies!

Letter from Hon. James T Hale. About the same time we published some

remarks on sundry strictures made in the Potter Journal on the course of our member of Congress, Mr. Hale wrote a letter in reply which was not published for two or three weeks thereafter in consequence of the illness of the editor of the Journal. We copy it for the information of our read-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861. EDITOR OF POTTER JOURNAL: - Sir-The article in your last paper under the head of 'Border State Propositions' not being quite accurate in its statement of the seventh proposition, the one relating to on the subject to say a very few words respecting the others. The article relating to existing Territories as agreed to by me as follows:

7. That the line of 36° 30' shall be run lations might be attended occasionally by United States, that in all north of that line

Cerritorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law either for or against slavery, and when any Territory south of that line containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress on an area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without Slavery, as its constitution may determine.

With this correction the propositions which are to be regarded as the basis of a settlement are as follows:

 Recommending the repeal of all the Personal iberty Bills.
 That the Fugitive Slave Law be appended for the therty Bills.

2. That the Fugitive Slave Law be amended for the evening of kidnapping, and so as to provide for condization of the Commissioners' fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to proble any interference with slavery in any of the atos where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the mathem dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the asen of the inhabitants of the District, nor without mapensation.

mpensation.
That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-slare trade.

al slave trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the friend Slave trade.

[Table 1th proposition as corrected by Mr. Hale is ven above.—Ed.] The first two propositions may be regarded substantially as one. The Fugitive

Slave law being justly regarded as afford ing facilities for kidnapping free persons and taking them into slavery, many States elieved it necessary to pass laws for the prevention of this crime, called personal liberty bills. When the fugitive slave law shall be altered so as to prevent the very evil that personal liberty bills were intended to remedy, then there would seem to be no impropriety in asking the States to repeal them. These bills are very offensive to the South, being regarded as a violation of their constitutional rights, and are one of the chief causes of complaint. The North alleges that they are required to protect free persons from unlawful seizure under the fugitive slave law. Now when the South consents to change the fugitive slave law so as to prevent all danger from this source, is it unreasonable in them to ask the repeal of these offensive bills? I did not so regard it, therefore, if it aided the cause of peace I consented to it.

The third proposition which proposed that the Constitution should be so amended as to prevent any interference (by Congress) with slavery in any of the States where it now exists, simply puts into a dis-tinet and unmistakable form a doctrine that has always been held by the Republican party, so far as I know, without exception. We declared it in the Chicago Platform, in all our conventions and speeches before the election, on every occasion and in every form, and when asked by Union men in the Border States to put it in such a shape that there could be no doubt about it, that apprehensions excited by dedoubt our sincerity and good faith in the declarations on the subject? I of course agree there was no necessity for it, as the Constitution now gives Congress no power over the subject, as every Republication can member of Congress, without exception, has this session voted that it did not. Still I did not think it either wise or necessary to refuse this request, especially as it was alleged, and I have no doubt truly, hat it would tend to hasten peace and prevent a total dismemberment of the Union.

The fourth and fifth propositions were not to be Constitutional amendments, but simply joint resolutions of Congress, agreeing not to do what nobody proposes to do, and which I presume not a single Republi can in Congress contemplates doing of attempting to do. It is precisely the ground taken by Mr. Lincoln on the subject before his nomination and election. No Republican that I know of believes that it would be wise or expedient to attempt it, and yet this harmless resolution that may be repealed by any subsequent Congress that thinks proper to do so, is regarded, it seems, as a very dangerous concession to

I pass by the sixth proposition, as I presume no one would object to that.

The Territorial question is the only one of real difficulty, and has exercised the friends of the Union more than all others. To appoint it so as not to sacrifice our principles and yet satisfy the Border States was unquestionably a difficult task, and therefore is not yet accomplished and may never be. Yet I firmly believe the terms of my proposition are no real giving up of Republican principles, and they certainly did at the time satisfy the representatives of the Border Slave States. It will be observed that it does not recognize slavery as existing south of that line, and does not establish or protect it there. It simply agrees to let the subject remain as it is under the act of 1850, and allows them to come into the Union when of sufficient population, with or without slavery, as provided by the same act. I have long maintained that freedom needs no legislation for its protection in the Territories. All it asks or requires is fair play and an honest administration of affairs. Even with all the injustice and oppression of the Federal Government with its Border Ruffians, corrupt Judges, dishonest officials and regular army, it overturned slavery in Kansas and triumphed. If it could do this with all these fearful odds against it,