

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 24.

DR. J. LOCKE,

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Francis' Hardware Store. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the week.

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

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.

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

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. m726

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. m724-yr

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

A Normal Department
will be formed which will afford Teachers the best opportunity of preparing for fall examinations.
A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased, and is now on hand.

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. m719

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. ja10 GEORGE MILLER.

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
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 goods usually found in stores--all which the customers of the late firm and the public generally are invited to examine.

R. F. ELLIS.
Country Produce received as usual and the 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 JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

Cheaper than the Cheapest!
CLASSWARE--Tumblers at 62 1/2, 75, 37, 51, 1 50, and 2 00 per dozen. Goblets, Pitchers, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes, &c., at JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

JUST RECEIVED.
10 lbs. Pie 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.

GAY AND HAPPY.

I'm the girl that's gay and happy,
Whosoever I chance to be,
And I'll do my best to please you,
If you will but listen to me.

Chorus--So let the wide world wag as it will,
I'll be gay and happy still--
Gay and happy, gay and happy,
I'll be gay and happy still.

I envy neither gay nor wealthy,
Poverty I never despise;
Let me be contented, healthy,
And the boon I'll dearly prize.

The rich have cares we little know of;
All that glitters is not gold;
Mort's seldom made a show of,
And true worth is rarely told.

If the President should sit beside me,
I'd sing with my usual glee,
Fools might laugh and knaves deride me,
Still I'd be gay and happy be.

I care for all, yet care for no man;
Those that do well need not fear;
I love a man and like a woman--
What else makes this life so dear?

EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column.

Another Talk with Teachers.

Line upon line, precept upon precept. Those who are duly interested in educational matters, especially teachers who are suitably qualified for their profession, will not censure me if I call the attention of prospective teachers to the indispensable necessity of their making all possible efforts to become fitly prepared for the duties of the station they aspire to fill. And surely parents will not be indifferent to any movement that aims to secure better instruction and wiser school discipline for their children. This is really the most important subject that can engage the thoughts of parents solicitors for the earthly welfare and usefulness of those whom Heaven has entrusted to their fostering care.

So, this oft-repeated summons to those who wish to teach, that they properly equip themselves for their work, cannot be regarded as impertinent, as it certainly is not unneeded for.

We sometimes hear of persons who 'build wiser than they know,' and not a few teachers seem to think they can teach more than they understand. Though they have never thoroughly studied through standard works on arithmetic, grammar and geography, yet they flatter themselves with the fancy that they 'can take a class through the book' as well as anybody. Very possibly; but getting a class through the book is nothing--absolutely nothing, if not worse, unless pupils understand what the book contains, the principles which the book was written to set forth. By mental sleight-of-hand, or by a dexterous use of keys, a teacher can make a magnificent flourish of knowledge before a school, but this is all hollow, and utterly nauseating to any one who has at heart the real progress of the pupils. It is possible even to deceive the visitors of a school, and by adroit management give an appearance of fine improvement and nice thoroughness in teaching, but every true teacher is wholly above any such deception; he seems to appear wiser to his scholars or more faithful to his patrons than he really is.

Let us, then, take it as an axiom that no one can teach what he does not know; and as another axiom that school tax payers have a right to the worth of their money from teachers. Though these axioms statements require no proof, being wholly self-evident, still, I wish to say a few words upon them.

First--one can teach no more than one knows. The simple reading of this proposition is sufficient for any one who is fit to teach; so, if any person who thinks of teaching has doubts of the truth of it, he would do well to attend the nearest primary school and defer applying for a school or certificate until he shall have come to years of understanding. But there are many teachers who have a partial knowledge of the rudiments of the branches taught in common schools, yet are not acquainted, in any respectable degree, with the recouitree or less easily understood principles. Necessarily they must discourage any ambitious scholar who would gladly make all possible progress; besides, no one can teach beginners so well as he who has studied farthest and understands the various applications of which elementary principles are capable.

Second--no one can properly claim to know what he cannot communicate and explain.

The old-fashioned mode of working to obtain the answer in arithmetic without being able to give a solid reason for every step in the process of the solution, is discarded by every active, growing teacher. The educational theory of the wisest teachers of the present day is more generous; it is based on the idea that intellectually as well as morally it is more blessed to give than receive; that not the quantity of memorized facts and rules, but the amount of vitalized communicable knowledge which one possesses determines his true value as instructor.

In this respect, not a few teachers are sadly deficient; they can talk without limit, but they do not inform or explain--they talk. A principle should be stated, or an explanation given, in the fewest words that accomplish the object, and those words always the best that can be found.

These two acquisitions of which I have just spoken, namely: sufficient knowledge, and skill in communicating it, can be gained in no other way so well as by attending a school--academy, seminary, or normal school--where thorough instruction and systematic arrangement in all respects are regarded as prime essentials.

Third--School-tax-payers have a right to claim 'the worth of their money' from teachers.

A good teacher earns all, and generally more than he receives; a poor, incompetent teacher earns nothing, and frequently is a positive damage to the school. It is unjust to tax payers, as well as to patrons, that a worthless teacher keep a worthless school.

There are only about one third, at most one half, enough good teachers in this county; yet there is material sufficient for a full supply. All that is required is, that suitable preparation be made. Fortunately for our county there are two schools of the character described above, both worthy of liberal patronage and well adapted to meet the wants of all who wish to render themselves fully qualified to teach. It would be most auspicious for the educational interests of the county if all her prospective, now unqualified teachers should spend the ensuing spring and summer in careful study and thoughtful observation at Lewistown Academy or Kishacoquillas Seminary. This suggestion cannot benefit me pecuniarily, as I have no monetary interest in either school; but it will be very gratifying to see such a number attending them as will meet the demand of directors and patrons for excellent teachers. I trust none who need much study will omit to attend school all the time before the public schools open, and satisfy themselves with a short normal class or an institute of a week. It is not certain that there will be a normal class this ensuing summer; the necessity for one is removed by the fact that two so good schools afford better opportunities than any normal class hitherto has offered; besides, incompetent teachers need more study and drilling than a few weeks can furnish.

These suggestions are made thus early, that those who need farther study may avail themselves of the time and advantages afforded this season, to qualify themselves for the more than usually strict examination which will be required next fall.

A. SMITH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Golden Spirit.
A New Orleans Treasure Story.--The New Orleans Bee furnishes an interesting treasure story. We give it entire:

A well known money and note broker of this city exhibited to us yesterday a handful of old Spanish silver coin, part of a large quantity of treasure-trove which was discovered the other day, in a manner so extraordinary, we would not venture to give the story to our readers but for the fact that we feel entire safety in vouching for the gentleman's veracity and exactness. An elderly Creole lady, who lives in a very retired manner, has for a long time been annoyed by the persistent entreaties of her servant, a very old colored woman, to have an evil spirit removed from the kitchen. The superstitious old negro was firmly impressed with the belief that a wicked spirit made its abode in the kitchen, and that she never would have peace of mind, nor would her mistress any good fortune until it was exorcised and driven away. What her exact idea of the bad genius consisted of, or whether she had a clear apprehension of the subject at all, was a matter impossible to ascertain, for she was very taciturn and mysterious when questioned by her mistress, and would not refer to the subject to any one else. And this delusion was the more singular from the reason that she was extremely religious and devout.

Sometimes she would declare the spirit to reside in one portion of the wall, at another time in the ceiling, and then under the floor, but oftentimes she would point to the fire place, as its favorite retreat. Her mistress was much concerned at this singular delusion, as she thought a great deal of her old servant, and feared that her mind was wandering. For a long time she merely tried persuasion and argument to convince her of her folly, but when the old negro at length wanted permission to bring in the aid of exorcism practices, her mistress severely reprimanded her for her desertion of Christianity, and forbade her ever to mention the nonsensical subject again. The faithful servant observed this injunction, but that the belief in the presence of this evil genius was continually increasing its hold upon her mind and affecting her health as well, was very apparent, and led her mistress to the sad conviction that it was the precursive sign of approaching dissolution. Thinking that a change of location might have an influence for good, she made an arrangement to domesticate the old negro in the household of a friend,

but this idea was abandoned in consequence of the intense fear the poor old servant had of leaving her mistress, whom she believed would meet some sudden and horrible fate if she was to leave her in the haunted mansion.

Having been denied the privilege of calling in the assistance of the exorcism, and convinced that unless she speedily effected something herself in the exercising line, a terrible calamity would befall her mistress and herself, she determined last week that on the next Sabbath midnight she would root up the evil spirit at every peril to soul and body. With this view she secured the assistance of a negro boy, her grandson, but carefully kept any knowledge of it from her mistress. On Sunday night she shut herself up in the kitchen with her grandson. What rignarole of nonsense they went through with preparatory to rooting up the evil spirit will, perhaps, never be known, except from the evidences left on the floor of an irregular chalk circle, a Bible, and an old hymn book.

However this may be, about two or three o'clock in the morning, the old negro woke up her mistress and announced in great agitation that she had found the 'spirit' and dug up the 'blood money.' Her mistress was both amazed and shocked, and arose in the belief that her poor old servant had gone mad. But when she went out into the kitchen she was astonished. A large hole had been dug, exposing to the view a pile of old silver coin. The old negro woman stood by, exulting in the triumph of having exercised the evil spirit, her grandson stood a little way off, still trembling with the nervous excitement of what he had passed through, and the lady of the house looking on, lost in amazement and perplexity. It was truly a strange picture. The mansion is extremely ancient, and it is impossible to say how long the money may have been hidden in the spot where it was found. Our friend, the broker, estimates its value at \$1670.

Tiger Chase by Baboons.

The following account of a tiger chase is extracted from the North Spink, a regimental paper, published at Graham's Town. The writer, after alluding to his sporting experiences of all kinds, and in all quarters of the globe, declares that he never witnessed so novel or intensely exciting a chase as that about to be described:

Not long ago I spent a few days at Fort Brown, a small military post on the banks of the Great Fish river, where my friend W. was stationed. One evening, as my friend and I were returning home, after a somewhat fatiguing day's back shooting, we were startled by hearing the most extraordinary noises, not far from us. It seemed as if all the demons in the infernal regions had been unchained, and were trying to frighten us poor mortals by their horrid yelling. We stood in breathless expectation, not knowing what could possibly be the cause of this diabolical row, with all sorts of conjectures flashing across our minds. Nearer and nearer the yelling and screaming approached, and presently the cause became visible to our astonished eyes. Some three or four hundred yards to our right upon the brow of a small hill, a spotted leopard (commonly called in this country a tiger, though much smaller than the lord of the Indian jungles,) came in view, bounding along with all the speed and energy of despair, while close behind him followed an enormous pack of baboons, from whose throats proceeded the demoniac sounds that had a few seconds before so startled us. Our excitement in the chase, as you may suppose, was intense. On went the tiger, making for the river, the baboons following like avenging demons, and evidently gaining ground upon their nearly exhausted foe, though their exulting yells seemed each moment to increase his terror and speed. They reached the stream, the tiger still a few yards in advance, and with a tremendous bound, he cast himself into the muddy waters and made for the opposite bank. The next moment his pursuers, in admirable confusion, were struggling after him, and as the tiger, now fearfully exhausted, clambered on the land again, the largest and strongest of the baboons were close at his heels, though many of the pack (the old, the very young, and the weak ones) were all struggling in the water. In a few moments all had passed from our sight, behind the brow of the opposite bank; but their increased yelling, now stationary behind the hill, told us that the tiger had met his doom, and that their strong jaws and arms were tearing him limb from limb. As the evening was far advanced, and we were still some miles from home, we did not cross the river to be 'in at the death,' but next morning a few bones and scattered fragments of flesh and skin showed what had been the tiger's fate. On our return home we were told by some Dutch gentlemen that such chases are not uncommon when a tiger is rash enough to attack the young baboons, which often happens.

All these creatures for miles around assemble and pursue their enemy with relentless fury to his death. Sometimes the chase lasts for days, but it invariably closes with the destruction of the tiger--a striking instance that the idea of retributive justice is not confined to man alone.

A BRAVE GIRL.

There are not many brave girls about in these days, let the girls say what they please to the contrary. We have been watching to see how they maneuver, and this is the conclusion to which we have come. Many of them are real cowards; they are afraid to keep on the right side of truth. They may not be afraid of the dark, nor of dogs and spiders, but they are afraid to do what they think is right.

There was Hattie Stone, a bright eyed, intelligent, sprightly creature, sitting by her mother, who was trimming her bonnet with gay ribbons and beautiful feathers, when Nellie Larkin, one of her playmates, called.

'Is that your bonnet?' inquired Nellie.

'Yes,' replied Hattie. 'Isn't it pretty?'

'It is very pretty indeed, I think,' answered Hattie. 'Mine is a poor looking thing beside that.'

'Are you not going to have a new one?'

'No, mother says my old one must answer this winter, with a little repairing, and I think it will myself.'

'You will be the only girl in the meeting house with an old bonnet on,' continued Hattie, 'and that will make you feel badly.'

'No, it will not make me feel badly at all,' said Nellie. 'I like your new bonnet very much, and, at the same time, I am contented with my old one.'

'Well, I should be afraid that people would laugh at me when everybody else had new bonnets,' responded Hattie. 'I want to look as well as the rest.'

'Mother says it is cowardly to be afraid to do what people say about us, if we are doing what we think is right.'

'Then there are a good many cowards in the world,' said Hattie, 'and I suppose I am one. But you mean to be brave and wear your old bonnet.' And Hattie smiled as she said it, for she evidently meant to ridicule Nellie's idea of bravery.

'I don't think it necessary to be brave to wear a last year's bonnet,' replied Nellie. 'I am sure that it is not a great credit to me, although I don't like to be laughed at any better, and that is enough for me to know, to be satisfied with what I have.'

Now, really Nellie did not know that she was a brave girl in deciding to wear the bonnet she had worn for a year. But she was the bravest girl in the neighborhood. Hattie--poor little mincing coward--was afraid somebody would laugh at her if she did not have a bonnet as gay as a peacock's tail, and be in the height of fashion. She had no courage to say, 'Let others think as they please. I shall do what mother thinks is best.' Poor, weak thing! Suppose everybody else should take it into their heads to go without bonnets; she, of course, would not dare to do otherwise, and so she would go bare-headed. How much nobler is Nellie, who dares to follow her mother's counsels, though she may not appear quite so fashionable! Yes, she is the genuine brave girl, unlike thousands who always stop and ask, 'What will Mrs. A. or Jimmie B. say about me if I do this and so?' not having courage to do right even, lest some one laugh and sneer.--Home Monthly.

Information for the Ladies.

It may be interesting to our lady readers to learn that the style of bonnets for the coming season, contemplates nothing smaller or than those worn in the past season. The new Paris shape is very *distingue* but it will dispart some of the ladies who are trying to introduce the flat Marie Stuart fronts. The new style is worn very high, close to the lower part of the face, and slopes very much from tip to the crown--Ruches will be worn still, but not generally. The hair will be worn in curls and in braids in the bonnets as was the fashion before ruches came in vogue. They will however, still be worn in some of the most stylish bonnets. The trimmings for the bonnets will be simple--lace and small flowers in clusters and loops on the top, or as nearly on top of the bonnet as it is possible to get them. Fancy straws will be very much worn this spring and summer. A great many costly ones have been imported. The dress goods for the coming season are very chaste and beautiful in pattern. In silks and berages, the ground colors for promenade are various shades of gray, brown and green; but the gray seems the favorite color. English berages will be made in gored dresses, having large flounces on the bottom of the skirt. English grenadines, a much more elegant and expensive fabric, will be made in seven or eight flounces.

Appointments by the Governor.

The following appointments have been made by Governor Curtin:

George Walton, Chester County, Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Henry Seiler, Philadelphia, Measurer of Marble.

Enos Prizer, Bucks County, Notary Public at Berks town.
William McLaughlin, Crawford County, Notary Public at Meadville.

Benjamin F. Van Cleve, Luzerne County, Notary Public at Wilkesbarre.
Eleanor Philo Bennett, Erie county, Notary Public at the city of Erie.

Thomas McCandless, Indiana county, Notary Public at the borough of Indiana.

Edward H. Williamson, Philadelphia, Notary Public.

Ulysses Mercier, Bradford county, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna.

William P. I. Painter, Lycoming county, Superintendent of Public Printing.
John J. Pinkerton, Chester county, Notary Public at West Chester.

Philip B. Green, Delaware county, Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Reuben Strouss, Crawford county, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

John G. Backofer, Abraham Schoyer, Allegheny county, Notaries Public at Pittsburg.
Nathan Spering, Philadelphia, Inspector of Pickled Fish.
Caleb T. Frazier, Notary Public at Johnstown.

Samuel J. Roberts, Chester county, Notary Public at Downingtown.
John Smitley, Pittsburg, Whiskey Inspector of Allegheny county.
John J. Walborne, Dauphin county, Notary Public at Middletown.

Frederick Dittman, Philadelphia, Notary Public.

THE ONLY PREPARATION Worthy any Confidence for RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to a resolute savior. Read the following--

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co. Gentls.--The letter I wrote you in 1866 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous inquiries touching the case. The inquiries are, first, is it a fact of my baldness and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer, invariably, 'Yes.' My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thickly, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true is that the assistance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when it were used, by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result is followed as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good, as they are so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, I have no doubt, been imitated and been used, and I have not a single good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is now in better order than I have ever examined it with surprise, as I am now 62 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face, and to prove the truth of my statement, my hair taken off the past week. I received your copy of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave a bottle to my wife, and she has used it, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by mail, I can discover fraud in the Restorative, and if I do not follow, the failure is caused by the nature of the hair, which causes the inventor of the good. I desire, if you please, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, and I assure you that I remain, dear Sir, yours, A. C. HAYMOND.

Aaron Run, Ky., Nov. 20, 1858.
Dear O. J. Wood, Dear Sir, I would certainly be glad to give you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, I can truly say, that I do not follow, the failure is caused by the nature of the hair, which causes the inventor of the good. I desire, if you please, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, and I assure you that I remain, dear Sir, yours, A. C. HAYMOND.

REV. S. ALLEN BUCK.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small bottle is a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle, the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle. O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 44, Broadway, New York, and 114, Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE second session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, February 11th. In addition to the common English branches, instructions will be given in Latin, Greek, French, German, and the Higher Mathematics, also, in Drawing, Painting, and music. No extra charge for the Languages.

Rates of Tuition--\$3 00, 4 50, and \$6 00 per quarter of eleven weeks. Drawing \$3 00, Painting, \$5 00, Music, \$10 00, Incidentals, 25 cents.

On or about April 1st, a class will be formed for such teachers in the county as wish to qualify themselves for a permanent certificate. This class will continue until July, affording ample time for a thorough examination and study of all the branches requisite in a professional certificate. The tuition for this class will be \$5 00.

For further particulars inquire of M. J. SMITH, Prin. Lewistown Academy. Lewistown, Feb. 7, 1861.

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, del3-6m Sole Agents for Mifflin County.

COME all ye that are in search of the cheapest Goods in town to JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

E. E. LOCKE & Co's Burning Fluid, at 50c a gallon, at JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

COME and buy cheap Calicoes, Muslins, Stockings, Nankins and Dry Goods of all kinds, at JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

5000 feet Window Glass from 6x8 and 12x18 for sale low by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.