## DR. J. LOBIZE, DENTER.

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the my31

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

AVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and country. Office West Market St., opposite Eisenbise's Hotel. ce 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. es of his Profession. Office at Swine-

EDWARD FRYSINGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER

# CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

LIEWISTOWN, PA. Orders promptly attended to. jel6

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

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-

## ioltz, s buemeba. 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. McFABLAND, Principal & Proprietor. JACOB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c. Miss JNNIE 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

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

turers engaged, &c. Terms—Boarding, Room und Tuition, per ssion, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates. La Circulars sent free on application.

#### WILLIAM LIND. has now open

A NEW STOCK

## Cloths, Cassimeres

AND

## VESTINGS,

which will be made up to order in the neat-est 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 residence of the undersigned in Main et, Lewistown. GEORGE MILLER.

## A. BELLIX,

AVING in connection with his Grocery and Notion business, commenced the

## Manufacturing of Confectionery,

in its various branches, and employed a prac-tical workman, notifies the public that he inds to keep a well assorted stock of the we goods on hand, which will be warrant o give satisfaction, and be equal to any onfectioneries that can be bought from any astern city, which he offers to wholesale mer carriage. He therefore solicits the cus-m of the surrounding country, and reuests them to send in their orders or call nd examine his goods, which will satisfy all hat they can be accommodated with a selecch will recommend itself,

CAKES, BISCUITS, &c., constantly on hand. Also, Pound, Spunge, Bride, Silver and Gold Cakes, in the best style, baked to order, on the shortest notice.

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

MAL OIL LAMPS, Shades, Chimneys, Brushes, Burners, &c., for sale by
bb14 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

Cheaper than the Cheapest! LASSWARE —Tumblers at 62½, 75, 87, \$1, 1 50, and 2 00 per dozen. Goblets, Pitchers, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes,

JOHN KENNEDY & Co's. UST 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.

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

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

LEWISTOWN, PA.

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

# Let Thy Works Praise Thee!

The subscriber having obtained the management of the old Lewistown Foundry, lately called the Juniata Iron Works, respectfully informs the public that the tools and the public that the tools are the public that the tools and the public that the tools are the public that the t machinery have been repaired, and are now ready to make and finish up any kind of brass castings which may be ordered. Horse Pow ers and Threshing Machines of the best qual ity furnished at short notice and on the most accommodating terms.

#### BAR SHARE, SIDE HILL AND BULL PLOWS

always on hand. Having had a long experience in conducting this kind of business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers. Please give him a trial. ap4-ly JOHN R. WEEKES, Agt.

P. S.-All persons having accounts with the above Foundry are requested to call on Samuel S. Woods, at his office, and settle heir accounts as soon as possible.

#### AMBROTYPES AND

## Melainotypes,

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder unsurpassed for BOLDNESS TRUTH FULNESS. 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.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is that

## John Kennedy & Co. Propietors, AND

JAMES FIROVED, Salesman,

A RE selling goods at prices that defy com petition. They keep a large stock of all kinds of goods such as Sugars, at 7, 9, 10, RE selling goods at prices that defy com 11. Coffees at 16, Teas 88, Syrups at 60 per gallon, 100 boxes of Mould Candles 16 oz to lb., (to dealers at 13 cts. by the box,) 14 cts. per lb., Segars, very low, Sugar Cured Hams at 12, Dried Beef 12, Calicos, 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 eash, 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.

## LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE second session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, May 29th. 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.

A Teacher's Class has been formed and is in successful operation. This class is designed for those who desire to thoroughly qualify themselves for teaching. It will continue till July, affording ample time for a thorough review of the studies pursued in common

Teachers can enter this class at any time. though an early attendence of all who wish to join it is desired.

For further particulars inquire of
M. J. SMITH,
Prin. Lewistown Academy. Lewistown, April 25, 1861.

New Spring and Summer 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

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

## Groceries

comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores-all which 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, May 16, 1861.

## SALT! SALT!

THE undersigned are agents for the Onon-dago 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 Miffin County. de13-6m

### THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

AIR-Red, White, and Bluc.

Oh well we remember the story,

Bore her banner, all covered with glory. Wherever the tyrant held sway! Neath the stars and stripes see them gather, From the mountain, the plain, and the sea, And their shouts rend the blue vaults of ether. "We die on the field or are free!

"We die on the field or are free! We die on the field or are free!"

And their shouts rend the blue vaults of ether, "We die on the field or are free!

The memory be cherished forever, Of the martyrs who fell on the field, Who swore that their heart-strings should s Ere to Tyranny's mandates they'd yield. Oh sacred the spot where they perish And green may their graves ever be, And age after age shall be cherished

The heroes have gone to their slumber, All silent and peaceful they lie, While the stars, still increasing in number, And high o'er land and on ocean In vict'ry it streams far and wide. Till our hearts seem to burst with emotion

As we gaze on the banner with pride.

The flag that waved over the free!

Where'er dash the wild waves of ocean Where'er its dark waters divide. Where the storm bird foretells its commotion There floats out our banner in pride-On mountain-top, plain, or in valley, Wherever a footstep may be, The host of Columbia doth rally. And shout for the Flag of the Free!

Oh, brethren, say, sax, would ye sever The bond once cemented in gore?
Would ye shame that proud banner? Oh never Till Time and its trial are o'er; Beneath its broad folds and No OTHER-When discord and madness shall flee, Let us rally, each man as a brother,

### [From the Providence Journal.] ON! BROTHERS, ON!

AIR-Hail to the Chief.

On! brothers, on! for the flag that is peerless!

Striped from the rainbow, and starred from th On! to unfurl it in triumph, or die! Honored in all the lands— Now shall unholy hands Trail it, defiled and despised, in the dust?

Down with the "traitor's rag!" Up with the Starry Flag! Death for our Banner! and God for the just! Fiercely at Sumter have thundered their can On! for the ashes that slumber at Vernon

Now let our country's guns Sweep down the bastard sons! Woe for her chivalry's flower in the dust! Down with the "traitor's rag!" Up with the Starry Flag! Death for our Banner! and God for the just!

On! with a prayer! there is peril before us! On! in the face of death, fearless and proud! Life! with the Flag that our fathers waved o'er us! Strike with true heart and hand! Loval our venture-and Heavenward our trust!

Up with the Starry Flag! Death for our Banner! and God for the just!

## MORAL & RELGIOUS

Let the winds blow, and waves of sorrow frown and beat around you, if they will; but keep your soul in rectitude, and it will be firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principles, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip, with her poisoned tongue, meddles with your good name, if her disciples, who invest every town and hamlet, make your disgrace the burthen of their song, heed them not. It is their bread and meat to slander. Treat their idle words as you would the hissing of a serpent or the buzzing of many insects. Carry yourself erect, and by the serenity of your countenance and purity of your life, give the lie to all who would berate and belittle you. Why be afraid of any man? Why tremble and cower in the presence of the rich?— Why crook the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning? No, friend, fear them not! Build up your character with holy principles, and if your path be not strewn with flowers, let it be beautiful with the light of divine life, and you will leave behind you a noble example, which will be an aid to the world; a perennial flower, whose leaves will be a healing to the nations, and its fragrance the panacea of the soul.

A Receipt For Contentment. Try to compute your artificial wantsthe number of things which you fancy come under the list of 'must haves' merely because other people possess them, and not because you would not be quite as well off and as happy in their absence. Try it for one week, whenever you are tempted to your memorandum book what, in view of see what a nice little sum will be left you for real necessaries. It is seldom by these last that one is hampered or annoyed .-Make the experiment and see if it is not so. A just economy is not niggardliness; one need not be a miser in avoiding the extravagance of a spendthrift.

## THE MINSTREL, MISCELLANEOUS.

The Church and the War.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN EPISCOPALIANS. The Mobile Tribune published the following extracts from a letter written to Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, by an Alabamian. The letter was called forth by the circular to the clergy of the diocese,

issued by Bishop Potter some weeks ago: "I desire, most sincerely, to know how, or on what grounds, a churchman—especially a Bishop of the Church—and, beyond all, a Bishop bearing the reputation for modera-tion and discretion which belongs to you— can denounce, as 'in error,' and 'in arms against the constituted authorities of the land,' those who are armed, as we are in obe-dience to the only de facto, and, as we firmly believe, the only de jure authorities of our land, for the purpose of defending ourselves

against an atrocious invasion. Two clergymen from my own immediate vicinity, have sent their sons as privates in the ranks of the volunteer companies that have already gone forth towards the Virginia borders, perhaps to meet in battle some of those who may be encouraged to level their muskets and lift their swords against them by the very language you have put forth.—Right reverend and dear sir, there is some terrible mistake here, on one side or the other. It is monstrous, horrible, that such things should be. I beg you to explain how it is possible that you could under the circumstan ces, give so much sanction and encourage ment to those who are engaged in this unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us and all that is dear to us.

"If you can say anything that will tend to a restoration of that charity and confidence so deeply wounded, if not entirely broken, by the language of the prayers attributed to yourself and other prominent ministers of the church, I beg that you will do it."

These were the material portions of the letter. A postscript was appended by the two clergymen mentioned above, respect fully uniting in the request for an answer to the question propounded, and an explanation of the Bishop's extraordinary prayer. To this communication Bishop Potter replies in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—You" beg me to explain how it is possible that I could, under the circumstances, give so much sanction and en couragement to those engaged in this unholy,

unprocoked, wanton attempt to destroy us, and all that is dear to us." Your misconception is so radical that I al most despair of correcting it. What you re gard as an "attempt to destroy you and all that is dear to you," is considered by us as simply an attempt to defend ourselves and the capital of our country from threatened invasion, our Constitution from destruction. and even our Southern brethren from that which is the surest protection of themselves and their peculiar institutions. From the secession of South Carolina to the storming of Fort Sumter, the General Government remained all but passive. It then became indispensable that we should know whether it was a Government, whether it could retain its hold of Washington, and whether whole system that Washington and his compeers inaugurated in 1789 was not a delusion and imposture. This, my dear sir, is the whole story. Your theory not only disregards your own obligations under the Constitution, but it leaves to us no Government.

except in name—opening the door for perpet ual discord, and for secession without end.

I do not believe that at the North one man in fifty desires an invasion of your soil or the destruction of your social system. They simply desire that you should not break up the Union by your method of leaving it, but refer all subjects of complaint to a convention of all the States, which will be competent either to redress all grievances or to provide a way in which you can retire from the Union without dissolving the whole fabric of our

General Government. Under the present exasperated state of the sections it is impossible to say to what length this conflict may go. But I assure you that in the few lines above you have the whole animus of the loyal States and of the Union men everywhere. Only the smaller number of fanatics think or talk of slavery. The whole question is one of self defence, and of Government or no Government.

Yours, sincerely, ALONZO POTTER.

#### Hon. C. M. Clay and the London Times. To the Editor of the Times:

Sir-Allow me your journal to make a few remarks upon the complications of the United States of America, which, I am surprised to find, are so little understood this side of the Atlantic.

"What are we fighting for?" "We the people of the United States of America" (to use the language of our Constitution,) are fighting to maintain our nationality and the rinciples of liberty upon which it was founded-that nationality which Great Britain has pledged herself, both by past comity and the sacred obligations of treaty, to respect; those great principles of liberty, that all power is derived from the consent of the governed; trial by jury, freedom of speech and the press; that "without law there is no liberty"—which we inherited from Great Britain herself, and which, having been found to lie at the base of all progress and civilization, we desire to perdally with your purse strings. Record in tions. The so-called "Confederate States of America" rebel against us-against our nathis, you sensibly resolve not to buy, and tionality, and against all the principles of its see what a nice little sum will be left you structure. Citizens of the United States—of the one Government (not of Confederated States, as they would have the world believe—but of "us the people"), they propose, not by common legal consent, but by arms, to

and stores; appropriate to themselves our ways will, consume more than the white masmints, moneys, and vessels at sea; capture our armies, and threaten even the capital at Washington.

The word "secession" is used to cover up treason and delude the nations. They stand to us in the relation of one "people;" the idea of "State sovereignty" is utterly delusive. — We gave up the old "Confederation" to avoid just such complications as have now occurred. The States are by our Constitution de-prived of all the independent sovereigns, and the National Government acts not through State organizations, but directly upon the citizens of the States themselves-to that highest power, the right of life and death .-The States cannot keep an army or navy, or even repel invasion, except when necessity

will not allow time for national action : can make no treaty, nor coin money, nor exercise any of the first great essential powers of "sovereignty." In a word, they can no more "secede" from the Union than Scotland or Ire land can seeede from England.

The professed friends of the independence

case to refer their new usurpations to the doubly traitors to both the States and the nation. The despotic rulers over 4,000,000 of enslaved Africans, they presume to extend over us, the white races of all nations, the same despotism, by ignoring the political pression of the fredom of speech and of the press, by the terrorism of "Lynch law," or tyrannical enactments, backed by standing armies, to crush out the independence of thought, the ineradical instincts of our world
United States Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., to St. Petersburg wide humanity-with the atrocious dogma that negro slavery is the only basis of real conservatism and progressive civilization, and that the true solution of the contest between labor and capital is that capital should own the laborer, whether white or black.

The success of such demands would send the tide of barbarism not only over the millions of the New World and the isles of the western oceans, but roll it back over England and emancipated Europe, and blot out from history this, the greatest glory of our times.
2. "But can you subdue the revolted States?"
Of course we can. The whole seven revolted States (2,163,000) have not as much white population as the single State of New York (3,851,563) by 1,500,000 people. If all the slave States were to make common cause, they have only 8,907,894 whites, with 4,000,-000 slaves, while the Union has about 20, 000,000 of homogeneous people, as powerful in peace and war as the world has seen. Intelligent, hardy, and "many sided." their late apparent lethargy and weakness was the self-possession of conscious strength. When they had made up their minds that force was necessary, they moved upon Washington with such speed, numbers, and steadiness as is not surpassed in history. We have the money (at a lower rate of interest than ever before), the men, and the command of the seas and the internal waters. We can blockade them by sea, and invade them by land, and close up the rebellion in a single year if we are "let alone!" For the population of the slave States is divided perhaps equally for and for the time overawed by the organized conspiracy of the traitors, while the North is united to a man, the late allies of the South, not to be spoiled by flattery. the Democratic party, being now more earn

Republicans. 3. "But can you govern a 'subjugated' peo ole and reconstruct the Union?" purpose to "subjugate" the revolted States -we purpose putting down simply the rebel citizens. We go to the rescue of the loyal Unionists of all the States. We carry safety, and peace, and liberty to the Union loving people of the South, who will of themselves (the tyrant overthrown) send back their representatives to Congress, and the Union will be "reconstructed" without a change of a let-ter in the Constitution of the United States. Did England subjugate Ireland and Scotland? Are the united kingdoms less homogeneous than of old, before the wars against the re bellion? So will the United States arise from the smoke of battle with renewed stability and power. In turn now let us ask the Brit ish public some questions.

1. Where should British honor place her in

this contest? We overthrew that political element in America which has all through our history been the studied denouncer and real hater of the British nation, while we have been always from the beginning the friends of England. Because, though under different forms of government, we had a common cause, and therefore a common interest. England was the conservator of liberty in Europe-the Old World; we in the New. the Confederate States are right, then is England wrong. If slavery must be extend-ed in America, then must England restore it in the West Indies, blot out the most glori-ous page of her history, and call back her freed men into chains! Let her say to the martyrs of freedom from all the nations who have sought refuge and a magnanimous defence on her shores, "Return to your scaf-folds and your prison houses; England is no more England!" Let the Times cease to ap-peal longer to the enlightened opinion of the world; nay, let the statues of the great dead through which I passed in reverence yester-day to the Houses of her political intelligence thrown from their pedestals, when England shall forget the utterances of her Chat hams, her Wilberforces, and her Broughams -that natural justice is the only safe diplomacy and lasting foundation of the independence of nations.

2. What is the interest of England now? If we may descend to such inferior appeals, it is clearly the interest of England to stand by the Union of the States. We are her best consumer; no tariff will materially affect that numbers. In 1859 there were killed 12 fact. We are the best customer of England, not because we are cotton growers or cotton spinners, agriculturists or manufacturers, but because we are producers and manufacturers by common legal consent, but by arms, to sever our nation into separate independencies. Claiming to "be let alone," they conspire against us, they seize by force our forts, arms because we are producers and management and have money to spend. It is not the South, as is urged, but the North who are the best consumers of English commerce. The free white laborer and capitalist does now, and al-

ter and slave. The Union and the expansion of the States and Republican policy make us the best market for England and Europe.— What has the world to gain—England, France or any of the Powers to gain by reducing the United States to a Mexican civili-

3. Can England afford to offend the great nation which will still be "The United States of America" even if we should lose part of the South? Twenty millions of people to day, with or without the Slave States, in twenty years will be 40,000,000! In another half century we will be one hundred millions! We will rest upon the Potomac, and on the west banks of the Mississippi river, upon the Gulf of Mexico. Our railroads will run 4,000 miles upon a single parallel, binding our empire, which must master the Atlantic and Pacific oceans! Is England so secure in the future against home revolt or foreign ambition as to venture, now in our need, to plant the seed of revenge in all our future?

of nations and popular rights, they have not only overthrown the Constitution of the United States, but the Constitution of the Confederate States themselves, refusing in ity and respect at home and abroad, shall we enter into a piratical war with our race and votes of the people, thus making themselves ally, and capture and sell in our ports the property and endanger the lives of peaceable citizens of the British Empire all over the world? I enter not into the discussion of details. England, then, is our natural ally. Will she ignore our aspirations? If she is rights of all but their own class, by restrictions upon the popular franchise, by the sup-magnanimous, she cannot. If she is wise, magnanimous, she cannot. If she is wise, she will not.

Your obedient servant, C. M. Clay, to St. Petersburg Morley's, London, May 17.

Col. Anderson in Cincinnati.

Col. Anderson, on Sunday a week, made the following neat little speech to the scholars of the German Mission Sabbath School in Cincinnati:

I did not expect, my dear children and friends, when I came, to be asked to address you, but it is well, perhaps, for me to say a few words. I have been placed, providentially in a position that has attracted the attention of our country to me and my little band. But I would not have you misunderstand me or my position and the causes which have led me safely through the dangers by which I have been surrounded. No mortal assistance, no individual aid, would have sufficed to that end I am willing, and I am not ashamed frankly to tell you my young friends, that no event, no transaction took place there, in any day, of any interest or importance to the cause, without my first appealing to God in the morning, to give me spirit of wisdom to understand, that I might comprehend IIis will, to give me strength of purpose and resolution to know my duty to Him and to, my country. Therefore the credit of whatever was done does not belong to me. Before I left Fort Sumter I received letters from friends telling me that I should be against the Union, the loyal citizens being in more danger from my friends than I was

The advice was well timed : but I trust in est for the subjugation of the rebels than the God that He has saved me from the dangers in which I was placed. Feeling, believing, and hoping thus, I confess I have not believed in my own mind that I was entitled to the least credit for what I have done, because God put it into my heart to do that which I did. Therefore, my young friends, I would urge upon all of you, in the transactions of life, that you will be called upon to perform-and each individual has transactions to perform as momentous to him as what I have performed is to me; his eternal happiness depends upon it-I would have you all put your trust in God. Do that with an humble heart, and you will be blest in this life, and prepared for everlasting happiness in that which is to come. I can say no more.

> African.-A recent African traveler, Mr. Petheric, tells some funny stories.— One tribe that he encountered used to steal his tobacco and smoke his pipes. He filled a pipe, placing among the tobacco some gunpowder, and told them that the pipes were so indignant at being used by them, that they would evince their dis-pleasure. One of the chiefs, in the traveler's absence, 'tried it on' again-and the pipe exploded into fragments. After this the traveler was looked on as a prophet, and his goods were not meddled with .--Another tribe had a singular mode of salutation. The chief spit in his face. At first he deemed it an insult, and thought of knocking him down, but contented him-self with spitting back. This, as it proved, was the right thing to do, and it was received as a civil response to a courteous overture.

> Terrible Place for "Varmints."-The destruction of human life in India by wild beasts is almost beyond belief. Within the last two years nine hundred and ninety-nine children have been killed by wolves in the Punjaub, and a large number of adults. Although the government pays a considerable sum for the destruction of wild animals, they do not seem to diminish in tigers, 192 leopards, 176 bears, 1,174 wolves, and 2 hyenas—total 1,567. In 1860 there were killed 35 tigers, 103 leopards, 350 bears, and 2,080 wolves-total

Honor to whom honor is due.