# Jacob C. Blymyer & Co., Produce and Commission Mer-

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Flour and Grain of all kinds purased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.

Stove Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand. Grain can be insured at a small advance on no22

# **AMBROTYPES**

# MELAINOTYPES,

The Gems of the Season. THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth.
The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder

are 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.

### DR. J. LOCKE, DER TERES

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

#### DR. A. J. ATHINSON.

AVING 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 Swinemy3-ly

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

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Hunting-

## NEW REMEDIES FOR

SPERMATORRHŒA WARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A A Beacoled Institution established by special Endow-wat, for the Relief of the Siek and Distressed, afflicted with funded and Chronic Discusses, and especially for the Care f Discusses of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Sur-

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# 1. PBLII

HAVING 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 in-tends to keep a well assorted stock of the above goods on hand, which will be warrant ed to give satisfaction, and be equal to any Confectioneries that can be bought from any eastern city, which he offers to wholesale mer chants and retailers at city prices, with cost of carriage. He therefore solicits the cusom of the surrounding country, and requests them to send in their orders or call and examine his goods, which will satisfy all that they can be accommodated with a selec-

tion which 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.

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RUIT Stands with and without covers. Butter Dishes "
Sugar Bowls, Goblets and Preserve Dishes.
Pitchers and Tumblers. All to be sold at
H. ZERBE.

the lowest figure by 1000 STONE Fruit Jars, best in use, at prices cheaper than has ever been offered, at Zerbe's Grocery and Stone-

#### ware depot. jy10 Large Stock of Furniture on

Hand. FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds A of Furniture. Young married persons and others that wish to purchase Furniture will find a good assortment on hand, which will be sold cheap for eash, or country produce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call, on Valley street, near Black Bear Ho-

F FRANKLIN PRATT, Gan barrel Welder, wishes employment, please address box 634, Philadelphia Post Office, stating where he may be found.

### INVITATION HYMN.

Come, come, come!

Don't delay, haste away, to the Sabbath-school to-day, Here to meet, and to greet, all in friendship sweet; Come, while yet the dews of morn Nature all with gems adorn;

Be in time, rain or shine—order is divine!

To the happy, happy school,

Joyous, joyous Sabbath-school!

Be in time, rain or shine—order is divine!

Come, come, come! Not a tear, naught of fear nor of sorrow is found here; Faces bright, tempers right, oh, the happy sight! Health and beauty all around, and no harsh or jarring sound, Light and free, happily, all is harmony,

Come, come, come!
Keep the way, do not stray, 'tis the holy Sabbath day, Hie along join the throng in their grateful song. Hither come! who would decline bliss so rare and joys divine?
Pleasures pure, that endure, all may here secure.

### WILLIE AND I.

We love to go to Sabbath-school, Willie and I, Willie and I. And be the weather foul or fair, We purpose to be always there, To listen to the op mmg prayer, Willie and I, Willie and I.

Our feacher we do dearly lays,
Willie and I. Willie and I.
She comes and takes us by the hand,
And points us to the better land,
And tries to make us understand—
Willie and I. Willie and I.

Our father, mother, too, we love,
Willie and I, Willie and I.
While many boys and girls there are,
Whose parents for them do not care,
We of the good things richly share,
Willie and I, Willie and I.

We ought to love the Saviour most, Willie and I, Willie and I, For if we love and serve him best, In his own bosom we shall rest, And be in heaven forever blest— Willie and I, Willie and I.

### GOD IS EVER GOOD.

See the shining dew-drops, on the flowers strewed, Proving as they sparkle, God is ever good. God is ever good, God is ever good. See the morning sun-beams, lighting up the wood, Proving, as they sparkle, God is ever good. Hear the mountain streamlet, in the solitude, With its ripple saying, God is ever good. In the leafy tree-tops, where no fears intrude, Joyous birds are singing, God is ever good. Bring, my heart, thy tribute, songs of gratitude, While all nature utters, God is ever good.

# KIND WORDS CAN NEVER DIE

Kind words can never die, cherished and blest, God knows how deep they lie, stored in the breast; Like childhood's simple rhymes, said o'er a thousar

times, Go through all years and climes, the heart to cheer. Kind words can never die, never die, never die, Kind words can never die, no, never die. Childhood can never die—wreeks of the past Float o'er the memory, bright to the last. Many a happy thing, many a daisy spring, Float o'er time's ceaseless wing, far, far away.

Sweet thoughts can never die, the like the flowers Their brightest hoes may dy in wintry hours; But when the gentle dew gives them their charms an With many an added hue they bloom again.

Our souls can never die, though in the tomb We may all have to lie, wrapped in its gloom. What tho't the flesh decay, souls pass in peace away, Live through eternal day, with Christ above.

## HOLY ANGELS.

Holy angels in their flight, Traverse over earth and sky, Acts of kindness their delight. Winged with mercy as they fly. Don't you hear them, coming over hill and plain, Scattering music in their heavenly train? Oh, don't you hear the angels coming, singing as they came?

they come? Oh, bear me, angels—angels, bear me home They attend and guard our way. ill we join their company In the fields of heavenly day.

Had we but an angel's wing.
And an angel's heart of flame,
Oh, how sweetly would we ring
Through the world the Saviour's Yet methinks if I should die,

### SUNDAY! SUNDAY! There is a place I love to go, Sunday, Sunday

Sunday, Sunday,
In storm or sunshine, rain or senson,
That's Sanday-school.
For I love the bells a-ringing, Sunday, Sunday,
I love the cheerful singing at Sunday-school.
I would not stay at home to play, Sunday, Sunday,
I'd rather come & hear them pray at Sunday school.
For I love the bells a-ringing, &c.

I meet my pleasant teacher there, Sunday, Sunday, Who kindly does my lessons hear, At Sunday-school. I learn that Jesus died and rose, Sunday, Sunday, That I might fly from sin's dark woes, At Sunday-school,

# Quietness in the Storm.

'Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted among the nations of the earth. The forty-sixth Psalm is evidently from first to last a military or war-song. It assumes tribulation, warfare, in the midst of the world; and points the Christian to his refuge, his safe and blessed retreat, amidst the war storms gathering from the distant horizon. God is not only our refuge, but he is also with us. 'He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear asunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire.'-If God is thus the source of victory, if the battle is not to the strong nor the race to the swift, then 'be still;' do not be alarmed, agitated and vexed; but be satisfied of this, that God will be exalted in the earth. Fear not for his kingdom, be not alarmed for his cause; not a hair of the head of his saints shall perish. Be still, and know that he is not a man to repent, nor a creature to fail; but the mighty God, the same yesterday, to day, and forever.

This prescription is suitable to the age in which we live, in scenes that are opening on a world that appears to be about to go through its last baptism. What are some of the grounds of disquiet in the minds of true Christians? Why is it that we need the prescription, 'Be still?' We answer, first, from the imperfection of our knowledge. We see but a fragment of God's

overshadowing error, we think it will dee- and blessing by the labors and sufferings of \$198 a year and rations found. To this pen and darken till the whole sky is overcast: whereas, by and by it is dissolved, and truth shines forth with all the splendor of the sun, and a momentary cloud seems to have last Thursday in September next as a day of only increased the intensity of the glory that succeeds, and follows it. We hear of divisions and disputes among Christians; we think the Church is going to pieces; but that is because we see but a part, we do not see the whole. If we saw the whole, we should discover that the momentary discord is only preparatory to lasting harmony; that the dispute of a day precedes the peace that will prevail through ages to that the united prayer of the nation may asdo not always recollect this; and because we forget it, and fancy that we can see more clearly than is the case, we are troubled and disquieted. Because we are blind, we think the world is going to pieces, and that God has left it to itself .- Cumming

# NATURAL HISTORY

The Small Blue Grey Flycatcher.

If it were not for the length of the tail, this bird would rank next to the hummingbird in magnitude. It is four inches and a half long; the plumage above is a light bluish grey; below, bluish white; the wings brownish black. Its motions are quick; he seems always on the look-out for insects; darts about from one part of the erected tail, making a feeble chirping tsee, tsee, no louder than a mouse. Though so small, it is ambitious of hunting on the highest branches, and is seldom seen among the humbler thickets. It fixes its nest among the the twigs on the top of a high ty to fifty killed. There seems to be but tree; this is formed of the stems of old leaves, the husks of buds, the withered blossoms of weeds, coated with dry lichen, and lined with horse-hair. Yet in this frail receptable does the female cow-bird venture to deposite her egg; and to the management of these pigmy nurses, leaves the fate of her helpless young.

### The Red-Eyed Flycatcher.

This is the most distinguished of all the warblers of our forests; it has a loud, lively and energetic song; which it continues sometimes for an hour without intermission, as it hunts among the thick foliage. Its notes are in short emphatical bars, of two, three, or four syllables. In Jamaica, where this bird winters, it is called whiptom-kelly, from an imagined resemblance of its notes to these words.

This bird builds a neat, pestile nest, between two twigs of a young dog wood, or other young saplin. It is hung by the two upper edges, and formed of pieces of hornets' nest, some flax, fragments of withered leaves, slips of pine bark, and bits of paper, all glued together by the saliva of the bird and the silk of caterpillars; lined with fibrous bark, grass, and hair. These nests are very durable, and selected by the cow-bird as one of the numerous receptacles for her egg; the red-eyed flycatcher showing as much solicitude for the young foundling as if it were her own. This bird is five inches and a half long; the plumage is yellow olive above; the under parts are white; the crown is ash bordered with black. The iris of the eye is red.

The red-eyed flycatcher is common throughout the United States, and is an inhabitant of the city as well as the forest. On a fine summer's day, his lively notes may be heard among the branches of the elms on Boston common.

# MISCELLANEOUS

### By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent suplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace: and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to his chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and whereas, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with factions and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God, in this visitation, and, in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved : that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our counprocedure; we cannot see that out of evil try, and that the inestimable boon of civil and in a pecuniary light. The pay amounts to given me by a large majority of the teach-

MORAL & RELIGIOUS he still brings good. When we behold religious liberty, carned under His guidance \$156 a year, with \$42 for clothing, making our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency. Therefore I. Abraham Lincoln. President of the United States, do appoint the humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families, to ob-serve and keep that day according to their good a salary.

would jump at the chance of making so quires, three objects seem to be of primary importance, and therefore we will now mencreeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end come. We see through a glass darkly; we cend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, &c.,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

# ANOTHER RAILROAD MASSACRE! Over One Hundred Troops Killed and Wounded!

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18 .- The disaster of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad proves worse than at first reported. Four passenger cars were precipitated into the creek. and one box and one baggage car fell on top of them. These cars contained companies E, F, G, and I, and the latter two companies are the principal sufferers.— Captain Howard, of company I, is among tree to another with hanging wings, and the killed. Up to 11 o'clock this morning about thirty killed have been taken out, the scene is that there have been from fortittle doubt that the bridge had been tampered with by malicious and traitorous persons. The bridge was sixty feet span and ten feet high, and was only recently inspected.

#### THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18-Evening.-The wound arrived here this evening, at 5 o'clock and were taken to the Marine Hospital, where ample arrangements have been made for

The following is a list of the names of THE KILLED.

Company E-Martin Kelly, F. C. Valentine, Lewis Barbett.
Company G-C. H. Collying, David Noble, G. M. Bradstone.
Company I-Capt, B. B. Howard, Corpor-

al Jerry Ingram, Corporal A. Painter, W. A. Ross, Carroll J. Coleman, H. Conners, John Brown, Joseph Smith, Private McConnolly, Capt. Bruce, H. C. Boroughs, W. Har wick, Antonio Paffner, Peter Nowler, Adam Ringe, John Douglas, M. Hunt, and four others whose names have not been ascertain-

## THE WOUNDED.

Company A-First Lieut. Clifton T. Warton (seriously); Private II. A. Massey. Company B-John Blackman (leg amputated), Joseph W. Pack.

Company F-W. E. Brown, Daniel Maury, Prospect Waring, Richard Porter, James Myer, J. II. Harkinson, C. W. Martin, John Russell, Felix Cox. J. H. Border, Wm. Welsh. Wm. W. Lean, B. F. Wright, Daniel Smith, Corporal H. E. Bebee, Corporal A. Goldsmi h, A. G. Plummer, J. W. Lyndsay, Jas. Anna, Andrew McCormick, H. Atwood.

Company G-George Morris, (seriously,) William Tracy, John Lyons, Alfred Taylor, Caleb Showers, Benj. Bennett, John A. Abell, H. F. Miller, Michael J. Christian, John Hays, Robt. G. Osborne, (seriously,) H. Stall, Martin Waltmer, Dennis Gallagher, Daniel Tonris, R. Mumford, J. Mumford, W. Billings, W. R. Whitely, J. B. McMullin, H. A. Reed, J. W. Houghtalon, Chas. E. Beltow, James Maxwell, Stephen Stallich, James M. Tennyson, J. A. Lyndsay, Louis Springe, Clark Dodge, Abraham Persing, Chas. Hours-

Company I-Daniel Snyder, A. Gilmore, Alfred Crippen, Charles H. Roeh, John H. Romas, Conrad Schlever, James Lynn (seriously), James Allison, William Wippo, Winthrop, J. M. Carroll, W. P. Tyler, John Morrissey, W. H. Vickers, Frank Hardee, H. Hobbs, Nicholas Alorm, M. V. Foley, Howard Beardsley, W. C. Smith, E. J. Irwin, Mr. Jones W. Pittum, Daniel Farlow, John Cramer, Corporal Vincent, Simon Victor Aniken, H. Dennis, H. H. Palmer (seriously) ously), James W. Dawson, John Frike, S. Dowling, W. Noble, John W. Boston, Michael Maloney, Harrison Cowden.

Company K-James C. Fullerton and twelve others so slightly wounded that we omit their names, and six seriously wounded, beyond hopes of recovery.

The National Finances .- The North American calls attention to the fact that, large as are our war expenditures, compared with our previous experience, the whole outlay of the government, both civil and military, will not be much greater than the ordinary expenses of some of the governments of Europe. The British isles have less population than the United States, and yet their government expenditures reach £70,000,000, or \$330,000,000, and ple more than we have, spends 1,800 000,-000 francs, or \$340,000,000.

The Pecuniary Advantage of Enlisting. The bill recently passed by Congress raising the pay of volunteers to \$13 per

must be added the \$100 bounty at the close of the war. If the war should last but one year, the pay would reach the very respectable sum of \$298 for the year and profit to all concerned. To effect this derations. This does not include the amount sirable object it seems necessary to considpaid to soldiers' families by the counties. Many a young man out of employment

### Drawing Rations.

There are some episodes in the life of a soldier provocative of laughter and that serve to disperse in a measure the ennui of camp life. Not long ago a farmer, who did not reside so far from the camp of "the boys" as he wished he did, was accustomed to find every morning that several rows of potatoes had disappeared from his field. He bore it some time, but when the last half of his field of fine "kidneys" began to disappear, he began to think that sort of thing had gone far enough, and determined to stop it. Accordingly, he made a visit cording to the peculiar circumstances of to camp early next morning, and amused each district, but to be adopted so far as it himself by going round to see whether the | can properly be done. soldiers were provided with good and wholesome provisions. He had not proceeded far when he found a 'boy' just serving up a fine dish of 'kidneys' which looked marvellously like those that the gude wife brought to his own table. Halting, the following colloquy ensued:

'Have fine potatoes here, I see.'
'Splendid!' was the reply.
'Where do you get them?'

'Draw them !' 'Does Government furnish potatoes in

your rations. ?' 'Nary potato!'

'I thought you said you drew them.'

'Did! we just do the thing!' 'But how if they are not included in

your rations?" 'Easiest thing in the world! Won't you

seated himself at the table opposite the smoking vegetables. 'Thank you! But will you oblige me by telling how you draw your potatoes, as they

are not found by the commissary?' 'Nothing easier. Draw' em by the tops mostly! Sometimes with a hoe if one is left in the field.'

'Hum! Yes! I understand! Well, see here! If you won't draw any more of mine,

I will bring you a basket every morning, and draw them myself.' Bully for you, old fellow!' was the cry, and three cheers and a tiger were given

for farmer Lee. The covenant was enter-

ed into, and no one but the owner drew

potatoes from that field afterward.

# How Breckinridge became a Peace Man.

The Louisville papers give an account of a hubbub created in that place by the arrival of arms from the United States camp in Gerrard county:

The secessionists sounded the alarm by blowing a horn, and rushed to their armories. The Union Home Guards gave the alarm by ringing a bell, and repaired to their armories. In a few minutes the streets were full of armed men, who were running in all directions, loading their guns as they hurried to the places of rendezvous. The man who was to receive the guns was as cool as a cucumber. When told that he might have trouble, he said he anticipated an excitement, and had provided for contingencies by having an escort at hand. Sure enough, it was not long before two hundred United States cavalry made their appearance, and it was known that five hundred United States infantry were not far off. Then Mr. Breckinridge was not so anxious as he had been to stop the guns with fifty men, and became a member of the "peace party." So the guns, &c., were put into the wagon and taken to their destination.

Humors of the Camp .- A correspondent of the Washington Star, writing from Bail-

ey's Cross Roads, says:

There is no little "chaffing" between the opposing sentries when within earshot of each other, and the following dialogue oc-

curred to day:

Secesh—'When are yer comming up ter take the hill? Michiganer-'Oh, after yeou is man-

ners. When are you comming to take the Capitol? Secesh-'Reckon yer don't like the Bull-Run route to Munnasser!'

Michiganer-'Waal, we kalclate ter go

# next time by the way of Hatteras.' edugational.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

District Institutes.

The organization of a teachers' association for every district in the county during the last year was a fact full of prom-France, with about three millions of peo- ise and highly gratifying to every lover of common schools; and the success which attended many of those associations was at once the proof of judicious affort and of the great ability of such combined action on the part of teachers. The failure of others was attributed to want of interest and culpable neglect of a clear duty. It is month, board and clothing found, makes to be hoped no such failures will occur dusoldiering not a very bad business, viewed ring the present year, and the assurances ers lead me to cherish a strong confidence in the organizations which will soon be made all through the county.

It is proposed to adopt some method by which there may be a general uniformity er briefly the design of these organizations. the goal to be reached by this concert of action. So far as my present purpose retion only these three: The improvement of teachers in the several branches taught in schools and the additional improvement of increased knowledge on topies only indirectly related to school studies; the cultivation of skill and successful variety in communicating instruction : the discussion of modes of government and of securing good attendance and a kindling enthusiasm in study; and the awakening, deepening and enlightening of a hearty in-terest in the schools on the part of patrons,

To promote these objects the following seems a good general plan, to be varied aceach district, but to be adopted so far as it

Instructors in each branch should be appointed and exercises assigned at least one week in advance, and these exercises should not be the commonplace lessons of the schoolroom, unless the majority of the members are so deficient in scholarship as to require such elementary drilling—in which case let it be very thorough; the exercises as a general fact should be of a more difficult character, requiring study of principles, reading of standard works on subject, investigation of causes and patient reflection. Thus in geography, let one lesson embrace an explanation of all the lines drawn on maps, the reason for the particu-lar position and direction of those lines, their names and the significance of those names, their uses .- Let another lesson embrace all that can be taught from a globe, take some with us?' said the soldier, as he | the motions of the earth, the changes of the seasons, the difference in degrees of longitude, the points that are opposite, and whatever else suggests itself. A topical review might be greatly advantageous. In grammar, let primary attention be given to analysis, let sentences be written to illustrate either by blackboard representation or written out for critical inspection, or given with precision verbally; and let the most difficult words be parsed with care that a model be furnished by every such exercise. In reading, let the lesson be thoroughly studied and read aloud by every member previously to the institute; let every one have his mind fully decided respecting the proper emphasis and reflection of each sentence, the tone in which every word should be uttered, the expression which best represents the writer's meaning; let sentences of a doubtful char-

> Of course these are general instructions, not new or original, but quite likely to prove advantageous if properly followed. The ingenuity of teachers will readily suggest numerous topics of interest and the consideration of these cannot fail to be beneficial to the teachers and to parrous who may attend the institute. Reports ressays on practical themes may be made greatly useful if suitable topics be selected, competent persons appointed to discuss them, and all prepare themselves for a thorough investigation of these subjects. To enable teachers to do justice to any topic, or to make the most satisfactry progress in any branch of study, it seems best to have exercise in not more than three different departments at one meeting; otherwise much time is inevitably spent in little quibbles or frittered away on a multitude of themes.

acter be written on the blackboard and va-

rious modes of reading them be given and

the best selected.

To improve teachers in public instruction and in written composition, it seems very well to have a paper connected with the institute, for which each member should feel obliged to write, and to write his very best. An extemporaneous discussion of some topic in which patrons are interested, and in which they should be requested to participate, would be highly

I have not suggested any particular mode of organization, because that seems so plain a matter none can be troubled about it. A long constitution seems unnecessary, the object is to get to work.

It is requested that the secretary of each district institute report to me at the end of each school month the numder and place of meetings during the month, the number of times each teacher in the limits of the association has attended, the order of exercise, and the general influence of the meetings upon the members of the institute and upon the community. In this way much valuable information will be secured, and it is thought a more uniform and effective system will prevail through the district institutes of the county.

A. SMITH.

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