

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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Produce and Commission Merchants,
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Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having bargains and boats of their own, with care-captains and hands.
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THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases.
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Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

DR. J. LOCKE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Francis's Hardware Store. P. S. 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, 1860-11

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.

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

NEW REMEDIES FOR
SPERMATORRHOEA.
HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A Medical Institution established by special invitation of the Medical and Surgical Societies of Philadelphia and the American Medical Association, and especially for the Cure of the Spermatorrhea.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the several organs, and the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLMAN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 28, Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. FELIX,
Having in connection with his Grocery and Notion business, commenced the
Manufacturing of Confectionery,

in its various branches, and employed a practical workman, notifies the public that he intends to keep a well assorted stock of the above goods on hand, which will warrant him to give satisfaction, and be equal to any Confectionery that can be bought from any eastern city, which he offers to wholesale merchants and retailers at city prices, with cost of carriage. He therefore solicits the custom 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 selection which will recommend itself.

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

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FRUIT Stands with and without covers. Butter Dishes. Sugar Bowls, Goblets and Preserve Dishes. Pitchers and Tumblers. All to be sold at the lowest figure by
H. ZERBE.

1000 STONE Fruit Jars, best in use, at prices cheaper than has ever been offered, at Zerbe's Grocery and Stone-ware depot.

A. FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds 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 cash, or country produce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call, on Valley street, near Black Bear Hotel.

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

General Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 24th day of July, A. D. 1851, Charles C. Stanbarger, Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Mifflin on the second Tuesday, being the 8th of October, 1861, at which time State and County Officers are to be elected, to wit:

One person in connection with the counties of Snyder and Union as President Judge of the 20th Judicial District.
The electors of Grayville township are to meet at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown, and vote at the window of the Prothonotary's office.

Two persons to fill the offices of Associate Judges in the county of Mifflin.
One person as Member of Assembly, to represent the county of Mifflin in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer in the county of Mifflin.
One person to fill the office of County Commissioner in the county of Mifflin.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor in the county of Mifflin.
The electors of the borough of Newton Hamilton are to meet in the new schoolhouse in said borough.

The electors of Wayne township are to meet at the new schoolhouse in the borough of Newton Hamilton.
The electors of the borough of McVeigh are to meet at the Union schoolhouse in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McVeigh are to meet at the Union schoolhouse in the borough of McVeigh.
The electors of Branton township are to meet at the brick schoolhouse on the farm of William Harshbarger, in said township.

The electors of Mingo township are to meet at the public house now occupied by William Sampaugh in Alford township, in said county.
The electors of Union township are to meet at the public house occupied by Mrs. Mary Smith in said township.

The electors of Arrangh township residing east of the line commencing at the middle of the road at the stone meeting house in Brown township thence along said road to the end of the line known as Jonathan Abraham's lane, near the residence of Thomas Long, well, Jr., thence running in a straight line to the end of Crossman's knob to the Union county line, are to meet at heretofore at the office of F. E. Logan, in said township. Those residing west of and not included in said limits, will meet at heretofore at the public house now occupied by Wm. Sampaugh in said township.

The electors of Denton township are to meet at the public house occupied by Mrs. Mary Smith in said township.
And by an Act of Assembly, the borough of Lewistown was divided into two wards, and each ward to choose an election district. The electors of the East Ward will meet at the Court House, and vote at the window of the Commissioner's office.

The electors of the West Ward will meet at the same place, and vote at the window of the Sheriff's office, in the said Court House, and in said borough.
Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, the Judges of the several districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of all the judges in the county, at the Court House, in Lewistown, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year FRIDAY, the 15th day of October next, and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

An Act of the Legislature having changed the manner of voting in Mifflin county, officers to be elected this year, may be voted for on a single slip of paper and deposited in one ballot box, except for the office of Sheriff, which shall be voted for on a separate piece of paper, or the voter may if he choose vote for each candidate separately. Any fraud committed in any manner in violation of this Act shall be punished by existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable absence is unable to attend the meeting of the judges, then the certificate or return, as aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the Justices or Clerks of the election district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge, in the manner prescribed by the fifth section of this Act.

Also, that the judges of the several counties, having so met and viewed the returns of the election of president judge of any judicial district composed of two or more counties, at the meeting of the return judges in each of such counties, the clerks aforesaid shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county for every person voted for as such president judge, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks; and one of said judges shall take charge of such statement and shall produce the same at a meeting of all the judges in the county, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election at the Court House of one of the counties, to be fixed by the judges of such counties alternately in their alphabetical order.

Section 7. That the judges of the several counties having so met and viewed the returns of the election of president judge of any judicial district composed of two or more counties, at the meeting of the return judges in each of such counties, the clerks aforesaid shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county for every person voted for as such president judge, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks; and one of said judges shall take charge of such statement and shall produce the same at a meeting of all the judges in the county, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election at the Court House of one of the counties, to be fixed by the judges of such counties alternately in their alphabetical order.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column.

Visiting Schools.

The schools of the county are regularly visited by the County Superintendent; and in many districts, by the directors. In some localities the parents also manifest a cheering interest in the schools which their children attend, and encourage teachers by visiting their schools, observing the order, the regularity, the style of recitations, the general state of feeling and purpose among the scholars. This is very gratifying, and if it were so throughout the county, nothing better in this respect could be desired. It is suggested to those patrons of schools who may read this article, that they cooperate so far as they can in carrying into effect the following plan, which has already been spoken of to the teachers. Let the teacher of each school request the attendance of all the patrons the first Friday after his school commences, or in case of any small schools, on the last Friday of the first month, and on the last Friday of each succeeding month until the school is ended. It should be understood by the parents that the object of the visit is not to witness any show exercises, carefully prepared for the occasion, but to see the usual order, hear the regular recitations, observe the ordinary routine. If patrons will not merely look on, but note down the degree of advancement of certain classes or of particular scholars, they may be able to ascertain its actual progress from one visit to another, they will find the visiting of their schools no idle or useless ceremony, but an intelligent exercise of parent's right and a powerful incentive to every true teacher to promote his scholar's advancement to the best of his ability. It is thought this systematic visitation by parents will be productive of far greater good to the schools than is now realized by the irregular, apparently aimless mode of visiting so common. If teachers will honestly show their schools just as they are, and if parents will enter heartily into this plan, it is not unreasonable to believe that very excellent results will follow, such as a more regular attendance of scholars, a deeper interest and a nobler ambition in study more thorough order and well considered system in arranging the exercises and in communicating instruction, a habit on the part of scholars of performing with precision and self-possession in presence of strangers or of a large number, and a more intelligent interest on the part of parents in all that pertains to the school, and a more hearty disposition to cooperate with the teacher in rendering the school as useful as possible. Will parents and others, with directors, try this experiment?

A. SMITH.

An Example for Scholars.

Prompt and regular attendance at school is worthy of special commendation. So it seems wholly proper to record the following, that it may be seen by all the scholars of Mifflin county. Let each one who may see or hear of it seek to secure the honor and the kind regard which every teacher cherishes for.

A Diligent Pupil.—Sarah Ellen, daughter of Finley Strunk, of sub-district No. 5, Union township, has not been absent from her seat in school one half day during five sessions of the public school—an example of regular attendance worthy of imitation by every scholar.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Yellow-Throated Flycatcher.

This bird is found chiefly in the woods, hunting among the high branches; and has an indolent and plaintive note, which it repeats with some little variation every ten or twelve seconds, like *peep, peep, &c.* It is often heard with the red-eyed flycatcher; the loud, energetic notes of the latter, mingling with the soft, languid warble of the former, producing an agreeable effect, particularly during the burning heat of noon, when almost every other songster but these two are silent. Its nest is built on a tree, and composed of strips of bark, of grape-vines, moss, lichens, &c., and lined with fibers. Winged insects are its principal food.

This bird is five inches and a half long; the head and neck are fine yellow olive; the throat and breast are a fine lemon color; the under parts are silky white; wings almost black, contrasted with two white bars.

The White Eyed Flycatcher.

This is another of the cow-birds adopted nurses; a lively, active, and sociable little bird, possessing a strong voice for its size, and a great variety of notes, and sings during the whole summer. It probably winters in Mexico and the West Indies. It builds a very neat little nest in the figure of an inverted cone; it is suspended by the upper edge of the two sides on the circular bend of a prickly vine that generally grows in low thickets. It is constructed of bits of rotten wood, fibers of weeds, and pieces of paper, commonly newspapers. From this circumstance it is sometimes called the *Politician*. It makes a

great ado when any one comes near the nest; looking down and scolding with great vehemence. It is five inches and a quarter long; the upper parts are fine yellow olive; those below white, except the sides of the breast which are yellow.

The Swallow-Tailed Flycatcher.

This is a very rare and beautiful bird, a specimen of which was shot, on the Arkansas river, by the exploring party under Major Long. It is as audacious as a king-bird, attacking with unhesitating intrepidity, and turning the flight of the most powerful feathered tribe. Its notes consist of a chirping something like *tsch, tsch*, much resembling that of the prairie dog, by which it deceived the members of Long's party into the belief that they were approaching one of the villages of this animal.

To the above may be added the Arkansas, Say's, Bonaparte's, Solly's, and Traill's Flycatchers, all of which belong to the United States.

Destruction by Insects.

So destructive have been the ravages of insects in France the past season, greatly reducing some of the most valuable crops, that the subject has been brought formally before the French Senate, in the shape of an elaborate report from a special commission. The secret to all this trouble is supposed to consist in the fact that the French pursue their birds with relentless gun, for the sake of the morsel of food to be plucked from the bones of the little songsters, and have almost exterminated the feathered tribe in that country. As a result, insects and vermin abound in all the agricultural districts, preying on the crops, till the government feels compelled to legislate for the correction of so great an evil. The arm of the law will doubtless be interposed for the protection of the little creatures who were unable to take care of themselves, even though in procuring their own means of subsistence, they accidentally contributed an invaluable service to their thoughtless pursuers. The French it would appear, have a high esteem for their birds, but not of the right kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHAVING A MILLIONAIRE.

Let any man become immensely wealthy by his own exertions, and straitway you shall hear numerous anecdotes illustrating the means by which he attained his riches, the effect they have upon him, his disposition of them, or his sayings, peculiarities and eccentricities.

Astor, Girard and Billy Gray have furnished illustrations for many a clever sketcher. We heard a few clever anecdotes the other day of Billy Gibbons, a New Jersey millionaire, one of which we will give our readers.

It seems that Billy, while in a country village in which he owned some property, stepped into a barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was full of customers, and the old gentleman quietly waited for his turn.

A customer who was under the barber's hands when the old man came in, asked the 'knight of the razor' in an under tone, if he knew who that was, and on receiving a negative reply, he informed him in a whisper that it was 'Old Billy Gibbons, the richest man in the State.'

'Good!' said the barber, 'I'll charge him for his shave.'

Accordingly, after the old man had that operation performed, he was somewhat surprised upon asking the price to be told 'Seventy-five cents.'

'Seventy-five cents,' said he quietly, 'isn't that rather a high price?'

'It's my price,' said he of the latter brush independently, 'and as this is the only barber's shop in the place, then that comes into it must pay what I ask.'

To the old man this was rather a knock-down argument, for he drew three-quarters of a dollar from his pocket, paid them over to the barber, and left the shop.

A short time after he was in close conversation with the landlord of the tavern had by, and the topic of conversation—'barber-shops.'

'Why is it,' said he, 'there's only one barber's shop in town? there seems to be nearly enough work for two?'

'Well there used to be two,' said the landlord, 'till last winter, when this new man came up from the city and opened a new shop, and as everything in it was fresh and new, folks sort of deserted Bill Harrington's shop, which has been going nigh fourteen years.'

'But didn't this Bill do good work? didn't he shave well and—cheap?'

'Well as for that,' said the landlord, 'Bill did his work well enough and cheap enough, but his shop wasn't on Main street like the new one, and didn't have so many pictures and handsome curtains, and folks got in the way of thinking the new place was more scientific, but though,' said the landlord, 'stroking a chin down with a beard resembling screen wire, I never want a lighter touch or keener razor than Bill Harrington's.'

'City fashions—ah!' growled the old man. 'So the new man's city fashions shut up the other's barber shop.'

'Well not exactly,' said the landlord,

though things never seemed so well with Bill after the new show opened; first one of his little children died of fever, then his wife was sick a long time, and Bill had a big bill to pay at the doctor's; then as a last misfortune his shop burned down, one night, tools, brushes, furniture and all, and no insurance.'

'Well,' said the old man pettishly, 'why don't he start again?'

'Start again?' said the communicative landlord, 'why, bless my soul, he hasn't got anything to start with.'

'H—m—m! Where does this man live?' asked the old man.

He was directed and ere long was in conversation with the unfortunate tonsor, who corroborated the landlord's story.

'Why don't you take a new shop?' said the old man, 'there's a new one in the block right opposite the other barber's shop.'

'What?' said the other, 'you must be crazy. Why that belongs to old Billy Gibbons; he'd never let one of those stores for a barber's shop, they are a mighty sight to good; besides that I have not got twenty dollars in the world to fit it up with.'

'You don't know old Billy Gibbons as well as I do,' said the other.

'Perhaps not,' said the barber.

'Now listen to me. If you can have that shop all fitted up rent free, what will you work in it for by the month? what is the least you can live on?'

'This proposition somewhat startled the unfortunate hair-dresser, who finally found words to stammer out that, perhaps, twelve or fifteen dollars a month would be about enough.'

'Pshaw!' said the old man, 'that won't do—now listen to me—I'll give you that store rent free, and engage your service six months, all on these conditions. You are to shave and cut hair for every body that applies to you, and take no pay; just charge it all to me, and for all your services I'll pay you twenty dollars a month, payable in advance—pay to commence now,' he continued, placing two ten dollar bills before the astonished barber, who, it is almost unnecessary to state, accepted the proposition, and who was still more surprised to learn that it was Billy Gibbons himself who had hired him.

In a few days the inhabitants of that village were astonished by the appearance of a splendid new barber's shop, far surpassing the other in elegance of appointments, and in which with new mugs, soaps, razors and perfumes, stood a barber and assistant ready to do duty on the heads and beards of the people. Over the door was inscribed, Wm. Harrington, Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon.

The people were not long in ascertaining or slow in availing themselves of the privileges of the establishment, and it is not to be wondered that it was crowded and the other deserted. The other held out some weeks, suspecting this free shaving—for Bill kept his secret well—was but a dodge to entice customers away, who would soon be charged as usual; but at the end of six weeks he found Billy working away as usual, charging not a cent for his labor, and having money to spend in the bargain, he came to the conclusion that he must have drawn a prize in the lottery, or stumbled upon a goldmine, and was keeping a barber's shop for fun, so he closed his shop in despair and left the place.

Meanwhile 'Bill Harrington' kept on busy as a bee, and one morning his employer stepped in and without a word sat down and was shaved; on rising from the chair he asked to see the score for the six months past. The barber exhibited it, and after a careful calculation the old man said:

'Plenty of work, eh?'

'Lots of 'em,' said the barber, 'never did such a business in my life.'

'Well,' replied money bags, 'you have kept the account well. I see I have paid you one hundred and twenty dollars for your services—all right, and there were three hundred and thirty charged for shaving all that applied; now, this furniture cost one hundred dollars. Now you own this furniture, and are to have this shop rent free six months longer, and after to-day you are to charge the regular price, for your pay from me stops to-day.'

This of course the barber gladly assented to.

'But,' said the old man on leaving, 'take care you never cheat a man by charging him ten times the usual price for a shave, for it may be another old Billy Gibbons.'

Col. Mulligan, of Lexington.

Col. James A. Mulligan was born in Utica, New York, in the year 1829, and is consequently in his thirty second year. His parents were natives of Ireland. His mother after the death of his father, which took place when he was a child, removed to Chicago, where she has resided with her son for the past twenty-three years. She married a respectable Irish-American in Chicago, named Michael Lantry. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kinsell, now of New York city. In 1852, 1853 and 1854, he read law in the office of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Congressman from the Chicago District. For a short time he edited the Western Tablet, a semi-religious weekly paper in Chicago. At this time he held the position of Second Lieutenant in the Chicago Shields Guards, one of the companies attached to the Irish Brigade now in Missouri, and which has done so well in Lexington. In

the winter of 1857 Senator Fitch, of Indiana, tendered him the clerkship in the Department of the Interior. He accepted the position and spent the winter in Washington. During his residence in Washington he corresponded with the Utica Telegraph, over the *nom de plume* of "Satan."

After his return from Washington he was elected Captain of the Shields Guards. On the news arriving of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he threw his soul into the National cause. The Irish-American companies held a meeting, of which he was chairman. Shortly afterward he went to Washington with a letter written by the late Senator Douglas on his death-bed, to the President, tendering a regiment to be called the "Irish Brigade." He was elected Colonel, and immediately went to work with a will. The course of the "Brigade" up to the battle of Lexington is well known; it has nobly, bravely and honorably done its duty.

Col. Mulligan is worthy of all praise. A purer, bolder man does not live in the State of Illinois. Since he was able to tell the difference between ale and water a glass of spirituous or malt liquor has not passed his lips. He is a rigid temperance man, although he is found and while-soiled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height, with a wiry, elastic frame, a large lustrous hazel eye; an open, frank, Celtic face, stamped with courage, pluck and independence, surrounded with a bushy profusion of hair, tinged with grey. Honorable in all relations—respected by all—he has won his way by untiring industry and unquestionable courage. On the 26th of October, 1859, he was married to Miss Marian Nugent by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago. He is a fine scholar, a good speaker, a brilliant writer and a promising lawyer.

Death of John A. Washington.

The Cincinnati commercial publishes a letter from Camp Elk Water, dated September 16, giving the following account of the death of John A.