possible.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

New Series --- Vol. XV, No. 48.

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

LEWISTOWN, PA.

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 careful 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.

AMBROTYPES

AND

Melainotypes, The Gems of the Spason.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder re unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTII-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.

Dia Ja LOGIZZa

ा उन्न स्ट स्ट स्ट स्ट स्ट 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

DR. A. J. ATHINSON,

AVING permanently located in Lewis town, 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 branch es of his Profession. Office at Swine-

EDWARD FRYSINGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

LINUISTOWN9 PA. Orders promptly attended to. iel6

GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in MIfflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

SPERMATORRHŒA. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endow-nest, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Car-of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Sur-ceon.

SEDICAL ANY LOS STATES OF SECTION OF SECTION

A. BELLI,

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

Manufacturing of Confection-

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 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 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 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. mh28

Glassware.

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. the lowest figure by

1000 STONE Fruit Jars, best in use, been offered, at Zerbe's Grocery and Stone-

Large Stock of Furniture on Hand.

FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds A FELIX is still manufacturing an analysis 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 the same Give me duce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call, on Valley street, near Black Bear Hofeb 21

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

A LARGE and complete assortment of Lumber for sale cheaper than the cheapest, by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LUMBER.

WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN at his Lumber Yard, Third street, near the Academy, has now on hand an extensive stock of LUMBER of all kinds,

DOORS, SASH. 40,000

LAP AND JOINT SHINGLES.

which he offers for sale at low rates on reas-

WATER PIPE

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the Williamsport Company's Tubing for water courses, which is the best and cheapest ever manufactured, he invites attention to the following reasons for its use:

- 1. It is made of pine and perfectly healthy.
- It is the cheapest pipe made. It is the easiest laid down.
- It is not liable to get out of order.
- It keeps water sweet and pure. Being small, it soon becomes saturated
- with water.
 7. It is durable, lasting from 20 to 30 years. It has a large bore, and is not liable to choke.
- 9. It can be made larger to bear pressure.
 10. Iron will fill with increstation, or will
- 11. The mineral of lead and iron is very
- 12. Iron and lead, same size, will cost 6 times as much.
 - REFERENCES.
- H. Pondee, Supt. Cattawissa R. R. Co. J. M. Macklin, Supt. Sunbury and Erie
- J. M. Fisher, Supt. Shamokin R. R. Co.
- Supt. North Central. Hon. J. W. Maynard, Williamsport.
- Hon. Thomas Hepburn, John Fallon, Philadelphia. William Irvin, Nittany. Thomas & Harris, Bellefonte. WM. B. HOFFMAN.

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.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is that

John Kennedy & Co. Propietors.

ANDJAMES FIROVED, Salesman.

A RE selling goods at prices that defy competition. They keep a large stock of all kinds of goods such as Sugars, at 7, 9, 10, 11. Coffees at 16, Teas 88, Syrups at 60 per gallon, 100 boxes of Mould Candles 16 oz to lb., (to dealers at i3 cts. by the box,) 14 cts. per lb., Segars, very low, Sugar Cured Hams at 12, Dried Beef 12, Calicos, Muslins, Ging-hams, 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 cash, 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.

feb14 J. B. Firoved, Salesman.

BEWISTOWN ABADENY.

THE Fall Session of this Academy will commence on MONDAY, September 2d. Miss S. E. Van Duzer will continue to have charge of the department of Music. Miss Eldridge will give instructions in Paint-

ing and Drawing.
Miss E. Warren, who is so well known in this community as a thorough disciplinarian and excellent teacher, has returned to Lewistown and connected herself with this Institu tion. Misses Warren and Eldridge will joint ly manage the affairs of the school in my absence, under my supervision, and should my absence be long continued, A. Smith, County Superintendent, will act in my place, and superintend the general interests of the School. Mrs. Smith will have the entire

management of the Preparatory Department.

Terms of Tuition, \$3.25, \$4.75, and \$6.25

per quarter, according to the grade of studies. For further information apply to M. J. SMITH, Prin.

Lewistown, August 21, 1861.

COAL OIL.

Great Reduction in the Prices of Coal Oil. 25 bbls. No. 1 Coal Oil, at 50 cts. per gallon by the bbl. 60 cts. per gallon for less quantities, and 18 cts. per quart. There is no better Coal Oil; it burns brightly, is entirely free from smell, and non explosive; for sale by sep4

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Bougational.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column, The First Day of School.

What teacher does not remember the varied incidents of the 'first day?' It is with some trepidation that the experienced no less than the inexperienced teacher enters the schoolroom at the beginning of the term. Visions of former 'first days' float before his mind's eye, and he takes in the whole panoramic view, with its dull and bright coloring, at a glance, before he crosses the threshold.

While perhaps with many years of experience the teacher is prepared for this work, he still remembers that first impressions on the minds of children are often the most lasting. There are always some scholars in the school to whom everything is new and strange, and there are little eyes watching every movement and little ears listening eagerly to every word the teacher utters. This must be observed by every teacher, and his movements governed accordingly. The inexperienced teacher is seldom cognizant of this, hence the fre-

quent failure of many in good government. The teacher's work on the first day of school is no easy one. There are countless difficulties to be met and surmounted if possible. There are new scholars to be examined, old books to be discarded and new ones to be recommended, classes to be arranged and new ones to be formed .-There are little perverse wills to be firmly guided into habits of order and obedience. There is also much with which to contend in the opposition of parents, some contending for the right of sending their children to this or that school. 'Rome was not built in a day,' neither in one day can all the scholars that attend the public schools be 'put up' for the winter in the school of their choice.

Patience is an invaluable gift, but it is nearly lost sometimes, when teachers and directors are assembled on the street or in the schoolroom, by persons who insist that they (the parents) are alone fit judges of what is best to be done. The teacher who can by tack and prudence overcome these difficulties successfully is a blesssing to the school and the community in which he

The trying 'first day' being over the succeeding ones, though they bring much labor, yet bring much more peace. The teacher having his mind released from the harrassing perplexities that attend the first opening of school, has time to think seri- nut color and white. ously of his duty and responsibility; has time to miss the little Charlie or Fannie who sat in yonder corner the last term, and whose bright eyes have been closed all through the summer in their long sleep; and he has also time, not to dream of, but to do noble things, so that he in departing may leave behind him 'footprints on the sands of time.'

Teachers' Association.

The 'Lewistown Teachers' Association,' after a vacation of six months, was reorganized on Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1861.-There were twelve members present, from which the following officers for the coming

year were elected:
President—Mr. Jos. S. Waream. Vice President-Miss Mary Shaw. Secretary-Miss Mary Miller.

Treasurer-Miss Indiana V. Elberty. Miss Mary Stewart was appointed Editress of the 'Manuscript'. The exercises will consist of drills in the several branches taught in the schools: Also, discussions on various methods of teaching, &c.

It is earnestly hoped that the directors and patrons of the schools, as well as all others interested in the work, will attend these weekly meetings; and thus by their presence encourage those engaged in the pleasant yet arduous work of instructing the youth of Lewistown.

NATURAL HISTORY,

The American Redstart.

This bird has been classed among the warblers, yet it has all the characteristics of the flycatchers, and is in fact one of the most expert of its tribe. It will pursue a party of flies from the tops of the tallest trees, in an almost perpendicular, but zigzag, direction, to the ground, while the clicking of its bill is distinctly heard; and I doubt not but it often secures ten or twelve of these in three or four seconds. Its notes or twitter, though animated and sprightly, are not deserving the name of song; sometimes they are weese, weese, weese, repeated every quarter of a minute, as it skips among the branches; at other times this twitter varies to several other chants, which we can instantly distinguish in the woods. It is sure to be seen in the interior of forests, the borders of swamps, and meadows, and in deep glens covered with wood, and wherever flying insects abound. It is very generally found in the United States. The name redstart has been given to it from its supposed resemblance to the redstart of Europe. It builds in low bushes; the nest is built with flax moistened with saliva, and lined with soft down. The male is extremely anxious for its preservation, and on any one's approach-

ing the place, will flit about within a few feet, seeming greatly distressed.

This bird is five inches long; the general color above is black, glossed with blue; the sides of the breast, part of the wings and tail, of a fine orange, and the under parts

The Blue Bird. The blue bird is one of the first messengers of spring, and meets with a hearty welcome from every body. He appears as early as February, and is seen with his mate reconnoitering the leaf in the garden, and the hole in the apple tree, the cradles of some generations of his ancestors. They then begin to clear out the old nest, and to prepare for the reception of their future offspring. Soon after this, another sociable little pilgrim arrives from the south, and finding such a snug berth pre occupied. shows his spite by watching a convenient opportunity, and, in the absence of the owner, pops in and pulls out the sticks; but takes especial care to make off as fast as

Their principal food is insects and beetles, and sometimes spiders. In the fall they feed on berries, fruits, and seeds.— The usual spring and summer song of this bird, is a soft, agreeable and oft repeated warbler, uttered with open quivering wings, and is extremely pleasing. Its motions and characters resemble the redbreast of Britain, and like him he is known to almost every child. He is of a mild and away in order to get rid of the child, and peaceful disposition, seldom quarreling with other birds. His society is courted in the country, and few farmers neglect sired. Beyond this the would be murderto provide for him, in some suitable place, a snug little summer-house, ready fitted and rent free. For this he more than sufficiently repays them by the cheerfulness of his song and the multitude of injurious insects which he destroys. Toward fall, his song changes to a single plaintive note, as he passes over the yellow and many-colored woods; and its melancholy air recalls to our minds the approaching decay of the face of nature. Even if the trees are stripped of their leaves, he still lingers over his native fields, as if loath to leave them. Indeed he appears scarcely ever totally to forsake us, as with the return of mild and open weather, we hear his plaintive note amidst the fields, or in the air, seeming to

deplore the devastation of winter. The blue-bird is six inches and three quarters long; the wings are remarkably full and broad, and dusky black at the tips; the whole upper parts are rich sky-blue, with purple reflections; under parts chest-

MORAL & RELIGIOUS

'Just as I Am.

The following touching incident, under the above heading, we find related in the Examiner, and it is a forcible illustration of the wide range of the means of usefulness within the reach of the humblest Christian. God abundantly rewards those who are faithful in little, and often gives a power to humble efforts that apparently far exceeds in results that accomplished by more imposing instrumentalities:

A few weeks ago a poor little boy came to one of our ward missionaries, and holding up a dirty and worn out bit of printed paper said, 'Please, sir, father sent me to get a clean paper like that.' Taking it from his hand, the missionary unfolded it, and found that it was a page containing that precious lyrical epitome of the Gos pel, of which the first stanza is as follows:

"Just as I am, without one plea, Save that thy blood was shed for me, And that Thou bidd'st me come to Thee— O Lamb of God!—I come."

The missionary looked down with interest into the face earnestly upturned to him, and asked the little boy where he got it and what he wanted with a clean one.— 'We found it, sir,' said he, in sister's pocket, after she died, and she used to sing it all the time while she was sick, and she loved it so much that father wanted to get a clean one and put it in a frame to hang it up. Won't you please to give us a clean

This little page, with a single hymn upon it, had been cast upon the air like a falling leaf by some Christian hands, hoping to do some possible good. In some little mission Sabbath school probably this girl had thoughtlessly received it afterward to find in it, we may hope, the Gospel of her salvation. Could she, in any probability, have gone down into death sweetly singing that hymn of penitence and faith in Jesus to her latest breath, without the saving knowledge of Him which the Holy Spirit alone imparts?

The incident was so impressive that it was related in a Sabbath school subsequently, and copies of the same beautiful hymn were given to all who promised to learn it. Groups of children from such schools have since been seen repeating or singing it. None can tell what these simple lines have done or are destined to do for the salvation of the lost.

Carpets, Groceries, &c.

W OOLEN, Linen and Cotton Carpets— cheap—Queensware, Hardware, Glass-ware and Earthenware, with a good stock of

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Mysterious Case.

As the ship Dreadnought was proceed-ing down New York Harbor for Liverpool on Monday, the Captain's attention was ar-rested by the strange conduct of one of the passengers, a well dressed woman who was booked as Mrs. Rose. She was accompanied by a beautiful little girl, but four years of age, who seemed somewhat afraid of her, and acted in a manner quite inexplicable. Cancluding that she was insane, the Captain placed the woman and her city, and proceeded on his way. She was pilot stopped the boat, and without hesitation jumped overboard, saving the poor child from a watery grave. The woman was then placed where she could do no in-

On arriving in New York, the woman was questioned by the police, who got the following story from her:

Her name is Mary Monroe, and she is married. The child is not her own nor her husband's, but the man wished it destroyed because the girl was entitled to some property which would revert to him in case of her death. He had sent them she had thrown the girl overboard because she knew that its destruction only was deer has nothing to say.

A Friendly Interview Between Pennsylvania Regiments and the Rebels. A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says :

I have just learned the particulars of two interviews which took place on Sun-day last between some members of Colonel Hays' 8th Pennsylvania regiment and the Virginia 43d (rebel) stationed on the opposite banks of the Potomac at Great Falls. The river is here not more than a hundred yards wide, and the pickets on both sides have occasionally hailed each other. On Sunday the rebels invited some of our men across, stating that if they would leave their arms behind them they would receive hospitable treatment and be allowed to re-

One of the Pennsylvania boys stripped, plunged in, and swam across. He was helped up the rocks by a Virginia Captain, who gave him his overcoat to wear, and proposed that he should take a drink of whiskey. 'If I drink,' said the soldier, 'it must be to Our Country.' 'Very good,' said the rebel officer, 'I will join you :-'Here's to Our Country!' And the men on both sides of the river joined in a hearty cheer. The man remained an hour or two and then swam back, a little nebulous from the number of healths he had een obliged to drink.

In the afternoon several of the rebels returned the visit. They were courteously entertained, and exchanged buttons with our men as souvenirs of the interview .-'We don't care about the war,' said they 'and don't want to fight, but can't help it. You Pennsylvanians are like friends and brothers, and we wish we had those South Carolinians against us instead of you.' One of the Virginia officers took off his gold sleeve buttons, having no oth er disposable gift at hand, and received a quarter eagle in return. 'Good Lord,' said ie, 'it's been a long time since I've seen such a piece of money.' They were all anxious to know the popular sentiment of Pennsylvania and the other Border States in relation to the war, and seemed a good deal depressed at learning the truth. They appeared to be tolerably well clothed and fed, and did not complain of their condi-

Two of the soldiers exchanged letters from their sweethearts. Various exchanges of newspapers, &c., were also made, and in the act our men received a letter from a sister of one of the rebels, without the owner's knowledge. I had an opportunity of reading the letter this morning, and give you an interesting extract therefrom: Take care of your clothes, the writer says] for I don't believe there is a yard of stuff for shirts or clothing in the whole county. There is not in the whole county a pound of coffee or sugar. Mrs. — uses honey in her tea. Send some of your money home when you get

It appears, from other parts of the letter, that the country has been entirely stripped of cloth, shoes, coffee and sugar, in order that the army may be supplied. With the present enormous prices of those articles in the south, it is difficult to see how these supplies can be kept up much longer.

The Death of Gen. Gibson. Gen. George Gibson, Commissary Gen.

eral of the United States, died at Washington on Monday morning of last week The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, 85 years of age, and was a son of ware and Earthenware, with a good stock of Groceries, as cheap as our neighbors. Please call and see for yourselves.

sep18

Lieut. Col. George G. Gibson, who fought through the Revolutionary war, and who died at Fort Jefferson on the 11th of November, 1791, of wounds received in bat-Lieut. Col. George G. Gibson, who fought

tle on the 4th of November, 1791. He was a brother of the distinguished John Bannister Gibson, who for a long period adorned the Supreme Bench of our State. He entered the army, as captain in the 5th Infantry, on the 3d of May, 1808 .-On November 9th, 1811, he was promoted to the position of major of the 7th Infantry, and on the 15th of August, 1813, he received the rank of lieutenant colonel, which he held until he was disabled, on the 15th of June, 1815. On the 29th of April, 1816, he was appointed Quartermaster General, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to the southern division of the baggage on board a tug boat to return to the army, then under command of Major General Jackson. He held that rank until closely watched by the pilot of the tug, April 19th, 1819, when he was appointed and when off Staten Island the woman, ap-Commissary General of Subsistence. On parently, raised the little girl in her arms the 29th of April, 1826, he was brevetted and deliberately threw her overboard. The brigadier general for 'ten years faithful service,' and on May 30th, 1848, he was brevetted a major general for 'meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in prosecuting the war with Mexico.' Since that time he has held the position of Commissary General, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the army.

A Vast Gold Field.

A recent arrival from California brings intelligence of the discovery of an 'El Do rado' of immense extent. It seems hardly credible that gold should exist in such quantities on the western part of our continent, but from what is already known we feel confident that the mineral wealth of our 'great west,' when that 'vast region is fully developed, will be found to exceed the most sanguine expectations. The subjoined paragraph contains the last report of gold discoveries :

The correspondent of the Dallas Mountaineer says it is demonstrated beyond dispute that the whole region of country between the Cascades and Rocky Mountains is one vast gold field, and only requires developement to revolutionize the whole coast. An area of 3,200 square miles had been sufficiently prospected to establish the existence of the mineral everywhere. Exploring parties have been fitting out for the Elk country and Bitter Root Valley.

Charcoal for Peach Trees .- In the Farmer and Gardener William Elder says he applies charcoal from the liquor refiners to peach trees, as a protection against the worm, with success: to small trees a peck and to large ones half a bushel. He does not say when it is done, but says he removes it in May and applies a fresh dose. He thinks it also adds thrift to the trees.

'Swear Him and Let Him Go !- The best piece of satire upon the leniency observed by the authorities in reference to rebels found committing depradations, is in the shape of a story which is told, we believe by Governor Pierpont. As the story goes, some of the soldiers in General Cox's camp, down in Kanahwa, recently caught a large rattlesnake. The snake manifested a most mischievous disposition snapping and thrusting out his forked tongue at all who came near him. The boys at last got tired of the reptile, and as nobody wanted such a dangerous companion, the question arose, 'what shall we do with him?' This question was propounded several times without an answer, when a half drunken soldier, who was lying near upon his back, rolled over upon his side, and relieved his companions by quietly remarking : 'Damn it, swear him and let him

The Recent Flood in the Susquehannah The Lycoming Gazette, published at Wiliamsport, Pa., gives us some particulars respecting the recent flood in the West Branch. For a time during Saturday forenoon the water rose at the rate of three feet in an hour. The greatest height attained was twenty one feet and a few inches, (by marks, two and a quarter inches less than the notable flood of 1853, and twenty inches less than the memorable flood of October, 1847-the greatest ever known in that river.) The loss of proper-ty by the flood is enormous. The Gazette says from early Saturday morning until night about one half of the surface of the river was covered with lumber, mixed with farm produce. The lumber was in round logs, square logs, boards, shingles and lath-in rafts, piles and single pieces. Although some of the Williamsport lumbermen suffer severely by the calamity, the loss does not fall entirely upon them, but rather the largest proportion of it upon those operating above that point. All the booms along the river were more or less damaged. The Lock Haven boom was emptied and crippled, and the Susquehannah boom partially cleared. From fifteen to twenty-five million feet remain in the Susquehannah boom, and considerable in its adjunct, leading behind the islands at the low-er end of Williamsport.

All along the river the water made sad have with farms by inundating them and carrying away fences, outstanding crops, sheds, &c. The West Branch Canal was also damaged at several points. Lock Haven was inundated and communication with it cut off until Monday. In Williamsport the water surrounded a few houses in the scuthwest corner of the town, but did no great damage within the borough further than that caused by filling cellars, overflowing gardens, floating plank walks, and in a few instances com-