

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 5.

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

AMBROTYPES
AND
MELAINOTYPES,
The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Barkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS TRUTHFULNESS, 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,
DENTIST.

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

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--f

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. my3-ly

EDWARD FRYSSINGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER
OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. jcl6

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.
HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A Breviated Institution, established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other diseases of the Sexual 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. SKILLIN HOLLIFERN, Howard Association, No. 28, Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. jcl6

A. PELLY,
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 be warrant of to give satisfaction, and be equal to any Confectioneries 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. 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.

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 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. feb 21

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

THE MINSTREL.

MEOW GOES THE KITTY.

Ans.—Pop goes the Weasel.

My hat is new, my boots are too,
My girl is young and pretty;
My cares, alas! they would be few,
But meow! goes the kitty.

All around the country town,
And all around the city,
How sweet to hear the bell-sir sound,
Meow! goes the kitty.

Lewistown girls are wondrous smart,
The boys are wondrous witty;
But all, alas! are sick at heart
With meow! goes the kitty.

All around the country town, &c.
Some souls are dull, a few are sweet,
And more are harsh and gritty;
But all the yells of devils meet
In meow! goes the kitty.

All around the country town, &c.
My vow is made—I seize a stick—
I'll form a ox committee,
And put a stop most wondrous quick
To meow! goes the kitty.

All around the country town, &c.

EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column.

Very Practical Suggestions to Teachers.
1. *Have good order.*—It is impossible to have a really good school without good order. It is a mistake to suppose that the sole object of school is to give children a knowledge of Arithmetic, Grammar and so on; it is equally important that scholars should form correct habits of conduct, and such habits are acquired only in a well-ordered school. Instant, unquestioning, cheerful obedience; diligent, thorough, intelligent study; thoughtful, sympathetic regard for one another's happiness; strict, conscientious loyalty to truth; all these habits teachers should seek to form in scholars, and the first requisite of success is *good order*, such order as arises from a clear understanding of what good order consists in and of the incalculable benefits to be secured by it.

This requires the suppression or strict regulation of whispering—that plague of schools—the careful classification of scholars, the systematic arrangement of all school exercises, the furnishing of some kind of employment to every scholar. All these challenge the attention of teachers conscientiously ambitious of success.

2. *One thing at a time.* Very few persons possess such comprehensive minds that they can direct or perform more exercises than one at the same time. Those men who have accomplished the most for science and literature, or in business, have concentrated all their energies upon single objects in succession, and have thus wrought their seeming miracles. Teachers should not only have a time for everything, but should keep that time uninterrupted.—While hearing a recitation of any kind, they should permit no questions or disturbing movements from scholars unconnected with the recitation. Their undivided attention should be given to the exercise, to render it as useful and interesting as it can be made. This is necessary both for the best result of the recitation, and for that order which is essential to all success.—This, also, is a point that claims the notice of teachers, as it is a direct criticism upon the practice of not a few.

3. *Be rigidly thorough.* Teachers are powerfully tempted to neglect many comparatively unimportant points, through dislike of the labor which they involve and a feeling that, after all, slighting is not very bad. But it should be constantly remembered that only by thorough, careful, persistent drilling can the foundation of good scholarship, of excellent intellectual discipline, be well laid. It is not the accumulation of facts, but the clear comprehension of principles, that teachers should labor to secure for their pupils. It is not fluency or verbal accuracy in recitation, but a firm grasp of the essential ideas, that scholars should be taught to seek.

I doubt if one third of advanced pupils in Arithmetic can write readily and correctly all kinds of numbers, integral and decimal; if they can give a satisfactory explanation of the common arithmetical signs, and can solve and analyze examples in Reduction, Fractions and Percentage in a precise, business-like manner. The same may be said of Reading; few scholars can explain and illustrate the significance of all the marks that occur in reading-books or in newspapers; few can readily define, and exemplify the meaning of inflections, emphasis and enunciation.

To put it in one word, teachers cannot be too thorough.
4. *Be expeditious.* Not a few teachers seem to labor under the delusion that slowness is synonymous with accuracy, and dispatch is the same as superficiality. It may not be invariably true that a dull school is a poor school, and a lively school is a good school, but it is so nearly true that every teacher should studiously seek to have a lively, that is, an active, prompt, outspoken school. In most country schools there are so many exercises that teachers need to employ all dispatch, but never forgetting to be critically thorough. Work to good

advantage, know just what to do, and then do it with vigor and expedition; use the time as fully and profitably as possible.—There is no conceivable merit in dulness.
5. *Be a model.* A teacher ought to use language so perfect that scholars can form no bad habits of speech by imitating him. This requires grammatical accuracy, correct pronunciation, and a care to employ only good words. Many teachers are greatly in fault in this respect, allowing themselves to violate the plainest rules of the language, and exhibiting a culpable deficiency in knowledge of the accent and meaning of words that every teacher should understand. It is no high credit to any person that he uses correct, appropriate language; but it is a positive shame for teachers to use incorrect, inelegant language. s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Towhee Bunting, or Ground Robin.

This bird is also called *chewink* and *swamp robin*. It generally keeps close to the ground, and frequents thickets and sheltered spots, scratching among the leaves for worms and larvae. It is quite a familiar bird, and will suffer a person to walk round the bush or thicket, where it is at work, without betraying any signs of alarm, and when disturbed, uttering the notes *toche*, repeatedly. At times the male mounts a small tree, and chants his few simple notes for an hour at a time. They are loud, but not unmusical. He is fond of thickets near streams of water, and is found generally over the United States. The nest is placed on the ground among the dry leaves, and is large and substantial. It shows great affection for his young, and is remarkable for the cunning with which he conceals his nest, sometimes nearly covering it with dry grass. In Virginia he is called the *bulfinch*.

This bird is eight inches and a half long; of a black color above, and white below. The eye changes in color—the iris being sometimes white and often red.
There are various others of the bunting genus in the United States, as the white crowned bunting, the bay winged bunting, the black throated bunting, and Henslow's bunting.

The Summer Redbird.

The changes of color which this bird is subject to, during the first year, have deceived European naturalists so much, that four different species of tanager have been formed out of this one. The female differs much in color from the male. The food of this bird consists of various kinds of bugs, and large black beetles. During the season of whortleberries they seem to live almost entirely upon them. In Pennsylvania they are rare, but in New Jersey they may be generally found. The note of the male is a strong and sonorous whistle, resembling a loose trill or shake on the notes of a fife, frequently repeated; that of the female is rather a kind of chattering, approaching nearly to the rapid pronunciation of *chicky-tucky-tuck*, when she sees any person approaching the neighborhood of her nest. She is, however, rarely seen, and usually mute, and scarcely to be distinguished from the color of the foliage at a distance; while the loquacity and brilliant red of the male make him conspicuous; and when seen among the green leaves, he has a most beautiful and elegant appearance.

The summer redbird delights in a flat sandy country covered with wood, and interspersed with pine trees, and is more numerous on the shores of the Atlantic than in the interior. In both the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, they are numerous; in the northern parts they are very rare.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McClellan and Beauregard in Mexico.

Doing guard duty on one of these clear frosty nights is what I call a 'big thing.' Standing before a huge fire, whose glimmering rays shoot into the dense pine forest which surrounds you as if they, too, had partaken of the spirit of vigilance, and were searching for some hidden foe, one's mind naturally is affected, and every shadow and tree has an association which awakens the soldier to a full appreciation of his sentinel duties. But such a night as last night—dark, dreary, wet, and disagreeable in the extreme—has an entirely different effect and we cluster around the fire, piled high with *Secesh* rails, which at times seemed to exert its best light and most general rays to spread humor and life among those who stood smoking around it. Then as if exasperated at the failure, it would splutter and crack, contending furiously with every drop of rain, and hiss out a strong reproof at the element which was making the sentinels so uncomfortable.—But the guard must be vigilantly maintained through the night, and we dare not sleep; for you must know, Mr. Editor, that sleep courts the soldier's eyelids as sweetly under the dropping rain as it does in his tent, if, perchance, he has a gun blanket for a bed, and his knapsack for a pillow.

I proposed a song, but the only music that could be raised was made by a little corporal, who doled out in a most melancholy style,
'Some days must be dark and dreary.'

This seemed to be the only song that the corporal knew, and the only one of that kind which we wanted to hear. Under these auspices, I proposed a story, and the sergeant of the guard, an old Mexican soldier, 'up and told' the following story, which I quote, as nearly as I can recollect, in his own words:

Seated in my tent one evening, just before the battle of the city of Mexico, the captain came to me with, 'corporal, I have been requested to send a trusty non-commissioned officer to the general council to night as a messenger. Will you go?' I replied in the affirmative, thanking the captain for his confidence. Our company was, at that time, detached from its regiment, and was doing special duty at General Scott's headquarters. In the discharge of that duty, I had made a point of being specially attentive, and had thereby gained the confidence of our captain, and once or twice was commended by old 'Puss and Feathers' himself. I brushed up my old clothes, and brightening my shoes and brass plates in the neatest manner possible that evening, presented myself to the Adjutant General for instructions. I found that the council about to meet for the consideration of General Scott's plans for taking the city, was to be composed of all the colonels in the division, and that my duty would be to go errands, and attend to bringing charts, paper, or whatever might be required.

Well, the council met, and I was at my post. It was the finest body of military men I had ever seen together, and when they assembled around that table, and the old general stood towering high above the rest, I could not help but admire him more than ever. After the customary salutation and organization, they sat down in regard to rank, beginning with General Wool, and succeeding each other in seats, as seniority of rank gave them privilege. It was no time for delay, and the General spoke rapidly and with earnestness, occasionally referring to some one on the right or left for information or corroboration.—Thus carefully and explicitly were the movements and marches, the sallies, and sorties, the whole plan developed, so that all seemed to understand. But presently a plan was discovered, something was wrong, and I saw by the perplexed look of those around the table that a very serious mistake had been made, but from what cause, my knowledge of military affairs did not enable me to judge. A dispute arose between some colonel and the engineer-in-chief, in regard to the position and strength of some battery, and the topography of the surrounding country. The colonel said that frequent reconnaissance of the ground, from the fact of his being encamped near the place in question, led him, even in direct opposition to the chart of the engineer, to protest against its truthfulness, and he would urge upon the general to make himself sure of the state of affairs before he fully completed his plan. But this would not do; it was necessary that very important and vigorous movements should take place, or no action could be carried on with safety or certainty. It seemed, in fact, to be a main point, at which positive success would have to fall to the American forces. Finally, the colonel said that there was a young lieutenant in his regiment who had a correct chart of the defenses, and the map of the defenses there to adjacent. The engineer-in-chief sneeringly said, 'Very well, sir, you had better send for your authority, and let us see this great map.' The general nodded his approval, and the colonel gave me the name and address of the lieutenant. The engagement was not very far away, and I mounted my horse and rode off in haste to the regiment headquarters, and found the very man I was in search of in the colonel's tent, with draughting paper on a table before him, and sketches of the city and its surroundings scattered everywhere. I handed him the note, which he read and hastily tore up, asking me if I could wait until he could borrow a horse. I told him I could, but had not long to wait, for he came back in a few moments, and carefully wrapping up his surveys, he placed them in a long tin case, and mounting, prepared to follow me. On the way he conversed with so much earnestness, and in such a mild, interesting manner, that I felt encouraged to talk and chat, contrary to my usual practice when on horseback. He informed me that he was a graduate of West Point, and that he had there fallen so much in love with the science of geometry that he had made it an almost constant study, and that now he found it very interesting, in the interval of duty, to make sketches and surveys of the city.

When we arrived at the general's quarters again, the lieutenant was introduced, and, at his colonel's request, produced his charts. The party was astonished at their finish and fine execution, and when, after examination, they were found to be perfectly correct, General Scott came forward and grasping the young lieutenant by the hand, personally complimented him on his skill, and thanked him for his efficiency. The chief engineer, somewhat chagrined at this display of cunning on the part of his young rival, sneeringly said: 'General, perhaps this young man has some plan by which this part of the defenses may be attacked.' Upon inquiry, it was found that he had a plan, which was produced with some degree of reluctance and laid

before the assembly. It was read and criticised, and corrected, and finally, to make a long story short, adopted with some amendments by the council. This displeased the engineer, who seemed to think that the lieutenant, though but a very few years his junior, had no right to display so much knowledge of a science which did not belong to his branch of the service.

'I need not tell you,' continued the corporal, 'that in the taking of Mexico a few days after, the plan offered by this lieutenant was of signal service, and that he was breveted soon afterwards.'

Here the story ended, and the sergeant relapsed into his 'pipe and silence.' We all looked for a while into the fire, when one of the sentinels asked him what the name of this young lieutenant was. He slowly puffed the smoke from his mouth, and answered:

'I believe it was George—GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.'

'And who was the engineer?'

'I believe his name was George, too—GEORGE T. BEAUREGARD.'

'And we all smoked and looked into the fire, until the sentinel called out—'

'Grand rounds! Turn out the guard!—Washington Republican.'

Unexpected Meeting of two Sisters.

(From the Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger.)

Last week while Mrs. McNutt, wife of Gov. McNutt, of Douglasville, Ill., was huckstering in Camp Loomis, Mrs. Keener, wife of Capt. Keener, came out of her tent to buy something. Mrs. McNutt had frequently visited the camp before, huckstering, and thought that Mrs. Keener's countenance looked familiar to her. So on the day mentioned, when Mrs. Keener came out, Mrs. McNutt observed to her, that she thought she had seen her before, and the longer she looked at her the more she became convinced of the fact, and observed again that she must have once known her. Mrs. Keener also thought that she had seen Mrs. M. before. Mrs. M. then asked her if her Christian name was not Rachel. Mrs. K. replied it was, when they both recognized each other as sisters, and with low shrieks and tears of joy, rushed into each other's arms, and greeted each other after a separation of twenty years.

There is quite a romance connected with the two families, Gov. McNutt having been reduced from opulence to stringency by the extravagance of his sons, who ended their career by entering Walker's Nicaraguan expedition, and captain Keener left the dragoon service some years since and went to preaching. He was stationed at Pilot Knob at the breaking out of the present troubles, and was driven away by the rebels because of his Union sentiments.—He went to Illinois, raised a company and is now in for the war.

Since the recognition, the two sisters have spent much of their time together. If war has its sorrows, it likewise has its joys, of which the above is only an instance.

Millionaire Butcher of London.

Mons. Wey, a French writer of distinction, who passed some weeks in London, has recently published in Paris his impressions, under the title of 'The English at Home.' On the occasion, while riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give: 'I addressed a few words to him concerning a carriage which drove by. It was too fine to be elegant, and was drawn by two magnificent horses. On the box, adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a black-coated coachman; there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat—his snowy gloves were spotless. In the vehicle, on downy cushions, carelessly lounged a man without a coat, his arms bare, his sleeves turned up to the shoulder; an apron with the corners turned up served him as a girdle—so that the coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his working dress.—Mons. W. asked his neighbor who and what was the strange looking occupant of the dashing carriage. 'The richest butcher in London,' was the reply; he is returning in his carriage from the slaughterhouse to his residence. His forefathers were in the business; his father left him a fortune of more than two millions, and he, out of modesty, follows his profession—a very honorable old custom. This gentleman butcher possesses four millions.'

A Devout Advertiser.

We notice, in a religious newspaper, a displayed advertisement for a wife. We give it a gratuitous insertion, but no one need address this office as we are not acquainted with the advertiser.

A WIFE WANTED.

A MISSIONARY'S home has been rent by the death of a beloved mother. He needs a comforter, a counselor, and a friend. The vanity of this world, and the things of it, put them all together, and they will not make a helpmate for man. They will not suit the nature of the soul nor supply its needs, nor satisfy its just desires, nor run parallel with its never-failing duration. Therefore, it being not good for man to be alone, God created woman to be a helpmate for him. See Genesis ii 18; Prov. xviii, 22.—The applicant must possess a healthy body, practical piety, domestic habits, a competency, and, if possible, a musical talent. Address 'MISSIONARY,' at this office.
If any healthy, pious, domestic woman,

with a comfortable fortune, but no ear for music, has a longing for this connection, it seems that she need not be deterred by the wants of the last qualification, as that will not be insisted upon, although 'if possible' she should add the throat of a warbler to the sum of other attractions.—We suppose that it must be the just sense of 'the vanity of the world' which induces the advertiser to be so easily satisfied in a partner for life. Good health, piety, domestic habits, and a competency, it seems, are all that would be indispensable to his gratification, although a musical talent, thrown in, would be highly appreciated.—He is as easily contented as the child who summed up her simple wants in the desire for 'nothing but victuals and raiment, and pretty good clothes.'—Journal of Commerce.

A Fighting Negro.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, describing the battle of Belmont, says: 'During the thickest of the fight the body servant of Gen. McClernand, a mulatto named William Stains, of Decatur, exhibited conspicuous courage. He was close by the General, during the whole engagement, cheering the soldiers. Many of us laughed heartily at the fighting darkey, while bullets flew like hail about us. In the course of the fight, a Captain, of one of the companies was struck by a spent ball, which disabled him from walking.—The mulatto boy, who was mounted, rode up to him and shouted out, 'Captain, if you can fight any longer for the old Stars and Stripes, take my horse and lead you men.' He then dismounted and helped the wounded officer into his saddle. When he was walking away, a rebel dragoon rushed forward at the officer to take him prisoner.—The darkey drew his revolver and put a ball through the rebel's head, scattering his brains all over the horse's neck. 'I relate these little circumstances so that merit may be justly dealt with; even if the hero is a 'nigger,' as some people would call this brave fellow.'

A menagerie was recently destroyed by fire, at Boston. The building in which the beasts were kept was a large two story one, with horses, wagons, &c., on the first story and the wild animals in the second. A watchman on the premises, but while he was in one part of the building, incendiaries, it is thought, applied the match to combustible material in another part, and the flames spread so rapidly that everything was lost. No person heard a single growl or groan from the animals, and, as they were all found dead after the fire had been extinguished, the probability is that all were smothered to death before the flames reached any of the cages. Among the animals lost was a royal Bengal tiger, said to have been the largest and best specimen in this country, and the most valued of any single animal in the collection. The other animals were all fine specimens, and numbered three lions, four leopards, two African tigers, two bears, a hyena, jackal, African goat, musk-cat, leopard, horned horse, about forty monkeys, two trick mules, three trick ponies, five horses, and several watch-dogs, all of which perished. The animals alone were valued at about \$10,000, and probably could not have been purchased for that sum. Besides this, the loss in wagons, harness, &c., was of considerable amount.

Things that I Have Seen.—I have seen a farmer build a house so large and fine that the Sheriff turned him out of doors. I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break and die in an insane hospital. I have seen a farmer travel about so much that there was nothing at home worth looking after. I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off—wealthy; and end where his father began—penniless. I have seen a worthy farmer's son idle away years of the prime of his life in dissipation, and end his career in the poor house. I have seen the disobedience of a son 'bring down the grey hairs of his father to the grave.'

Generosity consists not in the sum given, but in the manner and the occasion of its being bestowed.

New Arrival and Low Prices!

HENRY ZEBBE has just received
10 bbls. Sugar House Sugar 7
0 " light P. R. do 8
0 " best Brown do 9
0 " B White do 10
0 " C P White do 12
Which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

JUST received and for sale, a large lot of Clearfield county shaved Lap and Joint SHINGLES, 24 and 26 inches long, best quality, at WM. B. HOFFMANN'S, Lewistown, July 7, 86.

COAL OIL LAMPS, Shades, Chimneys, Brushes, Burners, &c., for sale by
feb14 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

5 HHDS. Sugar Cured Ham, of own curing, at 12 1/2 cts. per lb, for sale by
jy9 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.