

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2645.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 14.

## GOOD NEWS!

A NEW arrival of BOOTS & SHOES at Billy Johnson's, suitable for fall and winter, and cheaper than has ever been sold in this place; no mistake.

Men's heavy boots from	\$1 50 to 3 25
Men's boots from	2 75 to 3 75
Men's boots from	1 00 to 2 00
Men's and children's shoes	18 to 75
Men's Gums,	\$1 00
Women's	75
Women's gaiters, high heels	1 00 to 1 25

As has been sold from 1 50 to 2 00, and everything in his line very low.

Manufacturing of all kinds attended to as usual, and repairing done on the shortest notice. Also, a large assortment Trunks kept on hand, which will be sold very low. His friends and customers will confer a great favor on him if they will stop asking him for credit, for his terms are strictly Cash. He deals both rich and poor alike, so those wishing credit will please call where they sell at large profits. So, come on, all you cash customers, and provide for yourselves good Boots for the Winter.

BILLY JOHNSON.

## THE RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given to all interested parties that the orders to be issued on the 1st of January, the relief heretofore extended to those with the following classes:

- To all families whose "main support" is in the army, or in the service of the Government, or in the service of the State.
- To all families who have claimed and received relief on the ground of "partial support."

As various promotions have taken place among our troops in the field, persons having knowledge of any coming under the first class are requested to furnish information to the undersigned, or any member of the Board of Relief.

A resolution was also adopted that the present Regulations respecting relief shall expire the 1st of March next with all who shall have received relief for twelve weeks or more, as the fund is now so limited in amount that the Board feels impelled, after that date, to extend aid, under new regulations, only to those whose actual circumstances will require it.

By order of the Board,  
GEORGE FRYSSINGER, Secy.  
Lewistown, January 15, 1862--tmh.

## Estate of James McClintick, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JAMES MCCLINTICK, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Union, and the latter in Union township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

ROBERT BARR,  
CATHARINE MCCLINTICK,  
Adms.

## Estate of John Rager, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN RAGER, late of Decatur township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Lewistown. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

C. HOOVER, Adm.

## Estate of Reuben Myers, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of REUBEN MYERS, late of Granville township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oliver township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM MYERS, Ex'r.

## EDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. T. Bell, Administrator of Isaac Jones, late of Mifflin county, deceased, will meet parties interested therein at his office, in Lewistown, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOS. W. PARKER, Aud.

## EDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Cyrus Stine and Samuel Stine, Administrators of John Stine, late of said county, deceased, will meet parties interested therein at his office, in Lewistown, on WEDNESDAY, 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOS. W. PARKER, Aud.

## EDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Sheriff Stanberger, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Reed, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Lewistown, on TUESDAY the 4th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims are required to present them or be debared from coming in for a share of said fund.

J. W. SHAW,  
Auditor.

## NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNKIN, by Note or Book Account, will please call on or before

April 1st, 1862,  
and settle the same. By so doing COSTS WILL BE SAVED,  
and after that time the accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

R. H. JUNKIN,  
Surviving Partner of the late firm of  
KENNEDY & JUNKIN.  
Lewistown, December 18, 1861.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

### A Hint to Helpful School Teachers.

Archdeacon Hare, in Guesses at Truth, says: 'We are not framed to be self-sufficient, but to derive our nourishment, intellectual and spiritual, as well as bodily, from without, through the ministrations of others; and hence Instruction must ever be a chief element of Education. Hence too we obtain a criterion to determine what sort of Instruction is right and beneficial,—that which ministers to education, which tends to bring out, to nourish and cultivate the faculties of mind, not that which merely piles a mass of information upon them.'

This extract from a book full of wise suggestions, merits careful attention from teachers,—especially from those—and their name is Legion—who imagine that the highest object of an instructor is to propel his pupils through the book with all possible speed, without any assurance that they understand the principles set forth. It may also be advantageously digested by those teachers who, in the unlimited generosity of their hearts, cannot refrain from helping scholars over every difficulty, however trifling; who seem fearful their pupils may recite a few words correctly, so make ludicrous haste to tell them what they cannot avoid knowing. Nearly every teacher aids his scholars too much, especially while reciting; but some teachers carry this unwise practice to such an extent that it is absolutely painful to listen to them. They do not educate, or instruct; they do not in the slightest degree train the minds of their pupils, but dwarf them, deaden their ambition, crush their elastic energies, and make them very poor parrots instead of scholars.

Any teacher who really aims to promote the intellectual growth of children, and who thinks of what he is about, will studiously guard against this practice so hurtful in its effects upon pupils, and so fatiguing and unjust to himself.

### Elect Good School Directors.

As the time approaches for the election of new School Directors, it seems a suitable occasion to urge voters to throw aside all partisan considerations and select the best men for this responsible position. Any candid man will cheerfully admit that the question of party, or of politics, should never enter into the management of common schools. Whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican, or anything else—except a traitor—what has that to do with his fitness for a Director, or Teacher? If he be an intelligent, honest, public spirit man,—one who will zealously labor to promote the prosperity of schools, he is just the man for a Director and should be elected, unless one better than he can be found. The idea of rewarding a man—however unfit for the position—for party services, by giving him the honorable, though poorly paying office of School Director, is altogether absurd and most injurious to the cause of general education. No real friend of schools will allow himself to be governed by ideas so narrow, so utterly foreign to the spirit, and so thoroughly destructive of the usefulness, of our excellent School System.

It needs no argument to prove that good Directors will secure good schools; the history of the schools of the county furnishes abundant evidence of this. Those districts which have chosen energetic, competent, interested men for Directors, now stand foremost in the county for excellence of schools and for liberal views on the subject of education.

If the people of Mifflin county really desire superior schools, if they wish to have an honorable reputation for public spirit, general intelligence and wise regard for the future prosperity of their children and of the State, they must and will select for Directors their wisest and best men.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### The Best Time for Cutting Timber, &c.

Experience has proved that trees for timber, if cut at one season of the year, are far more durable than if cut at another. Various reasons have been suggested why this is so, and it is not yet fully determined; still, as the time which experience has pointed out as the best for durability is during the autumn, it is generally supposed that this property is modified by the amount of sap in the trunk, and the maturity of the wood itself. In the spring, or at any early period of it, the trunks of most trees are pressed with the ascending sap. The leaves as yet are still folded in the bud, and the surfaces for exhalation are only sufficient to carry off very slowly the watery part of the sap. Even after the leaves have expanded, or until mid summer has arrived, the trees abound in juices. When, however, the dry and sultry summer has arrived, and the new wood and buds have been matured and formed, the watery part of the sap is mostly exhaled, and probably the circulation is less active as the leaves become sere.

It is stated by Mr. Emerson, author of the valuable report on trees and shrubs of

Massachusetts, that the soft maple cut in September is three times more lasting than ash or walnut cut in the winter; and from numerous inquiries which he has made in various quarters, and from information obtained from reliable sources, it seems he has established the fact that autumn is the time for cutting timber. When it is determined to cut timber, it is of considerable importance to strip off the bark in the spring, that the body of the tree may dry during the summer. When, however, it is an object to re-produce a forest from the remaining stumps, the winter, or the very first of spring, is much more favorable to the growth of sprouts.

There are two seasons for cutting wood: if it is expected to last, it must be cut the last of summer, or during the early part of autumn; if it is wished to clothe the surface with a new growth of trees, the cutting must be made late in winter. It is, however, possible to modify these arrangements: if, for example, the wood is designed for timber, it is deprived of its bark in the spring, it may be allowed to stand the season till winter arrives, which is a period when farmers have less to do than in the summer or autumn.

In seasoning, wood retains an amount of water which may be regarded as its constitutional supply. This constitutional water is very important; for, upon its presence some of the most valuable properties of the wood depend. I refer to elasticity and strength. If wood, for example, is dried in a water bath at 212° till it ceases to lose weight, its elasticity and strength is very much diminished. Hickory, when dried in this way, becomes as brittle as pine.—In ordinary seasoning, or in steaming, I believe the strength of wood is not diminished. This observation may not be of much practical importance, as this plan of seasoning is rarely followed. The amount of water varies, as will be observed, in different species of trees, as well as in herbaraceous plants.

In another point of view, the amount of water is important to be known, for the difference between taking green and dry wood to market, as well as in its consuming, is very great; and so also, as ample experience proves, there is a material difference in burning green and dry wood.—The quantity of water in the wood varies from 20 to 50 per centum, and probably the average amount will not differ much from 25 or 40 per centum. This water is not only of no use to the fire wood, but it is prejudicial, as it must be dissipated by heat, in which act heat or caloric becomes latent and lost, especially if the wood is consumed upon a hearth or in a stove.

In addition to the effect of water in diminishing the combustibility of wood, the alkalis have also considerable influence of this kind. Elm, which is a potash wood, burns with less freedom than hickory, which contains much lime. It is, however, possible that the size of the pores of wood may modify its combustibility. Black oak is a notable instance of a slow drizzling combustion; from which the watery sap continually oozes.—*Natural History of New York.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Russian Discipline.

Having found a German friend in the head physician of the military hospital at Riga, I accompanied him one morning on his visit thither. On the way he told me how difficult it was to elicit from the men the real seat of their complaints, as every ailment in the upper part of the body, whether in the head, back, or stomach, they call pain in the heart; and those in the lower part of the body, pain in the leg.

Having arrived at the hospital, all the patients that were able to do so arrayed themselves in a row, dumb and stiff, as if on military parade. 'How do you feel today, old man?' asked the doctor of the first. 'My heart pains,' was the expected timid reply. 'Tongue out,' said the doctor, and out it was. Turning to the next, the same question, same answer, and same tongue operations. More than thirty in the row underwent the same medical inquiries and process.

I was about leaving, when my friend told me to look around. To my utter astonishment I saw the whole lot still standing in military attitude, with their tongues wide out. We looked on for a while, when the doctor loudly gave the word, 'Tongues in,' and all the articulating organs vanished in an instant.

My risible faculties were so excited by the ludicrous scene, that it was some moments after we were in the open street, ere I could, rather reproachfully, ask my friend how he could play such a trick on the poor fellows. 'You must not judge,' said he, 'by exceptions. I merely wanted to show you to what extent the blind spirit of discipline prevails among the Russian troops. Nor are the fellows,' added he, 'the worse for the joke; on the contrary, they believe that the cure is greatly promoted by keeping the tongue out in the presence of the doctor, the longer the better.—*Once a Week.*

*Ignorance.*—I know well enough,' said a fellow, 'where fresh fish comes from, but where these salt ones are caught, I'll be hanged if I can tell.'

### The Battle of Webb's Cross Roads.

The place where Gen. Zollicoffer was defeated and killed, is known through southern Kentucky as Webb's Cross Roads, and the battle should be called by that name. Mill Springs is nearly ten miles distant, and on the other side of the Cumberland river. A part of the engagement took place in a field known in the neighborhood as 'the Old Field,' and hence the suggestion that the battle should be called the battle of Old Fields. But there is no doubt that 'Webb's Cross Roads' is the place that should give name to the battle.

The official statement made by Gen. Thomas that one hundred and fourteen rebels had been buried, up to a certain hour, has led the public, prone to expect exaggeration, to believe that the figure represented the extent of the loss of the enemy killed. We are, however, assured from sources that we believe entirely reliable, that not less than three hundred rebels were left dead on the ground. The official reports of Gen. Schoep's Brigade Surgeon states that one hundred and ninety dead rebels were buried on Monday. A gentleman of this city writes that two hundred and eighty-three dead bodies of rebels were found. Another who was on the ground, informs us that many dead were found on the old field, and that they were lying thick in the underbrush in every direction. We are convinced that the rebel loss in killed was very nearly if not altogether three hundred. Various statements are made of the number of horses and mules taken. The evidence is that at least fifteen hundred fell into our hands.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

### An Interesting Episode.

The feature of the speaking at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon festival, on Wednesday night, at Sanson Street Hall, was a little speech by Henry W. Rockefeller, a Lieutenant in the Federal army. Lieutenant K. lost an arm at the battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond.

He was introduced to the vast assemblage by ex-Governor Pollock, and after some urging he spoke thus:

'I am not a talker, ladies and gentlemen, but an actor. I started to go to Richmond, and I went there. [Laughter.] I lost my arm but I didn't give up. My companions lay piled dead round me but I didn't despair; I was sent to Richmond and imprisoned in a tobacco warehouse, but I still hoped.

'With twelve hundred of our captive soldiers I lay upon a floor unfit for swine to herd upon; suffered from cold, hunger and nakedness, but I shook off despondency and determined to escape. This a number of us succeeded in doing. Our brave boys lay in kennels, unshowered in old carpet, covering their shivering bones with dirty rags and only too happy to find a moth eaten blanket upon which to sleep.

'But amid all the wretchedness in that tobacco warehouse, with its swarm of twelve hundred men, there was no desire to be sent home except with honor—no wish but that the Union army may advance and punish the leaders of the rebellion.'

The Lieutenant only said these few words, but his youthful appearance, impressive manners, and above all, the empty coat sleeve that hung by his left side spoke more eloquently than any words could have done.—*North American.*

### The Pennsylvania Oil Region.

The shipment from the Pennsylvania oil region, for the present month, over the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, is estimated at 30,000 bbls, taxing the railway to its full capacity. The oil trade is becoming a very important one, and the business of refining it and preparing it for use is also profitable. It is a business that in Philadelphia can be carried on very successfully, and our manufacturers could not possibly put their enterprise and capital in a channel more remunerative. The oil is afforded at a price which makes it the cheapest light now burned, and it is equal to gas in its illuminating qualities. The direct railroad communication between this city and the oil region will give our manufacturers advantages not possessed by those of other cities. These will be largely increased when the Sunbury and Erie railroad is completed.

Mr. Barnum has pounced upon a new curiosity. It is a shrimp of a Commodore, about the size of a man's hand.—His name—which will incite to puns—is Nutt—Commodore Nutt, of New Hamp shire, or some of the stonier eastern districts. Beside this curious little creature Tom Thumb is said to be a Brobdignagian—a Colossus of Rhodes. 'How do you get on down there?' from Tom Thumb must be a salutation calculated to stun the recipient; but such is the greeting which he is understood to have offered this little morsel of humanity when they met. We have heard of the Kentuckian who was so tall that his neighbors had to get on stilts to wish him good morning; but the oddest discrepancy of stature on record is that between the famous General and the to be famous Commodore.

An Indian out West was heard to make the following exclamation, on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) ladies:—'Ugh! much wigwag!'

### Intelligent Action of a Dog.

A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which, owing to some change in wind or weather, had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return passage through them most hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to increase rather than diminish. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of there being great cause for anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through; her to the boat.

The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come on board; but no! he would not go within their reach, but continued swimming about a short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divined his apparent meaning. 'Give him the end of a rope,' he said; 'that is what he wants.'—The rope was thrown—the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round and made straight for the shore, where a few minutes afterwards boat and crew—thanks to the intelligence of their four footed friend—were placed safe and undamaged. Was there reasoning here? No acting with a view to an end or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct?—*Rev. C. J. Atkinson, 'The Zoologist.'*

A whirlpool, some three hundred and sixty feet in diameter, has been formed in the sea near Torre del Greco, by the late eruption of Vesuvius. The sounding gave twenty-three fathoms of water, and the plummet brought up sulphur. From a part of the circumference, a tail, so to call it, about sixty feet in width, runs away in the direction of Sorrento, and is of a beautiful light green color. All the water here was tepid, had a strong sulphurous smell, and many fish have been destroyed. The eruption of Vesuvius appears to be increasing at latest dates instead of subsiding. There are eleven craters above Torre del Greco, all emitting sulphurous vapors, and the largest is from seventy to eighty feet deep and one hundred feet wide. From this point, after heavy rumblings and heaving of the surface, the ground was split open and a fiery fissure was made almost to the outskirts of the city, through which the dread unseen power passed, opening the streets and laying bare some parts of the former buried town, and then running into the sea. Strangers are coming from all parts of Europe to Naples, to behold Vesuvius in its glorious burning and devastating anger.

A brilliant fashion has just made its appearance in the progressive city of New York, which bids fair to outshine Paris in its lustre and extravagance. The Sun says that a short time since a prominent resident of that city of wealth and fashion, conceived the brilliant idea of having his front teeth set with diamonds. He conferred on the subject with two of his friends, one of whom was a lady of literary celebrity, and all were so pleased with the novel idea that they had large and valuable first water diamonds set into their front teeth, and on Sunday afternoon they attended one of the most fashionable churches on Fifth avenue, where they attracted considerable notice, and diverted the attention of a large portion of the congregation by the lustrous rays of their teeth. On their return home, they were followed by a crowd of persons, whose attention and curiosity were attracted by the dazzling radiance of the brilliant circle. If this fashion is adopted, jewellers, lapidaries and dentists will reap an abundant harvest. Verily, the world moves.

*Taking the Pledge Not to Sell Liquor to Soldiers.*—Colonel Thomas, whose regiment is now in camp at Brattleboro', has performed an exploit worthy of notice.—He has made all the rum-sellers in the village sign the temperance pledge. The way it happened was as follows: Several of the soldiers had been furnished with liquor. The Colonel remonstrated, but without effect. Again the soldiers returned to camp intoxicated. Colonel Thomas, indignant in view of such lawlessness, ordered out an armed company, and, with pledge in hand, led them to the village. He visited each hotel and grocery suspected, and demanded of the landlord to sign a pledge not to sell any more liquor to his soldiers. A refusal to comply would make their liquor 'contraband of war' and consign it to destruction. All the transgressors signed the pledge.

*Feeling.*—Mary.—It seems cruel to kill so many animals for their fur—thirty-six poor squirrels put to death to make a muff for us!

Emily.—Yes, it is cruel. Why didn't the monsters take their skins off without killing them?

*File right!*—said an officer to his company. 'Bedad,' said an Irishman, who stood near by, sharpening his saw, 'it's me own property, and I'll be doin' as I please with it.'

### Death of a Lilliputian.

Mrs. Frederick Makie, of Bergen county, N. J., died a few days ago. This lady, who had reached the advanced age of 77 years, was no taller than ordinary little girls of four or five summers, and although a Lilliputian in size, her intellect was unimpaired to the time of her death, and until a short time past she was as sprightly as any other person at her age. When young she is said to have been possessed of extraordinary personal beauty, presenting the appearance more of a doll than a grown woman. Being of a lively temperament and a beautiful dancer, her company was sought for far and wide, and not a ball or a party was given in the neighborhood without her being present—the centre of all attraction. She had a brother who was but a few inches taller than herself. He had his third wife when he died.

### The Rebel Emissaries in England.

The English seem to be apprehensive of trouble among themselves with the prize they drew in the settlement of the Trent affair.—Sidell and Mason were in their possession, and the question arose what to do with them. John Bull is in an embarrassing position as was the man who drew an elephant at a lottery. In speaking of the reception due to Mason and Sidell, the Times says: 'they are about the most worthless body it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England.' This is rather strong language for the leading journal that was in such a terrible state of mind a few weeks ago, because it thought the rebel emissaries would not be given up to England. The article, of which we have thus far only a brief abstract, goes on to urge that no popular demonstration be made on the arrival of the surrendered men, but that they may be allowed to pass quietly on their way. It wisely suggests that they would even now be 'only too glad to entangle England in a war with the North.'—By way of showing the personal insignificance of these two particular individuals, and giving especial point to his allusion to such ardent pro-slavery men, it says, 'England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes.' This, to a southerner, is downright insult, and to class Mason and Sidell with the race that is down trodden, despised and reviled at the South, would almost be a *casus belli* in that precious Confederacy, if it was in a condition to take care of itself. After such a sharp piece of admonition on the subject of the rebel ministers, the people of England are not likely to make much of them, and they will not be the lions they are hoping to be. It is very plain that England would be glad to keep them off her shores, if it could be done decently. This is shown, not only by the Times' article, but by similar ones in the other prominent London journals.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

### EDWARD FRYSSINGER,

WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER

OF

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

&c., &c.,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Orders promptly attended to. je16

AMBROTYPES

AND

MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.

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. Room over the Express Office. Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

### DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Baking Business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th instant. The accounts are left in the hands of Conrad Ullrich, Jr., who is fully authorized to settle the same.

CONRAD ULLRICH, JR.,  
FREDERICK NEIBERT.

The business will be continued by the undersigned in West Market street, Lewistown, and no efforts spared to give satisfaction to the old customers of the firm as well as any number of new ones.

CONRAD ULLRICH, JR.  
Lewistown, Jan. 29, 1862-3t

### WANTED,

30 MORE MEN for Col. Siegle's Regim't now forming at Camp Curtin. \$13 per month, comfortable quarters, good clothing, rations, fuel and \$100 bounty will be given to all acceptable recruits. Pay to commence and subsistence furnished immediately after enrolling name. For further particulars inquire of

E. W. EISENBEISE 1st Lieut.,  
Recruiting Office,  
at Red Lion Hotel,  
Lewistown, Penna.

### DURING THE WAR,

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the Oak Front, East Market Street, Lewistown, Pa.

I HAVE returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
which I will sell at a small profit for CASH, or produce, or marketing of all kinds.

JAMES PARKER.  
sep18