New Series---Vol. XVIII. No. 17.

Whole No. 2752.

Lewistown Post Off	ice.
Mails arrive and close at the	Lewistown P.
O. as follows:	
ARRIVE.	
Eastern through,	5 33 a.m.
" through and way	4 21 p m.
Western " " "	10 38 a. m.
Bellefonte " " "	2 30 p. m.
Northumberland, Tuesdays, T	
Saturdays,	6 00 р. ш.
CLOSE.	
Eastern through	8 00 p.m.
" and way	10 00 a. m.
Western " "	3 30 p.m.
Bellefonte	8 00 "
Northumberland (Sundays,	Wednesdays
and Fridays)	8 00 p. m.
Office open from 7 30 a. m. t	08 p. m. On
Sundays from 8 to 9 a m. S. Co	

	Carried World		
Lewisto	wn Station.	21	
Trains leave Lew	istown Statio	n a	s follows:
	Westward.	E	lastward.
Baltimore Express.	4 40 a. m.		
Philadelphia "	5 33 "	12	20 a. m.
Fast Line,	6 26 p. m.	3	50 "
Fast Mail,		10	38 "
Mail,	4 21 "		
Through Accommod	lation,	2	35 p. m.
Emigrant,	9 12 a. m.		
Through Freight,	10 20 p. m.	1	20 a. m.
Fast "	3 40 a.m.	8	15 "

Express "
Stock Express, Coal Train. 12 45 p. m. 10 38 a. m. 6 26 p. m. Local Freight. 6 45 a. m. As Galbrath's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

11 00 "

2 35 p. m.

9 05 "

MIFFLIN COUNTY POOR HOUSE STATEMENT

John W. Shaw, Treasurer, in account with

Samuel Drake, O. P. Smith and	Mos	808
Miller, Esqrs., Directors of the Poe	2400	
full II	r, a	na
of the House of Employment for the	coun	ity
of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863 to	Jann	ia.
ry 1, 1864.	D correct	-
DR.		
To amt. of orders on county Treasurer	\$3000	00
To cash for 329 bushels 48 pounds corn at 75		
eents, sold in March, 1863	247	40
To cash for 6 bushels corn, at 50c per bushel,	3	00
do 50 bu. oats, at 50c per bushel,	25	00
do 315 bu. 45 lbs. red wheat, at \$1.15		
per bushel, sold September 23, 1863.	363	11
To cash from Jacob Mickey, rent of Henry		
Kenagy's house, in Milroy, for 6 months,		
viz. from April 1 to October 1, 1863	20	00
To cash from Jos. Brower, money loaned	150	
do for 11 bu. 24 lbs cloverseed, at \$7	79	
do for 39 bu. corn at 65c per bushel	19	
do for 131/2 bu. oats at 55c per bushel	7	42
do for 4 beef hides, weighing 308 lbs.		
at 8 cents per pound	24	
Balance due Treasurer	130	11
	4069	80
CR.		

at 8 cents per pound		
		64
Balance due Treasurer	130	11
	4069	80
CR.	1000	00
By the following orders paid for the support		
of the poor at the Poor House, viz:		
Ino. B. Selheimer, stove, pipe and buckets	12	83
C. Hoover, esq., fees on orders of relief		60
William Johnson, shoes	37	
John L. Brower, work on farm		00
J. Irwin Wallis, tin ware and repairs		82
Joseph Brower, Steward	257	
James Broom, mowing grass		
N Comfort esa foss an and an after		00
N. Comfort, esq., fees on orders of relief		00
Dr. Thos. VanValzah, one year's salary	200	
Thomas Cox, shoes,	27	
N. Kennedy, merchandise		25
M. Frank, merchandise		90
J. W. Shaw, 1 year's salary to January 1, 1863	80	00
lonathan Price, constable fees on ord. of relie	f	35
William B. Hoffman, lumber	3	87
Henry Zerbe, groceries, molasses, tobacco, &c.	. 84	07
reo. w. 1 holhas, esq., lees on orders of relief	5	00
Samuel Brower, services as Director	65	00
J. W. Hough, 2 bushels cloverseed	12	50
John L. Griffith, barbering	5	50
James Parker, merchandise	19	95
A. Felix, coffins, bedsteads, groceries, tobac-		
co, &c.	152	94
Samuel Drake, services as Director		00
John Himes, fire wood,	95	
William Butler, meat	63	
James Moore, 134 chestnut rails		36
John Kennedy, muslin, bacon, &c.	46	
samuel Comfort, box rent and postage		80
Annie Smith, cook		50
Marks & Willis, salt and plaster		99
F. J. Hoffman, syrup, mackerel, tobacco, &c.		77
Samuel Bowersox, 100 chestnut rails		00
Daniel Bearley & sons, 5 plowshares and grate	0	65
Martin Triester, work on farm		75
rederick Baker, one steer		00
George Broom, plowing		
		00
John Evans, glazing		54
D. P. Smith, services as Director	25	00
ames Broom, cutting grain, mowing and		
threshing	34	
Jacob Finkel, 13 flour barrels		00
Joseph Steidley, husking	2	50

Frederick Baker, one steer	21	00
George Broom, plowing	3	00
John Evans, glazing	6	54
O. P. Smith, services as Director	25	
James Broom, cutting grain, mowing and	20	00
threshing	34	73
Jacob Finkel, 13 flour barrels		00
Joseph Steidley, husking	2	50
J. C. Blymyer & Co., stove coal	126	60
George Blymyer, merchandise	55	67
William Bell, esq., fees on orders of relief		40
Samuel Eisenbise, firewood	19	00
A. T. Hamilton, merchandise	32	
Robert Forsyth, one load of hay,	6	00
Jane Ferguson, cook		50
Amos S. Ealy, repairing pump		00
Wm. Montgomery, butchering 4 steers		00
John L. Porter, work on farm		93
John Himes, one steer	25	
John R. Weekes, 2 plowshares		00
John Morrison, esq., fees on orders of relief		40
Crissy & Markley, order book and express		25
Paid for stamps on bank checks		00
Amt. of orders paid for poor at Poor House	1995	21
By the following orders paid for the support of the out-door Poor, viz:		
Samuel Withrow, grain for Cornelius Berlew	31	95
Pa. State Lunatic Hospital, support of E. B. Brown, Alda Sellers, Robert Starks and Lyd-	01	00
brond and benefit, hobert bear he and hyd		

ia Adams Rachel Shade, keeping Anna Essicks Joseph Jenkins, keeping Ezra Jenkins Joseph Postlethwaite, coffins Samuel Drake, 2 bu. wheat and load wood for Brothers, keeping Rebecca Apple-Win. Brothers, see per bough in confinement John Brown, keeping Elizabeth Forsythe George Ruble, keeping Mary Ruble Marks & Willis, flour
N. Kennedy, orders to out-door Poor N. Kennedy, orders to out-door do

Dr. S. A. Martin, salary R. M. Kinsloe, mdse, for Mrs. John A. Sager Margaret E. Giles, for herself and children Jon. S. Zook, funeral expenses and Dr. bill Jon. S. Zook, universal expenses of the Samuel Brower, expenses of taking Lydia Adams to Lunatic Asylum, and bringing E. ms to Lunauc asystem home ix, orders to out-door Poor i Heister, flour for Jackson Cornelius Henry Snowden A Felix. orders to out-door Poor David Heister, flour for Jackson Cornelius and Henry Snowden John Himes, firewood Rachel Palmer, attending Mrs. Gasett and

Rachel Palmer, attending Mrs. Gasett and child, small pox William Butler, meat Jacob Landis, attending John Winn's family John McNitt, rent of house for Jacob Ort Dr. A. Rothrock, salary Dr. E. W. Hale, do N. Wilson, coffin for Anthony Levy Directors of the Poor of Dauphin county, boarding and Dr. bills tor Sarah C. Bannon Wm. Kenney, digging two graves Mrs. Wharton, boarding and attending to Jno. Demer

Henry Steeley, keeping Robert Carson F. J. Hoffman, orders to out-door Poor E. C. Hamilton, shoes
M. Frank, merchandise
Barton Bush, digging grave
Rachel Edmanson, keeping Catharine Gibbings in confinement
Marian Norris, keeping A. Levy, (col'd)
Dr. F. S. Kohler, salary
Hoar & McNabb, mdse. for Warren Kyes E. C. Hamilton, shoes

Wm. Fields, flour for Mrs. Davis Wm. Hardy, clothing for John Peris George Blymyer, merchandise Amt. of orders paid for out-door Poor By the following orders paid for stock and farming utensils, viz: Thompson & Stone, corn sheller and cultiva-

tor John Davis, horse gears John R. Weekes, bull plow and 2 shares O. P. Smith, one horse 8 38 Amt. paid for stock and farming utensils Amt. paid for the Poor, brought forward Balance due Treasurer at last settlement Treasurer's per centage 212 31 3570 32 4069 80 Orders Unpaid. 1241 9

Three orders for 1860 unpaid One order for 1861 do do 1862 do Nine orders for 1863 do Amt. of orders outstanding, for the years stated, and which have not been presented to the Treasurer for payment

to the Treasurer for payment 2101 76
We, the undersigned Auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts and vouchers of John W. Shaw. Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and of the house of employment for the county of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864, do certify that we find a balance due from the said Directors of the Poor to the said John W. Shaw of one hundred and thirty dollars and eleven cents (S130 11) and that we have cancelled the orders paid by the said Treasurer. Given under our hands at Lewistown, January 13, 1864.

H. C. VANZANT, H. L. CLOSE, Auditors.

Joseph Brower, Steward, in account with Samuel Drake, O. P. Smith and Moses Miller, Esqrs., Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the county of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863, to January 1,

To amt. of orders on Treasurer

Balan	ce du	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	107	
			655	05
		CR.		
By balance	ee due	at last settlement for bringing paupers to and	141	80
sending	them	from the Poor House	14	45
By cash I	oaid fo	r oak poles		50
de	do	sweeping chimneys	1	62
do	do	toll		68
do	do	planting corn	1	75
do		lime	1	00
do	do		3	50
do	do	mowing and making hay	2	50
do	do		2	25
do	do	plants and seeds	2	00
do	do		40	00
do	do	filing and setting saws	2	00
do	do	work on farm	2	00
do	do	altering and spaying shoats	1	00
do	do	cutting cloverseed	1	50
do	do	cider barrel and making cider		75
do	do	pine wood		50
do	do	butchering hogs	6	50
do	do	stationery and postage		75
do	do	cutting & mak. clothing for poo	r 25	00
do	do	one year's sal. as Steward	400	

Steward raised on Farm—701 bushels wheat, 80 bushels rye, 570 bushels oats, 1500 bushels own in ears, 18 bushels cloverseed, and made 24 loads of hay.

Steward raised on Truck Patch—400 bushels potatoes, 600 heads cabbage, 2½ bushels beans.

Steward Kitled—14 hogs, weighing 3140 pounds, and 4 beeves weighing 2123 pounds.

Stock on Farm—5 horses, 12 horned cattle, 1 sow and 5 pigs, 3 hogs and 8 shoats.

Farming Utensits—1 four horse wagon and bed, 1 two horse wagon and bed, one truck wagon, 2 sets hay ladders, 4 plows, 2 harrows, 2 corn cultivators, 1 wheelbarrow, 4 shaking forks, 3 dung forks, 4 pitch forks, 3 mowing seythes, sled, 2 double sets plow gears, double set tigh harness, single set harness, corn sheller, and grain drill.

Work done at Poor House for Paupers—35 shirts, 35 dresses, 18 aprons, 24 chemise, 13 haps quilted, 13 saeks, 22 pillow cases, 12 pairs pants, 8 sheets, 10 towels, 6 pairs drawers, 4 under shirts, 6 flannel shirts, 25 pairs stockings knitted, and 10 barrels soap made.

pairs stockings knitted, and 10 barrels soap made.	, 25
PAUPERS.	
Number in Poor House January 1, 1863	34
Admitted through the year on orders	42
Born in the house	5
Whole number of inmates for 1863	81
Died in the house 5	01
Bound out 1	
Discharged 36	42
Non-Venin Des II	-
Number in Poor House January 1, 1864	39
Out-door paupers through the year 75	
do died 8	
do discharged 10 18	

No. out-door paupers Jan. 1, 1864, support-ed in part by the county Whole No. of paupers Jan. 1, 1864
We have also three insane persons in the Penna. Lunatic Hospital, viz: Alida Sellers, Robert Starks and Lydia Adams, supported by the county.
In additon to the above there have been 90 transient paupers, supported for a short time (mostly over night) without orders or entry on the register. We, the undersigned Auditors of Mifflin county, el-

ted and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts of Joseph Brower. Steward of the Poor House, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864, do certify that we find a balance due to the said Joseph Brower, from the Directors of the Poor, on the books, of one hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five cents (\$107.55) Given under our hands, at Lewistown, January 13, 1864.

H. C. VANZANT, Auditors.

A First Class Farmers' Magazine for Penn. 1864. THE PENNSYLVANIA 1864. FARMER & GARDENER,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE. AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

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pary number. Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturalists. Horticultural Stock Breeders and Bee Keepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, prac

tical thought and reliable information. SEND FOR A SPECIMEN. Philadelphia, Jan., 27, 1864.-3t.

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AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1863,

and continue twenty one weeks. Cost for Board, Furnished Rooms and Tu ition in the English Branches, per session

\$60. Day scholars, per session, \$12. Music. Languages and Incidentals extra. In order to secure rooms in the Institute application should be made before the open

ing of the school.

For further particulars, address, S. Z. SHARP, Prin. Kishacoquillas, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864. MINSTREE.

SHE SWEETLY SLEEPS

She sleeps, sweetly sleeps by the dark rolling river Where wild grow the trees and the rocks tow'ring, No sound can awake her, for her spirit the Giver

Has taken away to the arms of her Maker. By the dark rolling river they laid her down to rest. And she sleeps, sweetly sleeps in the arms of her

Around her low bed, where the soft moonbeams playing, The nightbird her requiem chants in wild lays,

The stars look down brightly, as if they were saying, Here lies poor lost Ornee, the best of her race. By the dark rolling river they laid her down to rest, And she sleeps, sweetly sleeps in the arms of her

Tread lightly the ground where her kindred have Where o'er her low tomb-stone her native trees wave;

Disturb not the turf-mound which affection has made For the spirit of Ornee shall watch o'er her grave.

By the dark rolling river they laid her down to rest, And she sleeps, sweetly sleeps in the arms of her

MORAL & RELIGIOUS

Patch or No Patch.

'I would not go to Sabbath school with that patch,' said a proud girl to her brother. 'Id rather go with the patch than not at all,' answered the boy.

The street boys said, 'Just as if I'd go to Sabbath school with a patch on my knees!' 'If I don't go with my patch, I cant go at all; these be the best clothes I got,' said the boy, stopping and looking down over his trowers.

'Come,' said the street boys, who had not such a good mother as this boy had, else their trowsers would have been patches instead of rags, 'come go fishing with us. 'No,' said the boy, 'a patch is no disgrace, and I shall go to the Sabbath school;' and he walked sturdily off. He went to the Sabbath school.

Patch or no patch, what did his teacher care who had hunted him up in his lowly home? She thought most of the little boy's soul. What did the kind Superintendent care, who caught the boy's blue eyes looking straight at him as he spoke, and was pleased to see it? Patch or no patch, he sung, 'I want to be an angel' as sweetly and heartily as better dressed boys did. No scholar recited a better lesson, or behaved more properly in his class. Patch or no patch, God took notice he was there. Patch or no patch, the Reedemer had died to save him and now said in tender accents, 'son give me thy heart.' Patch or no patch, the Holy Spirit was hovering near to help him remember his Creator in the days of his youth, and to chose this day the Lord for his portion. Patch or no patch, heaven had room for

A patch, you see, is no matter at all. Instead of being a disgrace, it is rather an honor, because it shows that the boy has a kind and careful mother, anxious to do her best with the small means God lent her. Never be ashamed of a patch.

Unlearning at Home.

It was a source of much trouble once to some fish, to see a number of lobsters swimming backwards instead of forwards. They, therefore, called a meeting, and it was determined to open a class for their instruction, which was done, and a number of young lobsters came; for the fish gravely argued that if they commenced with the young ones as they grew up they would learn to swim aright. At first they did very well, but afterwards, when they returned home, and saw their fathers and mothers swimming in the old way, they soon forgot their lessons. So, many a child, well taught at Sabbath school, is drifted backwards by a bad home influence.—Bible Class Magazine.

Christians are like children at school, learning to write, by having a copy set before them. It is through much imperfection and failure, and by trial after trial, that they begin to improve, till they are able to write with ease and rapidity. They may never be able to write with the same exact perfection as the engraving; yet if they do the best they can and continue daily to improve, the master is pleased; so we must be ever copying the Lord Jesus, and the truest Scriptural perfection is to be always aiming at perfection.

MISCELLANEOUS,

A Remarkable Vision.

Solicitor, residing in the Isle of Wight, had business at Southampton. He stayed at one of those hotels for which the town of mail steamers is famous, and after dinner he was looking over his law papers while he sipped his port. He was aroused from his foolscap and red tape by the opening of a door: his wife (whom he had left at home in the Isle of Wight) entered, gazed at him steadfastly, and passed out through the opposite door. He naturally thought that it was a hallucination, and resumed

spectator an imploring look which terri and one private insisted upon taking off fied him. He at once resolved to return his pantaloons to furnish Capt Clarke, who home; with some difficulty he got a boatman | had lost one leg of his while in the bushto take him across, and on reaching his es. They had been five days without any house, he was struck by the ghastly and alarmed look of the maid servant who by exposure and hunger. opened the door. This woman was so frightened by his unexpected return, that and perhaps more, of the 109 who escaped, she spontaneously confessed her intention will reach our lines. Some few of them to murder her mistress; and her confession was confirmed by the fact that she had concealed a carving knife under her pillow. This is a very perplexing case for those who think spectral phenomena can be philosophically explained. Here you have the phantom of a living person projected, entirely without that person's conciousness. Let it be assumed that a person in extreme nervous system of the universe, so as to influence his dearest friend; but here the person whose likeness appeared was entirely devoid of apprehension, while the servant. who alone knew what was likely to happen would naturally exert no volition towards

THE LIBBY JAIL DELIVERY. Incidents of Their Escape.

Three of our Federal officers who recently escaped from Libby Prison, being a portion of the party of twenty-eight who had arrived at Fortress Monroe, give the following particulars:

They were fifty one days engaged in long. They had previously made two other excavations leading to the city sewers, which were too small to admit of their passage through them, and this mode of escape had to be abandoned. The mode of excavating was with case knives and an old chisel. An old spittoon, with two ropes attached to it, was used to draw the dirt out into the cellar. One rope was kept in formance with it, the question was asked : the hands of the operator in the tunnel to draw it back empty, and one in the hands of the party attending at the orifice to draw it out full.

The working parties succeeded in getting into the cellar under the hospital, from which they operated, first through the wall, and then into the sand. The earth they concealed under a pile of straw. where a number of old beds had been emptied, treading it down hard to make it occupy as little space as possible.

They commenced to make their escape at 7 o'clock in the evening, and those who have got through to Fortress Monroe did nct leave until 3 o'clock in the morning. It took each man about five minutes to get for more than one to get into it at a time, there being a difficulty in breathing.

middle of an unpaved street, but stopped | with joy and excitement: up the hole by filling the leg of an old pair of pantaloons with earth and wedging | if Nancy Jane and me is to be spliced toit up in the hole. They then dug on further, and came out under a tobacco shed, from which they made their escape.

Each man as he emerged the open air. sauntered slowly off, taking whatever direction he fancied. They nearly all had on our blue army coats, which facilitated their escape, nearly all the military in and about Richmond wearing the same coats. having been supplied from the clothing sent through by the Government for our prisoners. They allege that they were bought from our prisoners, but some doubt is entertained upon this subject.

They were pursued on the Peninsula, and some of them tracked out and captured by the aid of blood-hounds. Five days were occupied in tracking their way to our lines, and some were compelled

from exhaustation to give themselves up. to you, to boot.' A number of officers who desired to escape were compelled to abandon the effort on account of their corpulency, the passage through it. Some of them undertook a depleting process to reduce their dimensions, but failed to come down to the required thinness.

The work was secretly commenced at were fearful to trust the matter to the when the work was done, and the outlet attempt were notified of the fact. It was and low diet.

After getting outside of the lines around the sympathizing negros. In no place did | than if they had been in the moon. they apply to them for direction as to their tion gladly given. They were told how to

the Federal lines. They were finally met by tho 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, twelve miles be and there was on the countenance of the each other in pressing their hospitality, tens of thousand of adventurers that have

regular food, and were almost exhausted

Their impression is that at least fifty, were recaptured in the city of Richmond.

A Good Story.

During Robert Heller's late brilliant engagement in Pittsburgh, the fame and excellence of his entertainments attracted all classes of people-the musical and refined, the millionarie and merchant prince, the mechanic and the artizan; in fact every peril can, by intense volition, act on the class of society found its representatives within the theatre each night of his performance.

One evening a genuine specimen of the genus verdant, with his girl on his arm, presented himself at the box office and demanded-

'What's the tax to the show?' 'Fifty cents,' politely answered the tick-

et se ler.

'Weli, I guess I won't back out anyhow-here's your tin.' Receiving his tickets, greery entered,

dragging the young lady by the hand .-This peculiarity, and the oddity of their dress, soon made them the observed of all observers. Heller shortly after commenced his illusions, which were wondered making their excavations, that through at with eyes and mouth wide open by our which they finally passed, being sixty feet rustic pair—he occasionally ejaculating in pretty loud tones 'Thunder,' while she would exclaim, 'Mercy, ain't it queer!'

Feat after feat was presented, and received with the plaudits of the audience, until the introduction of the 'Aeriel Bell.' a glass bell suspended by a simple cord from the centre of the ceiling, and used in answering questions. After the usual per-'Is anybody in the house in love, who

wishes to get married?' 'Yes.

'Pray tell what part of the house they are in?

The bell immediately designated our rustics, who sat looking at one another, as a pair of doves, apparently oblivious in their own happiness, to all surroundings.

'Are they engaged?' 'No.'

'Will they ever be?' 'Yes.'

'When will it take place?'

'To-night.' During these questions and answers,

our rustic had been gradually opening through the tunnel, and it was dangerous himself out like a jack-knife, and now attained his full attitude; when pulling up his shirt collar, and stirring up his crop of They first struck the outer surface in the flax colored hair, he exclaimed, breathless

ay, say, you mister! jest ax that thing gether, and if he says yes, I'll give you the best horse in Butler county, and call our first boy after you.'

Shouts, yells and peals of laughter followed this announcement, and Nancy Jane, suffused with blushes, pulled his coat tail, and begging him in her most entreating manner:

'Now, do, Ike, please sit down, won't you, now?"

Ike, however, too much elated with his success, and unmindful of all around, stretching his body as far as possible over the balustrade, and in a voice audible in every corner of the house, cried out:

'Dod rot it, mister, do get that thing to say yes, and dog my cats and buttons if I don't call all my babies, boys and girls, after you, and lick anybody that says grass

You can readily imagine the entertainment was short that night, and when over, the happy couple were made still happier, tunnel being too small to admit of their as the minister made them one for life, in the presence of Robert Heller.

A Great Waterfall.

A detachment of troops recently scouting in the Valley of the Snake, or Lewis first by a party of eight, their fellow pris- Fork of Columbia, discovered a waterfall oners knowing nothing of it. They finally which, it is said, is entitled to the distincnotified a few of their friends, and the tion of being called the greatest in the working parties were increased. They world. The entire volume of Snake River pours over a sheer precipice one hungeneral knowledge of the prisoners, though dred and ninety-eight feet high, thirtyeight feet higher than Niagara. Snake open, all who were willing to make the river is fully as large as the Niagara, and the cascade is one solid sheet or body. regarded as a most hazardous venture for The locallity of this immense waterfall is freedom, with a possibility of being shot, Great Soshgne or Salmon Falls of that riva certainty of great hardship and ex- er, but they have always been enveloped in posure, and if captured the ball and chain mystery. Almost a dozen years ago the writer passed along the Snake river road. For two years we heard the roaring of these Richmond, they were greatly facilitated by falls, but learned no more respecting them said that there were a series of falls and route, without receiving correct informa- rapids making a decent of seven hundred feet in seven miles, and the sound gave avoid the Rebel scouts and pickets, and color to the report. For hundreds of miles where they would be most likely to strike across the great plain Snake river flows though a cannon, with vertical walls hundreds of feet high. It is only at long intervals that salient points are found by youd Williamsburg, who was scouting which the river can be reached. The road through the country on the lookout for crosses from point to point of the bends, his reading, with a wonderful smile at his them. They describe their reception by only approaching close to the river where own weakness. But within a quarter of an these gallant fellows as most cordial and there is a chance to descend for water. hour, the very same thing occurred again; enthusiastic. Officers and men vied with From those acts, very few, if any of the

ever crossed the plains ever looked upon the great falls. The late discoverers report beside the main cataract many others of less height, varying from twenty to fifty feet each near by. Some day they will be visited by the tourist, and pleasure seeker, and looked upon as frequently and familiarly as Niagara is to-day; and it will be admitted that with the strenuous grandeur of their surroundings, they are as far beyond Niagara as Niagara now excels the balance of the world.

An Item which Every Man should Read.

We have probably, all of us, met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshaddow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed -not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness-to speak lightly of females, we recommend these 'hints' as worthy of consideration:

'Never use a lady's name in an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the worst members of the community-men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy women's character has been ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villian, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and bragging report. A slander is soon propagated and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as its circulates until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconcious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mother and sisters are women; and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their brief lives unembittered by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or wife, or some other fellow creature.'

There is something pecularly beautiful and soothing in the manner in which the silent processes of the mind are brought into action when we are reading attentively. We must of necessity derive some benefit. What can be more benificial than improving the vigor and sensibility of the mind, expanding the reasoning faculties, strengthening the judgment, facilitating the utterance of ideas? Are these benefits more easily attained than by a careful course of good reading?

In books, as well as with men, we may confer with genius and learning. But books have an advantage over men, in that they enable one to comtemplate at les the finished productions of mature reflection, whilst many of us are not endowed with a memory sufficiently capable of retaining the exact words of the speaker. Moreover, a person is seldom enabled to speak at once so much to the purpose, as he would write after consideration.

A Singular Restoration of Speech .-About four months ago a soldier by the name of Geo. Lucas, who belonged to the 12th Virginia Infantry, and who resides in Harrison county, was attacked with a violent fever, which it was thought would result in his death. The soldier, however, partially recovered, but with the loss of all power of speech. He had not spoken a word for more than three months until one day a few weeks ago, he was coming west on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in company with a relative who had gone to fetch him home. Near Grafton the cars ran off the track with a great shock. Lucas jumped out of a car window upon the ground, and as he did so he yelled lustily to his relative to look out for the baggage. Since that time Lucas has been able; to the surprise of all his friends, to speak as well as ever .- Wheeling Intelligencer.

He who fishes in the waters of matrimony may fish with his naked hook if the hook is gold.

'I don't feel in the best of spirits,' as the man said who had just taken a glass of mean liquor?

Estate Miss Sarah Jane McDowell, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters tes-Jane McDowell, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate pay-ment, and those having claims to present

them duly authenticated for settlement.

Mrs. JANE McDOWELL,

Estate of Peter Rhodes, Sen., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Rhodes, sen., late of Oliver township, Mifflin county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Oliver township, and the latter in Huntingdon county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH RHODES, Oliver. PETER RHODES, Hunt. co.