GIDO. IPRYSUNGIDE & SON, PUBLUSIDES

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

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Lewistown Post Office.

Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows: Eastern through. 5 48 a. m

through and way 4 21 pm. Western 10 55 a. m. Bellefonte " 2 30 p. m. Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 00 p. m.

8 00 p.m. Eastern through and way 10 00 a. m. Western " 3 15 p. m. Bellefonte 8 00 Northumberland (Sundays, Tueesdays office open from 700 a.m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 8 to 9 am. S. Comfort, P. M.

Lewistown Station.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows: Westward. Eastward. Piitsburgh and Erie 3 13 a.m. Express, Baltimore Express, 4 48 a. m. 5 48 a. m. 12 18 a. m. Philad'a Express, 6 10 p. m. 5 26 " Fast Line, 4 21 Fast Mail, 10 55 " Harrisburg Accom'n, 3 44 p. m. Emigrant, 10 47 a. m. Through Freight, 10 20 p. m. 10 47 a. m. 1 20 a m. 9 30 " 3 50 a. m. Fast Express 12 10 p.m. 12 40 p.m 5 00 p. m. 9 24 " 1 15 p. m. 11 50 a. m. Stock Express.

7 30 a. m. 7 00 p. m. Local Freight. Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

Coal Train.

WILLIAM LIND has now open A NEW STOCK

OF Cloths, Cassimeres

AND VESTINGS.

which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles.

> **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. TRUTH-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.

Kishacoquillas Seminary

NORMAL INSTITUTE. d Tuition in English Branches, \$75. Fuel,

Light and Washing extra.
For particulars see catalogue. S. Z. SHARP, Principal. Kishacoquillas, Sept. 21, 1864.

C. G. BRUCE & PRESTON, AUTHORIZED

ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS.

OFFICES:

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CLEVELAND, OHIO,
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ARMY HIBRALD AND COLLECT

Pensions, Bounty, Back-Pay, Prize Money, Discharged and Resigned Officers' Pay, and all other WAR.

Claims. The \$100 Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in battle, collected WITHOUT DELAY. We pay espectial attention to claims in which other attorneys have failed, or which have been suspended, of which there are tens of thousands. We have already collected and paid over to soldlers and their heirs over \$500,000, and are paying thousands daily. We secure Pensions for ten dollars, and collect Bounty and Back-Pay for ten per cent, and no pay until after we have succeeded.

THE ARMY HEKALD is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of the soldler and his heirs—to whom it is invaluable. Write us and we will send you a capy free, or for thirty cents we will send you by return of mail a fine engraved tinted Likeness (Album size) of Lt. Gen, Grant, and the Army Herald for one year. To persons sending a club of four, we will send as premium, an addias wrait, and the Army Herald for one year. To persons bing a club of four, we will send as premium, an addi-nal Likeness and The Herald for one year, and for each littonal subscriber an additional Likeness to the getter of the club, so that a person sending us a club and \$3, I be entitled to receive, himself, seven Likenesses and a Army Herald for one year, and for any other number the same ratio.

REFERENCES:

Washington, D. C., April 16, 1864.

We take pleasure in saying that C. G. Bruce, esq., has compiled with the Act of Congress authorizing certain persons to act as Army and Navy Agents for the collection of War Claims, against the Government, and to recommend him to all persons that have Claims they wish collected promptly. lected promptly.
U. S. Senators-Benj. F. Wade, John Sherman.
Members of Congress-E. R. Eckley, Wm. Johnston,
jel-tf

A GREAT BATTLE

Is Expected to take Place in Virginia,

BUT notwithstanding this the people must have BOOTS AND SHODS and we would respectfully set forth our

claims to public attention, first, because we keep a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes for men and boys. Gaiters, and all other kinds of shoes for women and children.

We are prepared to take measures and complete work of all kinds at short notice. Repairing done at short notice, at

E. C. HAMILTON'S, West Market street, a few doors west of Col Butler's, and nearly opposite Daniel Eisenbise's Hotel.

MORAL& RELIGIOUS

BE HEAVEN MY STAY.

BY JOHN RAMSAY.

In all my changes here below, Of transient weal or trying woe, It may be given my soul to know-Be Heaven my stay.

When the faint heart would fail for fear, No human eye to pity near, No hand to wipe the bitter tear-Be Heaven my stay.

When I must bear the worldling's scorn, Derided for my lot forlorn, E'en of itself but hardly horne-Be Heaven my stay.

Around me I can find but few. And doubts arise if these be true-Be Heaven my stay. When days of health and youth are flown,

When of the friends whom once I knew.

My path with faded roses strown, And thorns are all I find my own— Be Heaven my stay.

When full of tossings on my bed, I cannot rest my weary head, Scared with dim visions of the dead-Be Heaven my stay. When sorely chastened for my sins,

And pleasure ends while grief begins, And agony no guerdon wins-Be Heaven my stay.

When all in vain I strive to brave The gloom of Jordan's swelling wave. And hand of mortal cannot save-Be Heaven my stay.

When prayer no longer will prevail, When praise sinks to a trembling wail, When faith itself begins to fail-Be Heaven my stay.

Trials and Comforts. We all have trials to bear in this, our

pilgrimage. What a train of evils followed the entrance of "Sin into the world and death by sin' and all our woes. Notwithstanding the curse pronounced upon us by reason of sin, we have many comforts and blessings. We must not however look for continual sunshine. Clouds will often intercept the rays of the sun and when we are least expecting it, sometimes a storm will arise. Our trials are varied according as God may be pleased to order them, and as shall be for His own glory and our good, if we put our trust in Him. Some are blessed with health, while others are feeble and sickly. Some have an abundance of this world's goods and more than heart can wish for, while others are struggling with poverty and want. We see those who have kind and pleasant companions for life, while others have the reverse. Some have children who are comforts to themselves, and blessings to society, while others have children who are a cause of continual anxiety. We see those who have many friends and relatives to comfort them and whose society they can enjoy, while others WILL commence its winter session, OC-TOBER 12, 1864 and continue twenty TOBER 12, 1864, and continue twenty weeks. Cost for Board, Furnished Rooms, dying pillow. Some persons possess naturally a happy temper of mind, while others are desponding and gloomy. But we seldom, I might say never, see all those blessings concentrated in one individual if they have comforts they have trials alsoour highest enjoyments are mingled with pain. Strong and devoted attachment to our friends, make the trial of separation greater when called to part with them. Some persons appear to have more than their share of sorrow, but we see those who are thus afflicted among the truly happy-"For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiv-

> A Salutary Thought .- When I was a young men there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, uncommonly upright in all his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm te dispose of, he made an invariable rule to give good measurerather more than was required of him. One of his friends observed him frequent ly doing so, questioned him as to why he did it; he told him he gave too much, and told him it would be to his advantage. Now, dear reader, mark the answer of this' excellent man:

"God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes."

Think of this. There is but one jour ney through life.

An Old Sermon .- Skeleton of a sermon preached by Rev. Wm. Hiscox, in Newport, R. I., August 8, 1792, from Eccles. 1, XII.

The time of youth is the best time.

1. For good impressions.

2. For strong resolutions. 3. For fixed affections.

4. For closest applications.

5. For diligent observations. Not to remember God in youth is:

1. To slight His invitations.

2. To disregard His legislations.

3. To disbelieve His implications, 4. To reject His operations.

Virtues confessed by our foes and vices acknowledged by our friends are probably real.

He that falls into sin is a man; he that mh30-'64 is a devil.

EDUGATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.

The Preacher and the Teacher. Martin Luther said if he would quit preaching his first employment would be

teaching boys.

Martin Luther was a strong, energetic character, and doubtless was in his proper position as a preacher and reformer; and as such had a strong feeling of the relation between his mission as a preacher and that of a true spirited teacher. With him the connection was close; his object in either case being the good of immortal beings.

Man is born into the world the most helpless of all the animal creation, and if left to himself must soon perish, as he is unable to attend to his smallest wants. And yet, though he is thus helpless, he is endowed with capacities which, when properly developed, make him infinitely superior to all the other animal creation. But the faculties will not of themselves grow and strengthen into this superior being: If neglected they seldom raise him much above the brute creation: Hence to bring him to his proper place in the scale of existence, he must not be left to neglect, must be cared for.

Besides those whom nature has placed over him, the minister and teacher have each his part to perform. Now the minister, as I conceive it, though he may, and he was shot down in cold blood by the does, in some measure, directly on the hearts and minds of children, must operate principally through the parents, while the teacher may do the same; and also, as he is more immediately in contact with their minds and hearts, can bring his influence to bear more directly upon them. Thus while the minister must wait till they are somewhat developed before he can instruct them from the puipit, the treacher has the first chance at their infant minds.

Now if they work together this is all the better. Hence I think it would be proper for ministers to visit school occasionally, and learn the ways and conduct of teachers and pupils. They might both teach and learn by such occasional visits.

OUR SCHOOLHOUSE.

The site of sites a sight to see, Is that where our school house stands. A shrubless slope without a tree Or bloom to win the wandering bee, A spot as desert you may not see This side of Sahara's sands.

It stands where barren rocks outcrop The rugged and flinty soil. In vain the genial sun and shower. And summer dews essay their power To call from that arid waste a flower: It mocks their kindly toil.

Unchecked by the shadow of a bough The torrid sunbeams fall Upon the play-ground's swardsless beat; And there the winds of winter meet And whirl the blinding snow and sleet With unrelenting brawl.

Here Dearth and Negligence combined Keep Beauty ever at bay; And fearing their purpose should not succeed They have called on Avarice and Greed

To guard the place with jealous heed Lest Progress come that way. The school-house! how shall pen describe

Its architectural grace; Its order is unsettled quite, Ionic, Doric, Composite, Or, as some hold it, "Wigwamite:" Derived from Indian race.

The blue-wasp builds her mud-wall'd cell Against its wainscot brown: The spider weaves her gauzy snare About its ceiling low and bare; And timid mice steal slily where A chance crumb may be found.

The roof-moss groweth green the while And weather-stained the walls; The sportive breeze glides in and out Through shattered panes with lawless rout, Whisking the text book leaves about In gusty swells and falls.

Thus pass the Summer months away, The school house standeth lorn. But now the harvest's golden yield Is gathered from orchard and from field, And Winter stern his sceptre wields Where grew the tasseled corn.

The boys and girls released from toil Are off to school again, Their hearts are light, their heads are clear, For 'tis their harvest time of year; They go to glean with right good cheer Thought's richly ripened grain.

Is there a temple fitly reared To receive that youthful band? Nought but a hovel dark and drear: Silks and tobacco have got so dear, And taxes are so high this year, So let the old school-house stand.

Truthfulness-that is, the fact of speak. ing the truth intentionally and even to the injury of self-is less a branch than a blossom of man's moral strength of character. In children especially it is a noble trait. Good men have the fewest fears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two U. S. Marshals Waylaid! A Well Known Citizen of Juniata Murdered.

An extra of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Herald, dated the 3d ult., gives the following account of the murder of two U. S. Marshals by the disloyal men of that vicinity. One of the victims, Captain John L. Bashore, was a son of Mr. Samuel Bashore. reaiding about three miles north of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and was at one time a student of Cumberland Valley Institute. Captain Bashore removed to Iowa eight or nine years since, and settled in Centreville, Appamoose county, in the southern part of the State, where he was engaged in a mercantile business at the outbreak of the rebellion. Entering the service as 1st Lieut. in the 6th Iowa cavalry, he was shortly afterward promoted to a captaincy, and served his country with fidelity and honor to himself for three years. After having faced death in all forms on the battle field, confronting the open foes of the Government, wretches who aid the rebellion secretly, by all the means in their power.

Captain Bashore was a young man of excellent business qualifications and eminent social qualities. He has a large number of friends and relations in this region, among the Bashore and Seiber families.

the tragic affair:

On Saturday, October 1st, in Sugar Creek township, Poweshiek county, Deputy Marshals J. M. Woodruff of Knoxville and J. L. Bashore of Centreville, were waylaid and in cold blood murdered. The particulars of this dastardly affair as we get them

are as follows: Several drafted men of Sugar Creek having failed to report at the Provost Marshal's office, deputies Woodruff and Bashore were sent to inquire the reason, or something to that effect. On going to the neighborhood they met Mike Gleason, and after some conversation, leading them to believe he was all right, they disclosed their business, and he offered to assist them in finding the men. The marshals made ing incident which he witnessed, that exan arrangement for him to go with them, after they had fed their horses and obtained some refreshment for themselves. But Potersburg were lying in a hospital tent, while the marshals were feeding, Gleason went to Miller's saw mill, where the Copperheads had met to drill as was their custom on Saturday. The military company soon dispersed. After feeding, Woodruff and Bashore started out to hunt the drafted men. As they were passing along the and taking his station near the edge of the road they were suddenly fired upon by a squad of men concealed in the bushes. Woodruff was instantly killed, having two balls through his head and a number in his body. Bashore was but slightly wounded. He jumped out of the buggy but was immediately surrounded by the Copperheads and several guns were leveled at him, and among them was Gleason, who had betrayed the marshals. Mr. B. appealed to them to spare his life. He told them that they were strangers to him, that he had nothing against them, was simply discharging his duty as an officer and begged them not to kill him. At this point he was shot in the back, the ball entering near the kidneys. Bashore then shot Gleason, breaking his leg. Bashore fell, whether he was shot again or not does not appear. But after he was down, Gleason, who was not so badup to him and struck him a terrible blow flicting a frightful wound and breaking the the money could not be handed over to him in killing both officers. A half an hour immediately reported the case to St. Pethat way, and the wounded men were car- him. But on the evening of the same ried off and Gleason placed under arrest. day, as he was quietly smoking in his study, Bashore lived four or five hours and told a loud ring was heard at the bell. The all the particulars of the assassination to servant on opening the door, was instantly James S. Cravens, at whose house he died,

On Sunday, three or four hundred citizens were collected at Cravens. The murdered men, both of whom had been soldiers, Woodruff of the 3d cavalry, Bashore of the 6th, were lying with their ghastly wounds pleading for justice and revenge. It was with difficulty the exasperated crowd were restrained from stringing repeatedly suffered from the bite of venup Gleason without judge or jury. Our omous reptiles, while wandering through informant left the scene at 4 o'clock Sun- the ruins of Palenque in Chiapas, says he day afternoon, when parties were scouring was in the habit of enlarging the wound the neighborhood for the Fleeners and oth- with a lancet, introducing some butter of ers, and arrangements were made for bring- antimony, applying a ligature above the ing the bodies of the slain and the prison- wound, and taking ten drops of ammonia ers to Oskaloosa. Sugar Creek is one of in water every fifteen minutes. The lives the hardest and most notorious copperhead of himself and servant were repeatedly holes in the State. The Fleeners are saved in this way, while four native attenbrothers-in-law to Myers, who killed Allo- dants, not using these precautions perished.

and others. John Fleener, Samuel Fleen-

er and Perry McFarland, supposed to be

J. B. Grinnel has offered a reward of \$500

for their arrest and conviction.

way last autumn, and they were also implicated in that horrid murder. There can be little if any doubt that these assassinations are in accordance with the plan already adopted and sworn to by the secret order of copperheads in Iowa. They have sworn that no officer who goes out even to notify them of the draft, shall return alive. The time, if it ever existed for dealing leniently with such men as these, has past. The officers of the law should at once determine to visit swift and terrible punishment on those who resist their authority.

An Ossified Man.

There is a man residing in Portage county, Ohio, who, since his fifteenth year has been almost entirely ossified. At that age he injured his knee by a fall from his horse. The injury caused ossification, which immediately set in, and in the course of fifteen years had completed its terrible work. He can only move two of his fingers and two of his toes. He has not opened his jaws for more than thirty years, yet still manages to talk with ease. His food is placed within his lips, and without mastication is conveyed to his stomach. He lies in the same position during an entire day, only changing his position once in twenty-four hours. His skin fortunately retains its normal condition. He has been blind for thirty years, and is compelled to draw upon his memory for mental exercise. This faculty has become exceedingly tenacious. He remembers the most minute and triffing incident or circumstance; has the entire past, every fact and event in his experience, before him, piled up like strata, and summons at will, or as occasion requires, occurrences which have faded from the minds of his friends. His recollection of localities is wonderful. Places that he had visited years ago, before struck with The following is the Herald's account of blindnes, he can now identify as he rides along, so vivid a recollection has he of the relative position of things, as bridges, rivers, &c. He is very expert at mathemetical calculations, and can, with great readiness, give, for example, the number of square inches in an erea the number of whose square feet or rods is given him.

What a Toad did for a Soldier.

We have often written in behalf of toads; we are glad to see them hopping around our garden in large numbers, and have paid boys for bringing them in there in baskets, by the hundred, as insect destroyers. A friend connected with the United States Sanitary Commission relates for the American Agriculturist, the followhibits Mr. or Mrs. Toad in a new character: A number of wounded from the battle of among whom was a negro whose leg had been taken off. He was on a mattress on the ground, and the weather being hot, the dressed stump of his leg was exposed, and a swarm of flies were settling upon it. Presently a large toad hopped into the tent, bed began "gobbling" up the blue bottles in "double quick." The moment one alighted within six inches of the spot, he would square himself for the attack, his eyes twinkling with excitement, and then with a flash of his tongue and a smack of his mouth, the unlucky insect would disappear. The boy was asleep when this commenced, but soon awoke, and was at first frightened at the "ugly toad" so near him; but our friend bade him be quiet, and pointed out the service the creature was rendering, when the negro and all present voted him a member of the Commission, with many thanks, and he and his kindred were at once in high favor.

-An extraordinary affair lately occurred in the town of Orel, in Russia, A great local land owner had a large sum (fortyly wounded but that he could walk, came three thousand silver roubles) to receive through the police office of that town On on the head with the but of the gun, in applying for the amount he was told that By this time the Copperheads had unless he presented the office with five left, thinking doubtless they had succeeded thousand silver roubles. He refused, and later a neighbor who heard the firing came tersburg, and the money was paid over to pinioned, and four men, their faces covered with black crape, rushed into the room and told him he must hand over his forty three the principals in this cold blooded crime, thousand roubles. With the greatest coolhave escaped and are still at large. Hon. ness he went over to his strong box, opened it, seized a revolver which was laid on the top shelf, and shot two of the robbers dead. and the other two immediately taking to their heels. On the crape being removed from the faces of the dead men they were recognized as the head of the police and his secretary.

Important Fact -- A gentleman who has

AGRICULTURAL.

Purifying Sorghum Sugar.—The following information, just received from Mr. Riley Root, of Galesburg, Ill., patentee of a new process for clarifying Chinese and other cane juices, may be of much use to those engaged in raising:

" I would add, in relation to sugar making, that after the syrup has granulated, the remaining (ungranulatable) portion of syrup is drawn off. But with our cane at the north the mucilage is so stiff and adhesive that assistance by means of a press has been found beneficial. After the first pressing is performed, the fotlower can be removed, and a little clear cold water stirred into the sugar, and press again. This process can be performed several times, and at each successive time the sugar becomes whiter, with a slight diminution of its amount; but each successive draining becomes a more perfect article of golden syrup, so that what is lost in one is gained in the other"

To Keep Tires on Wheels .- Hear what a practical man says on this subject : " I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use seven years ago, and the tires are as tight now as when they were put on.

My method of filling the felloes with oil is as follows: I use a long cast iron oil heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick so as to hang in the oil each felly an hour for a common sized felly. The timber should be dry, as wet timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be not made hotter than boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water and is much more durable. I was amused some years ago, when I told a blacksmith how to keep tires tight on wheels, at his telling me it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon maker will say it is profitable to make and repair wheels-but what will the farmer, who supports the wheelwright and smith, sav ?'

Salt and Charcoat for Stock .- Farmers who raise stock should give them plenty of charcoal to eat and freely of salt, as both charcoal and salt improve cattle and make them in good condition. Salt will act on the blood. Charcoal strengthens and heals the mucous membrane throughout the alimentary canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generating in the stomach, &c., and absorbs the putrescent gases. The use of salt and the free use of charcoal will contribute to protect cattle from epidemics.

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.

DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE. We offer to purchasers throughot the United States a large and splendid assortment of Jewelry, and Plated Ware of every descrip-

tion at prices which defy competition. Articles sent by Mail

FREE OF CHARGE. For the benefit of persons wishing a neat; pretty and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain \$1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring \$1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring \$2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain \$1.25; Heavy (will stand the strongest acid) \$1; Heavy Plated black enameled Sleeve Buttons 50 cts., gents single stone or cluster imitation Dia mond Pins \$1; magnificent Bracelets \$1.25; handsomely chased Medallions \$1.25; Pen and Pencil with extension case \$1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn either side) \$1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin \$1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coral; Carbuncle or Opal sets \$1.25; fancy Watch Keys \$1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains \$1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness \$1; Seal Rings \$1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets \$1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons \$1; Silver plated Butter Knives \$1.50 per pair; Silver plated Spoons \$2.50 per half dozen. All articles Warranted to give satisfaction

or money refunded. All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on order for

a number of articles at one time. Address all orders to NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,

311 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

Estate Catharine Bamsey, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Catha-rine Ramsey, 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 payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. RAMSEY CHAS. P. RAMSEY, oct12* Administrators

STOVES.

LARGE assortment of Cooking, Parlor A and other Stoves, always on hand, at the lowest prices, at J. B. SELHEIMER'S.