Thole No. 2798.

Lewistown Post Office. Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. ARRIVE. Eastern through, 5 48 a. m

through and way 4 21 p m. 10 55 a. m. 2 30p m Bellefonte Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and 6 00 p. m. CLOSE. 8 00 p. m. Eastern through and way 10 00 a. m 3 00 p. m. Western 8 00

Northumberland (Sundays, Tueesdays 8 06 p. m Thursdays) Money can be forwarded through this of sums from \$1 to \$30, by the payment the following fees: From \$1 to \$10 ten nts; \$10 to \$20 fifteen cents; \$20 to \$30

Office open from 7 30 a. m. to 8 p. m. On lundays from 8 to 9 a m. S. Comfort, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows: Westward. Eastward. itsburgh and Erie 3 56 a. m. 10 45 p. м. imore Express, 5 26 a. m. 6 05 a.m. 12 18 a, m. lad'a Express, 6 25 p. m. 5 16 4 21 10 55 " 3 44 p. m. risburg Accom'n. 10 47 a. m. ough Freight, 10 30 p. m. 1 50 a m. 9 45 12 10 p m. 12 35 p. m ck Express, 5 00 p m, 9 (10) " 1 15 p. m. 11 45 a. m. 6 25 n m 7 30 a.m.

Note.-The Pittsburgh and Erie Express aves east and west daily except Sunday; Baltimore Express west daily except Monday; Philadelphia Express east and west daily; Fast Line east daily except Monday and west ly except Sunday; Fast Mail east daily except Sanday; Mail Train west daily except Sunday; Harri-burg Accommodation east daily except Sonday, and Emigrant west daily except Monday

Fare to Philadelphia, 5 20 Baltimore, Harrisburg. **●** 2 10 2 50 " Altoena, 6 60 " Pittsburgh. Galbrath's Omnibuses convey passengers to

and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

Miffiin & Centre County R R. Lewistown and Reedsville.

ON and after Monday, January 2, 1865, tran will leave Lewistown and Reeds ville as follows: Leave Lewistown for Reedsville,

7 30 a. m. Leave Reedsville for P. R. R. 8 30 P. R. R. for Reedsville 11 00 Reedsville for Lewistown 11 30 " Lewistown for Reedsville " Reedsville for P. R. R., mail 2 15 F. R. R. for Reedsville 4 25 "

5 15 " dsulle for Lewistown The train will stop at Lewistown, Freedom Iron Works, Yeager own, and the of the Turnpike above Mann's lov er Axe Factory, going and coming.

JOHN WATERHOUSE,

WILLIAM LIND. A NEW STOCK

OF Cloths, Cassimeres AND

VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the neat est and most fashionable styles.

AMBROTYPES AND

MELAINOTYPES. The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth I The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS TRUTH BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according by mail, free. to size and quality of frames and Cases Room over the Express Office. Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

Kishacoquillas Seminary

NORMAL INSTITUTE. W ILL commence its winter session, OC TOBER 12, 1864, and continue twen ty weeks. Cost for Board, Furnished Rooms, and Tuition in English Branches, \$75. Fuel,

Light and Washing extra. For particulars see catalogue.

S. Z. SHARP, Principal.

Kishacoquillas, Sept. 21, 1864.

Academia, Juniata Co., Pa, MMENCES its Summer Term May 4th U 1864 For circulars address Mrs O. J. FRENCH Principal, or ANDREW PATTERSON, Proprietor

GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at tend to business in Millin, Centre and Hunting-

STOVES. REMEMBER that F. J. H. ffman has a Wood Stoyes, at lowest prices.

L. LYONS' PURE OHIO Catawba Brandy.

Sparkling Catawba Wines. Equal in Quality and Cheaper in Price than the Brandies and Wines of the Old World FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOLERA INFATUM, DI-ARRHEA, BOWEL COMPLAINT, CRAMP & COLIC.

A sure Cure is guarantied, or the money will be refunded. IN support of the above statements, are presented the Certificates of Dr. Jas. R Chilton, Chemist, New York; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemical Inspector, Ohio; Dr. James R. Nichols, Chemist, Boston; Dr. N. E. Jones, Chemical Inspector, Circleville. Ohic; Prof C. T. Jackson, Chemist, Boston; Dr. Chas. Upham Shepard, Charleston, S. C ; and J. V Z Blaney and G A Mariner, Consulting Chemists Chicago, all of whom have analyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commend it

in the highest terms, for medicinal use. Analysis of the Massachusetts Stale Assayer, January 25, 1858.

When evaporated through clean linen it left no oil or offensive matter. In every res pect it is a PURE spirituous liquor. The oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aro ma, is wholly unlike fasil, or grain oil. Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes With acids, it produces ethers of a high fragrance. The substitution of this Brandy for Cognae Brandy will do away with the manufacture of fictitious spirits, sold un der this name both at home and abroad.

Respectfully,
A A Hayes, M D.,
Assayer to State Mass., 16 Boyleston St. By the same, in 1864.

I have analyzed "L Lyons' Pure Catawha Brandy," with reference to its composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks afforded the same results with re gard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with former

The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy. Respectally,

A A. HAYES M D. State Assayer, Boston, July 20, '64. 16 B yleston St. Manufactured by H. H. Jacob & Co. (To whom all orders should be addressed.) Deput, 91 Liberty St., New York.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO. Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK N addition to our main business of PHO TOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS Of these we have an i mense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c , &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for pub lie or private exhibitions. Our catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture im mense quantities in great variety, ranging in om 50 cents to \$50 each. Our A! bums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail. free, on receipt of price Fine albums made to order.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS. Our catalogue now embraces over five thou sand different subjects (to which additions

are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminant Americans, &c . viz : about 100 Major-Generals, | 550 Statesmen,

200 Brig Gederals, 275 Colonels, 100 Lient Colonels, 130 Dicines, 125 Authors, 125 Stage, 50 Prom'nt Women 250 Other Officers. 75 Navy Officers, 50 Prom'nt W 150 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

3000 Copies of Works of Art. including reproductions of the most celebra ted Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Cat alogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for one dozen Pictures from

will be filled on the receipt of \$1.80, and sent Photographers and others ordering goods C. O D will please remit twenty five per cent of the amount with their order.

E & H T ANTHONY & CO., Manufact'rs of Photographic Matrials, 501 Broadway, New York. The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy

R. F. ELLIS.

OF the late firm of McCoy and Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. selected with care and purchased for eash, which are offered to the public at a small ad

suitable for ladies, gentlemen and children, with many new patterns. His

CHECKET BERTEN

comprise choice Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Superior Teas, Pure Spices, &c. Also,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWASE,

and all other articles usually found in Stores all of which his old customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine. Country Produce taken at full market

R. F. ELLIS.

Lewistown, March 9, 1864. FOUND out that Hoffman's is the place I for Groceries.

ture article.

FHE MINSTREE, TALES & SKETCHES Smith, left the house. How I hated that he

"WHAT MUST IT BE TO BE THERE!"

We speak of the realms of the blest, Of that country so bright and so fair, And oft are its glories confessed— But what must it be to be there?

We speak of its pathway of gold.
Its walls decked with jewels so rare,
Of its wonders and pleasures untold—
But what must it be to be there?

We speak of its freedom from sin.
From sorrow, temptation and care,
From trials, without and within—
But what must it be to be there?

We speak of its service of love.
Of the robes which the glorified wear,
Of the charch of the first-born above—
But what must it be to be there? Then let us. 'mid sorrow and wo.
Still for H-aven our spirits prepare:
And shortly we also shall know
And feel what it is to be there!

THE BACHELOR'S BURIAL.

Two old maids, at shut of day, A bac refor's careass bore away, With wrinkled brows and matted hair, The heart that never loved the fair.

Bring briars, they grouned, bring weeds unblown, Bring rankest weeds of name unknown; Bring withered boughs from dreary wild, To strew the bier of error's child. And make his bed where the lizards hide,

Where night shades strew the swamp creek's side, Far out of sight, where genial spring Shall send no gentle birds to sing. His old jack-knife lay with him low, To cut the strings of cupid's bow; The sad house cat shall whine around His lonely grave in grief profound.

Low lay him who was often 'high;' Here, where shall fall no pitying eye. For him—for him no loving heart Shall ache, for him no tear shall start. His bloodless lips shall fall to dust; His old jack-knife shall waste with rust; He whom we hide from the light of mer Shall never fright the babes again.

For we have laid him from the light. Beneath the ground and out of sig But this rude epitaph shall stand-He who to no one gave his hand?

EDUGATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.

Literary Societies-No. 1.

In the eagerness to educate our youth in the shortest possible time for the more practical duties of life, we are too apt to overlook the more essential qualifications, which every American citizen ought to possess. Too much importance seems to be attached to a limited knowledge of the offer my heart, etc. etc. But Miss Brown branches taught in our common schools. and too few advantages afforded for training pupils to express what they learn at of Miss Robison, a young lady who was school and what they acquire after leaving fast approaching that dubious period de it. Some even contend that when students who do not intend to enter any of the learned professions, have once passed through the text books used in our com- depths of despair and weeping Profound mon schools, they have arrived at a point by moved. I approached and implored her where any further instruction in this direc to confide to me the cause of her grief, so tion would be of little account- a point for that if I could not assuage it, I might at which I know no term in English, but least mourn with her. She at first refused, which our German friends call ausq-ternt' but at last moved by entreaties, in broken those days,) and bring it to the Courant After finishing the branches named above utterance told me the story of her woe. office for the use of the paper mili. What and entering upon practical duties, then, Mr Coaringdon having ensuared her ever we may now be, there is no doubt in fact, we are just beginning our educa- youthful affections, and having reneatedly that the early publishers of the Courant tion. In connexion with the mechanical avowed his love, now had ceased calling were patriotic and courageous in opposing employments and agricultural pursuits with on her, and was paying great attention to the tyranny of the ministers of George which we now try to acquaint ourselves, we must invariably study some of the high er branches of education. It may not be in text books, but in the broad pages of the book of nature. The farmer's son stud ies geology while he follows the plow and brings to view new earths and the various kinds of rock and fossil; he studies chem istry as he applies the fertilizing substances to the soil and contemplates the effect upon vegetation. In acquainting himself with the manner of growth of the fruit trees and garden vegetables, he is studying botany, while the principles of natural phi losophy are studied and applied in nearly all his labors. Most mechanics acquaint themselves with some of the principles of geometry and trigonometry as well as chem istry. It should be observed, however, that as the knowledge thas obtained, is sel dom if ever reproduced, it is neither sys tematic nor clear. In accordance with a law of nature we never clearly understand the facts we learn in any science until we reproduce them. Hence we see the necessity of providing means for cultivating the power of expression, after leaving school. This may be done by means of debating societies. The facilities afforded by these associations for impressing the mind, are attended with so trifling expense and in teriere so little with our daily vocations and domestic duties, that all classes may reap the benefits derived from them; be sides, they are the only means which most of our best citizens possess for qualifying themselves to discharge properly the du ties of some of our public offices to which they may render themselves eligible. Some of the brightest stars in our political heavens, as well as some of our first literary men. ascribe their success in life to the tra ning received in literary societies, among whom we may mention Dr. Franklin, who was a pression of intense hatred-the sentence member of such a body for about forty years, and who speaks of their use in the highest terms. Want of space prohibits us from mentioning any more who have the r of of my mouth. Thus we sat in ting still, that is to be censured, for this been raised to the highest posts of honor by literary societies, but we would add that if these societies were appreciated as they ought to be, we would fill our legislative not to depart until I had an explanation the same of the pew originated with the early settlers, who sat near the doors of the pews halls with honest men from the farms and with Miss Robinson, but Mr. Smith, his so that in case of an attack by the Indians

A MAN OF SYMPATHY.

I am a man of s mpathy. The mistor tunes of my fellow mortals have moved me with pity, their wrongs with indignation, and their happiness with gladness. Thus from the days of my childhood have my friend- poured into my sympathizing ear the stories of their grief, anger and joy, always sure to awaken in my breast kindred emotions. How often when at Boarding school have my comrades be seeched me to conceal in my room the sack of apples which they were suspected of stealing; and how often, when the sack of apples was discovered, have 1-in durance vile, smarting from the effects of ra tan-heaped imprecations upon that fruit so productive of wo to the human race, from our grandmother Eve down to the sympathizing schoolboy, Samuel Wilkins When Dick e me to me with a graphic

account of Tom's tyranny, my heart be came brimfull of indignation, and when, an hour or two later, Tom came to me with a graphic account of Dick's meanness, how my contempt found vent in words only less vehement than those of Tom's, and how the next day-Tom and Dick having be come fast friends again, and having admin istered to me a sound thrashing for my 'double faced hypocracy'-did I deplore

my sympathizing nature. it is a matter of no little wonder to me that I have found, throughout my life, so many fri nds involved in pecuniary difficul ties, who confide to me their misfortunes in such heartrending terms that I at last fairly implored them to make use of my purse as if it were their own-which re quest they have so literally complied with, that I have never received a cent of the money back.

I was devoted to Miss Brown, and although naturally modest, flattered myself that I did not altogether was e my effec tions on the desert air. On the evening of the 25th of June, 18-(I shall never forget the date.) I nervei myself and di rected my steps to the residence of Miss Brown, resolved to end my suspense and was not at home. As I sorrowfully wended my way homeward, I passed the residence moninated a "certa'n age." My evil genius prompted me to enter. I found Miss Robinson apparently sunk to the deepest Miss Brown. My first impulse was to pro ceed immediatly to castigate the heathen, Mr. Codrington, but remembering that he was reported to be an adept in the manly art, I desisted, and contented myself with muttering 'Base villian!'

'-to act thus toward a young and help less orphan! she cried.

·Weep not,' I said consolingly; 'I will be your father, mother, brother hus-'Ah!' she exclaimed sinking upon my

shoulder. At this moment the door opened, and Miss Robinson's elier brother entered. I rose, and Miss Robinson, with he greatest

sang froid, said : 'Augustus, I believe you are already acquainted with Mr. Wilkins, but let me introduce him as your future brother in

I steed struck with amazement as he grasped my hand 'Mr. Wilkins,' he exclaimed, 'I know of

no person I would prefer to you as a

brother. ·But-' I endeavored to explain. 'One who possesses so many qualities of

the head and heart to make himself beloved by all his friends, he continued. But really-' I again commenced, when

a gentleman entered the apartment. Mr Smith-Mr. Wilkins. I glared furiously at the individual who had thus inturrupted me by his untimely visit. He drew back timidly, and sank into a chair. 'My future brother, Augustus,' soon after left. I am convinced that Miss Robinson must have passed a very pleasant evening. Mr. Smith evidently endeavored to be very agreeable; but in the midst of a sentence, his eye would catch mine fixed upon him with an exended in an indistinct murmur, and he crinoline of a lady be at all fashionable. moved his chair farther from me. I en- It is not the one who does the climbing, deavored to speak; but my tongue clave to however, but the one who persists in sitsilence only broken by convulsive but breach of courtesy. It is said that the vain attempts at conversation, while hour habit of gentlemen taking the aisle end workshops instead of gamblers and wire countenance strongly expressive of em- they might be ready for action. This

thought I was an escipe I lunitie, and was determined not to leave Miss Robinson ua

No worls can portray the agony I experienced for the next day and night, as I sat in my room contriving means to escape from my involuntary engagement. But no plan presented itself, and, unable to bear the solitude any longer, on the evening of the 27th I called on Miss Brown. She was 'not at home.' For four successive evenings I was sent despairing from her door, but on the fifth I was admitted. Miss Brown greeted me warmly, and introduced me to Mr. Codrington. I was hardly seated before she commenced to congratulate me on my approaching marriage with Miss Robinson. In vain did I attempt to deny it. Miss Brown said she had it on good authority, and laughingly asserted that it was always the way, but she thought it was nonsense to make any secret of it, and finished the sentence with an expressive glance at Mr. Codrington, which individual's vacant countenance was immediately illuminated with a conceited simper. I could stand it no longer, and hurriedly left.

On entering my gloomy domicil, I found a note awaiting me, running thus:

.MR. WILKINS: -Your conduct is infamous. My brother threatens to horsewhip you, but I have restrained him, and he promises to wait until to morrow. MATILDA ANNA ROBINSON.

S .- I will be at home this evening. I no longer hesitated. The next day's earner carried me to Europe, whence I did not return until I heard of the marriage of Miss Brown to Mr. Codrington, and, at a long interval, that of Miss Robinson, to Mr. Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Old Newspaper.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, has comoleted the one hundreth year of its exis ance. It was started in Hartland, October 20, 1764, by Thomas Green at the Heart and Crown, near the North Meeting House,' under the title of the Connecticut Co trant. The present publishers signalized the centennial by reproducing the first number in fic simile. The following reminiscences are interesting:

'During the war of independence, our publishers erected a paper mill in Hartford, and made the paper on which they printed, and numerous appeals and entreat ies are to be found in our files to the good people of Connecticut to save every scrap of rags or other material that could be con verted into paper (cotton was not used in Third, the stamp act, the tea tax, &c. Historians like Bancrott, Trumbull, Stuart, Hollister, and other writers and politicians have freely quoted and cited from the files of the Courant. At the time when the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution of the United States was pending, the de bate is fully reported, and as such men as Oliver Ellsworth, Jeremiah Wadsworth, and Roger Sherman took part in it, no abler debate can be found.

"The Courant had reached its twelfth year before the first gun of the revolution called a new nation into being. Daring the eight years of bloodshed, distress and poverty that followed, it held its even course without interruption for a single week. At the time when the adoption of the Federal Constitution gave birth to the Union, the Courant was older than a large majority of the papers now published in the United States. Its files chronicle the difficulties that beset the administration of Washington, and the wise measures that were adopted to remedy them.'

Sitting in Church.

An American writes from London that in the churches there, whoever comes first, whether gentleman or lady, takes the further end in the slip, and those that follow fill up the remaining seats, and thus prevent the aw'sward disturbance which occurs in our churches here, in the p ocess of filing in and out by men in order to isolate wo men at the farther end of the pew. In churches where the pews are free, the awkwardness and inconvenience occasioned to ladies by the first comers taking the aisle end of the pew is even greater, as many of those who obtain that seat persist in sitting still and making those who wish to get into the pew climb over them, no easy or modest undertaking, especially if the pallers. The proper manner of conducting barrassment and fear, sat immovable. I will account for the prevailing fashion of literary societies will be mentioned in a fu at last gave up the contest and, bowing gentlemen occupying the door end of the s. z. s. | dubiously to Miss Robinson, stiffly to Mr. | pew, but we have no authority for the

custom of ladies occupying that position. As there is no longer any danger of attacks from Indians, we think this custom of filing out and in like a parcel of soldiers, might be changed, and we hope that the English custom may be adopted by all.

Series --- Vol. XIX. No. 11.

The Atlantic Cable.

The cable for the new submarine Atlantic telegraph is being prepared at London, and placed on board the Great Eastern. Messrs. Canning and Gifford are to commence laying the cable in June next. The Great Eastern will have five hundred hands on board, with a weight of 10,000 tons, including 4000 tons of cable and 1000 tons of coal. The conductor is formed of seven copper wires, and as there are 2.300 miles of cable, there will be 16.000 miles of copper wire. Every portion of this wire is su'jected to electrical tests. and then covered with eight successive coats of insulated material. This coat is covered with jute, and the jute with ten covered iron wires, each of which is covered separately with five strands of turred hemp. The manufacture and preparation of the cable is going on with great rapidity, and there is every reason to hope and believe that this coming experiment to secure telegraphic communication between England and America will prove a success.

Courting in China .- When a gentleman feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife, he sends to the paternal head of some family containing daughters, for specimens of the sizes of their feet, with the prizes attached. One foot is valued at perhaps two thousand dollars, the next smallest at five thousand. &c , according to the market. After the foot (or the lady to whom it belongs) is chosen, she is sent in a selan chair to the intended husband's house; he meets her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair one, and, if she suits his taste, he admits her. As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife; but if he likes not the lady, he shuts the door, and she is carried whither she came.

An Army of Fighters and an Army of Writers .- The intelligence of the American soldier has been so frequently exemplified during the present war as to become almost a proverb. But in no case have we seen it better illustrated than in the vast numbers of letters written by Sherman's army during their late noble and triumphnat mar h through Georgia, from Atlanta to Savannah. It appears from the official records that on the 28th of December last the mail from Sherman's army brought two hundred and fifty thousand letters, and the mail yesterday by the Fulton consisted of nearly five hundred thousand letters from the same source. Thus do the sword and the pen go laked together wherever American soldiers carry their victorious

NOTICE.

THE great increase in applicants for re-I lief having exhausted the fund provided by taxation, and already rendered a loan necessary, and the Board having also become satisfied that a considerable number now on the list are drawing funds to the injury of the really needy, have adopted the following res olutions:

Resolved, That the Clerk be and is hereby instructed, after the next issue of orders, to discontinue all relief heretofore granted, excepting only those who have not received 12 Resolved, That the Board will meet at the

Commissioners' office in Lewistown, in the month of January. as follows: To hear applicants from Armagh, Brown, Union and Menno, on THURSDAY, January

To hear applicants from Granville. Oliver, Britton, McVeytown, Wayne and Newton Hamilton, on FRIDAY, January 27th.

To hear applicants from Lewistown, Derry and Decatur, on SATURDAY, January 28th. When applicants for relief must appear in person, or if unable to attend, be represented by taxpayers of their district, and answer under oath such questions as may be pro-

pounded by the Board, relative to their means and ability to support themselves, Resolved, That the Board of Relief will meet on the third Friday of each month, commencing with the month of February, on which days all new applicants must appear with their evidence, and that no relief be granted at any other time.

JAMES TURNER, ELIJAH MORRISON, Associate Judges. SAMUEL DRAKE, MOSES MILLER, JOHN TAYLOR,

Commissioners. Attest : GEORGE FRYSINGER, Clerk. Lewistown Dec. 29, 1864.

Estate of Peter Rhodes, Sen., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Peter Rhodes, late of Oliver township, Mifflin county, dec'd., 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

JOSEPH RHODES. Administrator.

OIL CLOTHS.

LARGE assortment of Floor, Stair and A Carriage Oil Cloths, of all colors, best

quality, and cheap, at the store of J. B. SELHEIMER.