UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor by the court of Com Pleas of Mifflin county, to distribute the e in the hands of Sheriff Stanbarger, ing from the sale of the Real Estate mas Reed, will attend to the duties of his pointment, at his office, in Lewistown, on UESDAY the 4th day of March, 1862, at clock A. M., when and where all perens having claims are required to present em or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. W. SHAW, Jan29-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court Mifflin county, to make distribution of the alance, &c., in hands of John Kerns, Admr. lias Hummel, late of Decatur township, Mifin county, deceased, will attend to the du ies of his appointment, at his office, in Lewown, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1862, at o'clock a. m., when and where all persons aving claims are requested to present them. be debarred from coming in for a share of C. HOOVER. Auditor.

Estate of Jacob Linthurst, deceased. TOTICE is hereby given that letters tes tamentary on the estate of JACOR LIN. HURST, late of Armagh township, Mifflin anty, deceased, have been granted to the designed, residing in said township. All sons indebted to said estate are requested make immediate payment, and those havng claims to present them duly authenticated

MARY ANN LINTHURST. Executrix.

Estate of Reuben Myers, deceased. OTICE is hereby given that letters tes amentary on the estate of REUBEN

YERS, late of Granville township, Mifflin ersigned, residing in Oliver township. All sons indebted to said estate are requested make immediate payment, and those havclaims to present them duly authenticated settlement. 15-6t ABRAHAM MYERS, Ex'r.

NOTICE

IN, by Note or Book Account, will please

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

hands of an Attorney for collection. R. H. JUNKIN, Surviving Partner of the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNEIN Lewistown, December 18, 1861.

PATENT OAL OIL GREASE,

THIS Grease is made from COAL OIL. and has been found by repeated tests ing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, shared. ng the axles always cool, and not requir bem to be looked after for weeks. It has ng of the waste it has run, with the cars, miles! All railroad, omnibus, livery and Express companies that have tried ounce it the ne plus ultra.

combines the body and fluidity of tallow, wax and tar, and unlike general lubricawill not run off, it being warranted to

have it in boxes 21 to 10 lbs. Also kegs and sale. The boxes are more preferathey are 6 inches in diameter by 2½ inches and hold 2; lbs net; the boxes are clean, hardly a carman, teamster, expressman, or furmer, that would not purchase or for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS. ewistown, February 12, 1862.

BARGAINS! DRY GOODS AT COST.

IE undersigned, being about to close out 's choice and well assorted stock Goods on hand, invites attention of pers desirous of purchasing to the advantages s afforded in these times, when economy mes a necessity, as well as a duty. The e stock of

ry Goods & Queensware herefore for sale at cost and carriage, of-ug inducements which are nowhere else

stock embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, ings for Gent'emen's wear, Silk, Woollen Cotton Goods for Ladies' wear. He has Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, Trim

gs, and a great variety of other articles ually kept for sale. To any one desiring to go into the buess at a well established stand, with a perent and substantial class of patrons, he

ald dispose of the entire stock, at a price upon terms that would prove an object. better opportunity for a safe and paying stment can be found. R. H. JUNKIN. Surviving Partner of Kennedy & Junkin. Lewistown, Jan. 15, 1862.

AMBROTYPES AND

Melainotypes, The Gems of the Season.

HIS is no humbug, but a practical truth The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTH-ULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and RABILITY. Prices varying according size and quality of frames and Cases.

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

MINSTREL,

THE ANGELS TOLD ME SO.

BY REV. SIDNEY DYER.

The they may lay beneath the ground,
The form of Alle dear,
I know his spirit hovers round
And mingles with us here:
His home may be in heaven above—
Yet oft to us below,
He will return to breathe his love,
The Angels told me so!

His form reposed upon the bier.
In sweet cheribic rest.
When others came to shed the tear,
And ease the aching breast.
But Willie felt no throbbing pain,
As he repeats "I know
Dear Alle will come back again,
The Angels told me so!"

And as he gazed his eyes grew bright,
And joy o'erspread his brow.
While he exclaims in rapt delight:
"Oh! there is Alle now!
I knew he would return to see
Those he so loved below.
And be a brother still to me,
The angels told me so!"

educational.

Edited by A. Smiru, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column Home in Schools.

The descriptions of old-time schools and teachers, to which I am often treated, suggest the query: How much like home should a school be? The question is also prompted by the painful evidences, so abundant in many schools, that the teacher is not regarded as a friend, but as a master; while the teacher, in turn, looks upon the pupils as so many wild birds, to be caged and tended as easily as possible. The natural consequence is, that the school is no place of delight to either teacher or pupils; both go thither reluctantly, and when the hour for dismissal comes, both rejoice as if a great burden were removed. In such a school there is no enthusiasm on the part of the teacher, no kindling joy at sight of developing faculties, increasing intelligence LL persons knowing themselves indebted and enlarging thoughts; no exultation as to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUN-scholars, through patient effort which he has encouraged and rendered pleasant, overcome some obstacle and experience a thrill of satisfaction in the glad conscious ness of victory; no calling forth of the pure affections, no winning of the frank confidence, no inspiring of the noble ambition, of those who are at once his pupils and his trusty friends. And on the part of the scholars, there is not that longing for knowledge which a wise and sympathetic teacher seeks to awaken; there is no sufficient incentive to manliness of conduct and excellence of character; no growth in generous thoughts, in unselfish purposes, in desires to be helpful to mankind; no feeling that the teacher is a friend, to be the most economical, and at the whom a trouble may be communicated, by me time the best lubricator for Mill whom a sorrow will be sympathetically

objects of a school, -to develop the develsocial virtues, of scholars. It is squarely opposed to the homelike school, which seems not only more attractive to children, but also far more likely to secure their well-

My idea is, that in all essential respects the school shall be like a good home; that barrels from 30 to 400 lbs, for general the order, the government, the incitements to diligence and correct deportment, the restraints upon indolence and mischief, the whole social atmosphere, and the entire moral influence of the school shall be in spirit such as a judicious parent would seek to have prevail in the home of his children. Respect for the authority of a teacher should be filial, not servile; the children should feel that their teacher is not a tyrant to oppress and render them wretched, but an elder brother to aid and encourage them. It is eminently fitting that teachers manifest for their pupils that tenderness which mothers feel, and that wise and affectionate interest which all good fathers possess.

I do not mean that teachers shall indulge in any weakly sentimentality towards their pupils, but that they shall strive to realize how important it is that all their conduct be noble, unaffected, such as will attract the respect, and win the confidence, and elevate the character, of their scholars,while at the same time the intellectual discipline of the school shall be rigid and persevering. Some teachers act as if they feared to let their pupils know that they are made of common clay, possessed of common human interests and affections .-They seem so imagine that such knowledge would destroy their authority and perhaps impair their dignity. But this is all a mistake; children are too keen to be duped by straws, and their respect and affection for a teacher correspond to his intelligence,

excellence and sympathy. All those who by happy experience know what a blessing a good home is, will eagerly admit that it would be very desirable to have the school as like it as possible; and for those whose "lines" have not fallen "in pleasant places," who know only by painful contrast how dear a good home is, how greatly welcome would be a school whose home! S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Treasury Note Bill.

The power to emit bills of credit and make them a legal tender is nowhere expressly given in the Constitution; but it is known that but few of the acts which Government can perform are specified in that instrument. It would require a volume larger than the Pandects of Justinian or the Code of Napoleon to make such enumeration, whereas our Constitution has but a few pages. But everything necessary to carry out the granted powers of the Government is not only applied but expressly given to Congress. If nothing could be done by Congress except what is enumerated in the Constitution, the Government could not live a week.

The States are prohibited from making anything but 'gold and silver coin a te..der in the payment of debts;' but such prohi- Topogra hy of the North Carolina bition does not extend to Congress. The Constitution is silent as to the power of Congress over the subject. The whole question of the right to emit bills of credit by Congress was considered in the convention that framed the Constitution. It was reported as part of the power to 'borrow money.' It was objected to as tending to make paper a currency with legal tender. and a motion was made to strike it out and insert an express prohibition. That was resisted, because, as Mr. Mason said, 'it could not be forseen what the necessities of the Government might at some time re-'The late war,' he said, 'could not have been carried on had such prohibition existed.' It was finally agreed to strike out the express power, and not to insert the prohibition, leaving it to the exigencies of the times to determine its necessity. The right to emit bills of credit, which the convention expressly refused to grant as a substantive power, has for fifty years, by the common consent of the nation, been practiced, and is now conceded by every opponent of this bill. With what grace can the concomitant power to make them a legal tender be objected to? The Supreme Court have settled certain principles with regard to the power of Congress over measures not expressly numerated in the Constitution. The principle is, that where anything is necessary to carry into effect the granted power it is constitutional. The eighth section of the first article of the Constitution gives Congress power-

"To make all laws which may be neces sary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The Constitution nowhere gives Congress power to create corporations or to establish a bank of the United States. But Such a school fails in a most important merce and to regulate the value of coin, as Congress had power to regulate comrespect to accomplish the highest and best and it deemed the establishment of a bank op the affections, the moral sentiments, the Supreme Court pronounced it constitution-In short, whenever any law is necessary and proper to carry into execution any delegated power, such law is valid. That necessity need not be absolute, inevitable and overwhelming-if it be useful, expe dient, profitable, the necessity is within the constitutional meaning. Whether such necessity exists is solely for the decision of Congress. Their judgment is absolute and conclusive. If Congress should decide this measure to be necessary to a granted power, no department of the Government could rejudge it. The Supreme Court might think the judgment of Congress erroneous, but they could not review it. Now it is for Congress to determine whether this bill is necessary 'to raise and support armies and navies, to borrow money, and provide for the general welfare.' They are all granted powers. It is for those who think that it is not 'necessary, useful, proper,' to propose some better means, and vote against this: if a majority think otherwise, its constitution-

ality is established. If constitutional, is it expedient? It is objected by the gentleman from Ohio that the legal tender clause would depreciate the notes. All admit the necessity of the issue. But some object to their being made It is not easy to perceive how notes issued without being made immediately payable in specie can be made any worse by making them a legal tender. And yet that is the whole argument so far as expediency is concerned. Other gentlemen argued that this would impair contracts by making a debt payable in other money than that which existed at the time of the contract, and which would be so unconstitu tional. Where do gentlemen find any prohibition on Congress against passing laws impairing contracts? There is none, though it would be unjust to do it. But this impairs no contract. All contracts are made not only with a view to present laws, but subject to the future legation of the country. We have more than once changed the value of coin. Neither our gold or silver coin is as valuable as it was fifty years ago. Congress in 1853, I believe, regulated the weight and value of atmosphere should be like that of such a silver. They debased it over seven per cent. and made it a legal tender. Who ever pretended that that was unconstitu-

think it an ex post facto law. It is not ly as large as the other, and farther south necessary preliminary arrangements, I dewonderful that my distinguished colleague, are other swamps, similar in character. not being a professional lawyer, should not be aware that the ex post facto laws prohibited by the Constitution refer only to try is quite changed. At a distance of sixcrimes and misdemeanors, and not to civil. The gentleman from Ohio no doubt knew

It is said that this will inflate the currency and thus raise the price of commod- there is all the variety of hills and dales ities and stimulate speculation. How do which denote a fertile country fit for cultigentlemen expect that using the same vation. West of the pitch-pine region, amount of notes without legal tender, to where we reach the falls of the streams, the earry on the war, except that the one would soil improves, producing all the small grains be below par and the other at par. No in abundance. Still further west is an el instance can be given of a currency not evated region the Allegheny Mountains redcemable on demand in gold that did not traverse the State from northeast to southimmediately depreciate. But if a legal tender, and not a redundancy of it emitted, it will be par. I fear gentlemen have not well consulted standard writers on this sub- deal of warm loyalty to the Union. They ject, but have substituted their own fancy and wild declamation.

Coast.

North Carolina has no very populous towns. Raleigh, the Capital of the State, has a population of 5,000; Newbern, form erly the capital, 5,000; Wilmington, (in the extreme southern point of the State, and its largest town,) 9,000; Fayetteville, 5,000 Beaufort, 2,000; Goldsboro' 1,000; Weldon, 1,000; and there are many other small towns scattered throughout the State, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants .-By the last census, the population of the State was 661,586 freemen, and 331,081 slaves. These, free and slave, are nearly all native born, only two or three thousand Europeans having taken up their residence

The topography of North Carolina is remarkable. The State has an extensive coast-line, which, commencing at Little River Inlet, on the borders of South Carolina, runs nearly northeast to Cape Look out, thence in the same general direction to Cape Hatteras, and thence north to the Virginia line, a distance of nearly 400 miles. Along the whole length of the coast are sandy, barren, desert islands and bars, ranging from a half mile to two miles in width, traversed by numerous inlets, which, with few exceptions, are not navigable. From these islands shoals extend far into the sea, which render the navigation of this coast exceedingly dangerous. Cape Hatteras forms the headland of the dangerous triangular island-beach which taking with me the three old gunboats Conseparates Pamlico Sound from the ocean. The perilous navigation in the vicinity of Lieut. Com. Given; and the Lexington, Capes Fear and Lookout is sufficiently in- Lieut. Com. Shirk, as a second division, in dicated by the names of those points. In charge of Lieut. Com. Phelps, which took the eastern part of the State, above Cape Lookout, are the two extensive Sounds, boats, doing good execution there during Pamlico and Albemarle, and one of lesser | the action, while the armed boats were pla magnitude, Currituck, which are cut off ced in the first order of steaming, approachfrom the ocean by the island or sand bank | ing the fort in a parallel. before referred to. Pamlico Sound, which is the most southerly, extends from south- dred yards' distance from the flag-ship, west to northwest eighty-six miles, and is which was followed by the other gunboats, from ten to twenty miles in width, with a and responded to by the fort. As we apdepth of twenty feet, and terminates west- proached the fort under slow steaming, till wardly in the wide bays of the Neuse and Pamlico rivers. There are a number of the rebel batteries, the fire, both from the shoals within this sound. On the north it gunboats and fort, increased in rapidity and connects with Albemarle and Currituck accuracy of range. At twenty minutes be-Sounds. Albemarle is sixty miles in fore the rebel flag was struck, the Essex length, and from four to fifteen broad; ex- unfortunately received a shot in her boilers, tends west into the mainland, and is not connected with the ocean except through of twenty-nine officers and men, including Pamlico Sound. Its waters are nearly fresh, and not affected by the tides. It sends off a number of branches or little bays on either side which extend from ten to fifteen miles inland. In the strait which connects Pamlico with Albemarle Souud is situated Roanoke Island, the scene of the late engagement. It is about forty miles north of Hatteras Inlet, and the waters on either side of it are designated as Roanoke and Croatem Sounds. On the narrow strip of sand to the east, between Roanoke Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, is a point called Nag's Head, where a force of rebels has for some time been stationed. Roanoke Sound is not navigable by vessels of large size; but Croatem Sound is about four miles broad, and navigable by the heaviest ships of the Burnside Expedition. Roanoke Island was strongly fortified by the rebels. It is the key to Albemarle Sound and its vicinity, and the main position for the defence of Norfolk against approaches from the other important railroad points in North Carolina. The other sound

it is cut off by narrow sand islands. It connects with the ocean only through Pamlico Sound. The seacoast of North Carolina, from fifty to eighty miles inland, including the turpentine region, is level, and abounds in swamps and marshes; the streams are sluggish and muddy, and the land sandy and barren, except along the banks of the streams, where it is very fertile, producing cotton, tobacco, and maize; but the intervening country chiefly consists of pine barrens, valuable only for the turpentine yield-

ed so abundantly by the pine forests. The Great Dismal Swamp extends north 150,000 acres. From the Pasquatank river, through a great part of it, there has been a canal cut, which connects Norfolk CANDIES.—A full assortment at very low prices to dealers, at HOFFMAN'S.

[Mr. Morrill] and Ohio [Mr. Pendleton] tional? The gentleman from Vermont tor or Little Dismal Swamp, which is near-location of the fort.

On securing the prisoners, and making

begins to rise with small hills, stones appear on the surface, and the streams ripple west, reaching here their greatest attitude. The people in this section are simple, peaceful, and honest, and there is here a great are very similar in character to the moun taineers of East Tennessee. There are but few slaves here, and there has been an active anti-slavery element from time immemorial.

Roanoke Island.

The island is about seven miles long and three broad, and has good natural defences. On both the island itself, at Nag's Head, and on the mainland, the rebels had thrown up strong fortifications and planted batteries. According to information furnished, there were five different fortifications and an entrenehed camp in the centre. The garrison, some time ago, consisted of 5,000 troops, under command of Major General Hill, of North Carolina, with Governor Wise acting as his brigadier and general fastetum. On the mainland opposite, the works were extensive, provided with heavy ordnance and well manned. Altogether, Roanoke Island was a pretty formidable

The Battle of Fort Henry.

Report of Commander Foote, United States Navy, of the Capture of Fort

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7 .- SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 6th inst., at 122 o'clock p. m., I made an attack on Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, with the ironclad gunboats Cincinnati, Commander Stemble; the flag-ship Essex, Commander Porter, Carondelet, Commander Walker; and St. Louis, Lieut. Com. Paulding; also, estoga, Lieut. Com. Phelps; the Tyler, position astern, and in shore of the armed

The fire was opened at seventeen hunwe reached within six hundred yards of which resulted in wounding, by scalding, Com. Porter, as will be seen by the enclesed list of casualties. The Essex then necessarily dropped out of line astern, entirely disabled and unable to continue the fight in which she had so gallantly participated until the sad catastrophe. The firing continued with unabated rapidity and effect upon the three gunboats, as they continued still to approach the fort with their destructive fire, until the rebel flag was hauled down, after a very severe and closely contested action of one hour and fifteen minutes. A boat containing the Adjutant Gender of the fort, wished to communicate with the flag officer, when I despatched Com. Stembel and Lieut. Com. Phelps. with orders to hoist the American flag where the Secession ensign had been flying, and to inform Gen. Tilghman that I would see him on board the flag ship. He came substituted for the Rebel flag, by Com. Stembel on the fort, and possession taken.

Currituck, is from two to ten miles wide, and runs parallel with the coast, from which ty or seventy men as prisoners, and a hospital ship containing sixty invalids, together with the fort and its effects, mounting barracks and tents capable of accommoda- direction .- Boston Traveller. ting fifteen thousand men, and sundry articles, of which, as I turned the fort and its effects over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival in an hour after we had made the capture, he will be enabled to give the Government a more correct statement than I am enabled to communicate from the short time I had possession of the fort. The plan of the attack, so far as the army reaching the rear of the from Albemarle Sound into Virginia, area fort to make a demonstration simultaneously with the navy, was prevented by the exwith the North Carolina sounds. Between until some time after I had taken posses-

spatched Lieut. Com. Phelps, with his di-Advancing farther into the interior of vision, up the Tennessee river, as I had the State, however, the aspect of the coun- previously directed, and, as will be seen in inclosed order to him, to remove the rails, ty or seventy miles from the coast, the land and so render the bridge incapable of railroad transportion and communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, and in their course. A little farther westward, afterwards to pursue the rebel gunboats and secure their capture if possible. This being accomplished, and the army in possession of the fort, and my services being indispensable at Cairo, I left Fort Henry in the evening of the same day, with the Cincinnati and St. Louis, and arrived here this morning.

The armed gunboats registered effectually the shot of the enemy, when striking the casement.

The Cincinnati, flag ship, received thirtyone shots; the Essex, fifteen; the St Louis, seven; and the Carondelet, six-killing one. and wounding nine in the Cincinnati, and killing one in the Essex, while with the casualties in the latter from steam amounted to twenty-eight in number. The Carondelet and St. Louis met with no casualties. The steamers were admirably handled by their commanders and officers, presenting only their bow guns to the enemy, to avoid exposure to the vulnerable parts of their vessels.

Lieut. Com. Phelps, with his division, also executed my orders very effectually, and promptly proceeded up the river in their further execution after the capture of the fort. In fact, all the officers and men gallantly performed their duty, and, considering the little experience they have had under fire, far more than realized my expec-

Fort Henry was defended with the most determined gallantry by Gen. Tilghman, worthy of a better cause, who, from his own account, went into action with eleven guns, of heavy calibre, bearing upon our boats, which he fought until seven of the number were dismounted or otherwise rendered use-

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer, Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Western Department. To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck,

Terrible Calamity near Heckscherville, Schuylkill County.

Command'g Depart't of the Missouri.

On Monday morning, February, 3d, between 12 and 1 o'clock a frame one and a half story building, located on the Coal Castle tract near Heckscherville, and occupied as a dwelling by a miner, a very industrious, steady man, named Thomas Connell, was destroyed by fire, and horrible to state, himself, his wife, four of their children, a male boarder and a servant girl, eight persons, perished in the flames. The names of the children, are James, John, Dennis and George; the name of the boarder. Michael Hollahan, and the servant's Bridget Condon. Not a soul that was in the house at the time, escaped. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is thought that the floor of the first story caught from a large cannon stove that was used there. The remains of the unfortunate family, and those of Hollahan and Bridget Condon were found amid the ashes of the burnt building in an awfully mutilated and almost unregognizable condition. A small bed quilt would have covered all that was left of eight persons the youngest of whom, one of the boys was 12 years of age.

The Blessings They Have Lost.

A lady arrived in this city from Richmond, a few days since, says, that outwardly the defiance of the North appeared to be general there and the declaration that they would never submit was frequently heard. The city was unusually gay, balls and other social gatherings, being quite frequent. To the careless observer it appeared as if eral and Captain of Engineers came along- all love for the Union established by their side after the flag was lowered, and report- fathers was utterly repudiated. But even ed that Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, the comman- amidst the excitement of the brilliant gatherings, with beautiful music sounding in their ears, painful expressions would flit over their countenances, as if, even in the hour of excitement, they mourned for the blessings they had lost, for the Countrythe Union they had so ungratefully repudiated. In the privacy of their own homes on board soon after the Union had been they showed by many little traits, yearnings for reconciliation and reunion; but in the streets and public places, where the I received the General, his staff, and six- reign of terror exercises its full power they dare not acknowledge the presence of any one coming from the North. As in the old French Revolution, they fear the detwenty guns, mostly of heavy calibre, with | nunciation of the spies swarming in every

Terrible Accident in the Short Mountain Coal Mines .- On Friday evening, February 7th, as several men wers engaged taking down a rock which was apparently loose in the top of the mines of the Short Mountain coal company, near Lykenstown, a large rock about fifteen yards long suddenly fell, instantly killing John McCaw, and severely injuring four or five others. One man named Robinson, had his arm crushed to a jelly; another, named Myers, had his cessively muddy roads and high stage of boot cut entirely off his foot. McCaw was water retarding the arrival of our troops on his way home, and as he passed the fatal spot he volunteered assistance, and had scarcely commenced work when the rook fell upon him.