A UDITOR'S NOTICE. - The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orrhans' Court of Mifflin county, to make distribution of the balance, &c., in hands of John Kerns, Admr. Elias Hummel, late of Decatur township, Mif fin county, deceased, will attend to the du ties of his appointment, at his office, in Lew istown, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them, or be debarred from coming in for a share of eaid fund. C. HOOVER. Auditor.

Estate of Jacob Linthurst, deceased. Office is hereby given that letters ten THURST, 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 hav ing claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY ANN LINTHURST.

feb12-6: Executrix.

## NOTICE!

LL pers one knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUN-KIN, by Note or Book Account, will please April 1st, 1862.

and settle the same. By so doing COSTS WILL BE SAVED. as after that time the accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
R. II. JUNKIN,

Surviving Partner of the late firm of Lewist wn, December 18, 1861.

#### PATENT COAL OIL GREASE.

THIS Grease is made from CUAL OIL. and has been found by repea ed tests to be the most economical, and at the same time the best lubricator for Mill Gearing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Vehicles of all kinds, and all heavy bearings, keeping the axles always cool, and not requir ing them to be looked after for weeks. It has been tested on railroad cars, and with one soaking of the waste it has run, with the cars. 20,000 miles! All railroad, omnibus, livery stable and Express companies that have tried it pronounce it the ne plus ultra.
It combines the body and fluidity of tallow

beeswax and tar, and unlike general lubrica tors, will not run off, it being warranted to stand any temperature.

I have it in boxes 2‡ to 10 lbs. Also kegs

and barrels from 30 to 400 lbs, for general use and sale. The boxes are more preferable; they are 6 inches in diameter by 21 inches deep, and hold 21 lbs net; the boxes are clean, and hardly a carman, teamster, expressman miller or farmer, that would not purchase one box for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS Lewistown, February 12, 1862.

#### BARGAINS! DRY GOODS AT COST.

THE undersigned, being about to close out his choice and well assorted stock of Goods on hand, invites attention of per-sons desirous of purchasing to the advantages thus afforded in these times, when economy becomes a necessity, as well as a duty. entire stock of

Dry Goods & Queensware is therefore for sale at cost and carriage, offering inducements which are nowhere else

The stock embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings for Gent'emen's wear, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods for Ladies' wear. He has Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, Trim mings, and a great variety of other articles

usually kept for sale.
To any one desiring to go into the business at a well established stand, with a permanent and substantial class of patrons, he would dispose of the entire stock, at a price and upon terms that would prove an object. No better opportunity for a safe and paying investment can be found.

R. H. JUNKIN,
Surviving Partner of Kennedy & Junkin. Lewistown, Jan 15, 1862.

#### **AMBROTYPES** AND

## welainotypes,

The Gems of the Season.

IIIS is no humbug, but a practical truth The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder unsurpassed for BOLDNESS TRUTH FULNESS. BEAUTY OF FINISH, and Room over the Express Office. Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

New Eall and Winter Goods. R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy with a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, selected with care and purchased for cash, vance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods em-

## Fall and Winter Goods

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His

## Groceries

braces all descriptions of

comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java. Rio and Laguyra Coffee, superior Teas, &c Also. Boots and Shoes Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores-all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.

R. F. ELLIS.

Country Preduce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, November 6, 1961.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column. American Public Education. CONTINUED.

The country has great reason to lament the effect of the kind of instruction upon which I have remarked. The universal greed for office is nothing but an indication of the appetite for distinction which has been diligently fed from childhood. It is occasion of the change of a State or National administration. Men will leave quies and remunerative employments, and subject themselves to mean humiliations. simply to get their names into a newspaper and to achieve a little official importance and social distinction. This desire for distinction seems to run through the whole social body, as a kind of moral scrofula, developing itself in various ways, according to circumstances and peculiarities of constitution. The consequence is that politics have become the pursuit of small men, and we no longer have the opportun ity to put the best men into office. The scramble for a place among fools is so great and so successful, that men or dignity and honesty retire from the field in disgust --Everybody wants to 'be something,' and in order to 'be something', every body must leave his proper place in the world and assume a position which God never in-tended he should fill. Look in upon a State Legislature once, and you will find suffi cient illustration of our meaning. Not one in five of the whole number possess the first qual-fication for making the laws of a State, and half of them never read the constitution of the country. I mean no contempt for the good, honest men of whom our State Legislature is mainly composed, but I wish simply to say that there is nothing in their quality of mind, habits of thought, intellectual power, or style of pursuit that fits them for the great and momentous functions of legislation. They are there, a set of 'nobedies,' mainly for the purpose of becoming 'somebodies,' and

Somehow all the students in all our schools get the idea, that a man in order to be 'somebody' must be in public life -Now think of the fact that the millions at tending school in this country have in some way acquired this idea, and that only one in every one thousand of these is either needed in public life, or can win success there. Let this fact be realized and it is easy to see that the nine hundred and nine ty time will feel that they are somehow cheated out of their birthright They de sire to be in public life and be 'somebody. but they are not, and so their life grows tame and tasteless to them. They are dis- subordinate offices of life which they must with a petty justice's commi sion, or a town and to beautity and glorify them by lives office of some kind, and the women-some of contented and glad industry. of them-talk about 'women's rights,' and | public schools accomplish an end so desirmake themselves notorious and ridiculous at the public meetings. I think women have rights which they do not at present enjoy, but I have little confidence in the motives of their petticoated champions, who court mobs, delight in notoriety, and glory in their opportunity to burst away from private life, and be recognized by the public as 'somebodies.' I insist on this that private and even obscure life is the normal condition of the great multitude of men and women in this world; and that, to serve this private life, public life is in stituted. Public life has no legitimate sig uificance save as it is related to the service of private life. It requires peculiar talents and peculiar education, and brings with it peculiar trials; and the man best fitted for it would be the last man confidently to as sert his fitness for it.

not for any object connected with the good

of the State.

Thousands seek to become 'somebodies' through the avenues of professional life; and so professional life is full of 'nobodies. The pulpits are crowded with goodish 'no bodies'-men who have no power-no unction-no mission. They strain their brains to write common-places, and wear themselves out repeating the rant of their sect DURABILITY. Prices varying according and the cant of the schools. The bar is to size and quality of frames and Cases cursed with 'nobodies,' as much as the pulcursed with 'nobodies,' as much as the pulpit. The lawyers are few; the petifoggers are many. The bar, more than other medium, is t at through which the ambitious youth of the country seek to attain politi cal eminence. Thousands go into the study of law, not so much for the sake of the profession, as for the sake of the advantages it is supposed to give them for political preferment. An ambitious boy who has taken it into his head to be 'somebody, always studies law; and as soon as he is admitted to the bar, he is ready to begin his political scheming. Multitudes of law yers are a disgrace to their profession, and a curse to their country. They lack the brains necessary to make them respectable, and the morals requisite for good neighborhood. They live on quarrels and breed them that they may live. They have spoiled themselves for private life, and they spoil the private life around them. As for the medical profession, I tremble to think how many enter it because they have neither piety enough for preaching, nor brains enough to practice law. When I think of the great army of little men that is yearly

commissioned to go forth into the world with a case of sharp knives in one hand, a magazine of drugs in the other, I heave a sigh for the human race. Especially is all this lamentable when we remember that it involves the spoiling of thousands of good farmers and mechanics, to make poor professional men, while those who would make good professional men are obliged to attend to the simple duties of life, and submit to preaching that neither feeds nor stimulates them, and medicine that kills or fails to cure them.

There must be something radically wrong in our educational system when astonishing to see the rush for office on the youth are generally unfitted for the station which they are to occupy, or are forced into professions for which they have no natural fitness. The truth is that the stuff talked to boys and girls alike, about aiming high, and the assurances given them, indiscriminately, that they can be anything that they choose to become, are essential nuisances. Our children will go to the pub lie schools. They are all taught these things. They all go into the world with high notions, and find it impossible to content themselves with their lot. They had hoped to realize in life that which had been promised them in schools, but all their dreams have faded, and left them disappointed and unhappy. They envy those whom they have been taught to consider above them, and learn to count their own lives a failure. Girls starve in a mean poverty, or do worse, because they are too proud to work in a chamber, or go into a

> American servants are absolute, all common employments are at a discount, the professions are crowded to overflowing, the country throngs with demagogues, and a general di content with an humble lot pre vails, simply because the youth of America have got the idea distilled into them that to be in private life, in whatever con dition, is to be, in some sense, a 'nobody, It is possible the schools are not exclusive ly to blame for this state of things, and that our political harangues, and even our political institutions, have something to do

What we grealy need in this country is the inculcation of soberer views of life. Boys and girls are bred to discontent. Ev ery body is after a high place, and nearly everybody fails to get one; and, failing, loses heart, temper, and content. The multitude dress beyond their means, and live beyond their necessities, to keep up a show of being what they are not. Farmers' daughters do not love to become farmers wives, and even their fathers and mothers stimulate their ambition to exchange their station for one which stands higher in the world's estimation. Humble employments are held in contempt, and humble powers are everywhere making high employments contemptible. Our children need to be educated to fill in christian humility, the prointed. The men solace themselves fill, and taught to respect humble callings, able as this, they will fulfil their mission, and they will not before. I seriously doubt whether one school in a hundred, public or private, comprehends its duty in this particular. They fail to inculcate the idea that the majority of the offices of life are humble, that the powers of the majority of the youth which they contain have relation to those offices, that no man is respectable when he is out of his place, and that half of the unhappiness of the world grows out of the fact, that, from distorted views of life, men are in places where they do not belong. Let us have this thing altogether reformed.

> LADIES' DRESS GOODS. LVERY description-Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Black and Colored, Black and White, and Second Mourning Calicos, Broche, Osmanle and Paris Lustres, Ormbra Cast meres, Gray Plaids, China Madonas, Alpaca Plaids, Black and Colored Dress Silks, and all kinds of Dress Goods. Flan nels, Ticking, Nankeens, Crapes, Linens, Brilliants, and Bleached and Unbleached muslins. Shawis, Balmonel Skirts, Hooped Skirts, all prices, Shaker Bonnets, Cloth Cloaks, new style, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings. &c. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the Stock. (sep18) JAMES PARKER.

Carpets, Groceries, &c.

OOLEN, Linen and Cotton Carpetscheap-Queensware, Hardware, Glass ware and Earthenware, with a good stock of Groceries, as cheap as our neighbors. Please call and see for yourselves.
sep18 JAMES PARKER.

NEW FALL GOODS.

M Y assortment of Goods are of the best quality and the newest styles, and by attention to customers I hope to be able to supply the wants of the community at large. Call and see and examine for yourselves.
sep18

JAMES PARKER.

Lumber, Lath, Flooring. &c., T greatly reduced rates Studding, al A T greatly reduced rates Students, sizes, at \$1 25. Good dry boards at 1 50. Best flooring at 20 00. Plastering lath, and paling, headed and not headed, reduced 25 per cent. Wishing to cluse out our entire stock of lumber, purchasers will do well to call here before purchasing elsewhere.
feb5 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

# MINSTREL

NO SECT IN HEAVEN.

Talking of sects till late one eve, Of the various doctrines the saints believe That night I stood, in a troubled dream, By the side of a darkly flowing stream. And a "Churchman" down to the river came, When I heard a strange voice call his name— When I heard a strange voice call his name— "Good father, stop; when you cross this tide. You must leave your robes on the other side.

But the aged father did not mind. And his long gown floated out behind, As down the stream his way ke took. His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book. "I'm bound for Heaven, and when I m there,

shall want my book of Common Prayer; and though I put on a starry crown should feel quite lost without my gown." Then he fixed his eye on the shining track, But his gown was heavy, and held him back, And the poor old father tried in vain A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side, But his silk gown fleated on the tide; And no one asked in that blissful spot, Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not Then down to the river a Quaker strayed, His dress of a sober hue was made: His dress of a sober hue was made:
"My coat and pants must all be of gray,
I cannot go any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin And staidly, solemnly, waded in.

And his broad-brinned hat he pulled down tight
Over his forehead so cold and white. But a strong wind carried away his hat;

A moment he silently sighed over that, And then as he gazed to the farther shore, His coat slipped off and was seen no more. As he entered Heaven, his suit of gray Went quietly sailing—away—away. And none of the angels questioned him About the width of his beaver's brim. Next came Dr. Watts with a bundle of Psalms Tied up nicely in his aged arms.

And hymns as many—a very wise thing—
That the people in Heaven "all round" might sing

But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh, As he saw that the river ran broad and high, And looked rather surprised as, one by one, The Psalms and Hymas in the waves went down And after him, with his MSS., Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness; But he cried. "Dear me. what shall I do? The water has soaked them through and through."

Away they went down the swollen tide, And the saint astonished passed through alone, Without his manuscripts, up to the throne. Then gravely walking. two saints by name, Down to the stream together came, But as they stopped at the river's brink, I saw one saint from the other shrink. "Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend.

And there on the river, far and wide,

How you attained to life's great end?"
"Thus, with a few drops on my brow."
"But I have been dipped, as you'll see me And I really think it will hardly do, Then straightway plunging with all his might, Away to the left—his friend at the right; Apart they went from this world of sin; But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was relling on, A Prestyterian church came down; Of women there seemed an innumerable throng But the men I could count as they passed along And concerning the road they could never agree. The old or the new way, which it could be, Nor ever a moment paused to think. That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murrauring long and loud Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new, That is the false, and this is the true,"

But the brethren only, seemed to speak, "Let no one speak but the holy men; For have ye not heard the words of Paul, 'Oh, let the women keep silence all?"

Oh, let the women keep silence all?"

I watched them long in my curious dream, Till they stood by the bor-lers of the stream Then, just as I thought, the two ways met, But all the brethren were talking yet. And would talk on, till the heaving tide Carried them over, side by side; Side by side, for the way was one, The toilsome journey of life was done, And all who in Christ the Saviour died, Came out alike on the other side. No forms, or crosses, or books had they, No gowns of silk, or suits of gray, No creeds to guide them, or MSS., For all had put on Christ's righteousness."

#### xtracts from a Speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, Democratic Senator from Ten We make some extracts from the speech

of Senator Johnson, delivered in the Sen ate on the resolution to expel Senator Bright, of Indiana, regretting the impossibility of printing it in full :

THE POSITION OF THE TRUE DEMOCRACY. I am a Democrat now : I have been one

all my life; I expect to live and die one; and the corner stone of my Democracy rests upon the enduring basis of the Union. Democrats may come and go, but they will never divert me from the polar star by which I have ever been guided from early life-the great principles of Democracy upon which this Government rests, and which cannot be carried out without the preservation of the Union of these States. The pretence hitherto employed by many who are now in the traitors' camp has been we are for the Union ; we are not for dissolution; but we are opposed to coercion. How long, Senators, have you heard that syren song sung? Where are now most of those who s ng those syren tones to us? Look back to the last session, and inquire where now are the men who then were singing that song in our ears? Where is Trusten Polk, who then stood here so gently craving for peace? He is in the rebel camp. Where is John C. Breckinridge, a man for whose promotion to the Presidency I did what I could physically, mentally, pecuniarily; but when he satisfied me that he was for breaking up this Government, and would ere long be a traitor to his country, I dropped him as I would the Senator from Indiana? He was here at the last session of Congress; and everybody could see then that he was on the road to the traitor camp-Instead of sustaining the Government, he, too, was crying out for peace; but he was bitter against ' Lincoln's Government.' Sir, when I talk about pre-serving this great Government, I do not

have its executive officer in my mind .- devotion to this glorious Union; as they The executive head of the Government march to the rescue of the Constitution, comes in and goes out of office every 4 years. He is the mere creature of the people. 1 turn them out. Mr. Line In having come Constitution, I loving my Government and the Union, felt it to be my duty to stand by the Government, and to stand by the Administration in all those measures that tion and perpetuation of the Union

COERCION.

How is this Government to put down domestic violence in a State without coercion? How is the nation to be protected against insurrection without coercing the citizens to obedience? Can it be done? When the Senator says he is against the entire coercive policy of the Government, he is against the vital principle of all gov. ernment. I look upon this as the most revolutionary and destructive doctrine that ever was preached. If this Government cannot call forth the militis, if it cannot repel invasion, if it cannot suppress rebellion, I ask if the great objects of the Govern-

ment are not at an end? Look at my own State, by way of illustration. There is open rebellion there; there is domestic violence; there is insurrection. An attempt has been made to transfer that State to another power. Let me ask the Senator from Indiana if the Constitution does not require you to guaranty us a republican form of government in that State? Is not that your sworn duty? We ask you to put down this un-holy rebellion. What answer do you give We ask you to protect us against insurrection and domestic violence What is the reply? I am against your whole coererve policy; I am against the enforcement of the laws. I say if that principle be acted on, your Government is at an end; it fails utterly to carry out the object of its ereation. Such a principle leads to the destruction of the Government, for it must inevitably result in anarchy and confusion. 1 am opposed to the coercive policy of the Government, says the Senator from Indiana. That cuckoo note has been reiterated to satisty; it is understood; men know the nature and charactet of t eir Government, and they also know that 'coercion' and 'subjugation' are mere ad captandum, idle and unmeaning slangwanging. Sir. I may be a little sensitive upon this

subject upon the one hand, while I know

I want to do ample justice upon the other. I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. There is rebellion in the land; there is insurrection against the authority of this Government. Is the Senator from Indiana so unot servant or so obtuse that he does not know now that there has been a deliberate design for years to change the nature and character and genius of this Government? Do we not know that these schemers have been deliberately at work, and that there is a party in the South, with some associates in the North, and even in the West, that they have become tired of tree government, in which they have lost confidence? They raise an outcry against 'coercion,' that they may paralyze the Government, cripple the exercise of the great powers with which it was invested, finally to change its form and this great truth? Do . e not know that they have been anxious for a change of Government for years? Since this rebellion commenced, it has manifested itself in organ of the Government at Richmond, the Richmond Whig, declared that, rather than live under the Government of the United States, they preferred to take the constitutional Queen of Great Britain as their protector; that they would make an alliance Why then play ' hide and go seek?' Why every act, influence, conversation, vote is against it? What confidence can we have in one who takes such a course?

UNION PEOPLE IN THE BORDER STATES. The people of my State, downtrodden and oppressed by the iron heel of Southern despotism, appeal to you for protection. They ask you to protect them against domestic violence. They want you to help them to put down this unholy and damnable rebellion. They call upon this Government for the execution of its constitutional duty to guaranty to them a republican form of government, and to protect them against the tyranny and despotism which is stalking abroad. What is the cold reply? I am against the entire coercive policy ; am not for enforcing the laws.' Upon such a doctrine Government crumbles to pieces, and anarchy and despotism reign throughout the land.

Indiana, God bless her! is as true to the Union as the needle is to the pole. She thousands into the field, for what? To sustain the Constitution and enforce the and brave hearts to relieve a suffering peoper with chalk—' Debts and misery are ple, who have committed no offence save

and extend its benefits to a people who love it dearly; and who have been ruthlessly talk about the Government without regard torn from under its protecting toris, what to the particular executive officers who does their Senator say to them? 'I am have charge of it. If they do well, we can against the entire policy of coercion.' Do continue them, if they do wrong we can you ever hear a Senator who thus talks make any objection to the exercise of unin accordance to the forms of law and the constitutional and tyrannical power by the so called Southern Confederacy, or say a word against its practice of coercion? In all the speeches that have been delivered on that point, has one sentence against us-I believed to be necessary for the preserva- urpation, against despotism, against the exercise of doubtful and unconstitutional powers by that Confederacy, been uttered? Oh, no! Have you heard any objection to their practising not only coercion, but, usurpation? Have they not usurped government? Have they not oppressed, and are they net now tryannizing over the people? The people of my State are coerced, born down, trodden beneath the iron heel of power. We appeal to you for protection. You stand by and see us coerced; you stand by and see tyranny triumphing, and no sympathy, no kindness, no helping hand can be extended to us. Your Government is paralyzed; your Government is power-less; that which you have called a Government is a dream, an idle thing. You thought you had a Government, but you had none. My people are appealing to you for pretection under the Constitution. They are arrested by hundreds and by thousands; they are dragged away from their homes and incarcerated in dungeons. They ask you for protection. Why do you not give it? Some of them are lying chained in their lowly prison house. The only response to their murmur is the rat tling and clanking of the chains that bind their hmps. The only response to their appeals is the grating of the hinges of their dun eon. When we ask for help under the Constitution we are told the government has no power to enforce the laws .--Our people are oppressed and downtroaden, and you give them no remedy. They were taught to love and respect the Constitution of the United States. What is their condition to-day? They are hunted and pursued like the beasts of the forest by the Secession and disunion hordes who are entorcing their doctrine of cocrcion. They are shot or hung for no crime save a desire to stand by the Constitution of the United States. Helpless children and innocent females are murdered in cold blood. Our men are hung and their bodies left upon the gibbet. They are shot and left lying in the gorges of the mountains, not even thrown into the caves there to lie, but are left exposed to pass through all the loathsome stages of decomposition, or to be devoured by the birds of prey. We appeal for pro-tection, and are told by the Secator from Indiana and others, 'we cannot enforce the laws; we are against the entire coercive policy.' Do you not hear their grouns?
Do you not hear their cries? Do you not

> Alluding to the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise, and the scene in the Senate

hear the shrieks of oppressed and down-

trodden women and children? Sir, their

tones ring out so loud and clear that even

listening angels look from heaven in piry.

A HISTORIAL INCIDENT.

at the time : I sat right behind Mr. Benjamin, and I am not sure that my worthy friend was not close by, when he refused to vote, and subject us to a Southern despetism—Do I said to him, 'Mr. Benjamin, why do we not know it to be so? Why disguise you not vote? Why not save this propesition, and see if we cannot bring the country to it?' He gave me rather an abrupt answer, and said he would control his own action without consulting me or anybody many quarters. How long is it since the else. Said I, 'vote, and show yourself an honest man.' As soon as the vote was taken, he and others telegraphed South, 'We cannot get any compromise.' Here were six Southern men refusing to vote, when the amendment would have been rejected by four majority if they had voted. Who, with Great Britain for the pur ose of pre-venting the enforcement of the laws of the try? Was it Mr. Clark? He was acting United States? Do we not know this? -- out his own policy; but with the help we had from the other side of the Chamber if say, 'Oh, yes, I am for the Union,' while all those on this side had been true to the Constitution, and faithful to their constituents, and had acted with fidelity to the country, the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire could have been vo ted down, the defeat of which the Senator from Delaware says would have saved the country. Whose fault was it? I think that is not only getting the nail through, but elenching it on the other side, and the whole staple commodity is taken out of the speech of the Senator from California. They did it. They wanted no compromise.— They accomplished their object by withholding their votes; and hence the country has been involved in the present difficulty.

The Journal de Frankfort says :-'A master shoe master of Wechi-chiehiah (district of Dux) has murdered his wife and three children-a girl of sixteen, a boy of eight, and an infant of six mouths. After having despatched his victims by blows with a hammer, he cut their throats. All the corpses were found in has sent out her 'hordes'-she has sent her beds of the deceased, except that of the young girl, who was tied to a piece of furniture by her hair. The assassin, who has laws; and, as they march with strong arms not yet been taken, had written on the pa-