WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862.

Whole No. 2650.

New Series--- Vol. XVI, No. 19.

of Mifflin county, to make distribution of the balance, &c., in hands of John Kerns, Admr. Elias Hummel, late of Decatur township, Miffin county, deceased, will attend to the du ties of his appointment, at his office, in Lew-

stown, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them, debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. C. HOOVER, Estate of Jacob Linthurst, deceased.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned,

appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court

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.

TOTICE is hereby given that letters tes-

tamentary on the estate of JACOB LIN-

MARY ANN LINTHURST, Executrix.

NOTICE!

LL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUN-KIN, by Note or Book Account, will please call on or before

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. H. JUNKIN. Surviving Partner of the late firm of Kennedy & Junkin.
Lewistown, December 18, 1861.

PATENT

COAL OIL GREASE.

"HIS Grease is made from COAL OIL, and has been found by repeated 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. en 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 21 to 10 lbs. Also kegs and barrels from 30 to 400 lbs, for general use and sale. The boxes are more prefera 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 ons desirous of purchasing to the advantages | provided for these little ones. thus afforded in these times, when economy omes a necessity, as well as a duty. The

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

The stock embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings for Gentlemen'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 per-manent 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

melainotypes,

The Gems of the Season.

HIS 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.

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, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods em-

braces all descriptions of Fall and Winter Goods suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,

with many new patterns. His

Groceries 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 Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, November 6, 1861.

MINSTREL,

MARCH.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR. With rushing winds and gloomy skies The dark and stubborn Winter dies; Far-off, unseen, Spring faintly cries, Bidding her earliest child arise:

By streams still held in icy snare, On southern hill sides, melting bare, O'er fields that motley colors wear, That summons fills the changeful air: March!

What though conflicting seasons make Thy days their field, they woo or shake The sleeping lids of Life awake, And hope is strenger for thy sake, Marc

Then from thy mountains, ribbed with snow Once more thy rousing bugle blow And east and west, and to and fro, Proclaim thy coming to the fee:

Say to the picket, chilled and numb, Say to the camp's impatient hum, Say to the trumpet and the drum: Lift up your hearts, I come, I come! March! Say to the picket, chilled and numb,

Cry to the waiting hosts that stray On sandy sea-sides far away, By marshy isle and gleaming bay, Where southern March is Northern May: March!

Announce thyself with welcome noise, Where Glory's victor-eagles poise Above the proud, heroic boys Of Iowa and Illinois;

Then down the long Potomac's mae Shout like a storm on hills of pine, Till ramrods ring and bayonets shine; "Advance! the Chieftan's call is mine: March!" Then down the long Potomac's line

educational.

Edited by A. Surra, County Superintendent

For the Educational Column Work For the Little Ones.

One of the principal causes of disorder in our country schools, is the want of sufficient employment for scholars, especially the smaller ones. Those who are considerably advanced in reading, generally pursue a sufficient number of studies to employ their time, while the younger ones who are just commencing to read and are, consequently, unable to study anything beside their spelling and reading lessons, are often left without employment.

In country schools of the proper size, small scholars receive about four lessons a Now, it would be absurd to suppose that they can be profitably engaged all the time not occupied in recitation, in preparing four spelling and reading lessons .ble; they are 6 inches in diameter by 21 inches They may perhaps be compelled by the vigilant eye of a master to keep their eyes upon the book, but this will only serve to weary and disgust them with their lesson.

Children, however, will be employed. and when the lesson is prepared, if no lawful employment is ready for them, they will probably be engaged in talking to their neighbors, throwing paper balls, and in mischief generally, causing the teacher his choice and well assorted stock a great deal of annoyance. There are var- they became utter strangers to each other of Goods on hand, invites attention of per- lous ways in which employment may be

> can be both pleasantly and profitably employed. Writing spelling and reading lessons upon the slate is a valuable exercise, and scholars generally prefer to prepare them in this way. After the lesson is pre-pared, they should be encouraged to make drawings of familiar objects,-maps, or whatever their tancy may suggest.

Small children, without exception, delight in these exercises. If the teacher possess any skill in drawing, he can draw models on the blackboard for them to imitate, and occasionally give them directions with regard to forming outlines, which they are apt to make too strait and stiff. He can show them the beauty of curved lines by calling their attention to natural objects -the form of birds and animals, the winding course of streams, the outlines of acquire considerable skill in drawing, and be led to observe nature more closely themselves. When they become tired of the slate, it is well, if there be a sufficient amount of blackboard surface, to let them draw upon it. Here they will enjoy greater freedom of motion, and the uncouth positions which they are sure to take when they become weary of sitting, will be pre- gether ZED. vented.

Manners in the Schoolroom.

Among the multitudinous things to which the teacher needs to pay special attention in the school-room, is his own conduct or manner. It is now generally conceded that the teacner should be a bright example of excellence in everything which it is laudable in youth to imitate; that he should be a pattern of good taste, both in dress and deportment; and all this is eminently right. It is justly expected of the teacher that he shall not only be far in advance of his pupils in technical acquirements and general knowledge, but also in moral and esthetic culture. The golden rule, applicable in all the relations of life, should by no means be ignored in the schoolroom; but being the basis of all true etiquette, the judicious teacher will ever make it his guide in the treatment of his pupils. It is not asking too much of him that he shall invariably treat them with the same kindness and generous regard for their happi-ness, which he, were he again a school-boy, would wish to receive at the hands of his teacher.

It is a noted fact that those who continue long in the business of teaching are prone to become dogmatic and headstrong. This is apt to follow as the inevitable result of having, for a considerable time, every wish heeded and every command obeyed; and nowhere is a teacher more likely to manifest these traits than in the school-room. There is great danger that he will so far forget the dictates of true courtesy, as by stead of kindness and good-will. The wise teacher will carefully avoid every approach to an overbearing manner, both in the school-room and out of it. If he habitually assume an unbecoming, haughty and dictatorial air, his pupils will not fail has no longer their hearty respect, his influ-

ence for good is in a great measure gone. his school-boy feelings and experiences, is of incalculable value to the teacher, as it will enable him to adapt himself more fully to the wants and peculiarities of those whom it is his business to instruct. He can without much effort recall those of his early teachers whom he respected and under whose direction he loved to learn; and with the retrospection would doubtless come the consciousness, that those teachers were thoughtful regard for the comfort, happiness and real welfare of their pupils. He who would be a successful teacher of youth cannot afford to lose the advantages to be gained by good manners; by a mild, patient and considerate demeanor; in short, by making each pupil his personal friend.

MISCELLANEOUS,

D. H. Z.

A Strange but True Story.

A circumstance which fully illustrates the saying that 'truth is stranger than fiction' recently came before Judge Sharswood, in the District Court. Some time since there was a couple residing in this city, who were surrounded with many blessings. The husband possessed a comfortable share of worldly goods, his wife and himself were fondly attached to each other, and together they doated upon an only child. The first blow to their happiness was the loss of their little one, who sickened and died, leaving the parents heart broken .-The death of the child fell like a shadow upon the household; the parents became unhappy, moodiness came in the train of their melancholy, and absolute aversion for the society of each other soon followed. The soured ond discontented pair finally determined upon a separation, and a divorce

was procured. After a time both married again, and so far as social intercourse was concerned. It so happened that it became necessary to Children should all be, and generally remove the remains of the dead child from are, provided with slates. With these they the grave where it had been interred, and the father was notified of the fact. A handsome lot was procured by the latter in one of the cemeteries north of the city, and a day was fixed for the reinterment. father notified the former wife and the mother of the child of the circumstance, and informed her by note that if she thought proper she could attend the burial of the remains. The mother accepted the invitation, and with her second husband repaired to the cemetery. The father with his second wife was already there. The little coffin was placed near the open grave, and the parents of the occupant advanced to it, while the second wife and husband stood in the background. The couple who had now been so long estranged, and who had met so strangely over their dead hopes, gazed earnestly at each other; the solemnity leaves and flowers. In this way they may of the hour revived their old tenderness, and falling into each other's arms both burst into tears. The re-interment took place, and the parties returned to their proper homes.

With the consent of all who were interested, the father of the dead ehild visited, on terms of frienship, his former wife, and they were in the habit of riding out to

Not long after this singular reconcliation the father of the child took sick and died. Before his death he placed in the hands of a friend two city bonds, of a thousand dollars each, to be handed over to his first wife, in the event of his death. In his will he appointed as his executor, the friend who was the custodian of the bonds. and his first and second wives. The friend, in his capacity of trustee, was uncertain as to the legality of the gift under the circumstances, and he made application to the court for a decision in the matter, to secure himself from loss. The legal heirs of the deceased offered no opposition to the antimotrem bequest, and the court decided in

tavor of its legality. The famous scene of the reconciliation of Mrs. Haller to her husband, in the play of the 'Stranger,' which generally melts tender hearted spectators to tears, is inferior in respect to this drama in real life, which culminated beside the coffin of the dead child .- Union Herald.

Pennsylvania being entitled to one more Representative in Congress, a new apportionment must be made, or one elected 'at

The old Kentuck Homes.

A correspondent, with Gen. Mitchell's command, writes as follows to the Cincinnati Gazette, from a point south of Green

Some of the most beautiful farms and lovely residences, which only a few months ago aderned these fertile valleys, are now the abodes of owls and bats. In order to impede our march, the road had been obhis example to teach practical rudeness, in- structed for miles with fallen timber. In many places the road had been plowed up. All the ponds, some fifteen in number, on the line of march, were rendered unfit for man or beast, owing to the fact that these desolators had killed horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, ripped them open, and thrown to notice it, and, as a consequence, respect them into the water. In a few instances him as little as he deserves, and when he drains had been dug, and the water let off. I counted, in the distance of eighteen miles, eleven sites, where once stood resi-The habit of frequently recalling to mind | dences, now nothing left but a few charred timbers.

As we passed Cave City, I rode over to take a view of the ruins of the once fine Cave City Hotel. Here it was that the visitors came from afar to visit that wonder of wonders, the Mammoth Cave. Nothing now remains but the indubitable evidence of the fiendishness of Hindman and his

guilty marauders. Many incidents occurred during the loved because they uniformly evinced a march of eighteen miles of an affecting nature. As the column passed the Woodland House, where the remains of Zollicof fer were received, the Stars and Stripes once again greeted our vision, waved by a couple of young ladies. Several of the officers dismounted and entered the hotel. The young ladies proposed to sing the Star Spangled Banner, we joining in the chorus. I have often heard it sung; but never before did its notes fall so sweetly as then. As the joyous party came in on the last verse, the enthusiasm was intense.

The old lady, with tears in her eyes blessed God that their hour of deliverance had come. After drinking the health of the hostess, in the shape of some good buttermilk, we took our departure, satisfied that there are still many loyal hearts in this part of Kentucky.

Mason in Queer Company.

A letter dated London, Feb. 6th, to the Manchester Express and Review, says: 'The session has just been opened with the usual formalities, but the fear of losing the post forbids me going into anything but the mere outside preliminaries. The attendance in the House was very smallin fact the speech was spoken to pretty nearly empty benches. The person who attracted most attention was the Southern Commissioner, Mr Mason, who had a sent in one of the side galleries. He has rather a distinguished air; bold features, with an acquiline nose, high forehead, which seems the higher by his baldness; a good square mouth, fringed by a black moustache; altogether not a man which an experienced eye would pass carelessly over. Singularly enough, his next neighbor was a negro the deepest dye, one of the Haytian embassy, I believe; at all events, he must have been of note to have got a place in that exclusive locality. Necessity brings people into strange companiouship; and the author of the Fugitive slave law, and the most thoroughgoing supporter of the institution, under other circumstances would certainly have been terribly riled at the box-keeper who had ushered him into such disagreeable company. I noticed that he listened very intently to the speech until the end of the paragraph relating to the Trent affair had been read, and then clasped his hands over his knees leaned back and vaw. ned vigorously, as though he were terribly bored by the whole business.'

Western Exuberance.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth of the 19th contains the following letter to the Rebels :

My Dear Rebs .- I now take my pen in hand for the purpose of holding communion with you through the silent medium of pen and paper. I have just learned that the lines are now open as far as Fort Donclson, in Tennessee, and I avail myself with alacrity of the opportunity now presented of resuming our correspondence. Your many friends in this section would like to be informed on various topics-for instance:

How are you, anyhow? How does 'dying in the last ditch' agree with your general health? How is the 'Constitution' down your

Do you think there is any Government?

How is 'King Kotting? Is Yancy wel, and able to eat his Oats? When will Buckner take his Christmas dinner in Louisville?

Is Lloyd Tilghman still hanging Union men in the First District? Is Floyd still 'rifling' cannon and other

How is Pillow's last 'ditch,' and when will he gratify his numerous friends by 'dying' in the same?

How is the 'Southern Heart?' Are you still able to whip five to one? What is your opinion of the Dutch race? Did the recognition of the S. Confed. by England and France benefit you much? Where is the 'Provisional Government'

of Kentucky, and what is it kept in? Where is the Louisville-Nashville-Bowling Green Courier now published? Say!

And lastly, what do you think of yourselves, anyhow? A prompt answer will relieve many anxious hearts. Yours in a horn.

A LINCOLN MAN. United States, Feb. 18, 1862.

Amos Kendall is known all over the continent as one of the leading minds of the old Democratic party. He writes an article in the National Intelligencer of Monday, and the following paragraph taken from it suggests volumes:

'The cause or causes of the rebellion may be summed up in the single phrase, Pride of Wealth and Lust for Power .-These are not peculiar to the South, but have their influence in the North as well. North and South they pervade, with honorable exceptions, those classes of society which find means to live and to enrich themselves without manual labor. North as well as South the feelings of these classes revolt against a Government controlled by the toiling millions, and would overthrow it if they could. In the North the attempt would be hopeless, and the aristocratic classes quietly acquiesce in things as they are. In the cotton region of the South the laborers have no political rights, and the aristocratic classes govern in all that relates to local affairs. But they are not content with that. Their pride revolts at association in any Government, however mild and beneficent, in which laboring men partici-pate, directly or indirectly. To get rid of such a Government, though it has been the chief source of all their prosperity, is the object of the present rebellion. The avowed design of the South Carolina leaders is the organization of a community composed of gentlemen and laborers, in which the gentlemen shall be masters, and the laborers their slaves. To this end they were, before the rebellion broke out, avowedly in favor of reopening the African slave-trade. and have since submitted with a bad grace to a restriction in their Confederate Constitution, dictated by an apprehension that it would not be safe at present so far to outrage the feelings of the civilized world.'

GENERAL FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

A supplement of the New York Tribune contains a long defence of General John C. Fremont against the charge of the committee on the conduct of the war. It fills five pages. The General states that he has only answered the leading points brought forward, as he did not desire to cumber his defence with merely personal debates. He

"When in July last, I was assigned to the command of the Western Department, it com prehended with Illinois, all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico "No special object was given me in charge to do, nor was I furnished with any particular plan of a campaign. The general dis-cussions at Washington resulted in the un derstanding that the great object in view was a descent of the Mississippi, and for its accomplishment I was to raise and organize an army, and when I was ready to descend the river I was to let the President know. My command was then to be extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi. For military reasons it was judged expedient to do so in the beginning.

'Full discretionary powers of the ample kind were conferred on me. Not a line of written instructions was given me. leading object of the campaign being settled, the details of its accomplishment and the management of my department were left to my own judgment.
"While at Washington I informed myself

fully of the unprepared condition of the west, and its want of arms, from the Governor of

The General then goes on to show that from the utterly unprepared condition of the western loyal troops, from the threatening aspect of the rebellion, for the want of any kind of artillery or fortifications, and from the raw condition of the Federal levies, he was forced to buy arms, to erect fortifications, and to oversee the gigantic field of operations from Cairo to the Rocky Mountains.

The emergency, Gen. F. thinks, justified him in taking \$300,000 from the U.S. Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and a despatch from Hon. M. Blair shows that he acted with his concurrence, for Mr. Blair says: 'You will have to do the best you can, and take all needful responsibility. In reference to Gen. Lyon, Gen. Fremont says that his defeat at Springfield does not lie at his door. Had Gen. Lyon been able to adhere to his (Gen. Lyon's) own programme before that battle, the defeat would not have occurred. About Col. Mulligan's defeat at Lexington, Gen. F. says that Gen. Cameron was calling on him for 5000 troops to go to Washington, and the danger of Cairo required other thousands of soldiers from his department, so that he could not do everything in the world at once. However the General says:

"On the 14th, Gen. Sturgis was directed to move, with all practical speed, upon Lexington. Gen. Pope's despatch of the 16th gave me every reason to believe, as he did, that a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery, would be there in abundant time, and, if the committee will take the time to read the accompanying papers, it will be seen that, from every disposable quarter where there were troops, the promptest efforts were made to concentrate them on Lexington, but chance defeated these

In regard to the contracts for mortars, &c., Gen. Fremont gives an extract from a letter from Hon. M. Blair urging him to buy mortars. So far as the other contracts were concerned, he disclaims any 'jobbing,' and boldly justifies them from the necessities of the case. In closing his introduction to the testimony, Gen. Fremont says

"It is not grateful to me to have been my self compelled to set out the merits of my administration; but it was necessary in order to call attention to points, which otherwise might not have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear understanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been censured, were, I think, for the public good. I know they were with that intention, I do not feel that in any case I overstepped the authority intended to be confided to me.

"Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were actuated solely by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is realized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting."

The accompanying despatches, letters, and documents are very voluminous, and one would have to sift them at length to ascertain their precise value.

Cost of Transportation for the United States Army.

The following is a statement of all bills presented by railroad companies for transportation for the United States Army, from April 1, 1861, to February 1, 1862: Alleghany Valley Railroad Company

Androscoggin and Kennebec	7,084 80
Annapolis and Elkridge	5,780 00
Baltimore and Chic	567,922 55
Boston and Worcester	10 011 53
Boston and Western Buffalo, New York and Erie	3,534 00
Buffalo and State Line	43 83
Buffalo and State Line Boston and New York Express Company	14 16
Boston and Providence	18 169 €0
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105,852 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1,138 00
Camden and Amboy	48,110 70
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	10,103 00
Cleveland, Columbus and Ciricinnati Cleveland and Toledo	77 00
Control Ohio	9.232 43
Central Ohio Cleveland and Mahoning	881 64
Cumberland Valley	52,664 00
Connecticut River	25,611 30
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton	1 40
Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis	65 38
Chicago and Milwankee	1,436 50
Chicago and Northwestern	186 99
Dayton and Michigan	4.518 00
Detroit and Milwaukee Elmira and Williamsport	14.022 19
Eastern Railroad	17,544 91
Erie and Northeast	18,654 86
Fall River Railroad Line	14,337 50
Hudson River Railroad	3,923 88
Hud. R., Troy and Bost., Rut. and Burl'gton	
Huntingdon, Boston and Fall River	10,779 60
Hannibal and St. Joseph	5,556 92
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Iron Mountain	7 85
Indiana Central	2,314 00
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	193 66
Kenebeck and Portland	13,221 59
Keokuk. Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota	127 50
Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia	177 00
Lackawana and Bloomsburg	7 90
La Crosse and Milwaukee	8 00'
Lake Shore and Michigan steamers	8,454 08
Lafayette and Indianapolis	3;000 00
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Milwaukee and Chicago	110,321 65 2,860 00
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien	30,581 93
Michigan Central steamers	1,026 24
Northern Central	223,610 24
New York and New Haven	32,428 00 2,475 05
New York and New Haven	2,475 05
New York Central	1,283 79 564 48
North Pennsylvania Norwich and Worcester	564 419
Now York and Roston Frances	8,207 40
New York and Boston Express Naugatuck Railroad	739 48 84
New York, Providence and Boston	201 68
New York and Erie	9.613 18
Pennsylvania Railroad	255,534 82
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	26,177 32
Philadelphia and Reading	3,850 41
Rutland and Washington	2,050,00
Stonington Line Railroad	8 48
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago	5,660 45
Terre Haute and Richmond	370 58
Troy and Boston	51 78
Western Railroad Western, Boston and Worcester	5,662 64 2,054 08
Worcester and Nashua	1,105 20
10101	-,100 20
0 11 7 1	

Sensitive People.

There is no help for being sensitive, but it ought to teach a person tenderness towards others. It does not, however. A great many people who pride themselves upon their 'frankness,' and always 'speak their mind,' are the very last ones who will hear the same things from anybody else They never are untrue to their convictions -not they. They mean to be faithful, and do their duty, and so they are always flaring your faults in the most effensive manner. But go to one of these people-say to him, 'Mr. Hetchell, I feel it my duty to tell you that your temper is not the sweetest, that your children behave bad at school, that they lie, pinch, play truant, and are dirty into the bargain"-and lo! you have disturbed a whole wasp's nest of evil passions, and probably your family and the Hetchells will be put in non-intercourse all the rest of your life. Speaking one's mind with these people, means their privilege of sticking needles into every one's feelings they choose, whereas all the neighborhood must be sweet as summer towards them.

The thought of loosing this conscious life, of having this bright flame go out, and existence buried down deep in the grave of endless night is appalling. The mere possibility of annihilation, to a sensitive spirit, to a heart gushing with affection, to a mind filled with pure desires and noble aspirations, is horrible. Even with the revealed promise of a life to come, we shrink from the hazards of the grave. We tear to close our eyes in death, lest they may never open again. We fear to cast off the last rope that holds us to the shore of time, lest some unknown storm may engulf us in the ocean of annihilation

NOTICE!

MY creditors will take notice that I have applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the 6th day of April, 1862, has been fixed for a hearing, at the Court House in Lewistown, in open Court. ELI PRICE.

Lewistown, March 5, 1862.

R IO Coffee, extra, at 20 cts per lb, at HOFFMAN'S.