

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 21.

## NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNKIN, 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.

THIS 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 requiring 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 lubricators, will not run off, it being warranted to stand any temperature.

I have it in boxes 2 1/2 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 2 1/2 inches deep, and hold 2 1/2 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 persons desirous of purchasing to the advantages thus afforded in these times, when economy becomes a necessity, as well as a duty. The entire stock of

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

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 permanent and substantial class of patrons, he would propose 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 MELANOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, 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 Fall and Winter Goods.

R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city 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 embraces 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.

## 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.

## Carpets, Groceries, &c.

WOOLEN, Linen and Cotton Carpets—cheap—Queensware, Hardware, Glassware and Earthenware, with a good stock of Groceries, as cheap as our neighbors. Please call and see for yourselves. JAMES PARKER, sep18

## COAL OIL.

DOWN again! Best No. 1 at 9 cts. per quart, at HOFFMAN'S.

RIO Coffee, extra, at 20 cts per lb. at HOFFMAN'S. feb26

## EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. Surrin, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column.

### "Wearing Out."

There is work enough in this world to employ all the earnest thought and ceaseless labor of every human being, without wasting any strength or leaving any talent undeveloped. That there is much worry and wishing, and unnecessary and ill-directed work done, must be evident to all; very few are careful to husband their powers, physical, mental, and moral, for the wise purposes for which they were respectively designed.

These remarks apply to teachers with as much force as to any other class of society. Teaching is a work that wears. Close confinement and daily intercourse with stubborn wills and selfish dispositions make it very trying to the temper and exhausting to the nervous system. It often requires a heroic share of fortitude and strength, heart-strength, to bear up cheerfully under the trials of the school room. A bright side the teacher's life has, no doubt, but it also has another side well shaded with earnest work and serious trials.

Let us briefly notice a few things that unnecessarily and prematurely 'wear out' a teacher.

**Want of System.**—Need anything be said on the importance of system in school-teaching? Has not a time and place for everything and everything at its time and place become a hackneyed sentiment? True it has, yet there is still room to improve. Many teachers, in former days, attempted to mend a quill, look at a sum, tell a mischievous urchin to keep quiet, and hear a reading class, all at the same time. This much was attempted, no doubt, to make the most of the time; but, of course, neither thing was well attended to, and such a procedure must have been very annoying, perplexing, and unsatisfactory to the teacher, all occasioned by a want of system.

A loose and hap hazard way of conducting a school cannot be very beneficial to a school, while it is, necessarily, very injurious, inasmuch as it fosters careless and idle habits instead of those strong, manly habits and principles which make a good, virtuous character. But the opposite extreme of being too precise and systematic is also to be avoided; not because there can be too much good system, but because preciseness and system carried too far into the details of teaching, become pedantry and dogmatism. It is carrying system too far, for instance, to lay down a code of rules; with fixed penalties for every violation; for punishment should be adapted to the character and disposition of the person to be punished. A good, honest look, or a few words of reproof, are quite as severe, and generally a much more effective punishment to a timid and sensitive boy or girl, than a severe whipping to a rude, rough, and thoughtless one. In some cases it may be well to have a fixed penalty to a certain regulation, but to base one's mode of government on this system will bring trials and difficulties that might and should be avoided.

**Want of Self-control.**—Without self-control you are liable to become a prey to irritability, impatience, anger, unnecessary anxiety, and despondency. Compare the effects of these preying upon your mind, with those produced by habitual cheerfulness, kindness, hopefulness, and patience, which characteristics are, in a great measure, the result of self-control. The former embitter all enjoyment; to use a common phrase, they 'worry to death,' and render a hearty interest in the work of teaching almost impossible. The latter brace up the heart, give tone and vigor to the mind, and thus enable one to accomplish a great deal with very little 'wear and tear.' An angry and irritable teacher deliver us from the sight. How pernicious his influence must be upon those tender immortal beings around him, chilling the warm feelings, gazing the temper, and perhaps forever disgusting the young mind with the ideas of school, books, and study.

**PERSEVERANTIA.**

## MISCELLANY.

### Governor Sprague on Slavery.

No man has won more honest fame in the course of the present war than the youthful Governor of Rhode Island. His promptness in forwarding troops when the rebellion broke out, his personal services in Washington, and his gallantry in the field of battle, have alike contributed to his distinction. He was justly renominated for the place he holds by the political convention of his party, and is cheerfully supported by men of all parties. But Governor Sprague in accepting the nomination of the democratic convention, was too wise to commit himself to the absurd and effete resolutions of that body of politicians.—The old issues, he is well aware, have passed away, and new issues are presented.—The Boston Transcript quotes from the Providence Review and Journal of Thursday, a long address from his pen, in which he speaks very plainly of the questions raised by the war. He says:

'It is superficial views, therefore, of the present national crisis, which suppose that

this conflict can end and leave things as it found them. \* \* \* \* \*

We must cross this flood that swells and foams, or abandon the national hopes of our glorious future. The issue already made between oppression and liberty must be fought out to the end now, or re-fought hereafter, and perhaps under aggravated circumstances. Slavery reestablished, and the same consequences essentially would follow again. \* \* \* \* \*

'There is really no possible hopeful end to this conflict but the end of slavery.—There is no such easy escape from our national troubles as some seem to imagine—no prospect of the war being short but by being useless, or else by being radical and determined, and, I may add, in regard to false principles, most unsparring. To purpose, therefore, that the Union shall survive and its glory and power be triumphantly restored and perpetuated, is virtually to doom slavery to speedy extinction. The preservation of the Union and the destruction of Slavery are inseparable; eye, identical now; and he who votes for the one necessarily votes for the other. \* \* \* \* \*

'I have not thought it necessary to show that, under existing circumstances, we are released from all legal or moral obligation to longer tolerate slavery in the land, if the safety of the nation demands its extinction. The case is too plain for doubt.

'The permission of slavery in the constitution, if such there be, as asserted and generally admitted, is only implied, and nowhere expressly declared. That instrument seems to have been made in anticipation of a better and more just time to come. The framers must have intended that when slavery should be done away the constitution should still remain; and that with this national progress and extermination of evil, the language of the constitution become even now more appropriate, and this highest law of a nation where freedom and justice and equal rights are the inheritance of every man abide in its righteousness forever.'

**General Buell Finds a Hospital.**—The Louisville Journal says, a few days ago, as General Buell was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, a Mrs. W., living in a fine, large house, stood at an open door or window, waved a rebel flag towards him, and cried, 'Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy!' The general reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and, surveying the fine building from top to bottom, with the eye of a connoisseur, quietly remarked, 'an excellent house for a hospital!'

In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. politely requested to take kind care of them. We heartily congratulate her upon her blessed privilege of ministering to the needs of suffering patriots.

**Showing Her Colors.**—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following: A squad of Indiana volunteers, while out scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her:

'Well, old lady, are you secesh?'

'No,' was her answer.

'Are you Union?'

'No.'

'What are you, then?'

'A Baptist, and a'ays have been.'

The Hoosier let down.

'A young man seeing an acquaintance said:

'I heard you were dead.'

'But,' said the other, 'you see that I am still alive.'

'I do not know what that may be,' replied he, 'you are a notorious liar, and my informant was a person of credit.'

'May I back this letter in your store,' asked an individual hurrying towards the post office. 'Well,' quietly replied the storekeeper, 'if you can't get it in any other way you may back it in.'

'Pray, sir,' said a judge, angrily to a blunt old Quaker from whom no direct answer could be obtained, 'do you know what we sit here for?'

'Yes, verily, I do,' said the Quaker; 'two of you set for four dollars each, a day, and that fat one in the middle for two thousand a year.'

## LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

EVERY description—Prints, Gingham, Delaines, Black and Colored, Black and White, and Second Mourning Closets, Broche, Osmanle and Paris Lustres, Ombré Cashmeres, Gray Plaids, China Madonas, Alpaca Plaids, Black and Colored Dress Silks, and all kinds of Dress Goods. Flannels, Ticking, Nankeens, Crapes, Linens, Brilliants, and Bleached and Unbleached muslins. Shawls, Balmonet 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.

## Hames and Traces.

WAGON Hames at 50 cts. per pair. Traces, Chains, &c., at 75 cents per pair. All kinds of Chains usually sold in hardware stores, sold at low rates, by mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

## WAR NEWS.

### Capture of Newbern, N. C.

Official Despatch of General Burnside. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C. Newbern, March 16, 1862.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant Gen. U. S. A.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, after embarking the troops with which I intended to attack Newbern, in conjunction with the naval force, on the morning of the 11th, a rendezvous was made at Hatteras Inlet.

Flag officer Goldsborough having been ordered to Hampton Roads, the naval fleet was under command of Com. Rowan.

Early on the morning of the 12th the entire force started for Newbern, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some eighteen miles from Newbern, where I decided to make a landing.

The landing commenced by 7 o'clock the next morning, under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. Many, too impatient for the boats, leaped into the water and waded waist deep to the shore, and then, after a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column marched within a mile and a half of the enemy's stronghold at 8 p. m., a distance of twelve miles from the point of landing, where we bivouaced for the night, the rear of the column coming up with the boat howitzers about 3 o'clock next morning, the detention being caused by the shocking condition of the roads, subsequent upon the heavy rain that had fallen during the day and the whole of the night—the men often waded knee deep in mud, and required the whole regiment to draw the eight guns which had been landed from the navy and our vessels.

By signals agreed upon, the naval vessels, with the armed vessels of my force, were informed of our progress, and were thereby enabled to assist us much in our march by shelling the road in advance.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, I ordered an advance of the entire division, which will be understood by the enclosed pencil sketch. Gen. Foster's brigade was ordered up the main county road to attack the enemy's left, Gen. Reno up the railroad to attack their right, and Gen. Parke to follow Gen. Foster and attack the enemy in front, with instructions to support either or both brigades.

I must defer for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that, after an engagement of four hours we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field work of over a mile in length, protected on the river bank by a battery of thirteen heavy guns, and on the opposite flank by a line of redoubts of over a mile in length for riflemen and field pieces, in the midst of swamps and dense forests, which line of work was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry and three batteries of field artillery, of six guns each.

The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batteries between this point and Newbern, which was done by a rapid advance of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the naval fleet meantime pushing its way up the river, throwing their shot into the forts and in front of us.

The enemy, after retreating in great confusion, (throwing away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c.) across the railroad bridge and county road bridge, burned the former, and destroyed the draw of the latter, thus preventing further pursuit, and causing detention in occupying the town by our military force, but the naval force had arrived at the wharves, and commanded it by their guns.

I at once advanced Gen. Foster's brigade to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels which Com. Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose.

The city was set on fire by the retreating rebels in many places, but, owing to the exertions of the naval officers, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames—so that but little harm has been done.

Many of the citizens are now returning, and are now in quiet possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily sheet.

By this victory our combined force have captured eight batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns; three batteries of light artillery of six guns each—making in all sixty-four guns; two steamboats and a number of sailing vessels, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores, forage and the entire camp equipage of the rebel troops, a large quantity of rosin, turpentine and cotton, &c., and over two hundred prisoners.

Our loss thus far ascertained will amount to ninety-one killed, and four hundred and sixty-six wounded, many of them mortally. Among these are some of our most gallant officers and men. The rebel loss is severe, but not so great as our own, being effectually covered by their works.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their untiring exertion and unceasing patience in accomplishing this work. The effecting of the landing and the approach within a mile and a half of the enemy's works on the

13th, I consider as great a victory as the engagement on the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing our men were forced to wade ashore waist deep, march through the mud to a point twelve miles distant, bivouac in low marshy ground, in a rain storm, for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the enemy, and finally advancing, rapidly over bad roads upon the city. In the midst of all this not a complaint was heard; the men were only eager to accomplish their work. Every brigade, and in fact every regiment, and I can say almost every officer and man of my force landed, was in the engagement.

The men are all in good spirits, and under the circumstances are in good health. I beg leave to say to the Gen. commanding that I have under my command a division that can be relied upon in any emergency.

A more detailed report will be forwarded as soon as I receive the brigade returns. The Brigadier General, having been in the midst of their regiments whilst under fire, will be able to give me minute accounts.

I beg to say to the General commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given to me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign; the only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements.

I desire again to bear testimony to the gallantry of our naval fleet, and to express my thanks to Commander Rowan and the officers under him for their hearty and cheerful co-operation in this movement—their assistance was timely and of great service in the accomplishment of our undertaking.

I omitted to mention that there was a large arrival of reinforcements of the enemy during the engagement, which retreated with the remainder of the army by the cars and the county roads.

I have the honor, General, to be Your obedient servant, A. E. BURNSIDE, Brig. Gen. Comdg. Department N. C.

### The Official Report of Flag Officer Dupont.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, Off St. Augustine, Fla., Mar. 13, 1862.

SIR: Having on the 4th despatched a division of my force to hold Brunswick, consisting of the Mohican, Pocahontas, and Potomack, under command of Gordon, I shifted my flag from the first-named vessels to the Pawnee, and organized another squadron of light vessels, embracing the four regular gunboats, the Ottawa, Henrea, Pembina, and Huron, with the Isaac Smith and Ellen, under Lieut. Commanding Stevens, to proceed without delay to the mouth of the St. John's river, and across, if possible, its difficult and shallow bar, shell the forts if still held, and push on to Jacksonville—indeed, to go as far as Pilotka, eighty miles beyond, to reconnoitre and capture the river steamers. This expedition was to be accompanied by the armed launches and cutters of the Wabash, under Lieuts. Irwin and Barnes, and by a light draught transport with the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment.

After arranging with Brigadier General Wright our joint occupation of the Florida and Georgia coasts, including the protection from injury of the mansion and grounds of Dungeness on Cumberland Island, originally the property of the Revolutionary hero and patriot Gen. Greene, and still owned by his descendants, and leaving Commander Percival Drayton in charge of the naval force, I rejoined this ship, waiting for me off Fernandina, and proceeded with her to St. John's, arriving there on the 9th. The gunboats had not been able to cross the bar, but expected to do so the next day, the Ellen only getting in that evening. As at Nassau, which was visited by Lieutenant Commanding Stevens on his way down, the forts seemed abandoned. There being no probability that the Huron could enter, I despatched her off St. Augustine, where I followed her, arriving on the 11th. I immediately sent on shore Commander C. R. P. Rodgers with a flag of truce, having reason to believe that if there were any people on this coast likely to remain in their houses it would be at St. Augustine. I enclose Commander Rodgers' most interesting report, which I am sure the Department will read with satisfaction.

The American flag is flying once more over that old city, raised by the hands of its own people who resisted the appeals, threats, and falsehoods of their leaders, though compelled to witness the carrying off of their sons in the ranks of the flying enemy—and this gives us possession of a second national fort of strength and importance.

Since writing the above, I have received by the Isaac Smith, a report from Lieut. Commanding Stevens, of his operations in the St. John's river, giving details of great interest. I learn with regret of acts of vandalism on the part of the rebel commanders, if not the people, in setting fire to vast quantities of lumber, and the saw mills in that region, owned by Northern

men supposed to have Union sympathies. In all this varied and difficult service—having to contend with surf shores, dangerous bars, and inland navigation in an enemy's country—I think it due to the officers and men under my command to say that they have on all occasions displayed great spirit and ability, fully coming up to my requirements and expectations.

Very respectfully, &c., S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

**Another Despatch from Com. Dupont.** A despatch from Flag Officer Dupont, dated March 15, off St. Augustine, contains the following:

'Further information from the St. John's river is satisfactory. The burning of the valuable mills and lumber, with the fine hotel at Jacksonville and the house of Mr. Robinson, a Union man, was by order of the rebel General Trapier, who, after ingloriously flying with his forces from the town with very considerable means of defence at hand, sent a detachment back to this vicinity for this incendiary purpose on discovering that our gunboats had not been able, on their first arrival, to cross the bar.'

**The Man Who Sat on the Powder Re-warded.**

The Navy Department promptly rewarded John Davis, the brave sailor who so courageously protected from the flames a barrel of gunpowder on the steamer Valley City during the attack upon Elizabeth City. He was a gunner's mate, receiving a salary of \$25 per month, or \$300 per year. The evidence of his bravery was received at the Navy Department on the evening of the 10th instant, and on the next day Secretary Welles sent him the following letter, appointing him a gunner, an office which carries with it a salary of \$1,000 per year and is a life appointment, the salary increasing by length of service to \$1,450:

'NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 11, 1862. 'Sir—Your commanding officer and the flag officer of the Northern Atlantic Blockading Squadron have brought to the notice of the department your courage and presence of mind, displayed on the 10th ultimo, in protecting with your person a barrel of gunpowder from the flames.

'As a mark of appreciation of your bravery, you are hereby appointed an acting gunner in the navy of the United States, from this date.

'Enclosed herewith is a blank oath of office, which having executed, you will return to the department, accompanied by your letter of acceptance.

'If, after you have served six months at sea, you shall furnish the department with satisfactory testimonials from your commanding officer, a warrant will be issued to you, bearing the same date of this acting appointment.

'I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, 'GIDEON WELLES. 'Acting Gunner John Davis, United States Navy, United States steamer Valley City, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.'

As Davis was a gunner's mate, and supposed to be somewhat familiar with a gunner's duty, this appointment was considered the best and most substantial way of rewarding him. The flag-officer was also directed to educate him for his new position in case he is not now fully qualified.

## Battles Lost and Won.

Since the commencement of the rebellion, and while the Government has been making 'preparations,' the following battles have been fought:

UNION VICTORIES, 1861.  
June 2 Phillippi.  
June 17 Booneville.  
July 5 Brier Forks (Siegel's victory.)  
July 14 Defeat of Pegram by McClellan.  
July 23 Carrick's Ford, (death of Gar-nett.)  
Aug. 28 Hatteras Forts.  
Sept. 10 Route of Floyd at Gauley Bridge.  
Oct. 5 Second defeat at Hatteras.  
Oct. 8 Santa Rosa Island.  
Oct. 11 Repulse at Southwest Pass.  
Oct. 25 Charge of Fremont's Guard.  
Oct. 27 Romney, (Kelly wounded.)  
Nov. 7 Port Royal.  
Dec. 13 Camp Allgheny, Va.  
Dec. 18 1500 rebels captured by Pope in Missouri.  
Dec. 18 Drainesville.  
1862.

## REBEL VICTORIES, 1861.

April 12 Sumter.  
June 10 Big Bethel.  
July 21 Bull Run.  
Sept. 25 Massacre of Ball's Bluff.  
Nov. 7 Belmont.  
Wilson's Creek, 1862, NONE.

## RECAPITULATION.

Union Victories, 23.  
Rebel Victories, 7.  
Ratio, 3 to 1.