PATENT

COAL OIL GREASE.

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 combines the body and fluidity of tallow,

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-ble; they are 6 inches in diameter by 2½ inches

deep, and hold 21 lbs net; the hoxes are clean,

and hardly a carman, teamster, expressman,

miller or farmer, that would not purchase

one box for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

AMBROTYPES

MELAINOTYPES,

The Gems of the Season.

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Fall and Winter Goods

Groceries

in general are invited to examine.

R. F. ELLIS.

Carpets, Groceries, &c.

OOLEN, Linen and Cotton Carpets-

call and see for yourselves.

JAMES PARKER.

COAL OIL

R 10 Coffee, extra, at 20 cts per lb, at HOFFMAN

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

LIVERY description-Prints, Ginghams,

Delaines, Black and Colored, Black and

hite, and Second Mourning Calicos, Bro-

nels, Ticking, Nankeens, Crapes, Linens, Brilliants, and Bleached and Unbleached

NEW FALL GOODS.

Call and see and examine for yourselves.
sep18 JAMES PARKER.

TO THE MAN WITH THE BRAN NEW WIFE

HOFFMAN'S.

full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, November 6, 1861.

IIIS is no humbug, but a practical truth.

Lewistown, February 12, 1862.

Room over the Express Office.

Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

with a choice assortment of

braces all descriptions of

with many new patterns. His

beeswax and tar, and unlike general lubrica-tors, will not run off, it being warranted to

it pronounce it the ne plus ultra.

stand any temperature.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862. THE MINSTREL,

THIS Grease is made from COAL OIL, and has been found by repeated tests TO THE SECESSION SYMPA: THE ADVANCE of GEN. McCLELIAN to YORKTOWN. to be the most economical, and at the same time the best lubricator for Mill Gearing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Vehicles of all kiads, and all heavy bearings,

NO THANKS TO YOU.

Twill be no thanks to you, good sir!
Twill be no thanks to you,
When our troops come marching home from war.
The Red, the White, the blue.
Still floating o'er them like a cloud
Of glory as they come:
While a nation's blessings, long and loud,
Shall shout their welcome home!

Oh! then, 'twill be no thanks to you!

You frowned upon their toil:
At best, 'twas folly in your view—
Linul you say the spoil.
You sighed, and looked amazing wise
At Justice's long delay;
And talked about a "compromise"
To keep the hounds at bay.

Oh! yes, 'twill be no thanks to you!
You never spoke one word
Where heart and hand and all were due,
That I have over heard—
One cheering word of sympathy,
One patriotic prayer—
One word of faith and hope, to be
A charm against despair.

Yet you shall reap what they have sowed,
A country shall be yours;
For heroes blood in streams that flowed,
A richness that endures,
Go, eat the fat, and drink the sweet
Bought by the brave and true—
And yet remember as you are And yet remember as you eat,
It is no thanks to you!

Boston Recorder

edugational.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column.

A Plea for no Shortening of School

Terms.

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. To those who are intelligently and truly patriotic, even in times of great national trial and just solicitude, the condition of New Fall and Winter Goods. Education in the Country cannot be with-R. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city out interest. The situation of the country must excite the most earnest patriotism and the deepest concern in every true heart; but we should remember that the struggle selected with care and purchased for cash, now progressing is for civilization against which are offered to the public at a small adbarbarism, for freedom against the spirit of vance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods emdespotism, for the inalienable rights of all against the asserted privileges of the few,
—in short, for the highest good of mankind. Education is one of the most powerful suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, agencies by which civilization, freedom and right are secured; consequently, while we would give special vigor to the sword-arm of the nation, we ought not let the other comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio arm grow weak from unwise neglect.

and Laguyra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also. Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other It is to be hoped that School Directors will take this view of the subject, and will articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public not suffer the educational interests of the country to decline, even though there be a seeming propriety in diminishing the taxes Country Produce received as usual and the at this time. It ought to be borne in mind that hitherto the annual term of our free schools has not been so long as the wealth of Mifflin County would have justified, nor so long as the interests of the children of the County have required. Had the peace cheap-Queensware, Hardware, Glassand prosperity of the country continued ware and Earthenware, with a good stock of uninterrupted, we ought to have lengthen-Groceries, as cheap as our neighbors. Please ed the school term a month or two, at the least; in the present condition of national affairs, if it seem impossible to lengthen the term, it also seems unnecessary and most injudicious to shorten it. The people of DOWN again! Best No. 1 at 9 cts. per HOFFMAN'S. this county do indeed feel the pressure of the war now, and will feel it more by and by, but very lightly compared with the people of many other localities, -as the poor in cities, employees in factories which the war has shut, dwellers in newer States which must pay taxes in proportion to their

population instead of their property. It may be found expedient to repair some che Osmanle and Paris Lustres, Ormbra old school houses for the present, and post-Cashmeres, Gray Plaids, China Madonas, Alpaca Plaids, Black and Colored Dress Silks, and all kinds of Dress Goods. Flanpone to a more favoring season the erection of such elegant and durable buildings as the Directors of Menno have had the admirable sense to rear as monuments of their muslins. Shawls, Balmonel Skirts, Hooped intelligent interest in Education.

Skirts, all prices, Shaker Bonnets, Cloth If necessary, let the old house stand for Cloaks, new style, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress a year or two, rendered comfortable and Trimmings, &c. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the Stock. (sep18) JAMES PARKER. convenient as may be; but let not the children be deprived of their rightful heritage and best possession, a good common-school education. We do well to remember that MY assortment of Goods are of the best quality and the newest styles, and by the interests of our country will soon pass into the hands of those whose intellectual and moral character is now being shaped attention to customers I hope to be able to supply the wants of the community at large. by us; that the destiny of the country greatly depends upon the discipline, the habits of thought and action, the breadth of character, which the schools shall impart to the present generation of pupils; that no other legacy is so valuable to a child as a true education, which gives him the control of his own powers and passions, which enlarges his mind to embrace the interests of his country and of mankind, which fits him for the lowliest duties as well as the highest offices, which develops love for his country, for his race, for all that is heavenly in character, and for Him who perfects

> We have a fine opportunity to prove that we are worthy of the freedom and high civilization which we proudly claim for ourselves, by showing that we value wealth for the excellent uses it serves, and not for its own poor sake, -by upholding, even in this hour of pressure, the cause of Education as the clear-sighted ally of Freedom, as the security of pure democratic institutions, as the co worker with Religion in the task of redeeming and exalting mankind.

> The road ambition travels is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for

WAR NEWS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia

Inquirer gives the following additional items of intelligence in regard to the advance of Gen. McClellan from Fortress Monroe:

The Advance.

The march was continued through the dilapidated villages of the Half-way House and Rosedown, at which latter place the command halted.

Information being received that a Rebel fort occupied the bank of Howard's creek, beyond the mill bearing the same name, and to the right of the road leading out from Rosedown, a line of battle was immediately formed, and the shelling of the fort commenced. The Rebels replied to our firing at intervals, but after about a half hour had elapsed the firing on their side ce..sed, when they immediately abandoned the fort. They effected their escape with difficulty, with the loss of one of their horses who was killed by a fragment of shell. The fort, we have forgotten to state, was occupied by cavalry.

In the confusion incident to the evacuation of the fort many of the soldiers made their escape on foot, they taking one direction and their horses another. After the abandonment of the fort, two soldiers-one of them a mere youth, a native of Boston -both of them belonging to a Mississippi regiment, came within our lines and voluntarily surrendered themselves. Fifteen rounds of shell were thrown during the bombardment of the fort. Some of the soldiers hoisted the Stars and Stripes upon the fort as soon as the rebels abandoned it.

A portion of the advance was continued on the same day as far as Cockletown, seven miles distant from Yorktown, where they rested for the night.

From Hampton to Big Bethel the roads were in fair marching coudition, but beyond that point the troops and the batteries experienced considerable difficulty in moving over the roads, and the march was, therefore, necessarily slow and tedious.

Operations on Saturday. At nine o'clock this morning the troops it Cockletown were joined by these who had remained in the rear during the night, and the march continued towards Yorktown. Scarcely had the movement commenced before a heavy fall of rain took place, which lasted until nearly noon to The route for a considerable part of the way lay through a dense woods, abounding in the deepest and worst species of road-ruts. Into these the wagons and the carriages bearing the artillery plunged every moment, but, with slow movements and shilful drivers, no breakage of any kind

When within three miles of Yorktown ie command was again halted, heavy forts having been discovered within a mile of the main road to the right. The troops were immediately ranged at the most commanding points, and the batteries wheeled into position in advance of the infantry, by whom they were supported. The fire was opened from the forts to the north (two heavy guns), the first shell burying itself in the ground to the left of the road, about a mile and a half from the fort. A Union battery was posted a little to the right of the lower fort, and then replied to the rebel invitation with great precision and accuracy. Both batteries then being opened upon each other, the firing on either side for a time was heavy and rapid. After an hour had elapsed, the rebels forces at the forts was considerably diminished by many of them withdrawing to a less exposed position, but the firing was still kept up at in-

tervals of every three minutes. So soon as the forts alluded to had opened their fire another Union battery was posted in the woods on the west, and commenced to thrown shell into the forts at that point, from which shell had been thrown among our troops by the rebels .-The firing on these forts, as also those on the north, was continued all day long, and occasionally after night shell fell among our troops. Skirmishers were also deployed in the woods to the right and left, and an incessant change of shots took place between the contending foe.

All day long the skirmishing has been cept up. The shells from the rebel forts have been whizzing over our heads. have been operating in the dark. Neither the force or the position of the enemy have we been able to ascertain, further than what we have see with the naked eye .-We have heard their wild cheers, when a shell exploded in our midst, have seen their soldiers riding across the country, and moving from fort to fort. They have heavy guns mounted there; 42-pound howitzers the heaviest. There is no doubt of that, however, for several of them are in possession of our troops.

Shells have been thrown by the rebels in all directions; most of them with a view of teeling our position. Our batteries have been changed from one position to the other, as the case may require, and our men working like soldiers and patriots.

To-night the barracks of the rebels on the west were fired by them, it is supposed. So great was the conflagration that almost the entire horizon was illuminated.

The balloon corps, as we have already iven you to understand, accompanies the field of battle. enemy seem to have the range of the whole tween Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and given you to understand, accompanies the expedition. Notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way of inflating a balloon at so short a notice, in consequence of an available position having to be secured, within two hours after the first stream of gas passed into the balloon it was floating in the air at an altitude of eight hundred feet, with the Professor in the basket. In consequence of the lateness of the hour but a general outline of the enemy's fortifications could be ascertained, but sufficient to show that the enemy was strongly entrenched.

Sunday Before Yorktown.

To day has been one of rest with the sol-iers. There has been little or no firing from the rebel forts, although during the afternoon some twenty or twenty five shell were thrown at and into the forts on the north by a Union battery. Upon the forts named two rebel flags were seen floating to day for the first

The most important feature of the day has been the balloon ascension, which, in point of importance to the Government, has been one of the grandest balloon reconnoisances ever The first ascension was made at five o'clock in the morning, and then and there the position and strength of the enemy were ascertained for the first time. Subsequently reconnoisances of from one to two hours were made and important information gained.

The fortifications of the rebels are of the strongest possible character, and sweep an extent of country of seven miles, extending across the Peninsula from the York to the Jumes river. Behind these fortifications they have a large reserve force, so that the entire strength of the rebels at this point is rated from twenty five to thirty thousand men.-Their forts are mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre, and some of them are of a continuous character for miles, being connected by earthworks. The heaviest chain of forts are on the west, although those on the north-the point from which the firing was first commenced on Saturday-are sufficiently formidable to resist a powerful attack.— There are other minutize of these forts in our possession, which it is not proper to make known at present. Suffice it to say through the means of the balloon ascensions, made all day yesterday, every information is in our possession of the design and intention of the

Gen. Magruder issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the rebel army on the 28th ult. He states that the enemy is upon them and that his numbers is far superior to theirs. He advises them to fortify themselves in every possible place, and control every inch of ground. Three day's rations are to be cooked, and baked biscuits are to be carried in stead of flour. The fight, he anticipates, will take place on the Warwick river. In conclusion, he advises them to fire low.

John T. Quigg, correspondent of the New York World, captured a rebel, supposing him to be the one who shot the Lieutenant om Maine. He was taken to headquarters. Gen. Hamilton had his horse knocked from under him on Saturday. The horse was killed, and the General escaped injury.

A circular, issued by the rebels, was found by one of Gen. Hamilton's aids. The pur port of it was a full description of the present nward movement, with Gen. Magruder's plan of defeating the Union programme.

Two men of Martin's Battery were buried Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock. The Chaplain spoke in a very appropriate and feeling manner. The bodies were interred under a large tree.

Condition of the Roads.

The roads, on account of the severe rain on Saturday, are almost impassable, and the transportation of goods is very difficult; the consequence is the troops and horses are placed on short allowance. At 12 o'clock there was nothing of any con-

sequence occurred except an occasional discharge of heavy pieces by the Union gun-

Affairs on Monday. NEAR YORKTOWN, VA.,

Monday, April 7,-9 o'clock. All is quiet along the lines with the exception of now and then an occasional shot from the sharpshooters. The enemy appeared on their ramparts this morning as though going through a dress parade.

The troops seem anxious for an attack, and speak of it with great enthusiasm. About dusk the enemy appeared on their earthworks, as if desiring an attack. A shot

from the pickets sent them helter-skelter to their covers. Previous to the going down of the sun, Prof. Lowe made an ascension in his balloon.

The enemy's works are very extensive—the centre forming a curve or horseshoe shape. Two guns were fired by the enemy about a quarter to eleven o'clock on Sunday night. The sound came booming through the night air with a dull and heavy sound.

The Advance from Newport News.

A division took the Newport News road, along the James river, and when sixteen miles beyond their camp came to Young's Mills, at Deep Creek. Some rebel cavalry and infantry were here encamped, who dispersed upon the arrival of the Union forces. They fired a volley before leaving, shooting one of the Union soldiers in the shoulder. They left a camp in perfect order-fires burning and rations being cooked.

The division rested here on Friday night,

and then advanced, intending to form a junc-tion with the other portion of the army before Yorktown.

At half past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon no shots had been fired for near an hour. Previous to three o'clock the enemy attempted to strengthen their works, but the Union batteries soon stopped them with a few shells.

During Sunday the sharpshooters were withdrawn, with the exception of a few as pickets. During the afternoon one gun was depressed by the rebels, and about dark one shot was fired at a squad of men who were viewing the enemy with a glass. It was a splendid line shot, but did no damage. The splendid line shot, but did no damage. The

Very few casualties occurred during Sunday as the firing was only at intervals. It seemed evident that the Union forces did not want to bring on a general engagement on the Sabbath.

The sharpshooters have covered themselves

with glory; so have the artillerists. Sunday evening the infantry regiments have been in the background—the artillerists and sharpshooters doing nearly all the work.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

From General Banks' Corps.

Eninburg, Va., April 2 .- Our victorious column has again advanced seventeen miles into the territory of the enemy, and is still advancing upon a turnpike which could hardly be excelled in the facility which it affords for the transportation of a large army, and the immense amount of baggage which it required for its comfort and subsistence.

Colone! Gordon's Brigade led the ad-vance, deploying the Second Massachusetts and emaciated countenance showed how much cause the mother had for her sorrow; Regiment as skirmishers, and Company M, Captain Denison, of the First Michigan Cavalry, acting as an advance guard, and charging the enemy retreating through the town of Woodstock, and again through Ed inburg and across the bridge over the Shenandeah, which was burned to prevent the pursuit.

This town, which we now occupy, is a small village of 500 inhabitants, possibly, and 60 miles distant from Staunton on the line of the railroad from Richmond. The turnpike, which we are now upon, continues to Staunton, passing through Mount Jackson and Harrisonburg, two towns of some importance. Staunton is 103 miles unless they hide themselves, as some are from kichmond. We have already in our progress from the Potomac, pushed on six- spent the night at a fine residence at which ty-five miles, more than half the distance towards Staunton.

Woodstock, the town occupied yesterday by Colonel Gordon, with Company M, of Colonel Broadhead's Cavalry, is twelve miles from Strasburg, principally situated on the turnpike, and of about 1,000 inhabitants. General Banks, with his Staff, rode on to the advance, and was in Edinburg last evening, when the enemy ceased their firing.

No hindrance to its progress is made, except the occasional and sudden appearance of Ashby, with his 500 horsmen and his three cannon, who, at some convenient point, as we approach, throws at us a half dozen shells, only two or three of which explode, and dashes away again as rapidly as cape from the Yankees. e approached.

This he was doing continually yesterday, but without much harm to our troops .-One man, however, was killed, Jas. Martin, of Company G, Twenty ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Capt. Richardson, who stood by him, received a slight wound in his hand. This occurred a short distance from town, and had not Col. Gordon, Acting Brigadier General, ordered his men a double quick, so accurately had the The Richmond Congress is puzzled what Rebel Colonel obtained the range, that to do about cotton. Mr. Brown, of Missismany of our men would doubtless have sippi, proposes to make it a criminal ofbeen killed by their shells. Fortunately, fence for a planter to grow more than three

make a stand the many defensible positions of grasping Shylocks" (southern planters on the road over which we have passed and gentlemen called Shylocks!) would would have enabled him to have met us with the greatest advantage of position.

At one point we were compelled to rise a steep hill, cross a high but narrow bridge of stone, ascend still farther by a road, or rights, that Mr. Brown's resolution, levy-the left of which ther ocks rose steep above ing a tax of forty dollars per bale on all us, and on the right of which they fell precipitately below us to the bed of the deep and narrow stream which we had just trade, and, as Mr. Hunter remarked, an crossed.

Such a place would have made an excellent Thermopylæ, had the valiant Jackson chosen to verify the long vaunted determination to resist inch by inch the advance of the invader's foot, and welcome to inhospitable graves the insolent Yankees. Warned by the recent defeat, which his

men full ackowledged to the citizens in the neighborhood through which they passed, he prefers to run, and as it was necessary give him so long a space for his flight, hardly seems likely that we can catch him now. His main force is several days in advance, and he burns the bridges behind him and seriously impedes the progress of our pursuit. The cause of the short delay now is the burning of the bridge across the Shenandoah at this place, and there is another bridge between this and Mount Jackson, nine miles distant, which is, no doubt, likewis burned, and the depth and rapidity of the river prevent the possibility of fording it. This will be a hindrance to our progress, but the span is not wide, and they will soon be connected by temporary bridges. Several fine structures upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, which connects Mount Jackson and Washington, have been utterly destroyed.

Ravines spanned by difficult engineering, and long and high bridges acress rivers and creeks, have been destroyed beyond the possibility of being early reconstructed. The Rebels have pretty effectually prevented the use of this railraoad for our present military purposes. Several small streams have been forded on account of the destruction of the bridges by the retreating forces. One which we have lately passed had been

tween Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and even beyond, in some degree have given way to the true Southern style. I mean the dilapidated, unthrifty, slovenly appearance which a Northerner always sees in the villages and farms of the South, occasional exceptions only. Houses that ought to have been torn down fifty years ago, with the shingles on the roof curled up, till they will bear a comparison to the hair on the granium of the negroes about them, who are so exceedingly gratified and exuberant to our advance.

New Series --- Vol. XVI, No. 24,

At one house on the road, in which several officers had engaged quarters for the night, I saw a family where one child was in its mother's arms with scarlet fever, coughing at every breath; and the mother, overcome with her trouble, was complaining sadly and despondingly, while another child lay upon a sofa, and its parched lips and an old man lay half-reclined near by, upon a couch from which I was told he had scarcely moved these four months. The family was very poor, and seemed reduced to the last extremity of suffering and sorrow. What little of theirs had remained,

and with nothing to purchase with, they were in actual fear of starvation. The wheat fields by the road are looking fresh and green, but unless the war should close I fear that when the grain becomes ripe there will be few reapers to gather it. There are few men through the country, known to have done. Not long since I only two small boys appeared to be at home. Their report might have led some to go on

after the retreat of Jackson's army, was

hardly enough to last them for a few weeks,

and find another stopping place. There had been sickness in the family; three had died, and the physician had advised the remainder of the family to avoid the contagion of the house and go to Richmond. So all had gone, said the boys, except two, who had been left in charge .-We-half a dozen of us-were well entertained, but noticed that most of the house was closely locked.

Being on the road myself afterward, when the army had passed through, I called and found the gentleman who had gone to Richmond sitting comfortably before his fire, smoking his pipe to his fortunate es-

There is a general fear of our army by those who have been actively interested in the rebellion, and I doubt not in some cases the scarcity of men is to be accounted for in that way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton and its Worshipers.

there was no other accident than those above mentioned.

bales for his family and one bale for each of his field hands. He thought that with-Had the Rebel General been disposed to out some strict prohibitions, "a large class certainly go on planting cotton in hope to

make a great profit by selling it. It is a curious comment on the loud prefessions in favor of free trade and State cotton grown beyond a certain amount-a flagrant interference with the course of unconstitutional interference with the States-received in the confederate Senate nine votes out of twenty; counting the mover, who did not vote.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, said in the course of debate, that he " had long since abandoned the idea that cotton is king .-We have tested the powers of king cotton and found him wanting." Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, seemed of a similar opinion. He said: "We must have a monopoly of the market. We begin to find out that we have not a monopoly; that cotton can be produced elsewhere.

The planters are evidently awakening to the fact that they are not yet masters of the civilized world.

Large Stocks of Grain.

There never was a time in the history of the grain trade when such large amounts of produce were stored, waiting the opening of navigation to move eastward. We find by reference to the proper authorities that there was in store at

Chicago, March 24, 1862, 3,660,000 bushels wheat.
Tojedo, March 15, 293,561 do
768,208 do 3,800,000 402,300 Of corn in store the following is the estimate

Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, Detroit, The Illinois Central Railroad has in

store over 1,000,000 bushels. In the city of New York there are already stored 1,-250,000 bushels of corn. Millions of bushels of wheat and corn are stored at differ-

ent points on the lakes awaiting the opening of navigation, which would swell the above aggregate to an almost fabulous amount. Present indications are that the grain movement of 1862 will far exceed

That your bride may not think I slight her, I thought I would send you a line. And inform you of things to delight her, To be found at the Coffee Pot Sign! I'd be pleased to make her a call, And wish her bright [honey] moonshine; But I could not there make mention of all I keep at the Big Coffee Pot Sign! So tell her, for me, ere 'tis too late, That all she may want she will find— From a rattle to an A B C plate— Supplied at the Big Coffee Pot Sign!

I have just received a fresh supply Of useful things in household line, O'then tell her, when she starts out to buy, Not to forget the Coffee Pot Sign! A WHISPER TO THE WIPE. I've tobacco and snuff boxes, too, Made oval—they silzer-like shine— which for your husband I'll present to you, If you call at the Coffee Pot Sign!

Lewistown, March 26, 1862-1m Hames and Traces. WAGON Hames at 50 cts. per pair. Tra-

CULTIVATORS, Cultivator Teeth and Points, at reduced prices from past seasons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

V ces, Chains, &c., at 75 cents per pair.
All kinds of Chains usually sold in hardware stores, sold at low rates, by
mh 12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.