Uncle Sam and Family. Yankee Freedom is a lad And Union is his sister: Uncle Sam he is their dad

And he'll give secesh a twister. For they said Mrs. Sam she died-We always called her virtue— But you, Secesh, indeed have lied, And now he's going to birch you.

Yankee and sister, too, Are bound on retribution; For our mother they said they knew Died of broken Constitution.

But Yankee Freedom will now show Secesh to have been mistaken: Though of necessity he's their foe Until again they right awaken.

Then secesh the tune will find Was turned as short as this; While turning to the Coffee Pot Sign. Which I don't want you to miss!

For your family needs, may be, A little Tin Ware Solace; And, indeed, you onght to see, Then come to J. I. WALLIS, East Market Street.

March 5, 1862.1

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 2½ 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.

AMBROTYPES

AND

MELAINOTYPES, The Gems of the Season.

IMIS 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.

WILLIAM LIND.

has now open

NEW STOCK

Cloths. Cassimeres

VESTINGS.

which will be made up to order in the neat-est and most fashionable styles. ap19

SPRING & SUMMER 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

Spring & Summer 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, April 30, 1862.

DR. J. LOGKE, DENTER.

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjeining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware e. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the my31

100 DOZEN Coal Oil Chimneys, Wicks, Brushes, &c., for sale at city wholesale prices to retailers, by
mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SUNDAY School Books— A general assortment, for sole by jell F. J. H. TIM F. J. HOFFMAN.

HAY Forks, Rope and Tackle Blocks, at my7 F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

CONEECTIONERY—Nuts, Crackers, &c., at low prices to dealers, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

MINSTREE.

TO ONE AFAR.

Come back to me : the days are long And dreary since thou art not here-I am alone amid the throng, With none my sinking heart to cheer. Come back to me.

I sigh as thro' the streets I pass. I sigh as o'er my books I bend-And hermit-like I muse-alas-Life is not life without a friend. Come back to me.

Though all the fields are fresh and fair, And the sweet violets are a-blow: Though birds with music fill the air, And streams to sweetest music flow Come back to me.

For oh! the days and nights are long And dreary since thou art not here— I am alone amid the throng, With none my sorrowing heart to cheer. Come back to me.

MISCELLANEOUS,

[From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.]

HOSPITAL SCENES.

BY JANE B. MOORE.

Perhaps the readers of the Presbyterian would like to hear something of the hospitals where so many of the sick and wounded soldiers of the republic are suffering. We lately visited one in Baltimore, near the edge of the city, on a hill overlooking the beautiful cemetery of Greenmount. Near by several companies of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment are stationed at Camp Dix-the rest were ordered to Harper's Ferry. The long, low wooded barracks, with the surgery, almost form a square, with a large open space in the centre, which the men were laying off and sodding in circles, with young trees and flowers. Here, after the terrible battle of Williamsburg; about sixty wounded men were brought, since which to use their own words, they have received every attention from the Union citizens which kindness could dictate. After the guard passed us, we turned to look back at his sunburnt face, slowly pacing back and forth with his musket, in the hot sun, remembering as we did so that a soldier's lot is full of hardship, and that it is always so in life-great ends, as well as glorious victories, are not obtained without much danger, labor and pains.

Several frame buildings are attached to the hospitals, one occupied by the sick and another by the wounded, while others are used as laundry, kitchen, dining room, arsenal and so forth. In the first room, which was, on the whole, the most comfortable, were twenty-one small single cots, in pairs, with a little stand, and sometimes a chair between. This, we were told, was where the worst cases, and particularly men whose limbs had been amputated, were brought. It was, perhaps, as favorable a Some time had elapsed since the battle, and the men whose lives had been spared were rapidly recovering. Yet it was a sad sight to see lads of nineteen and twenty with an arm or leg off, and sadder still to you to volunteer?" feel that they had received such ghastly wounds from brethren. Some had bouquets in canteens, bottles and tumblers by their side-freshly gathered roses; while others preserved withered ones, in touching remembrance of the kind intention of the giver. The same benevolent hands have scattered tracts, religious papers and magazines in their midst, to while away with profit many a lonely hour. These lie here, with card portraits of their Generals. treasured carefully by those once under their command. One beautiful bouquet was shown us with evident pride and pleasure, containing, in the centre of roses, pinks and honeysuckle, a miniature flag, under whose starry folds these brave fellows had suffered so much.

A number of ladies were present, dispensing cake and fruit, with various little delicacies, which to the sick are peculiarly acceptable. Going from cot to cot while supplying their wants, they addressed words of inquiring sympathy to each. 'These are excellent!' ejaculated a man dying slowly of lung disease, to whom a dish of strawberries were given, while others exclaimed with emotion, 'You are too good!' Poor fellows, we felt as if a grateful country could not do too much for them! Over each couch, on a small card, the name of the patient, with his regiment and disease, are written. The funeral of one was to take place that day—for constantly from On returning to his comrades, the first these hospitals a close vehicle bears some poor soldier through the streets to his last resting place, and the government lots in the principal cemeteries are rapidly filling up with newly made graves. The patient in the corner bed, who seems to breath with so much pain, has just been given up by the doctor, and seems to read his fate in the eyes of those around him. Some one is answering his inquiry for a minister, and taking down the name and address of his mother, in one of the far off States of our once happy and prosperous, but now bleeding land.

Sick at heart, we turn to a fine, athletic young man, the sole dependence of a widowed mother in Wisconsin, who, looking didn't know who you were. If I said any up from his paper, says, 'It is very hard thing improper or too familiar like, and lying here so long.' And as we remember gave offence, I hope you will forgive me.'

his poor mother, we can only hope that the mangled foot will soon heal. A Massachusetts boy, in a loose dressing gown, with his arm broken, will not be discharged, but expresses a great desire to go back to his regiment. One of nineteen from New Jersey, had lost his right arm. He looks pale, but is trying to laugh, and keep up his spirits. He has learned to write and shows us a little memorandum, in a neat back hand. The day is intensely warm -the sun shines in, and the air is inexpressibly close-impure-sickening. How can the sick breathe it? We speak to several who are terribly lamed, and rise to go, when a good natured looking youth hands us a glass of water with his left hand -his right, we see, is gone-and asks if we are going so soon. A little group soon forms, and we step into the fresh air. This lad is from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a member of the First New York Excelsior Brigade, now before Richmond, of whose bayonet charges Gen. McClellan speaks so highly. His mother was a pious Presby-We ask if she has been long dead. 'Yes, a long time—two years,' and then he adds, sorrowfully, 'It seems a long time to

THE WAGON MASTER'S STORY.

While the army was at Monterey, a volunteer belonging to the Arkansas Cavalry, who had just joined his companion, was in possession of a splendid charger. One morning he had him out exhibiting his paces, bantering the whole of Mexico in general, and the lookers on in particular for a swop. 'Come boys, spunk up; some one of ye give us a banter, and let's have a trade.' After trying for some time unsuccessfully an old gentleman, who had been quietly enjoying the fun, stepped up and observed, 'friend your horse is really a fine one and as I would like to have him I will give you a trade.'

'Them's um my fine fellow: trot out your nag, and let's see what he is like.' The old gentleman's horse was sent for. and Arkansas after a thorough examination said, 'well daddy, I like your horse, and you do mine; give us the difference

and it's a trade.'

' How much?' 'Forty dollars! will you give it?' 'No, there is not over twenty dollars between them.'

'Look here my old coon, you may be a mighty fine old chap, and I believe you because you are willing for a swop, but you can't fool this child on a horse trade. I've swopped by moonlight before now. But I'll tell you what it is-give me \$30 and it is a bargain.'

'Well, come to my tent and get your

'Well, go it is. I say daddy, what are you driving at out here in Texico, trading round 'mong the boys and all that sort of

here with the army, to take care of things and see that all goes right.'

'Aye, aye, I understand; a kind of bossing things round and about."

'Well my young friend what induced 'Well, I thought I'd like to look at the country, splurge round awhile, kill a Mex-

ican or so, swop a horse now and then, and see old Rough and Ready. Is this your 'Yes, walk in. Thirty dollars I am to pay you-there is the money.'

O. K. I say daddy when we trade down our way, we generally clinch it with a drink. Have you anything to take?"

What will you have.' 'Red eye. Here's luck. Now daddy as you have been about for some time, may be you've seen old Zack?'

'Yes.' 'Then I'm bound to see the old hoss: the boys all say he's 'some,' and I want a show, and must have it. What kind of a

looking coon is he?" 'About such a looking man as I am.'

'What might your name be?' 'Taylor.'

'Cusin of the Gineral's?'

'A brother?'

"No.

'Well, who the d-l are you!' 'I am General Taylor.'

'Look here old gentleman, you are a mighty clever old fellow; and know a heap about a hoss, but you don't know much about human natur, if you think to crowd

inquiry was, 'how did you get along with the General?'

'Gineral! what Gineral?'

'Why GENERAL TAYLOR! 'Come boys, come, now don't be foolin, was that old Rough and Ready?'

'Certainly.' 'Well, he told me so, but I did not believe him, he was so friendly like. I said heap to him I would not have said had I known who he was. But I'll go and apologise and make it right.'

He proceeded to the General's tent, saluted him and commenced, 'General I've come to apologise to you, being as how I

'No offence my friend, I have nothing to forgive. If you are satisfied, I am.-Good morning.

On returning to his companions he said, well boys, I did it; he said there was no offence, and gave me a shake of his honest old hand. Hurrah for Old Zach! He's clear grit; knows all about a hoss, and a heap more about human nature.'

The Mind.

Of all the noble works of God, that of the human mind has ever been considered the grandest. It is however, like all else created, capable of cultivation; and just in that degree as the mind is improved and rendered pure, is man fitted for rational enjoyment and pure happiness. That person who spends an existence without a realization of the great ends for which he was designed; without feeling a soaring of the soul above mere mercenary motives and desires; not knowing that he is but a portion, as it were of one vast machine, in which each piece has a part to perform; having no heart beating in common with those of his fellow men, no feelings in which self is not alive. His mind is shut in by a moral darkness, and he merely exists, a blank in the world, and goes to the tomb with scarcely a regret.

Such things we have seen, and wondered at; wondered that mortal, endowed with so many noble qualities, and capable of the highest attainments of intellectuality, should slumber on through a world like ours, in which is everything beautiful, lovely and sublime, to call forth his energies and excite his admiration-a world which affords subjects for exercising every living attribute with which we are gifted, and opens a scene of the richest variety to the mind and the heart, and of such a diversified character that we may never grow

If, then, you would wish to live, in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind; give vent to pure affections and noble feelings, and pen not every desire and thought in self. Live for the good of your fellow-men, and in seeking their happiness you will promote your own.

A Bargain with the Devil .- A curious old time record is in existence in the court records of Hartford county. Before the court, in September, 1708, was brought David Foster, Benjamin Adkins, Thomas and Joseph Boarn, all of the town of Middletown, to answer for that they 'on Wednesday, the 14th day of April last past, in a field near George Hubbard's in Middletown aforesaid, did mutually, profanely and presumptuously agree among them-selves, that one of them should be given to the devil, upon condition that he would stubb a certain piece of ground for them that they were then at work upon, and did also then determine by lot who of them it should be, and likewise did call upon the devil to come and do said work and take 'No not exactly; I have been sent out his wages. Foster was discharged. The others were held to bail but finally discharged. Since that time no objection has been made to selling one's self to the devil in the Connecticut Valley.

> Funny.-Rumsey & Newcomb's Minstrels have been driven out of Germany. An English paper says: It appears that the Germans, unaccustomed to this sort of entertainment, expected to find the troop composed of real black men, and when it was discovered that they were only white men, blackened up for the purpose of caricaturing the 'nigger,' the German press and people denounced them as impostors! The public were informed by the German press, in all seriousness, that Rumsey & Newcomb's Minstrels were base impostors. and that the black could be rubbed off their faces, and that there was not a real black among them! The result was that our minstrel friends were obliged to bring their performance to a very abrupt conclusion, or they might have been 'assisted' out of town.

'That's my Wife.'-Two of our citizens, whom we call A and B, while riding out dlers, 10; soap makers, 10; wholesale dealleisurely the other day, had their attention attracted by three ladies who were walking ahead of them, one of whom excited the admiration of A, who expatiated in warm terms upon her fine form, beautiful ankles and graceful gait. B acquiesced in all that A said in praise of the lady, and became quite interested in her. When they had overtaken the ladies and were able to see their faces, A was greatly surprised to hear B exclaim- 'Thunder! that's my wife.'-Pawtucket Gazette.

An Honest Life .- A poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time! A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man .-You must leave them where they fall, and you are to go a little further and you have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with events which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly, from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified in-

Never communicate your secrets to one who is anxious to know them.

The New Tax Bill.

The new tax bill makes a Congressional volume of one hundred and twenty pages. The tax is to be collected in each election or representative district, for which a collector and assessor will be appointed. The income tax levies a tax of three per cent. on all the incomes in excess of \$600. If the income of a person is \$1,000, he pays tax on \$400, the excess of \$600. A tax of 5 per cent. is laid upon all incomes over \$10,000. On all incomes in excess of \$600 received from property in the United States by persons residing out of the United States and not in service, five per cent. is imposed. On incomes in excess of \$50,000 per annum, a tax of seven and one-half per cent. is laid. In estimating one's income the money derived from interest on railroad bonds or shares is excluded; so also that from advertisements, dividends on stock, dividends on capital or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings bank, insurances, gas, railroad bridge, express, ferry boat and steamboat company, and from the manufacture of any article upon which a stamp or ad valorem duty is laid. Incomes derived munication with those within the enemy's from interest on securities of the United States are taxed but one and a half per cent., and from all incomes may be deducted the amount paid for State and local taxes. The income tax is laid upon all income for the year ending December next, and is collectable on the 1st of July, 1863, and each year hereafter up to 1866, when the time expires as regards the income tax, if the same be not renewed.

Manufacturers must furnish the assessor

with a sworn statement of the place where he intends to manufacture his articles, whether the market for it is domestic or foreign, and the kind and quality of the article. Each month he must make returns of the products and sales, and pay the amount of taxes on them, except certain cloth and woollen goods, which are paid for by the finishers. In all cases of goods manufactured in whole or in part upon commission, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, it the manufacturer shall be required to pay under the tax, such person paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners, and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid upon the manufactured goods. The taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in pursuance of contracts bona fide made before the passage of the act, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The tax on spirits commenced on the 1st of July. The tax on manufactured articles, dividends, stamps, &c., on the 1st of August. The tax on incomes is due on the 1st of July, 1863. Manufacturers are required to pay the duty at the time the goods are to be removed from the premises. Whether selling for cash or on time, this of course on the 18th of October. On passports issued after the 1st of July a duty of \$3 is levied. The tax on auction sales is imposed on sales made on and after the 1st of August. No person subject to pay license, after the 1st of August.

Persons engaged in the following business are required to take out license, for which they will be charged the following amounts:-Apothecaries, \$10; auctioneers, 20; bankers, 100; billiard tables, each 5; brewers, 25 and 50; brokers, 50; brokers in land warrants, 25; bowling alleys, each alley 5; cattle brokers, 10; claim agents, 10; coal oil distillers, 50; commercial brokers, 5; confectioners, 10; circusses, 50; dentists, 10; distillers, 12 50 to 50; eating houses, 10; horse dealers, 10; hotels, see 'hotels, from 5 to 200; jugglers, 20; lawyers, 10; livery stable keepers, 10; manufacturers, 10; pedlers, see 'pedlers,' from 5 to 20; photographers, 10; pawnbrokers, 50; physicians, 1; retail dealers 10; retail dealers in liquors, 20; stills, from 12 50 to 25; surgeons, 10; tobacconists, 10; theatres 10; tallow chaners, 50; wholesale dealers in liquors, 100. Tavern keepers, &c., are not obliged to take out an additional license for selling tobacco. Certain Retailers selling less than \$1000 per annum

The following is reported as a fact : -A Louisville Union lady, a few days ago, called on a secesh friend, and felt obliged to listen to her tirade. On rising to leave, she noticed and praised a portrait of Gen. George Washington, whereupon the she rebel remarked: 'I intend to get fine portraits of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, and hang up one on each side of that.' 'Do,' said Union, 'we read in the Bible that our Saviour was hung between two thieves.'

If a law-abiding citizen stops a drunken ruffian in the act of abusing his family and smashing his neighbor's windows, would it be right to make the good man pay the cost of prosecution, and repair the damaged windows? Such, in principle, is the question now before the people of this country. Doughfaces and tratiors say we should make loyal men pay the expenses of the war, rather than confiscate the property of the rebels.

The object of ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy name at the head of sixteen true men, who there we cannot be elsewhere.

Gen. Halleck Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,) July 11, 1862.

Ordered, that MAJOR GENERAL HEN-RY W. HALLECK be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States as General-in-Chief; and that he repair to this Capital as soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the department now under his spec-

(Signed) ABRAHAM LLNCOLN,

Gen. Pope has issued an order to the commanders of the Army of Virginia to immediately arrest all disloyal male citizens within the lines of that army and to profer to them the oath of allegiance .-Those who take the oath and furnish sufficient security for its observance will be permitted to remain at their homes. Those who refuse to take the oath will be conducted south beyond the extreme pickets of the army, and if found again within its lines, except through the military authorities, is prohibited, and those detected in making communications in any other way will be treated as spies.

An agreement for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners has been consummated between Major Gen. Dix, on behalf of the Federal authorities, and Major Gen. Hill, on behalf of the rebels.

The schooner Wm. White, laden with cotton, has been captured by the gunboat De Sota at Sabine Pass.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order directing the Generals of brigades and divisions to forward to his headquarters the names of every non-commissioned officer who, in the late 'Seven Days' Battle,' may have been distinguished for gallantry and good service on the field, with a view to immediate promotion of the deserving .-Over two thousand names of young men and heroes have been handed in, and will no doubt soon receive deserved promotion as a reward for faithful services.

Another band of guerillas has been routed in Missouri, near the town of Memphis. It was commanded by one Porter, and the Federal was under charge of Col. M'Niel. Our loss was 15 killed, and 30 wounded and missing; that of the rebels was much greater, 23 of their dead being left on the

Brigadier Gen. Howard, who lost an arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, is now delivering addresses before large audiences in Maine, urging the rapid enrollment of volunteers under the new call. He is to enter the service again as a Brigadier General of the new brigade which is being raised in that State, composed of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th regiments.

Massachusetts has settled with the General Government her proportion of the holds good. One per cent. tax is laid on \$20,000,000 tax of 1861, amounting (less the gross receipts of insurance companies fifteen per cent. for collection) to \$700,for premiums. This clause goes into effect 894 12. Her whole claim on the United States, for advances for the war, up to Jan. 1, 1862, was \$3,165,128 25.

Gov. Tod has appealed to the people of Ohio, and if her quota is not filled in forty days, he will draft. The total loss of General McCall's Di-

vision of Pennsylvania Reserves, in the late seven days' fighting near Richmond, was as follows:

Killed. Wounded. Missing. Tetal.
68 417 312 799
e 85 450 1,099 1,634
75 303 178 556
Cav. 23 53 18 94 First Brigade 68 Second Brigade 85 Third Brigade 75 Batteries and Cav. 23 251 1,607 3,081 1.223 As the division numbered only about 8,000 men at the beginning of the fighting it will be seen that the proportion of the losses was very great-much greater than

that of any other division engaged. A number of officers belonging to the Army of the Potomac who have been idling about Washington have been made to rejoin their regiments. It is to be hoped the same process will be applied everywhere. Gen. Pope has ordered the seizure of all horses and stores in Culpepper county not

absolutely necessary to the inhabitants. The War Department has issued an important order relative to the military conduct of the war. Commanders within the States in rebellion are directed in an orderly manner to seize and use any property, real or personal, which they may deem necessary or convenient as supplies or for other military purposes; and that while property may be destroyed for military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice. Military and naval commanders are also authorized to employ as laborers as many negroes as can be advantageously used, giving them reasonable wages for their labor. Accounts are to be kept both of persons and property thus used, which are to be the basis of compensation in proper cases.

The Way to Preach .- At a Methodist meeting in Boston last week the clergyman made an appeal to his people to enlist in the army. 'Why don't you come for-ward lively?' said he. 'I,ll enlist nowafter you receive the benediction, that will be the proper time to enroll yourselves under your country's flag.' The result was that in a few minutes after the services were closed the clergyman found his own will all go to the Union army.