

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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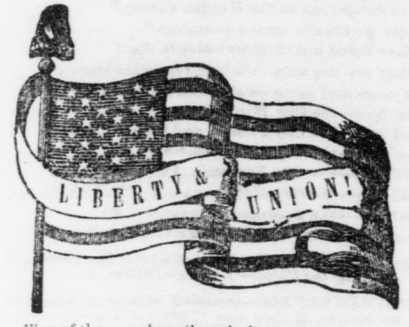
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

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THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, September 17, 1862.

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Flag of the heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
The stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all the hosts were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

- For Auditor General,
Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.
- Surveyor General,
WILLIAM S. ROSS,
of Luzerne County.
- Congress,
SAMUEL S. BLAIR,
Of Blair County.
- Senator,
KIRK HAINES, of Perry County.
- Assembly,
HOLMES MACLAY, of Armagh.
- Commissioner,
SAMUEL DRAKE, of Wayne.
- Prothonotary,
NATHANIEL C. WILSON, McVey's.
- Surveyor,
THOS. F. NEICE.
- District Attorney,
JOHN A. MCKEE (by acclamation.)
- Auditor,
HENRY L. CLOSE, Armagh.

The Delegates to the People's Union County Convention will re-assemble in the Town Hall, Lewistown, on Saturday, 20th September, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Register and Recorder.

Our Danger.

The recent events on our border show that Pennsylvania must rely on her own resources for defence. Had the rebels intended a raid into this State, or exhibited half the audacity they did in Maryland, no man who has any knowledge of the country along the line, can doubt that both the Pennsylvania and North Central railroads could have been seriously injured. Where these points are it is unnecessary to state, but the fact that rebel cavalry were within four hours gallop of the North Central, and within a day's ride of an important point on the Pennsylvania, with no troops whatever at one and but a few scattered guards at the other, ought to impress upon our rulers that the Potomac ought never to be suffered to be crossed by the rebels, and if the military genius at Washington cannot prevent it, let Pennsylvania and the loyal men of Maryland do it. Our own State we verily believe can easily furnish 20,000 patriotic men who will in turn take a three months tour of duty in that region.

Although we are within a few days march where rebel hordes are endeavoring to overthrow our liberties and despoil our property, the office-hunting hacks of party continue their foul trade. To-day, when it would be far better for all capable of bearing arms to be acquiring skill to defend their homes than to listen to political harangues, a democratic mass meeting is to assemble in Lewistown! We shall see what kind of a "mass" it will be, and we shall see too who at this time attends such gatherings.

We are compelled this week to issue a half sheet, having now but one hand left in the office, or fail in furnishing a paper to-day. Our readers however will find as much news as usual.

Support the Government.

The present is no time to discuss the claims of counties or of men to nominations for office, and we would therefore simply impress upon the minds of voters that by far the safest course for all patriotic men to pursue is to put those in office who give the most hearty and most unequivocal support to the National and State Administrations. As remarked by Messrs. Dickinson and Henry—the former a democrat of unquestioned integrity and the latter a sound Union man—WE MUST SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT, or we may look for still greater troubles than have already afflicted our country. To suppose that men, however honest in purpose, who affiliate and act with the Vallandigham class of demagogues, will give as hearty a support to President Lincoln and the war as those who have stood by him without equivocation in the terrible ordeals he has passed through since Buchanan and his traitorous crew abdicated the government, is to suppose a moral improbability, for these men, with here and there honorable exceptions, will act as party men, and under pretence of "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was," the stale and infamous cry of "abolition," or some other catchwords so industriously taught them for years by the now rebel leaders, may do incalculable injury.

Our readers will bear us witness that we have more than once predicted that if the Buchanan demagogues persisted in their mad schemes of party, that Pennsylvania would yet become the battle ground of contending armies, and how near this came to be realized the history of the past few weeks will tell. Their acts and conversation have afforded indubitable evidence that their sympathies and feelings have been with the rebel leaders—that they were willing to restore them to power for the sake of party—and that if they are apparently more patriotic than formerly, it is because the loyalty of the masses of the democratic party has driven them into such a position.

To entrust these men, and those whom they so sedulously support as party candidates on the ground that party must be kept up, is at best an experiment and putting in jeopardy our existence as a nation. Let any well meaning citizen ask himself the question what the effect would be in Europe if the news should go forth that Pennsylvania had, by a majority of voters, given expression against the war measures of our patriotic President by electing a majority to the State Legislature and to Congress of party men who had openly opposed his administration? Would not France and England think it time to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and would not recognition mean armed intervention? Would not rebellion ring with shouts that Abraham Lincoln, the man whom they most hated, together with his efforts to preserve our nationality, had been condemned by the great State of Pennsylvania? Most assuredly such would be the effect, and we say to him who has been and still is stirring up party strife, let him beware of the hour when that consummation approaches, for in our opinion, and it is one not lightly formed, it will be the death knell of this nation and of this government.

The Democrat has sundry slurs at the Omish for exercising a constitutional privilege. That paper is a great stickler for the constitution when a nigger is concerned, but when a white man comes under it, its provisions are all wrong! Every Omish, Tunker, or other men of that stamp in this county ought to repay this insult by for once attending the polls to a man, and giving the hypocritical patent democracy, of which the Democrat is a fair representation, a taste of the ballot-box. That will make the whole gang howl, and touch them in their most sensitive part.

Stranger in Town.—We have been gratified by a call from Frederick Ayer, Esq., the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. A short acquaintance with the gentleman convinces us that not the Doctor's skill in compounding his medicines is alone concerned in the consumption of them; but that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer, manifestly, has these abilities and the success of his house shows that he uses them.

Dr. Worrall acknowledges the kindness of the ladies of Kishacoquillas Valley in sending to Alexandria, Va., a box of bandages for the use of the Hospital.

WAR NEWS.

The Invasion of Maryland.

From the crude accounts published within the past ten days, which created so much excitement in Pennsylvania, we are at last able to glean something like the truth. The rebel forces were variously estimated from fifty to three hundred thousand men, but the Baltimore American says an intelligent gentleman, who was in Frederick city the whole time of the rebel occupation and saw their rearguard passing on their way to Hagerstown, estimates that the whole number of rebels who passed through Frederick did not exceed thirty thousand. Other columns may have gone forward by different routes, but he is confident that the number of their forces on this side of the Potomac has been exaggerated.

He is also fully convinced, though the rebels were frank in declaring that they were bound for Pennsylvania, that such was not their purpose, but that after gathering all the supplies within their reach, they would make for Virginia through Hagerstown and Williamsport and thence to Martinsburg. The rebels have with them fifteen hundred empty wagons, which there is no doubt was their purpose to fill.

Whilst in Frederick our informant heard reports, coming from the rebels, that a division of their forces under Gen. Loring had attempted to assault our position at Harper's Ferry, and had been defeated with great slaughter by our forces under Col. Miles. There had undoubtedly been an engagement there, as the cannonading could be heard at Frederick.

A small rebel cavalry force occupied Westminster, Carroll county, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore, on Thursday night.

Their conduct was generally orderly, and no injuries were inflicted upon the people or the town. The post office was searched and some stamps carried off. The enrollment lists of the county, prepared in view of the draft were also seized and destroyed.

They purchased liberally at the stores, paying in Baltimore and Southern money. The party left the town at eleven o'clock next morning, after destroying a small bridge on the Western Maryland Railroad.

The destruction of the westernmost pier of the railroad bridge at the Monocacy is confirmed. It was blown up on Monday morning. The information from Gen. McClellan's army shows that it has been in active movement towards the line of the Monocacy. In this movement there had been some skirmishing and cavalry encounters, but no serious engagement, the plan of the rebels apparently not including a prolonged stay at Frederick or a defence of that point. Gen. Burnside, who holds the right of the army, was on the Frederick turnpike, between Poolesville and Ridgeville, on Thursday, and early next day the advance under Gen. Hooker was within four miles of the city. They entered it during the day.

By all accounts it appears that wherever they visited the shoe and clothing stores were completely bought out with Confederate money.

Their next visit was to Hagerstown, but four miles from the Pennsylvania line, with the Cumberland Valley open before them. Here too storekeepers and others suffered considerable losses, so much so that it is hoped their secession proclivities have been effectually cured by their experience of Jef. Davis's beneficent government.

Since then we have had daily reports of fighting, but nothing authentic until the despatches from Gen. McClellan were received.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated three miles beyond Middletown, September 14—9.40 p. m., says:

After a very severe engagement the corps of Gens. Hooker and Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road. The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better.

Gen. Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result except that the firing indicates progress on his part. The action continued till after dark and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest. It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force in the morning. I regret to add the gallant and able Gen. Reno is killed.

A second dispatch dated September 15, 8 a. m., says:

I have just learned from Gen. Hooker in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy

is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Gen. Lee last night stated publicly that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped.

I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

A third dispatch, dated at Bolivar, Sept. 15, 10 a. m., says: Information has this moment been received confirming the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. Gen. Lee is reported wounded and Gen. Gland wounded. Gen. Hooker alone has over 1,000 more prisoners, 700 having been sent to Frederick. It is stated that General Lee gives his loss at 15,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

We have little news this morning. Gov. Curtin stated last evening at Harrisburg that he had just received a dispatch from the War Department, in which he was assured that Gen. McClellan was in a most important position near Sharpsburg. Gen. McClellan had Gens. Longstreet, Jackson and Ewell, who had a combined force of over 63,000 men under their command, completely in his power, and was only waiting for the morning fog to disappear before he commenced operations; and he was confident that he could either force them to surrender or annihilate their combined forces at will. Cannonading had since been heard.

The following extracts from the official report of Gen. Pope, unless disproved, go far to show that there has been something wrong. Let the truth be known.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

September 3, 1862.

General—I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of Banks and Sigel, and one division of McDowell's corps, numbering in all thirty two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rappahannock, and was advancing on Culpeper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the Army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of August 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under Jackson, which compelled his retreat across the Rappahannock, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent that the Army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the Army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain, and still threatened to cross the Rappahannock, until the 17th of August, by which time General Robert Lee had assembled in my front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole Rebel Army. As soon as I ascertained this fact, and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of Lee's proposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at the Rappahannock Station and attempted to pass the river at the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the Upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced across from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my forces had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure—so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under Gen. Reno and the other division of McDowell's corps, my force barely numbered forty thousand men.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continued fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written earnestly for rations and forage to be sent us, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from Gen. Franklin, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by General McClellan to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up.

All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not, vanished with this letter. My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and bad as they were, could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of the trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops, and my whole army interposed between that place and the enemy. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as night must see us behind Bull Run if we wished to save men and animals from starvation.

On Friday night I sent a peremptory order to Gen. Porter to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after he received the order. A portion he brought up, but, as I before stated, one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The

enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming Fitz John Porter and driving his forces back on the centre and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry under the immediate command of Gen. McDowell.

When night closed, our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken while our right held its ground. Gen. Franklin with his corps, arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, whilst Sumner was four miles behind Franklin. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear hunger also. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order.

Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which, all told, including Sumner and Franklin, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, Franklin and Sumner united fell short of twenty thousand, and these, added to the force I had, already wearied out and much out of it, did not give me the means to do anything else than stand on the defense.

The rebel attempt against Cincinnati has met with signal failure. The papers of Saturday bring us accounts of the retreat of the enemy, rapidly and in confusion.

Married.

On the 21st inst., at Mount Union, by Rev. J. L. Holmes, SAMUEL S. STRONG to Miss LEAH STRUNK, both of this county.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, JOSEPH BRIMMAN to Miss MARY SETTLE, both of this county.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. Bahrmann, CHAS. L. WAREAM, of this place, to Miss ELIZA G. KERLIN, of Millford township, Juniata county.

Died.

At Locke's Mills, on the 6th September, of diphtheria, SARAH M. N., infant daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Hill, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days.

In this place, on the 7th inst., ELLEN BRATTON MARSDON, daughter of William and Martha Bratton, aged 5 years and 3 mos.

At Reedsville, on the 4th inst., of scarlet fever, LETITIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Shirk, aged about 2 years.

The session of the Presbyterian church in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., feeling and deploring the loss of their fellow member, Samuel Barr, Esq., died on the 8th September instant, in the sixty eighth year of his age, desiring to show their respect for his memory, as a worthy man and christian, place upon their minutes and publish the following relative to his life and character.

He was a native of Mifflin county above mentioned, had the advantage of early christian education, became a teacher of youth in early manhood, and a member of the Presbyterian church about the same time. He taught in the west end of Kishacoquillas Valley when the late Doctor Woods ministered to the congregation in Waynesburg, and frequently walked with and without members of his young family some seven miles to head the preached word, having to cross Jack's mountain twice daily in this attending.

His business as teacher of youth caused him to remove to several places in the valley mentioned, and thence into Decatur township same county, where he taught, was commissioned a justice of the peace, and elected county commissioner. No matter what his other occupations were, he kept the service of his Saviour steadily in view. Being in neighborhood almost destitute of preaching, and too far away from the church of Little Valley, of which he was a member and had become an elder, he interested himself, and was mainly instrumental in inducing his neighbors—though few of them at the time, were members of the church—to join him in erecting a house for worship at Baltimore where they have since had worship stated. He afterwards moved to Lewistown, was received as a member and elder in the church and so conducted himself as to command the respect of all who made his acquaintance. About two years ago he was elected Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the county for three years, which offices he held at his death.

No man in the church or out of it lived more correctly as a man and christian in the relations of life, and few in the church if any came nearer to the injunction "Do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God." He raised a numerous family of sons and daughters, and lived long enough to see and know that they were all members of the church—his son, the Rev. John C. Barr, is minister in Bureau county, Illinois. From the time his youngest son, now in the army, joined the church, he rejoiced that he had lived to see the day, and that his eyes in this mercy had thus seen more of the salvation of sinners. He lived in constant submission to the will of Him who is the resurrection and the life, and died welcoming death as a kind messenger, in the confidence of a joyful resurrection at the last day.

COME and buy your Mackerel & Herring Sugars—white and Brown, at 8, 10, 11 and 12 cents per lb. Teas, Coffee, and Spices of the best, at JOHN KENNEDY'S.

SELLING at city prices.—Calicoes, Muslin and Gingham, Cloths, Cassinere and Cottonades, at JOHN KENNEDY'S.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A large assortment, at HOFFMAN'S.

Gallantry at Chepultepec he was breveted captain, September 13, 1847.

After the close of the war he was, for six months, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and for 18 months afterwards Secretary to the Artillery Board, during which he was engaged in testing heavy ordnance and compiling tactics for heavy artillery. Various employments succeeded, in all which he brought to bear judgment, good scientific attainments and industry. He was for a time on the Coast Survey, and then on topographical duty in the West; for a year engaged in building a military road from Big Sioux river to St. Paul, Minnesota. From 1854 to 1857 he was stationed at Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia. He was afterwards Chief Ordnance Officer to General Johnston in the Utah Expedition, and remained there till 1859, when he was detached and sent to the Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. He was afterwards stationed at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was when the rebellion broke out.

He was one of the officers selected by General Burnside himself to accompany him in his expedition, and approved by his unvarying gallantry and conduct the choice of his superior General. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers November 12th, of last year, distinguished himself at Roanoke and Newbern, and was considered one of the bravest and most promising officers in the service. When Burnside's army was brought up from North Carolina, Reno was put in command of a division, and in the battles before Washington so distinguished himself that his name is among the foremost of those honorably mentioned in reports. He sought the advance again in the march on the rebels in Maryland, and, alas! we now have to mourn his loss.

A younger man than Kearney, he bade fair to become as splendid a soldier as that lamented General; and in his death the army and the country lost one whom we could not well spare.

General Reno's father and mother and two sisters reside in Iowa City. One brother lives in Chicago, another in Marengo Ill., while a third brother, Frank, was upon his Staff.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

The death of General Mansfield, which the telegraph records as one of the sad results of the battle of Porterstown, will prove a national loss, and excite a national feeling of regret. Joseph K. Penno Mansfield was a native of Connecticut, and was about fifty-eight years of age. He was appointed to West Point Academy from that State, in October, 1817, and passed through the regular course of studies in that institution.

He entered the service of the Government on the 1st of July, 1822, as a second lieutenant of engineers, and afterwards rose to a higher position, as his merits became appreciated. In March, 1832, he was made first lieutenant, and in July, 1832, became captain. During the Mexican war (in 1846-7) he rose to the position of chief engineer of the army under General Taylor. He was breveted major for gallant and distinguished services in the defence of Fort Brown, May 9, 1846. In the storming of Monterey he received no less than seven wounds, several of which were most severe; and for gallant and meritorious conduct in those conflicts he was honored with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

His gallantry at Buena Vista won him his colonelcy.

In the war for the Union his services, however, have been equally conspicuous, and they are still so fresh in the public memory that it is needless to recount them here. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier general in the regular army, in recognition of his distinguished worth, and his subsequent career, down to the day when he sacrificed his life to his zeal for the cause, is a noble testimony that the trust reposed in him by the Government was not misplaced. The death of General Mansfield is a serious loss, not to his immediate command alone, but to the war bureau, and to the whole country.

And So Forth.—There is a young man in the army, who was born July 4 at 4 o'clock p. m., at No. 44, in a street in Boston, 1844, a 4th child, has 4 names, enlisted into the Newton company, which has joined the 4th battalion, 44th regiment, 4th company, and on the 4th of September was appointed 4th corporal, and is now going forth to defend his country.

Lewistown, September 16th, 1862.

IRVIN WALLIS' Screw-top, Air-tight Fruit Can. PATENT PENDING.

THIS Can, after being thoroughly tested, is now conceded by all who have used it to be the best Can in market. It has proved itself perfectly Air-tight in every instance, and the Gum being on the outside is therefore free from a great objection. This year I have not only remodelled the top, which is now much neater, but it is so constructed that you can apply a wrench that I give with the Cans to screw and unscrew, which can be done with ease. Also, other Sealing Cans and Glass Jars. Sold low for cash, only at THE BIG COFFEE POT SIGN. Lewistown, August 6, 1862.