

The Watchman.

Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Gen. Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Sunday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock attended by his staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was, in the darkness of the night, mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the same arm between the elbow and wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the plank road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Capt. Wornley, to whom he remarked, "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road, before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out, "Cavalry, charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Capt. Boswell was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and fell among our own men. Colonel Churchfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton, Lieut. Morrison and Smith, escaped uninjured. General Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. This attracted the attention of the enemy, and was returned by both lines. One litter-bearer was thrown down, and the general fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm, and injuring his side severely. The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. General Jackson was left for five minutes, until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have been to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was near pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After the reaction, a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Walls and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes certainly, Dr. McGuire—do for me whatever you think is right." The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said: "If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender or cut their way out. They had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail in driving my men from a position." This was said smilingly. He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no confusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds; never spoke of them unless asked. On Sunday evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to Chancellor's house, Guinness' depot. He was cheerful; talked about the battles; the gallant bearing of General Rhodes, and said that his Major General's com-

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During the ride to Guinness he complained greatly of heat, and besides wet applications to his wounds begged that a wet cloth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well on Monday night, and ate with relish the next morning. On Tuesday his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "Can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field?" He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his staff but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. This night, while his surgeon was asleep, he complained of nausea, ordered his boy, Jim, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying, "The general is in great pain." The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter. On Thursday Mrs. Jackson arrived greatly to his joy and satisfaction; she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased. He suffered greatly from prostration—on Friday he suffered no pain, but prostration increased. On Saturday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mr. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had full and free converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said: "Very good, very good, it's all right." He had previously said, "I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given men for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could. He asked of Major Pendleton: "Who is pre-aching at headquarters to-day?" He sent messages to all the generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. During the hour his mind reverted to the battle-field and he sent orders to General A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to the surgeons. His confidence in Gen. Ewell was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had fully considered the matter.

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Business Directory.

DR. THOMAS ROTHROCK,
FERNANDEZ LOCATED AT HOWARD, PA.
H. N. ALLESTREE, JAMES A. BEAVER
DR. ALLESTREE & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
J. D. BRUGGENT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN.
Office in the Court House, with the Treasurer.
JAMES H. HAWKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Office on the Diamond, one-foot west of the Court Office.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Will visit Bellefonte professionally when special business is required in connection with resident Counsel.
May 1862-ly.

J. J. LANGER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.
Now preparing to wait upon all who may desire his professional services.
Rooms at his residence on Spring street.

DR. H. BLANCHARD,
E. N. BLANCHARD
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Office formerly occupied by Curtis & Blanchard on Main street.

DR. WINGATE,
DENTIST,
Office and Residence directly North of the Court House, where he will attend to all cases of dentistry in his office, except two weeks in each month, beginning with the first Monday of the month.
Bellefonte, Pa., May 1862-ly.

DR. ALEXANDER,
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office one door below Reynolds' Bank
Nov. 21-1862-ly.

DR. A. CORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton counties. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.
Aug. 29, 1862-ly.

DR. J. H. MITCHELL,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.
Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, he expects to reside in his office, and to be in the public office next door to the residence of Thomas Hurlbut, on Allegheny street.
July 25, 1862-ly.

BANKING HOUSE,
—OF—
WM. F. REYNOLDS & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.
Bills of exchange and Notes discounted. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Interest paid on deposits. Exchange in the Eastern cities constantly on