

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, January 22, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paper is sent, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Mifflin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription.



Flag of the free heart's only home, By angel hands to valor given!

Auditor General.

Among the officers to be nominated by the People's Convention, which will assemble some time this spring, is a candidate for Auditor General.

Every Word True.

The Huntington Globe, in speaking of a certain class of papers of which there are too many in the North, says: We do not see how those papers can call themselves loyal.

"Item" in the Democrat says we are calling "democrats" hellhounds, &c. We certainly called Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Floyd, Cobb, Thompson and other cutthroats by that title.

Clark's School Visitor.—Content's of the January number, being No. 1 of Vol. VI, of Clark's School Visitor, published by Daughaday & Hammond, 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

When? a war poem by Alex. Clark; 'A tale of the woods,' by Louisa E. Vickroy; 'Where is papa to night?' by Cora M. Eger; 'The Union,' an amusing and patriotic school dialogue, by W. H. Sabean, (of Nova Scotia); 'What I mean to be,' a recitation for several small boys, by Miss Doolittle; 'How it happened,' by Mrs. Gildersleeve; 'New Year's greeting,' 'Letter to the children,' 'School visiting,' and 'What is glorious,' editorials; 'Visitor's stairway,' 'The school dismissed,' 'Literary notices,' 'The battle cry,' 'Gay and Happy,' 'Don't you hear the angels?' music; 'Selections,' &c., &c.

Now is the time to form clubs of eight or more and get the School Visitor, in beautiful magazine form, at half price—only 25 cents a year. Send for specimen.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 14th, Mr. Powell's resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War why he had not responded to certain resolutions of inquiry in relation to contracts for the army, adopted by the Senate in July last, was taken up, and after debate finally passed—ayes 34, nays 3.

The House on the 15th, a communication was read from the Marshal of the District of Columbia in relation to the refusal to permit members of Congress to visit the District jail, and the bill relating to the administration of justice in the District was taken up, the question being on the pending motion of Mr. Powell to exclude fugitive slaves from the persons who were to be discharged under the provisions of the bill.

In the Senate on the 15th, a communication was received from the Secretary of Navy in reference to the employment of Mr. Morgan as a Government agent in the purchase of vessels. The bill to promote the efficiency of troops in Kansas was discussed during the morning hour but not acted on.

The House passed—yeas 133, nays 5—a resolution declaring it to be necessary to impose a tax, which, with the duty on imports, shall secure an annual revenue of not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. A bill to prevent the Coolie trade in American vessels was passed.

In the Senate on the 16th, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to contracts, &c. Mr. Sherman reported a resolution providing for the printing of the Senate debates. Mr. Pearee's resolution of inquiry as to the accounts of the Government with certain railroad companies was passed.

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Howard, the newly elected Senator from Michigan, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Foot reported a bill for the removal of the army bakeries from the Capitol. The House bill authorizing sailors and marines in actual service to send letters without pre-paying postage was passed.

In the House of Representatives the Postoffice Committee reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to establish branch postoffices in such places as they may be needed.

The House on the 18th, a communication was received from the Marshal of the District of Columbia in relation to the refusal to permit members of Congress to visit the District jail, and the bill relating to the administration of justice in the District was taken up, the question being on the pending motion of Mr. Powell to exclude fugitive slaves from the persons who were to be discharged under the provisions of the bill.

eral members excluded by direction of the Speaker. The fortification bill was taken up but not acted upon. It appropriates near six millions of dollars for fortification purposes. The House adjourned to Monday.

The Senate on the 20th was principally occupied with the case of Mr. Bright, Senator from Indiana, against whom charges of disloyalty have been brought. The Judiciary Committee reported against his expulsion as no treasonable act had been proved, but many Senators urged his expulsion. Without disposing of the case the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Joseph Segar was not entitled to a seat as the representative of the First District of Virginia. Mr. Darley, from Nebraska, introduced a resolution forfeiting land in that territory selected by the State of Alabama under the act of Congress. Mr. McPherson introduced a bill discharging from the service on the 1st of March all the bands of volunteer regiments. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish the House with the names of those who distinguished themselves in the action at Drainsville.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Henry D. Moore was re-elected State Treasurer on Monday last.

The Senate and House have both passed a resolution providing for the appointments of a committee of three to investigate the conduct of members and others in procuring the passage of certain bills last winter.

Herman Yerkes, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, is dead.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE. Speaker—L. W. Hall. Chief Clerk—G. W. Hammerly. Assistant Clerk—G. S. Berry. Transcribing Clerks—Fred L. Hitchcock, J. R. McAfee, M. Orsley, W. W. Watts.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE. Speaker—John Rowe. Chief Clerk—E. H. Rauch. Assistant Clerk—E. S. Cannon. Transcribing Clerks—C. W. Walker, J. B. Niles, Robt. Brown, James Conally.

By the last appropriation bill Bedford and Somerset counties were thrown into one legislative district, and last year quite a warm contest ensued. Mr. Cessna, the democratic candidate, after stumping Somerset county and thus recognizing it as a part of the district, was largely beaten in the latter, but had a majority in Bedford.

Book Notices. The Atlantic Monthly for February—This number, contains poetry and prose by Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stowe, the late Paul Akers, Bay and Taylor, T. W. Higginson, Prof. Agassiz, Theodore Winthrop, J. T. Towerbridge, Rev. D. A. Wasson, John G. Whittier, Major Dorsheimer and Prof. J. R. Lowell.

John Tyler died at Richmond on Friday night, after a very brief illness.

WAR NEWS.

An Important Order.

An order has just been issued from the army headquarters, containing the following instructions relative to furloughs:

The exigencies of the service demand that every officer and soldier of this army able to do duty should be at his post. The commanding general, therefore, deems it necessary to direct that, unless by reason of sickness, upon medical certificate, no leaves of absence or furloughs shall be granted at the present time, except in urgent and exceptional cases, where the necessity for the indulgence must be clearly set forth in the application.

Official Despatches from Col Garfield. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—The following official despatches have been received at headquarters:

To Captain J. B. Fry, Assistant Adj. Gen.: I entered this place yesterday with 42d Regiment of Ohio, 14th Regiment Kentucky, and 300 of the 2d Virginia Cavalry.

On hearing of my approach, the main Rebel force left their strongly entrenched camp, and fled in my cavalry to the mouth of Jennie, where they attacked and drove the Rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. Marshall's whole army is now fleeing in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large amount of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded.—I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

J. A. GARFIELD, Commanding Brigade. HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, Prestonsburg, Jan. 11, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.: I left Paintsville on Thursday noon with 1,100 men, and drove in the enemy's pickets two miles below Prestonsburg. The men slept on their arms, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle creek, under command of Marshall.

Skirmishing with his outposts began at 8 o'clock, and 1 o'clock p. m. we engaged his force of 2,500 men and three cannon posted on the hill. We fought them until dark, having been reinforced by 700 men from Paintsville, and drove the enemy from their positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found twenty seven of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 60. We have taken twenty five prisoners, ten horses, and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night.

To-day I have crossed the river, and am now occupying Prestonsburg. Our loss is two killed and twenty five wounded. J. A. GARFIELD, Colonel Commanding Brigade. Released Federal Prisoners.

A flag of truce was sent last week from Fortress Monroe to receive a number of released prisoners, which is thus described by an eye witness:

As the vessels approached we could see the released prisoners moving about on their crutches, and evincing every practicable, though silent, demonstration of joy, as they gazed once more on the old flag flying gaily to the breeze from our stern. They bucked out, wiping the tears from their eyes, many of them being assisted in reaching the deck by their more convalescent comrades.

As soon as the boats touched, a prisoner was observed to jump over the guards from the stern, and stealthily reach our deck, where he concealed himself. Upon questioning him, I ascertained that he and a comrade, who was still on board, had escaped from the Confederate prison on the previous night, and had got on board the flagboat without being discovered. They had been concealed by their comrades, and finding that the roll was being called, and their delivery made singly, he had escaped in the manner described.

They presented a sorry aspect in all except their countenances, which were light and joyful. About twenty five were on crutches, and about twenty bed ridden, and many of the others slightly lamed. The whole number, one hundred and forty nine, were patients from the hospital, mostly the wounded at Bull Run, and were accompanied by the hospital steward, Dr. Higginbotham, in whose praise the prisoners were all most earnest and emphatic. Many of them attributed their recovery to his unremitting kindness and skillful attention; and as each man passed from the rebel deck, they grasped his hand and expressed their heartfelt thanks. On the vessels separating, three hearty cheers were given for the Doctor, followed by three for the "stars and stripes," the lame waving their crutches over their heads and striking them on the deck most energetically to prolong the "tiger" that followed.

Returning, as we passed Newport News and the frigates Cumberland and Congress, they again shouted their rejoicings, which were responded to by the soldiers and sailors. At 6 o'clock we reached Old Point, when the officers of the hospital came on board and tenderly moved each of them as were too weak and helpless to proceed to Baltimore, taking them to the Hygienic Hospital, where they will receive every care and attention. The balance proceeded on to Baltimore in the Adelaide, accompanied by Capt. P. A. Davis, the Provost Marshal of Old Point, and Capt. Millward, the Harbor Master, who superintended their comfort, and during the passage furnished each of them with a new and complete outfit of clothing.

A despatch from Cairo states that Gen. Grant and staff have taken the field, and that the great expedition from that point Southward is at last on the move. Gen. McClelland, who has the advance, expected to reach Mayfield on Wednesday night; as the rebels at Camp Beauregard are very near that point, it was expected a fight would take place, unless the Rebels concluded to retreat. Gen. Grant informed the Second Division, of which he had immediate command, that he should march thirty miles that night.

Intelligence has been received at Leavenworth, Kansas, that four thousand Union Indians in Cherokee county were routed by a superior force of Texas rebels on the 6th inst., and compelled to retreat to Kansas—Brigadier General Denver has left for Western Virginia. A continental guerrilla war is carried on in Johnson and Gates counties by roving bands of rebels. A quantity of Government stock and other property has been recovered from the rebels.

An Extensive Outflanking.

Military movements, are not generally the result of accident, especially when they have been carefully contemplated for a length of time and extensive preparations made for them. It may not therefore, be considered merely a coincidence that the Burnside expedition should have sailed from Annapolis and that part of the great Mississippi division, under Gen. McClelland, should have proceeded from Cairo to Mayfield, Ky., on the 9th inst. On the contrary, considering the magnitude of both expeditions and the great objects they are intended to accomplish, these simultaneous movements must have been intentional, and the commanding general have directed outflanking movements fifteen hundred miles apart.

Whether or not both divisions will strike as simultaneously as they moved, cannot at present be determined. A despatch from Cairo dated the 15th, gives the impression that an engagement was expected at Camp Beauregard, between Mayfield and the Tennessee state line, last night. Gen. Grant has the reputation of being an energetic soldier, and has entered upon this movement with abundant means to insure success. Should he accomplish the destruction of the rebels at Camp Beauregard, he will doubtless push forward to Sandy Mouth, on the Tennessee river, where he will co-operate with the gunboat expedition which moved up that river on 9th, and thus secure that important point.—This is a strategic position of value to the Federal forces, inasmuch as it commands the railroad between Bowling Green and Columbus—the road from Columbus south intersects Memphis and Ohio road at Humboldt, in Tennessee. The purpose of this movement of Gen. Grant is probably mainly to make the attack on Columbus in the rear, outflanking that stronghold, and opening the Mississippi, so that the gunboat flotilla can proceed to Memphis and New Orleans.

General Burnside's expedition left Fortress Monroe on Sunday, the 12th. A sufficient length of time has elapsed for it to have arrived at one of its objects. It may not, therefore be improper to briefly review some of the many points which are suggested by a glance at the supposed portion of the coast which will be the ultimate object of the movement.

Pamlico sound is still in the possession of the rebels, notwithstanding the occupation of Hatteras Inlet by the Federal forces. For want of vessels of sufficient light draft, the Federal commanders have been unable to push their expedition to a sufficient distance into and up the sound to make lasting impressions. Roanoke island is said to be strongly fortified by the rebels. It is a position which is valuable to us, commanding, as it does, the Currituck current, which opens in to the Albemarle. Currituck is about fifty miles long, ten miles wide, and is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. Owing to the natural breakwater, which protects a large portion of the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, the water is as placid as a lake and easily navigated.

Allemarie sound extends in a westerly direction about sixty miles; it is from four to fifteen miles in width, and, though in many parts quite shoal, is sufficiently deep to admit of the passage of vessels of ten feet of water. The Pamlico river, which has its rise in the Dismal Swamp, flows into this sound. A canal, called the Dismal Swamp canal, connects this river with Drummond Lake in Dismal Swamp. This lake is about thirty miles in length and from ten to twelve miles in breadth. When full the surface of the lake is twenty one feet above tide water.

The Jericho canal connects this lake with Suffolk, which is situated on the Nansemond river, and on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. It is eightyfive miles northeast of Richmond, and twenty miles from Hampton Roads. Nansemond river enters Hampton Roads, and is navigable for vessels of ten feet of water from Suffolk.

Should this route not be chosen, the expedition can enter the Roanoke river and proceed to Weldon, N. C. one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, which, in consequence of the obstruction of a fall, is the limit to steamboat navigation.

Weldon is a point of considerable strategic importance. Four railroads meet there—viz the Wilmington and Weldon, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Gaston and Raleigh, and the Petersburg road. The first of the roads is one hundred and sixty-two miles in length and runs southeasterly to Wilmington, intersecting Goldsboro' on the Neuse river. The second is eighty miles long, and runs to Portsmouth, Va. The third is ninety seven miles long, and runs northwesterly to the capital of North Carolina. The fourth is otherwise known as the "Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Richmond and Petersburg and Petersburg Railways." By this route, Richmond is one hundred and eighty-six miles from Weldon; Petersburg, Va., some hundred and sixty four miles distant.

The Neuse river—pronounced as if spelled Nause—is next to Cape Fear, the largest navigable stream in North Carolina. It is navigable for steamboats from its mouth, which is at the lower part of Pamlico Sound, to Waynesborough, N. C., distance of more than one hundred miles. Goldsboro', near Waynesborough, on the river, is a point at which the railroads from Wilmington, to the Cape Fear, and from Newbern, on the Neuse river, converge.

Suffolk, Va., is not sufficiently easy of access to make it a desirable base; furthermore if that were one of the points, it could be far more readily reached from Hampton Roads. Weldon seems peculiarly situated for an attack. It is easy of access, and, when gained can be as formidably entrenched as Manassas.

It is not far from Richmond, and, furthermore, the seizure of this point would seriously incommode the rebels at Richmond and Manassas.

Goldsboro' is another point, but of somewhat less importance than Weldon.

These movements require caution and strategy. We believe that Gen. Burnside is already approaching the heart of North Carolina, with swift but sure strides. The telegraph will probably announce the result in a few days at most, and while Gen. Grant is outflanking on the right wing, the left wing will be energetically employed.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

By this Morning's Mail.

From Kentucky we have important information of the defeat of the rebel forces under Zollicoffer who have been guarding the passes to the Cumberland Gap. To render this news intelligible it may be necessary to state what was the position of the forces in that locality. Zollicoffer with a force variously stated at from eight to twelve thousand men were strongly entrenched near Somerset, directly on the road to the Cumberland Gap, and thus commanding the approach to East Tennessee. Gen. Schoepf, with a smaller force of federal troops, has for some time menaced Zollicoffer's front, but was not sufficiently strong to attack him behind his entrenchments. About the 10th inst. Gen. Thomas with six or seven federal regiments left Columbus, Adair county, Ky., with the object it was presumed of reaching the flank of Zollicoffer's position whilst he was still menaced in front by Schoepf. It was probably to prevent this flank movement that Zollicoffer made the attack which resulted so disastrously to him and his command. The accounts of the battle received are brief but they leave no doubt that the rebels suffered a serious defeat. Gen. Thomas telegraphs that the fight commenced at six o'clock on Sunday morning and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the defeat of the rebel forces was final and conclusive. Zollicoffer's flying forces were followed to the entrenchments, and on Sunday a combined attack was made on them by Generals Schoepf and Thomas. The victory was complete. The Stars and Stripes now wave over the rebel fortifications. All their camp property was captured and a large number of prisoners taken. The body of Gen. Zollicoffer remained in the possession of the federal forces. It was not Baillie Payton but his son who was killed. The victory cannot but have important results. It not only opens the way into East Tennessee but is also a defeat of an important part of the rebel force defending the right flank of the main position at Bowling Green.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field. Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon mortally wounded. Our loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it must have been considerable, as the surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Regiment telegraphed that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

The Phila. Eclectic Company's Preparation.

ZYGOMATIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

For Toothache and Neuralgia.

This is a never-failing relief for every kind of Toothache, (excepting only Ulcerations) and is equally certain in every case of Neuralgia which can be reached by external appliances. Though powerful in effect, it is exceedingly mild in action, and hence can be freely used upon children. It will not destroy the enamel of your teeth, as clove oil or creosote would. Price 12 cents per bottle.

Sold in Lewistown by Chas. Ritz, Mrs. Margaret E. Irwin, and others, and in the county by Mary T. Brehman, J. & T. S. Kohler, and Hoar & McNabb. Jan 15-6m

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will sell at public sale, on the farm of Henry Ort, in Derry township, on

Friday, February 14, 1862,

his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of HORSES, COWS, HOGS and YOUNG CATTLE, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Grain Drill, REAPER, THRESHING MACHINE, &c.

Also, 66½ acres of Wheat in the ground, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other things too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known. Jan 22-3t HENRY HAVICE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned,

appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. T. Bell, Administrator of Isaac Jones, late of Mifflin county, dec'd., will meet parties interested therein at his office, in Lewistown, on TUESDAY, 11th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m. Jan 22 J. O. S. W. PARKER, Aud.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned,

appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Cyrus Stine and Samuel Stine, Administrators of John Stine, late of said county, dec'd., will meet parties interested therein at his office, in Lewistown, on WEDNESDAY, 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m. Jan 22 J. O. S. W. PARKER, Aud.

Cloths, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweed Vests, Pants, Wooten Shirts and Drawers, Linen and Cotton Striped Shirts, Bed and Gray Wooten Shirts, Boots, Shoe, Hats and Caps for men and boys. sep18 JAMES PARKER.