

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSENER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2648.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 17.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to make distribution of the balance, &c., in hands of John Kerns, Admr. Elias Hummel, late of Decatur township, Mifflin county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
C. HOOVER,
Auditor.
Feb 12-14

Kishacoquillas Nursery.
THE subscriber is prepared to furnish a good assortment of Fruit Trees for the fall and spring trade of 1861 & 62, comprising
APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, &c.
Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants, at low prices, all of which he will warrant to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
HENRY STEELY,
4 miles above Belleville, on back road.
September 11, 1861—1y 6m*

100,000
Good Joint and Lap
SHINGLES.
ALSO
DRY BOARDS AND SAWED PLASTERING LATH,
for sale by
GRAFF & THOMPSON.
Milroy, Sept 25, 1861-6m

Not Wiman's Steam Gun!
BUT
MARKS & WILLIS'
STEAM PLASTER MILL!

THE subscribers have erected a Plaster Mill in connection with their Steam Mill, and are prepared to furnish all who may call on them, at any time, with fine, fresh ground Plaster. They will purchase all kinds of Grain offered, and pay the highest market prices. Flour and Feed, Coal of all qualities and sizes, Salt, Fish, Groceries &c., constantly on hand and for sale to suit the times.
MARKS & WILLIS.
Lewistown, Jan. 15, 1862.

NATHANIEL KENNEDY'S STORE,
In the Odd Fellows' Hall.
A Very Choice Assortment of Old Liquors.

OFFER for sale all the liquors, late the stock of John Kennedy, dec'd., embracing prime French Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Gin, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, and Scotch Ale. Hotel keepers are requested to call.
Physicians can always obtain a pure article for the sick.
ALSO,
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Hardware, Cedar ware, always on hand; Shoulders, Hams, Fish, Herring, Shad, and Mackerel; Dried Beef of a most excellent quality; with Boots and Shoes in great variety. All the goods will be sold very low.
N. KENNEDY.
Lewistown, January 15, 1861.

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having warehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.
Store Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.
Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage.
no 22

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties.
may 26

Kishacoquillas Seminary,
AND
NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE second Session of this Institution will commence November 5, 1861.
Encouraged by the liberal patronage received during the previous Session, the proprietor has been induced to refit the buildings and grounds to render them most comfortable and convenient for students.
He has also secured the assistance of Rev. S. McDonald, formerly tutor of Princeton University, and well known in this part of the country as an able scholar and devoted Christian. A competent music teacher will also be engaged.
oct 2 S. Z. SHARP, Principal.

New Fall and Winter 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

Fall and Winter Goods
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns.
Groceries
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguayra 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, November 6, 1861.

BRILLIANT Gas Burner, and a large variety of Parlor and Room Stoves, for sale at very low prices, by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.
oct 30

Estate of Jacob Linthorst, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JACOB LINTHORST, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY ANN LINTHORST,
Executrix.
Feb 12-64

Estate of Reuben Myers, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of REUBEN MYERS, late of Granville township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Olive township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ABRAHAM MYERS, Ex'r.
Jan 15-64

NOTICE!
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNKIN, by Note or Book Account, will please call on or before
April 1st, 1862,
and settle the same. By so doing, COSTS WILL BE SAVED,
as after that time the accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
R. H. JUNKIN,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNKIN.
Lewistown, December 18, 1861.

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 24 to 40 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 2 1/2 inches deep, and hold 2 1/2 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.

BARGAINS!
DRY GOODS AT COST.
THE undersigned, being about to close out his choice and well assorted stock of Goods on hand, invites attention of persons desirous of purchasing to the advantages thus afforded in these times, when economy becomes a necessity, as well as a duty. The entire stock of
Dry Goods & Queensware
is therefore for sale at cost and carriage, offering inducements which are nowhere else offered.
The stock embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings for Gentlemen's wear, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods for Ladies' wear.
He has Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, and a great variety of other articles usually kept for sale.
To any one desiring to go into the business at a well established stand, with a permanent and substantial class of patrons, he would dispose of the entire stock, at a price and upon terms that would prove an object. No better opportunity for a safe and paying investment can be found.
R. H. JUNKIN,
Surviving Partner of Kennedy & Junkin.
Lewistown, Jan. 15, 1862.

AMBROTYPES
AND
MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.
THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, 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.

2000 LBS. Store Pipe. Coal Buckets, made of galvanized tin, Russia iron, &c. Store Shovels, Sheet Zinc, Pokers, &c., at greatly reduced prices, at
FRANCISCUS'S
oct 30

PORTABLE Heaters for warming churches, houses, stores, &c., put up at short notice, and low prices, with everything complete, at
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

CORNBERRIES, Hominy and White Beans, for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN.

THE MINSTREL.

To the MEMORY of Col. ELLSWORTH.
Ye fathers and sons of Columbia,
Ye daughters who honor the brave,
Come join in our song to the memory
Of Ellsworth the gallant Zouave,
Of Ellsworth the gallant Zouave,
Who tore down the banner of treason
And perished, the Union to save.
'Twas he who first led Freedom's phalanx,
Across the Potomac's blue wave;
His blood stained the threshold of treason—
A martyr our Union to save.
'Twas Ellsworth, &c.
When he saw treason's proud banner waving,
No danger his valor could quell;
And when his hand tore it assunder
By a coward assassin he fell.
'Twas Ellsworth, &c.
But as his brave soul fled to heaven,
It breathed forth its parting breeze—
And his blood, while it stained the dark terrors
It hallowed his country's cause.
Then sing to our gallant Zouave,
A tear to our gallant Zouave,
He fell like the Spartan youth, Warren,
In a green but a glorious grave;
But a nation's warm tear drops shall water
The bed of our gallant Zouave.
Of Ellsworth, &c.
Then swear by the blood of our hero,
Which flowed treason's horses to leave;
To follow Secession's base Nerros,
For revenge on our gallant Zouave.
Of Ellsworth, &c.
Here's glory to Ellsworth immortal,
And honor to Brownell the brave;
Who avenged the foul death of his Colonel
Like a true and a gallant Zouave.
Like a true and a gallant Zouave,
Like a true and a gallant Zouave,
Who avenged the foul death of his Colonel,
Like a true and a gallant Zouave.

EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.
For the Educational Column.
To the Editor of the Educational Column.
Inasmuch as you requested me to write an article for the Educational Column and inasmuch as I am opposed to talking unless I have something to say, I thought I would offer the following essay taken from Timothy Titcomb's last work. It is to the point and contains much sound sense and naked truths, which, if once assimilated with the common sense so generally acknowledged to be possessed by the teachers of Mifflin county, may result in some good. Certain it is that our schools should fit their pupils for the work of life.
A. G. DICKEY.
Huntingdon, Feb. 10th, 1862.

American Public Education.

SELECTED.
A venerable gentleman who once occupied a prominent position in a leading New England college, was remarking recently upon the difficulty which he experienced in obtaining servants who would attend to their duties. He had just dismissed a girl of sixteen who was so much 'above her business' as to be intolerable. The girl's father, who was an Englishman, called upon him for an explanation. The employer told his story, every word of which the father received without question, and then remarked with considerable vehemence: 'It is all owing to those cursed public schools!' The father retired and the old professor sat down and thought about it, and the result of his thinking did not differ materially from that of the father. It was not, of course, that there was anything in the studies pursued which had tended to unfit the girl for her duties. It was very possible indeed for the girl to have been a better servant in consequence of her intelligence. There was nothing in English grammar or the multiplication table to produce insubordination and discontent. There was nothing in the whole case that tended to condemn public schools, as such; but it was the spirit inculcated by the teachers of public schools, which had spoiled the girl for her place, and which has spoiled, and is spoiling thousands of others.
Let us look for a moment into the influence of such a motto as the following, written over a school house door—always before the eyes of the pupils, and always alluded to by school committees and visitors who are invited to make a 'few remarks':
'Nothing is impossible to him who wills.'
This admirable lie is placed before a roomful of children and youth, of widely varying capacities, and great diversity of circumstances. They are called upon to look at it, and believe in it. Suppose a girl of humble mental abilities and humble circumstances looks at this motto, and says: 'I will be a lady. I will be independent. I will be subject to no man's or woman's bidding.' Under these circumstances, the girl's father, who is poor, removes her from school, and tells her she must earn her living, now I ask what kind of a spirit she can carry into service, except that of a surly and impudent discontent? She has been associating in school, perhaps with girls whom she is to serve in the family she enters. Has she not been made unfit for her place by the influence of the public school? Have not her comfort and her happiness been spoiled by those influences? Is her reluctant service of any value to those who pay her the wages of her labor?
It is safe, at least, to make the proposition that public schools are a curse to all the youth whom they unfit for their proper places in the world. It is the favorite theory of teachers that any man can make

of himself anything that he really chooses to make. They resort to this theory to rouse the ambition of their more sluggish pupils and thus get more study out of them. I have known entire schools instructed to aim at the highest places in society, and the most exalted offices of life. I have known enthusiastic old fools who made it their principal business to go from school to school, and talk such stuff to the pupils as would tend to unfit every one of humble circumstances and slender possibilities for the life that lay before them. The fact is persistently ignored, in many of these schools, established emphatically for the education of the people, that the majority of the places in this world are subordinate and low places. Every boy and girl are taught to 'be something' in this world, which would be very well if being 'something' were being what God intended they should be; but when being 'something' involves the transformation of what God intended should be a respectable shoemaker into a very indifferent and very slow minister of the gospel, the harmful and even ridiculous character of the instruction becomes apparent.
There are two classes of evil results attending the inculcation of these favorite doctrines of the school teachers—first, the unfitting of men and women for humble places; and second, the impulsion of men of feeble powers into high places, for the duties of which they have neither natural nor acquired fitness. * * * Under the present mode of education, nobody is fitted for a low place and everybody is taught to look for a high one.

If we go into a school exhibition, our ears are deafened by declamation addressed to ambition. The boys have sought out from literature every stirring appeal to effort, and every extravagant promise of reward. The compositions of the girls are of the same general tone. We hear of 'infinite yearning,' from the lips of girls who do not know enough to make a pudding, and of being polished 'after the similitude of a palace' from those who do not comprehend the commonest duties of life. Every thing is on the high-pressure principle.—The boys, all of them, have the general idea that every thing that is necessary to become great men is to try for it; and each one supposes it possible for him to become Governor of the State, or President of the Union. The idea of being educated to fill a humble office is hardly thought of, and every bumpkin who has a memory sufficient for the words repeats the stanza:
'Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.'

There is a fine ring to this familiar quatrain of Mr. Longfellow, but it is nothing more than a musical cheat. It sounds like truth, but it is a lie. The lives of great men all remind us that they have made their own memory sublime, but they do not assure us at all that we can leave footprints like theirs behind us. If you do not believe it, go to the cemetery yonder. There they lie—ten thousand upturned faces,—ten thousand breathless bosoms. There was a time when fire flashed in those vacant orbits, and warm ambition pulsed in those bosoms. Dreams of fame and power once haunted those hollow skulls.—Those little piles of bones that once were feet ran swiftly and determinedly through forty, fifty, sixty, seventy years of life; but where are the footprints they left? He lived—he died—he was buried, is all that the headstone tells us. We move among the monuments, we see the sculpture, but no voice comes to us to say that the sleepers are remembered for anything they ever did. Natural affection pays its tribute to its departed object, a generation passes by, the stone grows gray, and the man has ceased to be, and is to the world as if he had never lived. Why is it that no more have left a name behind them? Simply because they were not endowed by their Maker with the power to do it, and because the offices of life need mainly humble powers for their fulfillment. The cemeteries of one hundred years hence will be like those of to day. Of all those now in the schools of the country, dreaming of fame, not one in twenty thousand will be heard of then—not one in twenty thousand will have left a footprint behind them.
Now I believe a school, in order to be a good one, should be one that will fit men and women, in the best way, for the humble positions that the great mass of them must necessarily occupy in life. It is not necessary that the boys and girls be taught any less than they are taught now. They should receive more practical knowledge than they do now, without a doubt, and less of that which is simply ornamental, but they cannot be taught too much. An intelligent gardener is better than a clodhopper and an educated nurse is better than an ignorant one; but if the gardener and the nurse have been spoiled for their business and their condition, by the sentiments which they have imbibed with their knowledge they are made uncomfortable to themselves, and to those whom they serve. I do not care how much knowledge a man may have acquired in school, that school has been a curse to him if its influence has been to make him unhappy in his place, and to fill him with futile ambitions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 'Constitutional' Way.
A Slave lately came into the camp of the Iowa troops at Florence, Mo., mounted upon a high spirited horse, on which he had escaped from his master, who lives near St. Louis. Around his neck was a band of iron half an inch thick and nearly one and a half inches wide, not locked but securely riveted. Three iron prongs of lightning rod size were welded to this band at equal distances apart, and arose above his head about nine inches, with an outward inclination. The iron had lacerated his neck, and the wounds had partially healed under the protection he had given to them by holding up the band with his hands during the preceding days that he was concealed in a cornfield, but while riding the horse he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, mattery ooze trickling down upon his broad shoulders. To the soldiers who surrounded him, with pity and astonishment, the negro took earnestly: 'Please Massa soger take dis collar off my neck. I see a good nigger; I'll do any ting you want me. De Illinois sogers cut the collar off er Ben.' After a labor of three hours the collar was filed off. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck about three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to escape into Illinois.

The Cost of the War.

Facts and statistics, with exact calculations in respect to the abundant resources of this country, tend somewhat, we think, to encourage those who are mourning over the great cost of the war. The valuation of the Census of 1860 gives in round numbers a property of more than sixteen thousand millions of dollars. Eight thousand millions of dollars was the valuation for 1850. It is only necessary to calculate the immense resources of the country, the enterprising and elastic character of its people, its vast energies of accomplishment, to appreciate something of its capacity of endurance. It is idle to talk about ruining this country. Such language is uttered only to serve some end of doubtful loyalty; or else by those who look on the dark side till all sides become dark to them. Courage, then; let us listen to no counsels of fear. Out of this tremendous evil good will come. It is the part of good citizens never to despair of his country. We who remain home and share not the perils of the camp and the field have something to do to restrain the impatience of the hasty, to inspire the doubting, to support our brave soldiers in the field and strengthen the hands of the Government. There is a patriotism in cheerfully bearing the burdens of taxation which, though not to be compared with that of those who have given their lives for their country, is by no means to be lightly regarded. We pity the man who is so mean-spirited as to grumble at merely pecuniary sacrifices to the cause of his country. He only rises to the spirit which animated our fathers and of the present times who can say 'take all I have, leave me but the power to earn a living, and a government and a country as a rich heritage for my children.' This is a patriotism which is worthy to be mentioned with that of our brave soldiers in the field.—Boston Journal.

PATENT DEMOCRACY.

The retired James, whose sands of life, &c., having been asked 'What the present Democratic party was?' Replied:
'When a man who votes does not know what the man he votes for means, and the man who is voted for does not know what he means himself—that is Democracy.'

Drowned while Coasting.—A little son of Mr. Jacob Young, of Duncannon, Pa., was drowned lately under the following circumstances: The little lad and another boy were sliding down a hill a short distance from his home. Not being strong enough to guide his sled, it ran into Jones' mill pond, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. He was aged five years.

A moral debating society out west is engaged in discussion on the following question:
'If a husband deserts his wife, which is the most abandoned, the man or the woman?'

An honest farmer thus writes to the chairman of an agricultural society: 'Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull.'

Get Your Likeness Taken!

'Secure the Substance ere the Shadow Fades!'
J. SMITH, respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he has returned to
THE OLD STAND,
Near the Town Hall,
where he is prepared to take
Ambrotypes, and Photographs,
As well as Periotypes, Paperotypes, Melainotypes, Halotypes, and Stereoscopic Pictures.
His pictures are warranted to be perfect likenesses, and equal in every respect to any by the best artists in the cities.
Lewistown, December 11, 1861-17

Battle of Logan's Cross Roads.

Official Report of Gen. Thomas.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
SUMMERS, Ky., Jan. 31, 1862.
Captain James B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky:
I have the honor to report that in carrying out the instructions of the General commanding this Department, contained in his communication of the 29th December, I reached Logan's Cross Roads, about ten miles north of the entrenched camp of the enemy on the Cumberland river, on the 17th inst., with a portion of the 2d and 3d brigades, Kinney's battery of light artillery, and a battalion of Woodford's cavalry. The 4th and 10th Kentucky, 14th Ohio, and 18th United States Infantry being still in the rear, detained by the almost impassable condition of the roads, I determined to halt at this point to await their arrival, and to communicate with Gen. Schoepf.

Nothing of importance occurred from the time of my arrival until the morning of the 19th, except a picket skirmish on the 17th. The 4th Kentucky, the battalion of Michigan Engineers and W-atmore's battery, joined on the 18th. About half-past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the pickets from Woodford's cavalry encountered the enemy advancing on our camp; retired slowly and reported their advance to Col. M. D. Menson, commanding the 2d brigade.
He immediately formed his regiment, (the 10th Indiana) and took a position on the road to await the attack, ordering the 4th Kentucky, Col. S. S. Fry, to support him, and then informed me in person that the enemy were advancing in force, and what disposition he had made to resist them. I directed him to join his brigade immediately and hold the enemy in check until I could order up the other troops, which were ordered to form immediately, and were marching to the field in ten minutes afterwards.

The battalion of Michigan engineers and company A, 38th Ohio, Capt. Greenwood, were ordered to remain as guard to the camp. Upon my arrival on the field soon afterwards, I found the 10th Indiana formed in front of their encampment apparently awaiting orders, and ordered them forward to the support of the 4th Kentucky, which was the only entire regiment then engaged.
I then rode forward myself to see the enemy's position, so as to determine what disposition to make of my troops as they arrived. On reaching the position held by the 4th Kentucky, 10th Indiana, and Woodford's cavalry, at a point where the roads fork leading to Summers, I found the enemy advancing through a corn field, and evidently endeavoring to gain the left of the 4th Kentucky regiment, which was maintaining its position in a most determined manner. I directed one of my aids to ride back and order up a section of artillery, and the Tennessee brigade to advance on the enemy's right, and sent orders for Col. McCook to advance with his two regiments (the 9th Ohio and 2d Minnesota) to the support of the 4th Kentucky and 10th Indiana.

A section of Kinney's battery took a position on the edge of the field to the left of the 4th Kentucky, and opened an efficient fire on a regiment of Alabamians, which was advancing on the 4th Kentucky.
Soon afterwards the 2d Minnesota, Col. H. P. Van Cleave, the Col. reporting to me for instructions, I directed him to take the position of the 4th Kentucky and 10th Indiana, which regiments were nearly out of ammunition. The 9th Ohio, under the immediate command of Major Kemmerling, came into position on the right of the road at the same time.

Immediately after the regiments had gained their positions the enemy opened a most determined and galling fire, which was returned by our troops in the same spirit, and for nearly half an hour the contest was maintained on both sides in the most obstinate manner. At this time the 12th Kentucky, Col. W. A. Hoskins, and the Tennessee brigade, reached the field to the left of the Minnesota regiment, and opened fire on the right flank of the enemy, who then began to fall back. The 2d Minnesota kept up a most galling fire in front, and the 9th Ohio charged on the enemy on their right, with bayonets fixed, turned their flank and drove them from the field, the whole line giving way and retreating in the utmost disorder and confusion.
As soon as the regiments could be formed and refill their cartridge boxes, I ordered the whole force to advance. A few miles in the rear of the battle field a small force of cavalry was drawn up near the road, but a few shots from our artillery (a section of Standart's battery) dispersed them, and none of the enemy were seen again until we arrived in front of their intrenchments; as we approached, the division was deployed in line of battle, and steadily advanced to the summit of the hill at Moulden's.

From this point I directed their intrenchments to be cannonaded, which was done until dark by Standart and Westmore's batteries. Kinney's battery was placed in position on the extreme left at Russell's house, from which point he was directed to fire on their ferry to deter them from attempting to cross. On the following morning Capt. Westmore's battery was ordered to Russell's house, and assisted with his Parrot guns in firing upon the ferry.

Col. Manzoni's brigade took position on the left near Kinney's battery, and every preparation was made to assault their intrenchments on the following morning.

The 14th Ohio, Col. Stedman, and the 10th Kentucky, Col. Harlan, having joined from detached service soon after the repulse of the enemy, continued with their brigade in the pursuit, although they could not get up in time to join in the fight. Gen. Schoepf also joined me on the evening of the 19th with the 17th, 31st, and 38th Ohio. His entire brigade entered with the other troops.

On reaching the intrenchments we found that the enemy had abandoned everything and retired during the night. Twelve pieces of artillery with their caissons packed with ammunition, one battery wagon and two forges, a large amount of ammunition, a large number of small arms (mostly the old flint

To be Continued.