

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, March 5, 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 gazette comes marked, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

By angel hands to my; given;
They shall have it in the world done;
And all day long we were in heaven;
For ever that that standard sheet!

Notices of New Advertisements.
Our readers are referred to the statement of the Mifflin County Bank.

The democratic tory who edits the Selinsgrove Times asks us whether we don't think Dr. Kurtz caught a tartar in its reply? Candidly we do not, and in illustration we would say that the old gentleman is probably no more affected by that reply than was the ox with a fly on his back, who on being asked by the latter whether its weight incumbered him, replied that he did not know that the fly was there!

The Rebel Generals Buckner and Tilghman are at Fort Warren.

Senator Cowan is opposed to confiscating rebel property! What next?

Southern Chivalry—Raising a black flag, and then surrendering at discretion.

Ex-Governor Wright has been appointed Senator from Indiana in place of Bright, expelled. The former is a warm union man.

Among the prizes captured by the Federal soldiers at Fort Donelson was a rifle said to be worth \$1,000. Its breach is inlaid with the finest gold. It belonged to a hotel keeper in Memphis, and was won by him at a horse race.

Judging from an article in the last Brownstown (Indiana) Union, edited by Wm. Friesinger, formerly of the Lewistown Democrat, it appears that even moderately condemning the expulsion of Bright is not very popular in that State, a disposition having been evinced to demolish his office for doing so.

It is well for some "Bright" editors in this State that they are located in Pennsylvania instead of Indiana.

Should Congress fail to pass laws confiscating the property of the rebel leaders, and depriving them of all civil rights, this war will have been waged in vain. The people ought to watch every man in authority who favors leniency towards these thieves and cutthroats. Clemency to the rank and file is well enough—but to the leaders would be but offering a premium for rebellion.

The latest sawlog we have seen in an editor's eye was in the Lewistown Democrat of last week, when it attempted to correct our statement respecting Mr. Tillman. We made ours on what we deemed good authority and the following week corrected it. The Democrat published the wrong statement a week after us, and then corrects ours. As it gave no credit, why not correct its own?

Counterfeits of the five-dollar treasury notes made their appearance in the city of New York on Saturday afternoon. The Metropolitan Police were immediately warned of the fact by the police telegraph, and set to work to caution storekeepers and the proprietors of refreshment saloons of the fact. The first announcement produced a considerable share of astonishment; but the distrust of the money has not spread, as it was at first anticipated it would, it having been shown that the counterfeits want the initial letters "U. S.," which are to be found very finely engraved in the centre of the shield which is fixed on the breast of the female figure which stands on the left-hand corner of the genuine paper.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 25th reconsidered the vote on the Legal Tender Demand Note bill and referred it to the Finance Committee for the purpose of correcting an error.

Mr. Wade, from the Territorial Committee, reported a bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of cotton and other lands along the Southern coast. The bill was made the special order next day. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to creditors of the Government whose claims have been audited. The confiscation bill was discussed but not finally acted upon.

The vote on the Treasury Note bill was reconsidered in the House of Representatives and the bill referred back to the committee, to make an amendment authorizing the receipt of the \$50,000,000. Demand Notes heretofore issued in payment of duties on imported goods, apart from which such duties are to be paid in coin.

The Senate on the 25th spent considerable time in the discussion of the bill to provide for the cultivation of the cotton lands seized in South Carolina and Georgia and now held by the Government forces. Without coming to a vote the bill was laid over. The balance of the day was spent in the discussion of the motion of Mr. Sumner to refuse to allow Mr. Stark, of Oregon, to take his seat, on the ground of alleged disloyalty.

The House was engaged most of the day in the discussion of the right of Mr. Upton to a seat as a representative from the Seventh District of Virginia. No vote was taken on the question. Mr. Vorhees introduced resolutions of thanks to General Halleck, but they were objected to.

On Tuesday the House adopted the bill requiring an oath of allegiance to be administered to all captains of vessels that shall clear for foreign ports, and the act to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in certain cases.

In the Senate on the 27th Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a Confiscation bill as a substitute for that introduced by Mr. Trumbull. It confiscates the property, of all kinds, of those who have levied war against the United States or adhered to its enemies, during the natural life of the owners for the benefit of loyal citizens who have suffered losses by the rebellion. A bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army was reported and amended and passed. The case of Mr. Starke, Senator from Oregon, was finally disposed of by the adoption of the report of the Judiciary Committee, and he was sworn in.

The House of Representatives decided—yeas 75, nays 50—that Mr. Upton was not entitled to a seat in the House as a representative from Virginia.

In the Senate on the 28th Mr. Starke, of Oregon, submitted a resolution referring the papers charging him with disloyalty to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. The resolution was debated until the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. Clark introduced another bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The Legislative and Executive appropriation bill was adopted, with amendments authorizing the erection of a new jail in the District of Columbia, and the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported for the establishment of a national foundry east of the Alleghenies, and of one national foundry, one armory and one manufacturing arsenal west of the Alleghenies. The bill for the employment of engineer volunteers was rejected. The Homestead bill, granting lands to actual settlers, was passed. It takes effect from January 1, 1863.

The Treasury Note bill as signed by the President, authorizes the issue of \$150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, uniform in similitude, and a legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private. It withdraws the fifty million of the July issue as soon as it conveniently can be done, makes the new notes fundable at any time in six per cent. twenty-year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years; makes the interest on the notes and bonds payable in coin, and (a new feature) makes the duties on imports also payable in coin, and devotes them to the payment of the interest on the notes and bonds and the creation of a sinking fund by setting apart one per cent. of the amount. The provisions insisted on by the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell six per cent. bonds for what they will fetch, in order to raise coin for interest is retained in the bill. All the funded debt is exempted from taxation. Authority is given to temporarily deposit demand notes, to the extent of twenty-five millions, on an interest of six per cent. after thirty days. The final amendment to the bill permits sixty millions of Treasury notes to be used

for the payment of custom duties, the fifty millions authorized in July and the temporary relief ten millions authorized this month.

WAR NEWS.

Via Fortress Monroe we have Norfolk papers and a variety of items of late Southern intelligence, including Jefferson Davis' first Annual Message to the so-called Permanent Congress. Mr. Davis admits the seriousness of the Rebel defeats at Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, and intimates that in both cases the surrender was disgraceful to their army. The most remarkable statement is that the Rebel Government has no floating debt, and that its whole expenditures have been but about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This is tantamount to an admission that the troops are not paid, as the sum named is not equal to the pay, subsistence and transportation of any army of three hundred thousand men for twelve months. The Savannah papers admit that communication with Fort Pulaski is effectually cut off. One hundred Federal prisoners arrived at Richmond on Wednesday from Columbus, S. C. Two hundred more were to arrive, and the whole would then be sent to Fortress Monroe. A meeting had been held at Richmond and preliminary action taken by the Rebel Congress in reference to the destruction of tobacco and cotton, a sort of confession that these two staples are in danger of capture. All the Rebel prisoners captured at Roanoke Island had been delivered up on parole. An amusing debate had occurred in the Rebel House of Representatives on a proposition to allow the members of the Cabinet seats upon the floor. Memphis papers comment gloomily on the capture of Fort Donelson, and much alarm prevailed there. The probability of burning and destroying the city was discussed.

During the past week, important military movements have taken place on the upper Potomac. On Monday, Gen. Banks' division commenced to cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, Col. Geary's Pennsylvania regiment being in advance. On Wednesday our troops occupied Harper's Ferry, and immediately took possession of Bolivar and Loudoun Heights, so that our position could not be flanked. Our forces did not meet any opposition, but, on the contrary, large numbers of refugees returned to their homes, and manifested great joy on the appearance of troops. It is said that the condition of the country is deplorable, in consequence of the vandalism and marauding depredations of the rebels. The plans of our generals are not known, but all may rest assured that the position we have gained will be maintained at all hazards. A report that Columbus, Ky., had been evacuated by the rebels is fully confirmed by the official despatches forwarded to Washington. Commander Phelps, who was sent with a flag of truce to the town, returned to Cairo with the report that the heghra had commenced, and that the rebels had fired their quarters, which, with a quantity of army stores, were destroyed. Large fires were also seen in the town, indicating that the torch had been applied to it. The belief prevails in Cairo that our forces have occupied the post. Commodore Foote is doing enough effective work on the Western waters to win an imperishable fame, and the thanks of the nation will reward him.

Our gunboats have made another reconnoissance up the Tennessee river. The Taylor, under the command of Lieutenant Gwin, proceeded up the river as far as Eastport, Mississippi. The commanding officer, in his official report, states that he found the Union sentiment very strong, and the late glorious successes of our army have been most beneficial to the Union cause throughout the country he visited. He warned the inhabitants of the different towns along the banks of the river that he would hold secessionists and their property responsible for any outrages committed on the Union people.

Official despatches from the Burnside Expedition have been received in Washington. Our forces sent up the Chowan river had returned. They did not go beyond Winton. The rebels fled when they saw our troops approaching the latter place.

Official despatches state that our fortifications at Nashville are completed, and nothing is needed now but the establishment of a state government. The President has designated Hon. Andrew Johnson to proceed at once to Tennessee with the rank of brigadier general, and establish a military provisional government. About \$100,000 worth of cotton had been seized at Nashville, which will be forwarded to New York for sale. General A. S. Johnson is retreating before the advance of Gen. Buell.

A Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated, Cairo, March 3, says: Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels. The gunboat Benton, with General Culjum and Commodore Foote, went down the river to-day on a reconnoissance, and found that the rebels had fled, having removed

their guns, and laid the town of Columbus in ashes.

Everything was destroyed that could not be carried away.

The rebels retreated to Fort Randolph. The whole town of Columbus is nothing but ruins.

The guns have also been removed from the island below.

Death of General Lander.

General Lander died on Sunday afternoon, at Pawpaw, Western Virginia, from the debilitating effects of his wound, received at Edward's Ferry. The intelligence of the death of General Lander will be deeply regretted throughout the whole country. He was one of the most useful and promising officers of the army. Trained to endure hardships in every form, and to battle with danger in every shape, by his active life and his experience as an explorer of the overland routes to the Pacific, he was peculiarly well fitted to render important service in the present struggle. His manly course as second of Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, in his difficulty with Pryor, of Virginia, will not soon be forgotten. At the outset of the war he accompanied General McClellan in his victorious campaign in Western Virginia. He arrived upon the field at Edward's Ferry in time to witness the conclusion of the battle, and to receive a wound, which, though not deemed at the time very serious, has proved the cause of his death. Nervously anxious to do his whole duty, he has been making vigorous efforts to follow up his late successes, and in his enthusiasm sacrificing his life in the cause of his country. A few years ago General Lander married Miss Jane M. Davenport, the accomplished actress, whose grief at his untimely loss will be shared by the whole nation.

Horrors of Civil War.—The Evansville Journal says that during the hottest of the battle on Saturday, before the surrender of Fort Donelson, two Kentucky regiments were brought face to face—one on the Federal, the other on the Rebel side. In each of these regiments were two companies from Henderson county, and in each of the companies were two brothers. The one in Capt. Halloway's company—batting for the old "time honored banner"—was dangerously wounded, while his rebel brother escaped unhurt and was taken prisoner. Old schoolmates in these companies were forced to shed each other's blood by the infamous authors of this infamous rebellion.

The Destruction of the Tennessee Iron Works—Commodore Foote Hunting for Rebel Camps.

The Fort Donelson correspondent of the Chicago Post, writing under date of February 19th, says:

Sunday evening, about four o'clock, the gunboat St. Louis proceeded up the river towards Clarksville on a reconnoitering expedition. Commodore Foote had heard that there was a Rebel encampment a few miles up the river, and he concluded to find out its locality and shell the Rebels out, but after proceeding five or six miles and questioning every person discovered on the shore, the conclusion was reached that if any encampment had existed, the occupants had taken to their heels to follow the fortunes of the vanishing foot-pad Floyd.

THE TENNESSEE IRON WORKS.

Six miles above Dover the St. Louis came in sight of the Tennessee Iron Works, an extensive establishment, owned by John Bell, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Wood. Not a person was in sight, and to ascertain if anybody was at home a shell was thrown at high elevation, and burst directly over the establishment, too high to do any damage. It had the desired effect: the workmen streamed out of their hives like a swarm of bees. It having been reported that the mill had been engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron plates for Rebel gunboats, Officer Johnson, of the St. Louis, was sent ashore to find the proprietors and inquire about it. He found Mr. Lewis, who at once presented himself as the proprietor, and in response to the officer's inquiries stated that the mill had been occupied lately in the manufacture of a good deal of iron of various patterns; but it had been done for contractors and other individuals, and not directly for the Rebel Government.

Mr. Lewis was asked if he did not know from the pattern of the iron that it was for war purposes. He said that a good deal of it had been square iron, which he supposed was for wagon axles, and a considerable part had been heavy plates which might be for gunboats. He attempted no concealment whatever, and an examination of his books corroborated his statements, and also showed orders for a large quantity of iron of similar descriptions, not yet manufactured. He stated that he had been a strong and decided Union man as long as he could be with safety from mobs, which threatened his person and property, and that his associates, Messrs. Bell and Wood, had likewise been. He was asked why he did not decline orders for making war materials, as Mr. Hineman (proprietor of the Cumberland Iron Works, looking down the river), had done, to which his reply was that Hineman was in Kentucky, which did not secede, while he was in Tennessee, and above the fortification of Donelson, which was erected last May, thus shutting up the Cumberland river at the Tennessee line.

In view of the fact that the works had been engaged in making and furnishing materials for the rebels, Com. Foote considered it his duty to disable them, not knowing then that the Union lines would so soon embrace them, and the river beyond, to Clarksville. He informed Mr. Lewis that this would be necessary, and also that he must require him to go on board as a prisoner. An attempt was first made to disable the machinery of the establishment, from a desire not to utterly destroy the property if it could be avoided. But the machinery was so heavy that no means could be found of confining powder sufficient to blow it up. It was, therefore, set on fire and consumed. When Mr. Lewis beheld his property in flames, he expressed the hope that his private residence would be spared. "Sir," said the Commodore, "we come not to destroy or touch any article of your property which has not been used in the carrying on of this most unnatural war against the government."

The Tax Bill.

The tax bill reported to the House provides for the appointment, by the President, of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a salary of five thousand dollars. His office is to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country is to be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector to be appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for a duty—

Table listing various goods and their duties, such as On spirits, On ale and beer, On steam and leaf tobacco, etc.

The tax bill contains one hundred and five sections, and is one of the longest of any kind ever before prepared, months of preparation having been bestowed upon it.

This bill provides for more taxation than will be necessary to pay the interest, which is all that Congress ought to provide for at present.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that several years of consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

Statement of Mifflin County Bank, March 1, 1862. Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Robert H. Williams, Cashier of the Mifflin County Bank, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he has carefully examined the books and muniments of the bank, and has compared the same with the foregoing exhibit, and that he verily believes the same to be true.

Sworn and subscribed before me, March 4, 1862. C. HOOVER, mh5

Uncle Sam and Family.

Yankee Freedom is a lad
And Union is his sister;
Uncle Sam he is their dad
And he'll give each a twistier.
For they said Mrs. Sam she died—
We always called her virtuous;
But you, Seesch, 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
Seesch to have been mistaken;
Though of necessity he's their foe
Until again they right awaken.
Then seesch 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 ought to see,
Then come to J. I. WALLIS,
East Market Street,
Lewistown,
March 5, 1862.]

The Eagle calls! The War has begun! A War of extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseases, Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR Preserving the Teeth, Purifying the Breath and Mouth, & Curing Toothache & Neuralgia.

CONTENTS: Dr. Hurd's Celebrated Mouth Wash, 1 bottle. Do do Tooth Powder, 1 box. Do do Magic Toothache Drops, 1 bottle. Do do Unrivalled Neuralgia Plaster.

Price One Dollar, or Six for Five Dollars. The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express. Full direction for use is on each article. The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz: The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, post-paid, on receipt of 12 cents, or four stamps.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash, Tooth Powder and Toothache Drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug and Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send for the Dental Treasury, price one dollar, which contains them.

NOW, Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidence that they are is that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. Wm. B. Hurd is an eminent dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising dealers have sold them by the gross.

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself. Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

What Will Dr. Hurd's Remedies Effect? Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in women—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives, and wives more agreeable to their husbands. They should be used by every person having Artificial Teeth, which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non Adhesive Plaster are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous Headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compound for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the nearest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell as samples, for \$7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents in New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address

W. B. HURD & CO., Tribune Buildings, New York. That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. mh5

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor for the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to make distribution of the balance, &c., in the hands of H. J. Walters, Adm. of James Irwin, late of the borough of Lewistown, dec'd; will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Register's Office, in Lewistown, on SATURDAY, April 5, 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. JOS. S. WAREHAM, mh5-4t Auditor.

100 BARRELS first rate Flour, just received and for sale at HOFFMAN'S. feb26