

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, March 26, 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, must be paid for in advance.

We have also a list in this county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall see us for subscription.

Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter, we shall discontinue all news.

Flag of the free heart's only home, By angel hands to valor given; Thy stars have lit the welkin dome, And all thy lines were born in heaven; Forever float that standard sheet, Where breathes the free but falls before us, With freedom's soul beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

LIBERTY & UNION!

county insist upon action on his bill under these circumstances? We cannot put these two votes on the record, and defend them as consistent votes. This bill raises the whole question as to the validity of the act of last session. I know that the gentleman does not want to raise that question here. He would not want to put himself in a false position; and I think he would do so by insisting on the passage of this bill at this time.

The Truth Fitly Spoken.

The following article which we find in the editorial columns of the Sunbury Gazette, (Dem.) contains so much truth, so much good sense, and so justly rebukes a certain class of rebel sympathizers and dishonest politicians, we transfer it to our columns. Coming as it does, too, from the pen of a life long Democrat, it should have double weight and influence with all thinking and honest readers. But to the article:--

"Had it not been for the frauds committed in the army contracts, by speculators who rushed to the fleeing of the government from all quarters and from all parties, our Breckinridge cotemporaries would have very little to put in their columns. They will publish no articles supporting the government; they will insert nothing that may encourage the President in the performance of his duty; they can find no room for anything that looks like a denunciation of the rebellion; they have too great a regard for Floyd to pitch into him; too much respect for Davis, an old party leader, to give him his deserts; and too tender a feeling for Breckinridge, their late standard bearer, to publish his proper pedigree; the Union victories appear to be distasteful, so they say as little about them as possible; but the army frauds, the army frauds!—what would they do without them?"

It seems to be the special business of these newspapers now to prove that the present Administration is as rascally as was the last, and by proving that they think they can establish their claim to a reinstatement in power. But they appear not to comprehend the fact that the reputation of an Administration is not materially damaged by the misconduct of those under it. It is the encouragement or concealment of such misconduct, as was the case in the Buchanan Administration, that produces the damaging effect. Any principal may be unfortunate enough to employ a dishonest agent; but the principal can be considered as bad as the agent only when he conceals or approves of his dishonesty.

In the present war a most extraordinary opportunity was presented for the commission of frauds. A great army and navy had to be created, equipped, and supplied, in a hurry, to meet an emergency. The necessity of the government compelled it to employ untried men, of whose character they had no means of judging, and of whose politics no questions were asked, as men of all political parties were allowed to participate in furnishing supplies. Frauds were the result. But what then? Why if then the government had concealed these frauds, through fear that it might be damaged by their development, or through dishonest collusion between the heads of the Administration and the delinquents, it would now be as culpable as its dishonest agents. But we see that this was not the case. The frauds were brought to light by the Republican Congressmen, with the aid and countenance of the Republican President. The party in power might have acted differently—it might have followed the example of the Buchanan Administration, and used its influence to keep the frauds from public view, leaving the drain on the Treasury unchecked, until the country was brought to bankruptcy and ruin.—Under the Buchanan Administration the practice of immense frauds and other reprehensible practices, in the passage of the Lecompton Bill, in the army in Utah, in army and navy contracts, and in influencing elections and Members by money, was dragged to light by the opposition, with those in power making the most determined and malignant resistance against investigation. This is not the case now, yet the Breckinridge press can give no credit to a party which does not wait for an opposition to expose the dishonesty of its agents, but makes the exposition itself.—This venal press sees a chance of making votes by crying "frauds, frauds" and with that cry, in connection with "taxes!" they hope to carry the next election."

Some of the Breckinridge editors have recently quoted some things said by Senator Cowan with great gusto. We invite their particular attention to the following from him: "Thousands of Southern people had been duped into rebellion by being told that the Northern people were all Abolitionists. If ever there was a foul slander it was the allegation made by the slave holders of the South and their Northern allies, that the sole object of the Republican party was the abolition of slavery." "That slander enabled traitors to consolidate rebellion. He had more respect for the meanest soldier in the Southern army than for the editors and orators of the North, who, knowing it to be false, sent South this gigantic lie."

They Should Pay.—The present war, brought upon the country by traitors, has cost, and will cost, a large sum of money, which somebody will have to pay. Who should be made meet the burden? There are a certain class in the North who are so tender in regard to the feelings and interests of the rebels that they are struck with a kind of holy horror when you speak of making the rebels bear the chief expense through confiscation. Why should they not be made thus to bear it as far as possible? Should the people of Pennsylvania and other loyal States suffer taxation to relieve such States as South Carolina and her sisters in rebellion? Let rebel property be confiscated and appropriated to the payment of the expenses our government incurs through the war.—Lobnon Courier.

The Democrats in the Legislature have been busy mousing around trying to hunt up something that would appear extravagant on the part of their opponents. In accordance with this idea, Mr. Rex, of Montgomery county, moved a committee to investigate the contingent expenses of the House, under the Republican Clerk, Mr. Rauch. Mr. Rex got his committee, but he also got more than he bargained for: he caught a Tartar. The investigation was carried back to the time of a previous Clerk, Mr. Ziegler, a Democrat, when it came out that the expenses under Ziegler were \$19,598.93, while under Rauch they were only \$11,257.87, leaving, in favor of Rauch, an extra session was held last summer, the expenses of which, being \$2,000, were charged against Rauch. If Mr. Rex desires to continue investigations of this kind to benefit the Democratic party, we hope he will go ahead.—Ibid.

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WAR NEWS.

Despatches received at St. Louis from Island No. 10 and New Madrid state that the bombardment of the Rebel batteries continued during the whole of Wednesday by our gun and mortar boats, with marked success. All their guns except one in the upper battery on the Tennessee shore were silenced, and one on the island dismounted. The shells from the mortar boats fall with precision in the Rebel camp and batteries, and numbers of killed and wounded were carried away. From the number of loaded wagons leaving the Tennessee shore it was believed the Rebels were preparing for another strategical retreat. Gen. Pope is also carrying on his operations successfully at New Madrid. A Rebel gunboat was allowed to approach within fifty yards of a concealed battery and then sunk, with a loss of fifteen of her crew. He had previously allowed five Rebel steamers to pass on toward New Madrid, and now has them over his batteries, unable to escape. Over a dozen Rebel vessels and their floating battery are above Gen. Pope's batteries, and will be destroyed or captured.

A despatch to the Chicago Tribune brings our advices from Island No. 10 up to Thursday noon. The bombardment was still progressing. The Rebels have eighty guns in their different forts, and are supposed to have twenty thousand troops on the mainland. Our shells reach all parts of the Island. The vigor of the bombardment may be gathered from the fact that on Monday twelve hundred shot and shell were thrown into the Rebel works.

At last accounts the bombardment was still continued.

Saturday's Skirmish at Winchester—Gen. Shields' Injury.

On Saturday, the 22d inst., about 1 o'clock, small parties of Ashby's Cavalry came within sight of the Federal pickets, and a series of desultory firing took place between them. This continued for some time without effect on either side, until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy made their appearance in large numbers and commenced driving in the pickets. A messenger was then despatched to Gen. Shields, but before reinforcements arrived the rebels were within a mile and a half of the town, having advanced as far as the Stone House Mill, on the Strasburg Pike, and within full sight of the town. From this point they fired into some baggage wagons and tents stationed on the outskirts of the town, but without damage.

Not knowing the precise nature of the attack, the whole of Gen. Shields' Division were called to arms, and held in readiness. Three batteries of artillery were sent at once to the scene of action, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The rebels had four pieces placed at different points on the road and hills, supported by Ashby's Cavalry and some companies of light infantry. Some eight or ten shots were fired by them, mostly shells, the majority of which burst in the air over the Federal troops. Soon after our batteries opened fire the rebel troops scattered like sheep and were pursued until dark put an end to the affair.

During the fight, Gen. Shields, who commanded in person, was struck by a fragment of a shell on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone, producing a compound fracture, and it is feared amputation would become necessary. The Gen. remained on the field after being wounded, giving his orders until the close of the fight, when he was conveyed to the residence of Mr. George Severs, formerly connected with the Farmers' Bank of Winchester. On Sunday morning the General was in cheerful spirits, though suffering some pain; up to that time it was not known whether or not amputation would be necessary.

Our loss consisted of one man killed, belonging to the First Michigan Cavalry; one wounded, and one or two horses killed or wounded. Up to Sunday morning twenty-nine bodies of the rebels had been discovered in different parts of the scene of action, and a number of wounded were carried off by them in their retreat.

The rebel force in the affair is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand.—The rapidity of the firing of our artillery gave rise to the belief in town that a general action was taking place, and that Jackson had returned in force.

It is generally credited here that information had been carried to the rebels that the Union forces had left the town, with the exception of a guard for police duty. It was not generally known among the inhabitants that Gen. Shields' division was lying some three or four miles north of the town. Acting on information conveyed to them, an easy recapture of the place was anticipated. It was currently reported that two or three of Ashby's Cavalry were in the town on Saturday morning, in the disguise of farmers, peddling butter, eggs, &c., and seeing a movement of our troops from that place, conveyed information that led to the above skirmish.

Despatches from Winchester confirm the defeat of the Rebel army under General Jackson in the battle of Sunday. The Rebels have been driven back to Strasburg with heavy loss, and more than one thousand of their small arms have been captured. The fighting on Monday was confined to skirmishing, in which we had ten killed and wounded. An official despatch from a surgeon in Gen. Shields' Division states that our loss in the battle of Sunday was from seventy-five to one hundred killed and about two hundred and fifty wounded. He also states that he saw on the field "two hundred and twenty-five of the enemy dead."

Yesterday morning's National Intelligencer says: "A despatch received last night from Winchester says that General Banks was then at Cedar Creek, two miles from Strasburg, which place he intended to take

to day. There was very little fighting yesterday (Monday). The Unionists lost about ten killed and wounded. Mr. Luce, the Assistant to Captain Albert, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner. The enemy was still retreating."

The steamer Chancellor Livingston, arrived at Fortress Monroe, brings interesting and important intelligence from the North Carolina coast. It appears that immediately after the capture of Newbern by Gen. Burnside an expedition was despatched toward Beaufort, N. C. On approaching the place it was found that the Rebels had fled, having first blown up Fort Macon and burnt the privateer Nashville. As Fort Macon was a large and strong work, it is hardly possible that it has been more than partially destroyed. The possession of Beaufort gives us another excellent Southern harbor, into which the largest ships of the navy can enter.

A detachment of the First Iowa cavalry went out from Jefferson city, Missouri, in search of a guerrilla band of Rebels. They killed two, wounded one, took seventy-five prisoners, and captured twenty horses, forty-eight kegs of powder and a quantity of arms. The Nashville Banner of the 18th, contains an address of Governor Johnson to the people of Tennessee. The demand for it in Nashville is said to be so universal, that it was with extreme difficulty that a copy could be procured, and some of the newspapers had published it on successive days. We give the concluding paragraph.

And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

And appealing to my fellow citizens of Tennessee, I point them to my long public life as a pledge for the sincerity of my motives and an earnest for the performance of my present and future duties.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Parson Brownlow's Speech.

The following speech of Parson Brownlow was delivered in front of the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, on the evening of the 17th:

GENTLEMEN: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest; too thoroughly incapacitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? Treason! Treason to the bogus confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." "Sir!" said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hell forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die of old age."

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrines; I am a Southern man and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South, and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slave holders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institution; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States despatches advising them to pass ordinances of Secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the day time, and unsware it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, Secession is played out, the dog is dead; the child is born, and his name is Jeff Davis, Jr.

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week. The Nashville papers publish this speech on successive days, the demand for it being such that they could not supply it in one day.

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 dread disease

Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Ac. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Jan-3m-57 Kings County, New York.

Married.

On the 13th ult., by Rev. G. W. M. Shultz, SOLOMON STOCK, of Decatur township, Mifflin county, to Miss SUSANNA KALEY, of Beaver township, Snyder county.

Last month, in Shirleyburg, by Rev. J. M. Clarke, JOHN STRUNK, of this county, to Miss MAGGIE HOOVER, of Huntingdon co.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Shirleyburg, by Elder John Spangole, ENOCH PENNEBECKER, of Juniata county, to Miss CATHARINE RORER, of Huntingdon county.

Died.

In Armagh township, on the 22d February, Mrs. MARTHA J. McNITT, aged 25 years, 2 months and 10 days.

In Decatur township, on the 12th February, ELVINA, daughter of Simon and Margaret Kreps, aged 14 years, 8 months and 11 days.

On the 16th inst., in Decatur township, an infant son of Simon Knepp, aged about two months.

In Oliver township, on the 21st February, Miss MARGARET ALMIRA, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Stine, aged 16 years, 5 months and 22 days.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of Lewis Leopold, in Granville township, Miss SARAH MOONEY, aged about 15 years.

In Newton Hamilton, on the 13th inst., REBECCA, daughter of Samuel Luthin, aged 11 years.

In White township, Cambria county, on Monday morning, 12th inst., after a protracted illness of several months, Mrs. BARBARA BOWMAN, widow of Benjamin Bowman, formerly of Wayne township, this county, aged about 65 years.

In Chalkley, 12th inst., FRANKLIN CANNON, aged 67 years, brother of David Cannon, Esq., of Lewisburg, one of the most respected farmers of the West-Branch.

In Chalkley, 21st inst., LETA, widow of the late Franklin Cannon, aged 62 years.

In Harrisburg, 13th inst., Mrs. HANNAH COVERLY, aged 78 years—formerly of Lewisburg.

In Berwick, Rev. ISMAIAH BAIL, in his 66th year—long time a preacher in the Lutheran church.

In the Hospital, Frederick City, Md., 15th inst., HENRY WM. HALL, HEISER, of Buffalo township, Union county, Pa., aged 22 years, 9 months and 5 days.

In Adams county, Berks county, Ohio, 26th ult., DAVID LONGENECKER, aged 63 years, 7 months and 10 days—formerly of Juniata county, Pa.

In Milton, Northumberland county, 9th inst., aged about 34 years, ROBERT CLARK, a soldier in the Mexican War.

In the Union service, at Bardonia, Kentucky, 3th inst., Lieut. HARVEY HOWARD HEST, of Saloma, Pa., in his 26th year.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, March 25, 1862.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

MARKS & WILLIS are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Table listing prices for Marks & Willis flour and feed products.

The highest market price will be paid for good Barley and Rye at Fisher's Brewery.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour—Superfine \$5 to 5 25, extras 5 37 1/2 to 5 62 1/2, extra family 5 65 to 5 87, fancy brands 6 65 to 6 80, to quality. Rye flour 3 25, corn meal 2 75 per barrel.

TO THE MAN WITH THE BRAIN NEW WIFE.

That your bride may not think I slight her, I thought I would send you a line. And inform you of things to delight her. To be found at the Coffee Pot sign!

I'd be pleased to make her a call, And wish her bright (honey) moonshine; But I could not there make mention of all I keep at the Big Coffee Pot sign!

So tell her, for me, ere 'tis too late, That all she may want she will find— From a rattle in an A. B. plate— Supplied at the Big Coffee Pot sign!

I have just received a fresh supply of useful things in household line. I'll tell her when she starts out to buy, Not to forget the Coffee Pot sign!

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE. I've tobacco and snuff boxes, too. Made oval—they silver-like shine— Which your husband'll present to you, If you call at the Coffee Pot sign!

Lewistown, March 25, 1862—1m

Kishacoquillas Seminary, AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE third Session of this Institution will commence April 24, 1862.

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 has also been engaged.

mb26 S. Z. SHARP, Principal.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, trading under the name of F. & J. T. McClure, have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm will remain in the hands of the first named for collection.

FRANCIS McCLURE, JOHN T. McCLURE.

Lewistown, March 25, 1862—3t

N. B. The Produce and Commission business will be continued at the old stand, west end of Market street, Lewistown, by the senior of the late firm.

Estate of Dr. Samuel L. Alexander, dec'd., Late of Mifflin county, Penna.

LETTERS of Administration to the estate of Dr. SAMUEL L. ALEXANDER, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, and those indebted will please make payment to Mrs. LOUISA ALEXANDER, Adm'x., Or to her Attorney, GEORGE H. MOORE, No. 1513, Poplar street, Philadelphia, mh26-6*

Estate of Robert Stills, deceased.