

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, April 9, 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 to make in future shall owe 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 such.



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

The Democrat makes a very lame defence of Mr. Ross's course in the Legislature. It of course does not let its readers know that he pronounced the bill as all right, nothing wrong in it, &c., while Hopkins, Scott, Williams, and others regarded it in the light of an attempt to legalize the act of last winter; and that such was the opinion of many others may be inferred from the fact that the committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported the bill with a negative recommendation.

We learn from the Telegraph that a bill passed the House last week authorizing the Governor to appoint a person to keep a roll of honor of the Pennsylvania volunteers. It provides that the Executive shall appoint "some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to prepare, from reliable data, and carefully preserve with the archives of the State, a 'roll of honor,' upon which shall be inscribed the name of each and every officer, private and musician who has volunteered from this Commonwealth during the present war, and who has honorably served therein, and has fallen in battle, or died in hospital, military prison, upon the field, or at home, or in transit to or from his or their homes, from wounds received in battle, disease contracted in the service, or from other casualties resulting from connection therewith, &c., with such other particulars as may be accessible, and deemed important and of interest as a matter of record; and that the Governor shall annually cause a copy thereof to be published in the report of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, and thus communicated to the General Assembly."

A Little Singular.

A few months ago, says the Lebanon Courier, when semi-secessionists at the North received rough treatment at the hands of an assemblage of people who had been outraged by their treasonable sentiments, the Breckinridge editors had much to say in depreciation of mobs. Last week, Wendell Phillips was mobbed at Cincinnati by a set of rowdies hired for the purpose, and the same editors seemed to be rejoiced thereat. Mobs, in a free country, are always dangerous, and we must condemn them, whether the victim be a traitorous Breckinridge, or a fanatical abolitionist. We believe with Thomas Jefferson that Error need not be feared so long as 'Truth is left free to combat it.' The best way to treat objectionable sentiments, whether uttered by a fanatical pro-slavery or a fanatical anti-slavery man, is not to listen to them, unless you design exercising them by the arguments of Truth.

A Subject for General Consideration.

The Pottsville Journal says that, if slavery is abolished, the negroes will remain in the south where the climate is more congenial, and at least one-half of the negroes now in the north will go south. But if slavery is maintained, the hundreds of thousands of contrabands who will become free, during the progress of the rebellion, will be compelled to come North, the same as many slaves now do. This is a subject worthy of great consideration, particularly among the working classes of the north. At least a half million slaves have already been declared free by the acts of Congress, and they will all be driven out of the south if slavery is permitted to exist after the war has terminated—but if it should be abolished, they will remain south.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Every person elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman is required within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, to give notice in writing to the prothonotary of the proper county; otherwise the commission will not be issued. See pamphlet laws, 1859, page 592.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 1st adopted a resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to collect testimony as to alleged barbarous treatment by the rebels of the bodies of Union soldiers killed in battle, and also as to the employment of Indians by the rebels. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.—An amendment was adopted making the amount for each slave freed \$500, one half of which is to be paid to the slave on condition of his emigration to some foreign country.—An amendment submitting the question of emancipation to a vote of the people of the District was rejected, yeas 13 nays 24. An amendment was also adopted declaring that no one who had borne arms against the United States or rendered aid to the rebels should be compensated for his slaves.

In the House Mr. Hutchins submitted a resolution in relation to the attempted arrest of fugitive slaves in Gen. Hooker's division. Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, objected and the resolution was not received. The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed.

The Senate on the 2d passed the House resolution—yeas 32, nays 10—suggested by the President, declaring that the United States ought to cooperate, by giving pecuniary aid, with any State which may adopt the gradual abolition of slavery. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The vote stood—
Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Duell, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Salsbury, Stark, Wilson, of Mo., and Wright—10.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cowan, Harris, Johnson, McDougall, Pearce, Rice and Simmons.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was further discussed but no vote taken.

The House passed the bill to assign the command in the field without regard to seniority in rank. An order was issued for the arrest of A. Higgins for refusing to testify before the Committee on Government Contracts. The Tax bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate on the 3d adopted a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for testing plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable. Mr. Willey introduced a resolution of inquiry in relation to the Harper's Ferry Armory. The bill providing for administering the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries was passed. The bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up and passed—yeas 29, nays 14.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Duell, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Salsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson, of Missouri, Wright—14.

It has yet to go to the House, but will no doubt be passed by that branch of Congress.

In the House a bill was reported for the reorganization of the Navy Department.—The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole and various amendments adopted. The bill will probably be finally acted upon in the House on Monday next.

The Senate was engaged on the 4th with bills relating to the District of Columbia.—Senator Trumbull gave notice that he intended to press the Confiscation bill from day to day until it was acted upon.

The House further considered the Tax bill in Committee of the Whole and reported it to the House. It was ordered to be printed and made the order for Monday. No other business of any importance was transacted.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) offered a preamble, setting forth that the tariff bill passed during the extra session is unjust and oppressive to the agricultural portion of the community, and concluding with a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill at as early a day as practicable repealing the said law, and substituting therefor a system founded on the principle of yielding an adequate amount of revenue, and not of that protecting the manufacturing interests of the country.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas 88, nays 35.

The House then proceeded to definitely act on the amendments to the tax bill, heretofore reported from committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The following are among the amendments occurred in by the House:

The duties and taxes to be assessed in pursuance of this act shall be a lien upon the property subject to the duty or tax from the time of assessment till fully paid.

The sum of over nineteen thousand dollars appropriated heretofore for the legislative expenses of Nebraska for the year ending June, 1863, is to be applied as that territory's portion of the taxes.

Tennessee is to have till the first of December to assume her portion of the tax.

Distillers of apples and peaches may take out a license for that business for the space of three months on the payment of twelve dollars.

There shall be exempt from restraint the tools or implements of a trade or profession. One cow, arms, household furniture and

provisions kept for use, and the apparel necessary for a family.

The license of wholesale liquor dealers to be increased from \$50 to \$100.

Any person who peddles jewelry shall pay \$25 for each license.

Photographers, \$10 for each license, when their receipts do not exceed \$500; when over \$500, and under \$1,000, \$15; when over \$1,000, \$25.

Agents for procuring patents and claim agents, shall pay \$10 license.

Proprietors or agents of all exhibitions shows not enumerated shall pay \$10.

Taxes on all articles manufactured and sold in pursuance of contracts, bona fide, made before the 30th of March, 1862, shall be paid by the purchaser thereof.

On anthracite coal a tax of 15 cents per ton, and on bituminous coal one eighth of a cent per bushel.

This amendment was agreed to by a vote of 86 yeas to 39 nays.

The proviso thereto that this tax on coal shall not take effect till the expiration of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, was rejected—yeas 41, nays 86.

The House also concurred in the following amendments:

On spirits, rectified and mixed with other liquor, or prepared in any way, to be sold as whiskey, 15 cents per gallon. To be sold as brandy, rum, gin, wine or by any other name, not otherwise provided, 30 cents per gallon on the basis of the first proof, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.

On railroad iron and other iron, according to the state of manufacture, a tax of one to two dollars per ton, and on steel from four to ten dollars per ton.

The House now concurred in the amendment that all distilled liquor now manufactured or that may be manufactured before the 1st of May next, in the United States, shall pay the same per gallon, when sold, as provided by this act upon distilled spirits manufactured from and after that date.

The amendment imposing a tax of one cent per pound on cotton, on and after the 1st day of May next, but exempting all cotton held and owned by any manufacturer of cotton fabrics on and prior to that date, was concurred in—yeas 75, nays 53.

WAR NEWS.

A special order was issued on Saturday from the War Department, as follows: Col. D. C. Ussery, of the Garibaldi Guards, New York Volunteers, and all the officers of General Blenker's division who are now under arrest, are hereby released from arrest, and will join their respective commands.

Violating the Laws of War.

Edmund Ellis, publisher of the Boone county Standard, was tried before a military commission at Columbia, Missouri, on two charges, viz:

First Charge.—The publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the Government and laws of the United States.

Second Charge.—Violation of the laws of war by the publication within the lines of the United States, in a public newspaper, of articles and information intended and designed to comfort the enemy, and invite persons to rebellion against the Government of the United States.

One of the criminal publications was styled "Letters from the Army;" another "Root Abe or Die;" and the third, "News from Gen. Price."

The commission found the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him "to be placed and kept outside the lines of the State of Missouri during the war, and that the press, types, furniture, and materials of the printing office of the Boone County Standard be confiscated and sold for the use of the United States."

Gen. Halleck approved the finding and sentence, and directed the printing to remain in charge of the quartermaster until further orders; that the prisoner be placed outside the State of Missouri, and that, if he returns during the war, without permission, he be arrested and placed in close confinement in the Alton Military Prison.

The proceeding being returned to the War Department, they were approved by the Secretary of War, and an order issued that the form of proceedings should be adopted, in like cases, by the commanding officer of all military departments.

Skirmish on the Chain Bridge.

On Saturday afternoon, a detachment of Stewart's Virginia cavalry made a dash at the residence of a Union lady named Tennant, who lives about a mile and a half from Difficult creek, and about six miles from the chain bridge.

While engaged in ransacking and pillaging the residence of Mrs. Tennant, they were discovered by a portion of Col. Bayard's Pennsylvania cavalry, who at once charged upon them, when quite a sharp engagement ensued, which resulted in the hasty flight of the rebel cavalry, but not before they had secured Mrs. T. and her daughter, whom they conveyed into Mr. Tennant's buggy, into which they had previously harnessed the horse for that purpose.

The only casualty to Col. Bayard's cavalry in the skirmish was the wounding of one soldier, who was conveyed to Washington the same night. The logs of the rebels could not be ascertained, although it is supposed some of them must have been hit.

Mrs. Tennant has lost a husband and son, who died in fighting for our flag, and now herself and daughter will have to suffer the horrors of Richmond's loathsome prisons, and the insults of rebel soldiers, while their remaining property is exposed to all the devastations of war.

Gen. Rosecrans' Farewell to His Soldiers.

Gen. Rosecrans, on transferring his command to Gen. Fremont, has issued the following order:

Companions in arms: In this vast department of mountains and forests, in the rains of summer, the cold and storms of winter, for nine months, I have witnessed your uncomplaining zeal and activity, your watchings, your marchings, and your combats.—Under God, to your bravery and good conduct it is due that not a single reverse has attended our arms in all these vast regions.

Wherever I go, I shall bear with me the remembrance of men who, leaving home and its endearments against the force of all former tastes and habits, have undertaken to ignore themselves to the toils, privations, hardships, and dangers of a military life, and have succeeded.

But, comrades, proud as I am of the manly energy you have thus displayed, I am proud-

or still to bear testimony to the pure and lofty patriotism which has called it forth.

No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to reckless leadership, no blind and ignorant fanaticism has animated you. By your intelligence, your magnanimity, and forbearance towards those whom the rebellion has misled, you have shown that you entered into the conflict with a conviction that the interests of free government, and even of human freedom itself, opposed by arbitrary and despotic will, by rebellion in favor of despotism, lay in the issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all, both North and South.

Such men deserve to be, and will be, free themselves; or, dying, will bequeath liberty and a glorious name to their posterity.

That it may be your happy lot, in the Union and the Constitution and the laws, to be free and happy yourselves, and to bequeath freedom, happiness, and a glorious name to your children, is my cherished wish and hope.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Brigadier General United States Army.

One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania—Col. Lewis.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the above regiment at the battle of Winchester:

Killed—Philip P. Croft, John Ferguson, John Dawson, Joseph Cooper, — Seibrick, Samuel Evely (wounded in groin, since dead), Corporal John Murphy (from wound).

Wounded—John Hipple, in wrist; C. T. Horn, leg; James Vallance, hand; John Martin, left arm; Wm. A. Callagan, left breast and hand; Anthony Kimmel, fractured middle femur; Theo. Rocky, thigh; Thos. McFavane, neck; Michael Jacob, fracture left femur; Silas S. Anthony, through left buttock; Serg. Major W. Cunningham, flesh wound, ankle; private Jacob Swartz, thigh; Jacob French, heel; David Price, thigh; Samuel Kimmel, arm; Alfred Burn, scalp; corporals Charles Wheatley, foot; John P. Albert, flesh; sergeants Wm. P. Ramsey, right thigh; S. McCane, flesh, leg; ord. serg. W. Roberts, contusion, right knee; privates T. Glover, lower jaw; John Dougherty, slight in abdomen; John C. Foreman, David Gardner, left great toe; D. S. Baker, flesh, left leg; Ira Horn, calf, right leg; G. Sloan, flesh, left arm; David Brown, flesh, thigh; Jacob R. Hooper, ditto; John Berden, scalp and hip; Joseph Cooper, Thomas M. Sloan, in throat; J. W. Colledge, breast; W. H. Stall, hand; W. H. Kockersperger, fracture arm.

The Palmetto soldiers recently illustrated their chivalric disposition by planning an attack of three battalions of five hundred men each, against three companies of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at North Edisto—the odds being ten to one. It chanced, however, that only about thirty of our brave men were surprised. They kept at bay, for more than an hour, five hundred of the enemy, and after protracting this unequal contest until five of their number were killed, and five escaped, the South Carolinians, it is supposed, captured the remaining twenty, of whom a considerable number were wounded.

The intelligence from Fortress Monroe is exciting. Gen. McClellan has telegraphed to the War Department that he had thoroughly examined the rebel fortifications, and found them very formidable, especially their water batteries. The place will have to be besieged, but its ultimate fall is certain. Gen. Wool says that there are 30,000 rebels behind the entrenchments, under the command of Gen. Magruder.

Affairs on the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of Island No. Ten, are coming to a decisive point. Two of our gunboats have run the rebel blockade, and arrived safely at New Madrid. A ferry boat, also, has reached the same point by a new route around the swamps.

Under cover of these Gen. Pope crossed the river, and landed on the Tennessee shore.—No doubt, ere this, he has cut off the rebel retreat by land, and perhaps attacked their batteries.

The news from General McClellan's army is meagre, but enough is known to warrant the belief that a desperate battle is impending. Shipping Point and a number of other places named in the telegraph have been occupied by our forces. Several skirmishes have lately taken place, in which three of our men have been killed and six wounded. All of our men are represented to be in good spirits and eager for the coming conflict.

The official despatch about the occupation of Washington, North Carolina, has been received. The expedition consisted of two gunboats and eight hundred men from a Massachusetts regiment, but no opposition was made to their taking of the place. Many of the inhabitants were found to be loyal, and large numbers express a willingness to enlist and fight for the Stars and Stripes.

General Sickles' command have had a skirmish at Stafford Court House, on the Lower Potomac. Six rebel prisoners and a number of horses, important letters, etc., were captured by our forces.

A portion of General Buell's army have reached Shelbyville, fifty-nine miles southeast of Nashville and about fifty miles from the Alabama line. The troops were enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants.

The "Situation" in the West.

The St. Louis Republican has the following description of the "situation" of the Federal and rebel armies in the West. The Republican says:

Events are thickening in the West. A tremendous array of the best soldiers in the country is now forming for an attack on one side and defence on the other, in the neighborhood of Corinth, Miss. By this time the main forces under Gen. Buell's command have placed themselves in support of the columns of Gen. Grant at Pittsburg and Savannah, and a great conflict is impending. Gen. Lew. Wallace with a sufficient force, has isolated Gen. Johnston from his western communications, and cut off all rebel reinforcements in that quarter. We hear that Gen. Halleck is about to take the field in person, and, placing himself at the head of his gallant soldiers, direct the movements soon to exercise so vast an influence upon the duration of the war.

The plans for the coming operations are grand and magnificent, and, if they should only partially succeed, we will be able to chronicle most important results. Meanwhile, nobody will be hurt in feeling if the rebels remain with their ten or fifteen or twenty thousand men at Island No. 10, and Com. Foote will probably continue to treat them as tenderly as he can, while making a show fight, so as not to drive them off. If we regard Island No. 10 as the right wing of the Confederate line, the left of which rests at Corinth, Jackson and Humboldt would be the centre; but with Pope below, with an impassible blockade, Jackson and Humboldt are really the left, which must be protected in order to save Forts Randolph and Pillow.

The military maxim is not to attack two flanks at the same time, but to turn either the right or left, or break through the centre.

So, considering Island No. 10 and its supporting fortifications either as the left wing of the rebels or as an independent position, such as Johnston's now is at Chattanooga, it would not be good policy to more than menace No. 10 whilst the operations are going on below. Thus, if Grant, Buell, Smith, and the other Federal commanders under Halleck, succeed in overpowering the enemy at Corinth, compelling a capitulation, Memphis will at once fall, and with it the whole defences of the Mississippi river, including Island No. 10, Forts Randolph and Pillow, and every other fortification and battery above the Tennessee commercial capital.

Of matters in Arkansas, little now can be said, both contending belligerents not being in a condition to fight—the rebels have to reorganize and recruit, and Gen. Curtis having to await supplies and reinforcements to enable him to pursue.

Thus stands the "situation," from which it will appear that earnest work is on hand in various quarters, and that the antagonists are marshalling their forces for severe and decisive conflicts. We can afford to be patient and confident, for the signs of the times are full of promise.

LATEST NEWS.

From General Banks' Division we have accounts of the advance of our troops across Stony Creek, driving Ashby's cavalry before them with considerable loss. The enemy is evidently falling back, and Ashby's cavalry are covering their retreat.

Latest from Gen. McClellan's Army, near Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

From the seat of war in Lower Virginia, private information up to Sunday noon, has been received. Gen. McClellan's army then confronted the enemy's line of defence, which extended across the peninsula from Yorktown to James river, embracing three batteries and several mill dams.

An artillery engagement had occurred with Magruder's battery at Winn's Mill, near James river and another with the battery at Lee's Mill, two miles from Yorktown. The battery in the centre had not been attacked. The peninsula at this point is six miles wide.

The first shell from Magruder's battery killed three men in the Seventh Maine Regiment, but two hundred shells afterwards thrown did no injury whatever.

Yorktown was seen to be in flames, and it was conjectured that the rebels had fired the town, perhaps with an intention of evacuating their position. The place, it was supposed would be taken and occupied by Gen. McClellan on Sunday night. So far there has been no infantry engagement.

SURRENDER OF ISLAND NO. 10

Flag Steamer Benton, off Island No. 10, }
April 8th, 1862. }

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

My telegraph three hours since informs the Department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the gunboats. Capt. Phelps has this instant returned, after having had an interview with the late commandant.

I have requested Col. Buford, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately, in company with two of the gunboats and take possession of the Island.

The batteries on the Tennessee shore have been hastily evacuated, where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning, large quantities of munitions of war.

I communicated immediately with Gen. Pope, who has, under cover of the two gunboats, which gallantly run the blockade in a thunderstorm, crossed the river in force, and was ready, as well as the gun and mortar boats with Gen. Buford, to have made a simultaneous attack on the rebels, had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore, and surrendered Island No. 10.

A full report will be made as soon as we can obtain possession of the land batteries, and I am able to communicate with Gen. Pope.

St. Louis, April 8.—Gen. Halleck has just telegraphed to the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy last night, leaving all its artillery, baggage supplies and sick.

A despatch has just been received stating that General Buell's army has driven the enemy from Corinth, Mississippi.

Remarkable Rescue of Four Drowning Children—Thrilling Scene.

Last Saturday four small boys, from five to ten years old, visited the sea shore at Dorchester, Mass., and heedlessly stepped upon a piece of floating ice. The tide was just then on the ebb, and floated the boys off some seventy or eighty rods from the shore, into deep water, before their perilous condition was discovered. The Boston Traveller says:

The alarm being given, several of the neighbors ran to the beach, but on their arrival they found the boys too far off to be rescued without a boat, and there was no boat near enough to be made available in season to save them. The little piece of ice on which they stood, being not more than five or six feet square, was rocking by the force of the water and the uneven balancing of the boys' weight upon it. In this emergency, Mr. Joseph S. Hilliard, father of one of the boys, arrived upon the beach just in time to see two of the smallest slip from their position on the ice into the water. With admirable presence of mind and equal fortitude, he threw off his coat, and with a stable door taken from its hinges for the purpose, he pushed it before him and swam to their relief. While on his way he directed the two boys who were still standing upon the ice, to extend a stick which they had—it being merely a small rattan—to the two boys who were in the water to catch hold upon. In this way one little fellow, probably 5½ or 6 years of age, grasped it and was thereby aided to regain his position on the ice.

The stick was then extended to the other, and he caught hold upon it and was drawn partly out of the water, when, losing his hold, he fell back again. This was Mr. Hilliard's son. The reader imagine this thrilling scene—this terrible trial to that father's affectionate heart in witnessing his little son only six years of age, sinking the second time into the water under such painful circumstances.

But Mr. H. was equal to the crisis; still he cautioned and counselled the boys while swimming to their rescue, telling them to keep perfectly quiet, and again reach out their stick to his little boy, which they did; and again the poor, chilled and almost exhausted child grasped it, and was thus sustained with only head and neck above water, until reached by his father. Mr. H. then by means of the door and the piece of ice, kept the boys out of water some half an hour or more, when a boat was obtained and took them all safe to land.

Sorrowful Death.—Saturday afternoon, 22d ult., Sam'l Coultron, of Lower Augusta, Northumberland Co., was drowned in Penns creek, a short distance below the Log Grocery. Two ladies had crossed the creek from this side, and drifted down stream some distance before they succeeded in landing the boat. Coultron, in attempting to get into the canoe to take it to the usual place of landing, fell into the creek, and whilst one of the ladies was securing the canoe, he relinquished his hold on the boat and after some struggling disappeared. Search was immediately made for his body, but it has not been recovered. He leaves a wife and five children.—Selling Post.

Extraordinary Bank Robbery.

One of the most barefaced bank robberies we ever heard of took place at St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th of March. The chief actor was a boy named Redman. The city being under martial law, and a very sharp lookout being kept after secessionists, the youngster forged an order of the Provost Marshall, asking a military officer in command of the city for a squad of six men to aid in the arrest of Mr. Hammer, of the firm of Hammer & Co., bankers, on a charge of disloyalty to the Government. Not being satisfied altogether with the aspect of the Provost Marshall's signature to the request, the officer applied to, refused to detail the men. Another forgery enabled Redman to procure the services of a squad of men from a Wisconsin regiment, who accompanied him to the banking house, which is situated in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city. Stationing the guard at the door, Redman entered and informed Mr. Hammer that he was a prisoner. Mr. Hammer asked an explanation. This was refused him, and he was told to go instantly with the guard. The banker began to put up his bills and gold, but that was what the young scoundrel did not want above all things, and accordingly he forbade it. Resistance only brought the guard with their bristling bayonets, and Hammer, at the risk of impalement, threw what he could easily catch up into the safe and locked it. On being ordered to open it he refused, but was obliged to give up the key. The lock being a combination one, Redman could not open it, although he tried very hard. Hammer was put under to unlock the safe, but that he absolutely refused to do, and was given over to the guard, who took him to a place of custody. Meanwhile Redman gathered up what money was left—some \$2,250—and pocketed it. He then made his way coolly through the crowd around the door and effected his escape.—While the act of plundering was going on, a partner in the bank ran to the Provost Marshall, to learn the cause of the sudden and unjust arrest of the head of the firm, when he discovered that no order had been issued for Mr. Hammer's arrest.

Died.

On the 3d inst., Mrs. MARGARET SIPE, aged 70 years.

In Oliver township, February 26th, 1862, after a lingering illness, MARY ELLEN, wife of Samuel H. Swigart, aged 23 years and 8 months.

Another coffin lid has shut down upon a young wife and mother, leaving three dear little ones to breast the storms of life without a mother's love. Another name is entered on the roll of immortality. Another heart stone is vacant; the silent cities of the dead contain another inhabitant, another heavenly mansion is filled, and another voice swells the eternal anthems that shall forever roll up from around the throne of our Father in Heaven. She is gone. She entered the dark valley of the shadow of death with a firm and unwavering hope of redemption through the blood of a crucified Redeemer. Sorrow may weep her sad tears, but the green myrtle will flourish on her resting place.—Sweet hope will bring comfort to the stricken hearted, and faith cast her anchor into the soft waters of Shilo's brook which flowed hard by the oracles of God. She leaves a husband, affectionate parents, brothers and sisters to mourn her early departure. Our loss is her infinite gain. H. C. D.

In Armagh township, near Milroy, on the 14th ult., ROBERT BELL, son of Geo. Bell, esq., in the 26th year of his age.

Thus has one of the noble young men of the Valley fallen; and one who displayed in all his actions a true christian character, and was truly an ornament to the church of Christ. His heart was filled with the noblest feelings that could fill the heart of man, and from it flowed those characters which entwine one's affections, who came in contact with him.—But he has left his name endeared to all who knew him, and truly he has left an aching void in the hearts that surround the family circle of home, which can never be filled. But Robert has gone, and his father and mother have lost in their declining days a strong arm to lean upon, and sisters have lost one of the best of brothers. The musical circle has lost a leader—the young men a welcome companion, and we hear the cry coming from the Valley, Oh! how we miss Robert! Then let us who know him live so that when we are called to leave this world it will be said of us as it was of him—"Oh! how we miss him." A. P. B.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Mifflin county have authorized the Collectors of State and County taxes to make a deduction of

5 PER CENT.

on all taxes paid on or before the first day of June next, and THREE PER CENT, on those paid after the first day of June and on or before the 15th July—after which the full amount will be claimed.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. FRYISINGER, Clerk.