dving were around us, days could hardly sum up our losses. And then there came up the grand refrain of Whittier's-written after Manassas, I believe, but on that night apparently far more applicable to this greater than Manassas-" Under the Cloud and Through

Sons of the saints who faced their Jordan flood, In flerce Atlantic's unretreating ways In flerce Atlantic's unretreating wave— 'ho by the Red Sea of their glorious blood Reached to the Freedom that your blood shall save

O countrymen! Good's day is not yet done! He leaveth not his people utterly! Count it a covenant, that he leads us on Beneath the cloud and through the crimson sea!

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY.

tween these beginning at the left, Brigadier General Nelson. Beerals Tom. Crittenden, A. McD. McCook Hurtburt, McClernand and Sherman. In the divisions of the latter three were to be included also the remains of Prentiss' and Wm. H. L. Wallace's commands—shattered, disorganized, and left without commanders, through the capture of one, and the probably mortal wound of the other.

Buell's three divisions were not full when the battle but is three afvisions were thanking regiments were gradually brought into the rear. To save further delay I give here a list of his troops and of Wallace's

BRIGADIER GENERAL NELSON'S DIVISION. First Brigada—Col. Ammon. 24th Ohio, command-ng; 36th Indiana, Col. Cross; 6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. An-erson; 24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones. Second Brigada—Saunders D. Bruce. 20th Kentucky, commanding; 1st Kentucky, Col. Enyart; 2d Kentucky, Col. Sedgwick; 20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col.—commanding

ommanding.

Third Brigade—Col. Hazen, 41st Ohio. command-ag; 41st Ohio, 6th Kentucky and 9th Indiana. DRIGADIER GENERAL TOM. CRITTENDEN'S DIVISION. First Brigade—Gen. Boyle: 19th Ohio, Col. Beaty; 59th Ohio, Col. Pfyffe: 13th Kentucky, Col. Hobson: 9th Kentucky, Col. Grider.

Second Brigade—Col. Wm. S. Smith, 13th Ohio, commanding; 13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hawkins; 26th Kentucky, Leut. Col. Maxwell; 11th Kentucky, Col. P. Llawkins, with Mendenhall's regular and Bartlett's Onio Batteries.

First Brigade—Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau; 1st Ohio, Col. Edward A. Parrott; 6th Indiana, Col. Crittenden; 3d Kentucky (Louisville Legion); battalions 15th, 16th, and 19th regulars.

Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Johnston; 32d Indiana, Col. Willich; 39th Indiana, Col. Harrison; 49th Ohio, Col. Gilisch

Col. Gibson.

Third Brigade—Col. Kirk, 34th Illinois, commanding;
34th Illinois Lieut. Col. Badsworth; 29th Indiana, Lt.
Col. Drum: 13th Indiana, Col. Bass; 77th Pennsylvana,
Col. Stambaugh.

First Brigule—Col. Morgan L. Smith, commanding; h Missouri, Col. Morgan L. Smith, Lieut. Col. James seekham. commanding; 11th Indiana, Col. George F. teGinnis; 24th Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey; Thur-er's Missouri Battery.

McGannis; 24th Budano, ber's Missouri Battery. Scoond Brigade—Col. Thayer (1st Nebraska.) com-manding; 1st Nebraska, Lieut. Col. McCork. command-ing; 25d Indiana, Col. Sanderson; 58th Ohio, Col. Bansenwein; 68th Ohio, Col. Steadman; Thompson's Indiana Battery.

Third Brigade-Col. Chas. Whittlesey (20th Ohio,)

commanding; 20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. ____, commanding; 50th Ohio, Col. Pete Kinney; 76th Ohio, Col. Chas. R. Woods; 78th Ohio. Col. Leggett. THE WORK OF SUNDAY NIGHT.

see how those fine fellows would march out to the field where they knew reverses had crowded so thickly upon us the day before, and where many of them must lie down to sleep his last sleep ere the sun, then rising, should sink again. There was little of that vulgar vanity of valor which was so conspicuous in all the movements of our rawer troops eight or nine months ago. There was no noisy or senses yelling, no shouting or boasts, as calling on lookers on to "show us where the cowardly secesh is, and we'll clean 'em out double quick." These men understood the work before them. They went at it as brave men should—determinedly, hopefully, calmly.

as brave men should—determinedly, hopefully, calmily.

It soon became evident that the gunboat bombardment through the night had not been without a most important effect in changing the very conditions under which we renewed the struggle. The sun had gone down with the enemy's lines clasping us tight on the centre and left, pushing us to the river, and leaving us little over half a mile out into all the broad space we had held in the morning. The gunboats had cut the coil and loosened the constriction. As we soon learned, their shells had made the old position of our extreme left, which the rebels had been pleasantly occupying, utterly untenable. Instead of being able to slip up on us through the night as they had e to slip up on us through the night as they had blobably intended, they were compelled to fall back m point to point; each time as they had found pla-s they thought out of range, a shell would come sping in; nowhere within range could they lie but

on our right. They had held a steep bluff, covered with underbrush, as their advanced ine. Through the night they abandoned this, which gave them the best possible position for opposing Lew. Wallace, and had fallen back across some fields to the scrub oak woods beyond. The advantage of compelling our advance over unprotected openings, while they maintained a sheltered position, was obvious, but certainly not so great as that of holding a height which artillery and infantry would make as afficult to take as many a fort. Nevertheless, they fell back. our right. They had held a steep bluff, covered

WANT OF SYSTEM ON OUR SIDE. The reader who is patient enough to wade through the narration will scarcely fail to observe that thus far I have said little or nothing of any plan of attack far I have said little or nothing of any pini or access or defence among our commanders. It has been, simply, because I have failed to see any evidence of such a plan. To me it seemed on Sunday as if every Division General at least—not to say, in many cases, every individual soldier—intimated the good old Isrealitish plan of action, by which every man did what

heavy musketry the enemy fell wack, till about half-

heavy musketry the enemy fell tack, till about halfpast ten, when under cover of the heavy timber and a furious cannonading, they made a general rally.—Our forces, flushed with their easy victory, were scarcely prepared for the sudden onset when retreat had been all they had been seeing before. Suddenly the Rebel masses were huried against our lines with tremendous force. Our men halted, wavered and fell back. At this critical juncture Captain Terry's regular battery came dashing up. Scarcely taking time to unlimber he was leading and sighting his pieces before the caissons had turned, and in an instant was tossing in shell from twenty four pound howitzers to the compact and advancing rebel ranks.

Here was the turning point of the battle on the left. The rebels were only cheeked, not halted. On they came. Horse after horse from the batteries was picked off. Every private at one of the howitzers fell, and the gun was worked by Captain Terry himself and a corporal. The rebels seemed advancing. A regiment dashed up from our line, and saved the disabled piece. Then for two hours artillery and musketry at close range. At last they began to waver. Our men pressed on, pouring in deadly volleys. Just then Bueil, who assumed the general direction of his troops in the field, came up. At a glance he saw the chance.—Forward at double quick by brigades." Our men leaped forward as if they had been fied, and were only too much rejoiced to be able to move. For a quarter of a mile the rebols fell back. Faster and faster they leaped forward as if they had been fied, and were only too much rejoieed to be able to move. For a quarter of a mile the rebols fell back. Faster and faster they ran: less and less resistance was made to the advance. At last the front camps on the left were reached, and by half past two that point was cleared. The rebels had been steadily swept back over the ground they had won, with heavy loss, as they fell into confusion. We had retaken all our own guns lost here the day before, and one or two from the rebels were left as trophies to tell in after days how bravely that great victory over treason in Tennessee was won.

ADVANCE OF CRITTENDEN'S DIVISION.

ADVANCE OF CRITTENDEN'S DIVISION.

I have sketched the advance of Neison. Next to him came Crittenden. He too swept forward over his ground to the front some distance before finding the foe. Between eight and nine o'clock, however, while keeping Smith's Brigade up even with Nelson's flank, and joining Beyle's Brigade to McCook on the right, in the grand advance, they came upon the enemy with a battery in position, and, well supported, Smith dashed his brigade forward; there was sharp, close work with mnsketry, and the rebels fled. We had three pieces—a twelve-pound howitzer and two brass six-pounders. But they cost the gallant Thirteenth Ohio dear, Major Ben. Platt Runkle fell, mortally wounded. Sofily may he sleep, and green grow the laurels over his honored grave! None worthier wear them living.

wearness over his honored grave! None worther wear them living.

For half an hour, perhaps, the storm raged around these captured guns. Then came the reflex rebel wave that had hurled Nelson back. Crittenden, too, caught its full force. The rebels swept up to the bat-teries—around them and on down after our retreating column. But the two brigades, like those of Nelson to their left, took a fresh position, faced the foe, and held their ground. Mendenhall's and Bartlett's bat-teries now began shelling the infanty that alone op-posed them. Before abandoning the guns so briefly held they had spiked them with mud, and the novel expedient was perfectly successful. From that time till after one o'clock, while the fight raged back and forth over the same ground, the rebels did not suc-ceed in firing a shot from their mud-spiked artillery. till after one o'clock, while the fight raged back and forth over the same ground, the rebels did not succeed in firing a shot from their mmd-spiked artillery. At last our brigades began to gain the advantage again. Crittenden pushed them steadily forward.—Mendenhall, with his accomplished First Lieutenant Parsons, one of our Western Reserve West Pointers, and Bartlett, poured in their shell. A rush for the contested battery and it is ours again. The rebels retreated towards the left. Smith and Boyle holding the infantry well in hand. Mendenhall again got their range and poured in shell on the new position. The fortunes of the day was against them, as against their comrades to Nelson's front, and they were soon in full retreat.

full retreat.

Just then Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood's advance brigade from his approaching division cameup. It was too late for the fight, but it relieved Crittenden's weary fellows, and pushed on after the rebels until they were found to have left our most advanced

With the exception of the gunboat bombardment, the night seemed to have passed in entire quiet. A heavy thunderstorm came up about midnight, and though all were shivering over the ducking, the Surgeons assured us that a cetter thing could not have left our most advanced with wounded not yet found, or whom we were unable to bring from the field. The moisture would to some extent cool the burning, parching thirst, which is one of the chief terrors of lying wounded and helpless on the battle field, and the falling water was the best dressing for the wounds.

The regiments of Buell's Divisions were still dismobarking at the landing. Many had taken their places; the rest hurried out as fast as they landed, and fell into the rear of their brigade lines, for reserves. I stood for a few moments at the landing, curious to see how those fine fellows would march out to the field where they knew reverses had crowded so nent danger. The Sixth Indiana was ordered to its relief. A rapid rush close muskerty firing—no need of bayonets here—the battery is safe. The enemy are to the front and right. Advancing and firing right oblique the Sixth pushes on. The rebel colors fall.— Another volley; they fall again. Another volley; yet once more the fated colors drop. There is fatality it; it; so the rebels seem to think at least, as they wheel

it; so the rebels seem to think at least, as they wheel and disappear.

And then Rosseau's Brigade is drawn off, in splendid style, as if coming in from parade, conscious of some grand master of reviews watching their movements. So there was—the rebel General. As he saw the brigade filing back he pushed his forces forward again. Kirk's Brigade advanced to meet them, coming out of the woods into an open field to do so. They were met by a tremendous fire which threw a battalion of regulars in front of them (under Major Oliver, I think,) into some confusion. They retire to re-form, and meanwhile down drops the brigade flat on the ground. Then as the front is clear, they spring up, charge across the open field—never mind the falling enemy driven back by the imperuous advance. And Twenty-ninth Indiana gets into a marsh and falls par-tially to the rear. Heavier comes the leaden hall— Twenty-ninth and Thirtcenth both fall back fiften on twenty rods: they rally and advance; again they are hurled back; again they start forward, and this time they come in on the vulnerable points. The enemy flees. Col. Wagoner's 15th Indiana comes up to the the troublesome visitors would find them out, and to end the matter they fell back beyond our inner camps, and taus lost more than half the ground they had gained by our four o'clock retreat the afternoon before.

Less easily accounted for was a movement of theirs Less easily accounted for was a movement of theirs places, and for them the fight is ended. I might describe similar deeds of Wilhelm's and Harrison's regior them the fight is ended. I might de r deeds of Wilheh's and Harrison's regi

MCCLERNAND AND HURLBURT. Further to the right McClernand and Hurlburt wer gallantly coming on with their jaded men. The soldiers would fight—that was the greatlesson of the battle. If surprised and driven off in consequence of suprise, that can hardly be wholly charged on them. Four times McClernand regained and lost again the ground to the front of his division. Similar were Huriburt's fortunes.

Huriburt's fortunes.

But I must abandon these details. Beginning at the left we have followed the wave of success that swept us forward again, from spot to spot, ever the hard lost fields of Sunday, our neons of victory—the wild cheers of our successful soldiers—sounding the requiem of the fallen Rebels, who have atoned for their treason by the brave man's death. Nelson, Crittenden, McCook, Huriburt, McClellan have borne their divisions through the fray. It lasted longer on the right, and was as rarely interesting as the chess game of a master. Let us trace it through.

off. with artillerists killed, horses shot down, and badly crippled in every way. But the affair cost us a brave man—Lieut Colonel Garber—who could not control his enthusiasm at the conduct of the skirmishers, and in his excitement incratiously exposed himself. All this while rebel regiments were pouring up to atack the audacious brigade that was supporting the skirmishers, and fresh regiments from Wallace's Division came up to checkmate the game.

But the battery was silenced. "Forward" was the division order. Rushing across cornfields under heavy fire, they now met the rebels face to face in the woods. The contast was quick, decisive. Close, sharp, continuous musketry for a few minutes and the rebels fell back.

Here unfortunately Sherman's right gave way. Wallace's flank was opposed. He instantly formed Col.

lace's flank was opposed. He instantly formed Col. Wood's (Seventy-ninth Ohio) in a new line of battle, in right angles with the real one, and with orders to protect the flank. The Eleventh Indiana was like wise here engaged in a sharp engagement with the protect the flank. The Eleventh Indiana was like-wise here engaged in a sharp engagement with the enemy attempting to flank, and for a time the centest waxed fierce. But Sherman soon filled the place of his broken regiments, again Wallace's Division pour-ed forward, and again the enemy gave way. By two o'clock the Division was in the woods again, and for three-quarters of a mile they advanced under a continuous storm of shot. Then another contest or two with batteries, always met with skirmishers and shart, shooting—then, by four o'clock, two hours la-

sharp shooting—then, by four o'clock, two hours later than on the right, a general rebel retreat—then pursuit, recall, and encampment on the old grounds of Sherman's Division, in the very tents from which those regiments were driven that hapless Sunday morning.

morning.

The camps were regained; the rebels were repulsed; their attack had failed; we stood where we began; rebel cavalry were within a mile of us; the retreating columns were within striking distance. But we had regained our camps. And so ended the battle of

I do not pretend to give more than an estimate, but I have made the estimate with some care, going to the Adjutants of different regiments that had been in as heavy fighting as any, getting statements of their losses—sure to be very nearly, if not quite, accurate—and approximating the loss of a dozen regiments to the probable loss of all. I have ridden over the grounds, too, have seen the dead and wounded lying over the field, have noted the number in the hospitals and on the boats. As the result of it all, I do not believe our loss in killed and wounded will number over thirty-five hundred to four thousand.—The question of prisoners is another matter.

he question of prisoners is another matter. Reports that certain regiments only have half the

sick, many are nurses in the hospitals, many keep out of sight, seeing all they can.

The Gultrie Gray Regiment lost very slightly. No commissioned officer received any wound even, ex-cept Lieut. Col. Anderson, and his is only from a spent ball. spent ball.

In the 48th Ohio, Col. Sullivan was slightly wounded; Capt. Warner, killed; Lieut. Plyley, severely wounded; Capt. Bond, severely; Lieut. Lindsay, slightly. Lieut. Pusegate, slightly. These are all the cause ties among the commissioned officers of the regi-

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED.

The best opinions of the strength with which the Rebels attacked us place their numbers at sixty thousand. They may have been reinforced five to ten thousand on Sunday night.

Grant had scarcely forty thousand effective men on Sunday. Of these half a dozen regiments were uterly raw—had scarcely had their guns long enough to know how to handle them. Some were supplied with weapons on their way up.

Buell passed three divisions that took part in the action—Nelson's, Crittenden's and McCook's. They numbered say twenty thousand—a liberal estimate.—Lew. Wallace came up on Monday with say seven thousand naore. That gives us, counting the Sunday men as all effective again, sixty-seven thousand on Monday, on our side, against sixty to seventy thousand Rebels. It was not numbers that gained us the day, it was fighting. All honor to cur Northern soldiers for it.

The Capture of Fort Pulaski.

An official despatch from Major General Pavid Hunter, in command of the Union forces in South Carolina and Georgia, confirms the intelligence we had from Southern sources of the surrender of Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river, and thus opening the city of Savannah to the approach of the national forces. Gen. Hunter's despatch was brief and in the following words:

Port Royal, South Carolina, via Sandy Hook, N. J., Apl. 16, 1862. Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

"We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours continuous firing a practicable breach was made, and preparations for storming were about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck.

"We have captured forty-seven guns, sev prisoners, with their small arms and accou trements, and a good supply of provisions. "One of our men was killed, not one

"DAVID HUNTER, Major General, &c." General Benham's report to Gen. Hunter describes the terrible effect of our fir as follows:

"At about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 11th the fire opened with great vigor and accuracy, the certainty as to direction and dis-tance being greatly beyond that of the previous day, especially on the part of the enemy-there being scarcely any exposure of our force that did not draw a close shot. while the embrasures and parapets of our batteries were most accurately reached.
"At about ten to eleven A. M., I visited

the batteries, finding each of them most eftually served, especially the shell and mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries just referred to, in charge of the navy and Capt. Turner, and the columbiad batteries under Capt. Pelouse. I found that an embras ure at the breached point, which was much enlarged on the previous day, and now opened to fully the size of the recess arch, or some eight or ten feet square, and the adiacent embrasures were rapidly being brought to a similar condition. At about noon the whole mask and parapet wall of the casemate first injured fell into the ditch, raising a ramp quite visible to us, and soon after the corres ponding parts of the adjacent casemates began to fall, the Parrott and James shot passing quite through, as we could see the heavy timber blindage in the rear of the casemates, to the rear of the magazine, on the opposite (northwest) angle of the fort.

In this state of things I felt sure that we would soon be called to peel off the whole scrap wall from the front of the casemates of the southwest front, making a breach greatly larger than the small garrison could de fend, with probably another smaller breach on the opposite side; and I at once determined that, if resistance was continued, it would be best, and entirely practicable, to storm the fort successfully within thirty or forty hours. And I had given directions to Gen. Gillmore to have suitable scaling ladders re pared for the purpose, and was arranging for the proper forces, boats, &c., when, at about 2 P. M., we discovered a white flag thrown up, and the rebel fiag, after telling out to the wind for a few minutes at half mast, came slowly to the ground."

Capture of a party of Ashby's Cavalry. WOODSTOCK, Va., April 16.

Sixty one of Ashby's Cavalry, including three officers, were captured this morning and brought into Woodstock. They were at their breakfast, just at daybreak, in a church, when they were surrounded by a body of Ringgold's Cavalry, and four companies of infantry of the Forty sixth Pennsylvania volunteers, of Milwaukee. Gen. Williams' division. They surrendered without a show of resistance. This affair oc-

The Fleet at Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, April 22. The news from the fleet at Fort Wright is unimportant. The bombardment still contin ues. The rebels have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore opposite the fort, and the fine farming lands there are now covered with a lake of water for miles around.

The residents are greatly exasperated at this outrage.

Most encouraging news continues to be re-

ceived from Halleck's army. Despatch from General Fremont.

HEADQUARTERS, WHEELING, VA, April 20, 1862. Secretary of War.

Intelligence has just been received from Gen. Milroy, stating that the enemy numbering about 3,500 men, with two batteries, inluding two rifled guns, are constructing fortifications on the crest of the Shenandoah. Reliefs of five hundred men are constantly at work day and night. The rebel encamp ment is on the eastern slope of the mountain, extending down five miles from the summit. A notorious guerilla, named Frederick W. Chewing, has been captured by cavalry com pany, under Gen. Milroy.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General.

From Gen Banks' Command. IN CAMP, NEAR SPARTA, ?

VIRGINIA, April 20. Everything was quiet on our front yester day. Cavalry reconnoissance have penetra ted the valley for several miles towards Harrisonburg, and report finding large quantities of forage and fresh provisions there. Deserters report Jackson's advance at McGaugheystown east of Harrisonburg, and still in retreat .-Ashby's command continues to form the rear guard, and the signal officers report that the enemy's cavalry were in sight yesterday af ternoon. Some of the deserters believe that Jackson intends to cross the Blue Ridge, and reach Gordonsville, while others think he intends to make a detour north in the valley on the south fork of the Shenandoah, to attack our left flank. A northeast storm is prevail ing in the valley. Another of Ashby's lieutenants was brought in yesterday.

A despatch from Gen. Banks to Secretary Stanton states that the Federal forces have occupied New Market, capturing many prisoners. New Market is a post village of Shenandoah county, Virginia, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Richmond. It is delightfully situated in the great valley between Massenutten and North Mountains, and iron ore abounds in it. The village contains three or four churches and

Advance to Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock.

The army under McDowell which marched southward by way of Manassas, has crossed the river Shenandoah. He made a dashing and successful advance, with a portion of his army, from Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburg, on Thursday, accomplishing a march of twenty miles by 7 o'clock on Friday morning. The rebels, consisting of a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery, intercepted their route, but were driven across the Rappahannock, and our troops occupied the suburbs of Fredericksburg, having pushed forward in spite of the successful efforts of the enemy to destroy the bridges, which en thousand shot or shell, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty suit of our troops. The advance recondent suit of our troops. The advance was under Col. Bayard, of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and when attacked had a hot skirmish, in which we lost five men and fifteen horses killed, and sixteen men wounded, but one of whom, Lieut. Leaf, belonged to the 1st Pennsylvania, the remainder to the Ira Harris (New York) regiment.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the War Department that the rebels attacked Gen. Smith's division on Thursday evening, with the purpose of capturing his guns, but they were handsomely repulsed, and a number of prisoners taken. The 3d Vermont regiment had an engagement with the rebels on Wednesday, in which they lost thirty. two killed and ninety wounded.

A Despatch from Tennessee gives the text of the despatch from General Beauregard to Jeff. Davis intercepted by General Mitchell on seizing Decatur. In it Beauregard says that he has but thirty-five thousand effective men, that he is threatened by a much superior force, and calls earnestfor reinforcements. He expects that Van Dorn will reach him with fifteen thousand men, but does not consider this sufficient. The accounts represent Beauregard's forces as badly disorganized.

A correspondent of the New York Herald announces that the city of Apalachicola has been successfully occupied by our troops, thus giving us another important point in Florida. The capture was effected by the gunboats Mercedita and Sagamore, but with little opposition, on the 3d inst.

Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, Drowned. Madisen, Wis., April 21 .- The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Governor ouis P. Harvey, who was drowned at Savannah, Tenn., on Saturday night, while stepping from one boat to another. The body had not been recovered when the despatches

left. The State offices have been closed for the day, and the flag placed at half-mast. Gov. Harvey was a native of Connecticut, and forty-two years of age. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the state, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. At the time of his death he was engaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores, donated at Madison, and Janesville. His successor is Lieutenant Governor Edward Solamon, of

We give to-day a long but highly interace, and within seven miles of Mount Jackson. essee - by far the best we have yet seen.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, April 23, 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

The subscription of those out of this county to whom his paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re-lewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Midlin county, beyond which

we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, ill therefore know that they have come under our rule, nd if payment is not made within one month thereafte a 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

Notices of New Advertisements.

J. B. Selheimer, who has removed one door east of his former location, invites attention to his stock of Tin Ware.

Seed Potatoes for sale by F. G. Franciseus-Administration Notice.

We have no news of special interest this morning. Gen. McGlellan is evidently preparing siege works on a large scale for the reduction of Yorktown, and with his large army can hardly fail in succeeding. Gen. McDowell's advance on Fredericksburg may have an important bearing on McClellan's movements, especially if Gen. Banks should also throw his forces in the direction of Richmond.

The iron gunboat Galena was at New public buildings, also several large factor. York last week receiving her armanent, and by this time we hope is on her way to the seat of war.

> The People's Party. The patent democratic prints have gen late Treasurer of Centre county, as a republican defaulter, but few have stated the fact that he has been arrested for his defalcation to the State-a contrast so strong when compared with patent democratic usage in such cases, that it affords ample food for reflection to taxpayers. Under socalled democratic officers defaulters were not only suffered to run at large in all parts of the State, but some were even continued or appointed to other offices. Suits were seldom brought, or, if brought, suffered to lie dormant until the transaction was almost forgotten, or recalled to mind by the in the Legislative Record. Now, however, all this is changed. The officers elected by the People's Party, and especially our able and efficient Auditor General, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, keep a vigilant eye on public accounts, and whenever a wrong is perpetrated, the guilty one brought to punishment. There is no shielding of partisans as in the days of democratic canaldom, when robbery run riot over the railroads and canals from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, but instead we have the real democratic doctrine applied, Is he honest? Such men deserve well at the hands of the taxpayers and the longer they are retained in office the better.

> > Legislature Adjourned.

Our State Legislature adjourned at noon on Friday a week after a session of ninety-five days. The shortest session for many years The Lancaster Examiner says-the most

important legislation acted on was the bill for the relief of the Banks, the division of the State into Congressional Districts, a supplement to the School Law, a bill providing for paying claims of Officers and Soldiers. Besides which there were several laws of a general nature, though not considered of the same consequence to the general reader. Of private and special legislation there was less than at any previous session for many years. The revision of the tax laws of the State, it was expected would engage much of the attention of the Legislature, but the Commissioners appointed by the Governor failed to make any report, and the subject will have to be referred to the next Legislature. The delay of the commissioners was owing to their desiring to wait until Congress should pass a national tax bill. But the delay of Congress and the belief that the finances of the state would not suffer materially by the delay, the subject was allowed to go over. The propriety of the National and State laws for raising revenue, being so framed his suggestion, by the cities of Milwaukee, as not to be oppressive upon any given article of taxation, is evident to every one.

The bill for the repeal of the act of last ment. session for the "Commutation of tonnage curred several miles beyond Columbia Furn- esting account of the great battle in Tenn. duties" was passed uy the House, but was so amended in the Senate, as to impose a

tax on all tonnage passing over all Canals and Railroads in the State. To this amendment the House refused to concur or appoint a committee of conference upon the same and the bill fell.

Pierce Butler, who will be best remembered as the owner of 400 slaves who were sold some years ago to pay his debts, brought a suit against Gen. Cameron, late Secretary of War, and had him arrested at Philadelphia, for having confined said Butler in Fort Lafayette. This is now understood to be the plan of the Breckinridge tories to embarrass the government; but as the arrest by a State court is clearly illegal, we hope Gov. Curtin will attend to all concerned in it. The official acts of a Secretary, are the acts of the President, who is alone amenable for them.

The select committee of the Senate. appointed in July last, to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of the navy yard at Pensacola, the destruction of the property of the United States at Norfolk navy yard, and the armory at Harper's Ferry, and the abandoning of the same by the Federal forces, have made a report, in which they visit censure upon every one who can in any way be proved responsible for these disgraceful and ill-advised movements. The Buchanan Administration receives a special rap on the knuckles.

From a pamphlet issued in Kentucky, exposing a traitorous society, it appears that the cry of abolitionism is made the pretext for leading men into treason and rebellion. After the lesson taught northern editors a year ago, one would suppose our patent democratic papers ought to be careful how they follow the catchwords of the Breckinridges, Floyds, and other traitors, but it seems experience has not yet taught them

Dr. Crawford, who professed to represent this Senatorial district during the past three years, retires with the endorsement of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union as a "faithful Senator"-a pretty sure indication that the people have cause for rejoicing. Like most "faithful Senators," we hear he has aspirations for another term.

The large tannery in Clay township, erally paraded the name of W. W. Brown, Huntingdon county, owned by Leas & Mc-Vitty, was destroyed by fire on Monday a week. The warehouse of the Broad Top Railroad at Huntingdon was also burnt on

Two or three of the "inexpediency" gentlemen of the East Baltimore Conference stationed in this State, have got themselves into bot water. Kepler it is said has published a characteristic defence of his course, a copy of which we should like to have. Cannot the Bedford Inquirer fur-

The rebel papers are glorifying Jno. C. Breckinridge for his participation in the annual publication of the list of defaulters fight at Pittsburg Landing. To become a cutthroat is the natural result of being a perjured traitor.

> If the Pemocrat will read Gen Shields' letter published in the Gazette after the battle of Winchester, it can learn where Gen. Banks was at the time.

> > WILLIAM LIND. has now open

A NEW STOCK

Cloths. Cassimeres

VESTINGS,

which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. apl9

TIN WARDS TIN WARE! MOUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to

purchase of J. B. Selheimer, who will sell them a better article, and as cheap if not cheaper than they can purchase it in any of the eastern cities. Call and see his new stock. Lewistown, April 23, 1862-1y.

TIN WARE. THE THE WILLIAM

THE largest and best assortment of Tire Ware ever kept in central Pennsylvania, at reduced prices. Persons in want of such ware will find it to their advantage to call on J. B. Selheimer, as he uses none but the very best stock, and has experienced workmen em ployed to manufacture it. Spouting, jebbing and repairing done at all times. Old copper, brass, pewter and lead taken in exchange for

Lewistown, April 23, 1862-1y.

50 BUSHELS Prince Albert, Buckeye, and Davis Seedling Potatoes. These are new and choice varieties of seed potatoes, for sale at 40 cents per bushel, by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Estate of Sarah Kenagy, deceased. TOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad-

ministration on the estate of SARAH KENAGY, late of Brown twp., Mifflin co., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settle-SOLOMON D. BYLER,

CHEESE—a superior article, at febl2 HOFF HOFFMAN'S

ap23-6t*