

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

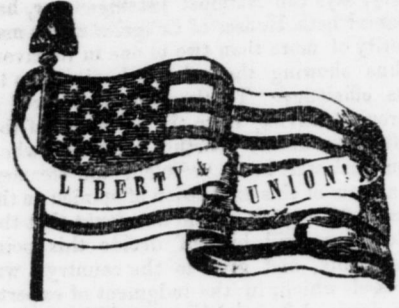
Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

\$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 comes marked, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Michigan county, beyond which we intend no man 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, shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given;
They stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all the hearts 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.

A Reminiscence.

On the 21st of February, 1861, months after all show of loyalty had disappeared in rebellion, a body of men assembled at Harrisburg and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will by all proper and legitimate means, OPPOSE, DISCOUNTENANCE and PREVENT any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any ARMED AGGRESSION UPON THE SOUTHERN STATES, especially as long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepelled on the statute books of the Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by the proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

It is sometimes useful to refer to the past, in order to see where men stood in the hour of our country's danger. Now those who reported and adopted this resolution—but one step removed from treason—were not members of the People's Party, nor Republicans, and not even Abolitionists; but represented the same Simon Pure Patent Democracy which the people are now told must be restored to power to preserve this Union! What would have been thought of such patriots in the revolution, and in the war of 1812, and what ought to be thought of them now?

Southern Barbarism.

The incredible stories of rebel atrocity and barbarism at Bull Run are receiving constant confirmation. It is settled that the body of Major Ballou was taken up for that of Colonel Slocum and the bones converted into rebel trinkets. Numbers of others were served in the same way, and so called ladies, rejoice in the possession of trinkets manufactured out of human bones. At Pittsburg Landing the other day some of our sick were killed in cold blood, and with a refinement of cruelty known only to the most savage tribes. The hospital tents were fired and sick men burned to death while others had their heads set on fire! Our prisoners have been fired at and killed in jail, and the provisions which flying rebels have been unable to carry off have been poisoned in order to thus murder those who should unfortunately partake of them. The whole tone of the southern press; the statements of many of the prisoners, and the notorious unfeminine conduct of secesh women in those localities taken by our arms all attest the sad grade of civilization prevailing.

On Tuesday a week the rebels came out from their rifle-pits, in front of Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, killing one of our pickets. After he was dead about thirty of them fired their pieces into his head, completely ridding it with bullets.

Notwithstanding all these and other well authenticated acts of the southern fiends, there are men in the North who would welcome back these hellhounds as citizens, who talk of them as "our brothers," and would gladly get their votes to bolster up the rotten and corrupt party leaders lately in power.

Evans & Co's Nursery, York, Pa.

A friend who recently visited the nursery of these gentlemen, writes as follows:

"I was out at the nurseries this morning. I had no idea before that they were so extensive. They cover over one hundred acres of ground, and contain trees and plants from nearly every part of the world, and of almost endless varieties. Among the rest are several specimens of what the English call the *Washingtonian*, and the Americans the *Washingtonian Gigantea*, or the "Big Tree of California." When we arrived at the grounds, the Superintendent, Mr. Williams, was unpacking a box which had just been received from France. Its size was about 6 feet in length, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep. It contained 68,000 Paradise stocks, each about 16 inches in length, which are used in growing different varieties of the apple. This single box cost upwards of \$500 dollars. The grounds are beautifully laid out in avenues and ranges, and adorned with handsome buildings, occupied by Mr. Evans as his residence, office, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The special committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Clark is chairman, made a report, on the resolution referred to them inquiring into the loyalty of Benjamin Starke, a Senator from Oregon. The committee came to the following conclusion:

First.—That for many months prior to 21st November, 1861, and up to that time, the said Starke was an advocate of the cause of the rebellious States.

Second.—That after the formation of the constitution of the Confederate States, he openly declared his admiration for it, advocated the absorption of the loyal States of the Union into the Southern Confederacy under that Constitution, as the only means of peace, warmly avowing his sympathy with the south.

Third.—That the Senator from Oregon is disloyal to the Government of the United States.

The Senate on Thursday passed the bill for the appointment of diplomatic representatives to Hayti and Liberia—yeas 32, nays 7. The Confiscation bill was discussed and Mr. Sherman's amendment, naming certain classes of Rebels who should be subjected to the penalties of the bill, and restricting its application to these, was adopted—yeas 26, nays 11.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Vallandigham submitted a resolution calling for correspondence with the French Government relative to the present troubles in America. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In accordance with the agreement of the Republican caucus the Confiscation bills were—yeas 90, nays 31—referred to a special committee of seven, with instructions to report at an early day. Tory Vallandigham denounced a statement made by Senator Wade as that of "a liar, a scoundrel and a coward."

The Senate on Friday confirmed the nomination of General George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, to be a brigadier General of Volunteers. The President is understood to have renominated General Daniel E. Sickles to a Brigadier Generalship. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the forfeiture of the property of Rebels. Mr. Wade introduced a bill relating to suits against public officers for acts committed in suppressing the rebellion, and designating the courts and the restrictions under which such suits can be instituted. The bill for the establishment of a steamship line between San Francisco and China and appropriating \$500,000 annually therefor, was passed.

In the House Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution censuring Mr. Vallandigham for words spoken in debate against Senator Wade. Mr. Vallandigham sheltered himself behind a rule of the House which required that the words excepted to should have been taken down in writing, and the Speaker decided the resolution out of order. The debate on the report of the Committee on Contracts was resumed, and the House afterward adjourned to Monday.

Death of Major General Smith.

The Union has lost one of its ablest defenders, and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good. General Charles Ferguson Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday last, from an illness contracted at the time of his occupation of that town. The deceased officer was a son of Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of Philadelphia. From the date of his graduation at West Point, in 1825, his advancement, not only in rank, but in the esteem and confidence of his fellow officers, was merited and rapid. Commencing his military career as a second lieutenant of artillery, his distinguished merit on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cherubusco, and Contreras, raised him in quick succession to the rank of Major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. At the time of his death he was colonel of the Third Infantry—one of the best regiments in the service. Such worth as his could not lie dormant in the present struggle.—In August last he was made a brigadier general. At the taking of Fort Donelson his valor was conspicuous, alike to friend and foe, and won for him the rank of major general.

During the debate on the bill recognizing Hayti and Liberia, Mr. Salsbury, of Delaware, a tool of torism, rose and declared that "this was evidently one of the serious measures to be enacted by abolitionism, and twelve months would see a negro on the floor of this Senate, and his family in the diplomatic gallery. He wished only to say that he would not be responsible for this result."

The loofoco fool who made this declaration, ought to be taken to the south, have his face blacked, and worked in a rice or a cotton field for a few years, when his ideas would probably undergo a change. Our government has recognized all kinds of nations and colors over the world, but to please the nigger democracy of the south, Hayti and Liberia have always been treated with marked contempt, though the commerce of the former is far greater than that of many nations with whom we have full diplomatic relations, and the latter at least valuable.

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came within range they were undeceived by a round from the stern guns of the *Beauregard*, followed by the discharge of the stern guns of all our fleet. They rounded to quickly and started down the stream. The Federal fleet rounded to as quickly as possible, and discharged the bow guns of all the boats in quick succession. The enemy replied with three shots, which all fell wide of their mark, and occupied the rest of their time in making haste to escape the Yankee hornets. This chase that followed was for a little while highly exciting, but the superior speed of the rebel boats soon placed them beyond our reach and sight.

Here was an admirable opportunity to test the relative strength of the two fleets, and, apparently that they had chosen. But the formidable appearance of our boats and the character of the metal that they carried frightened them badly. They ran ignominiously. Nor dare they show themselves now away from the protecting care of the batteries on the Chickasaw Bluffs.

Our entire fleet—gunboats, mortars and army transports—arrived at their moorings on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday morning the mortar boats were placed in position, and that afternoon was consumed in ascertaining the correct range of the enemy's works. In the accomplishment of this object eight shells were thrown, a number of which fell with great accuracy in the midst of the rebel batteries, but no response was made. On Tuesday at noon the firing was resumed, and during that afternoon sixty five shells were thrown from the mortars, harassing the enemy to such an extent that they opened their batteries in reply, and displayed some excellent gunnery, though fortunately, without doing the slightest damage. Throughout Wednesday there was no firing on either side. On Thursday afternoon the firing was resumed on both sides, and was continued with much vigor nearly all night. No one was hurt on our side, but what is the result of the rebels is not known.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Wednesday last, says:

"Our latest advices from Com. Foote's fleet are up to Thursday evening. A gentleman who left there at that time informs us that a slow bombardment is still going on, the fort exchanging occasional shots with the mortar and gunboats. Deserters say that on 13 inch shell have given the rebels considerable annoyance, and compelled them to move their camps back out of range. They say also that a portion of Gen. Price's army on their route through Memphis to Corinth, were detailed to come up to Fort Pillow."

"Gen. Pope has gone to Gen. Halleck with about 20,000 men, leaving with Com. Foote the 43d Indiana, Col. Fitch. He left also the Tiptonville the 4th Indiana and one of the Michigan regiments. The 3th Indiana is detailed at New Madrid."

"Our informant thinks the operations at Fort Pillow will be slow for some time, though the enemy will not be permitted to go to sleep."

Estates of Mary Devlin, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of MARY DEVLIN, late of the Borough of Lewistown, Millin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. D. MUTTIERSHOUGH,
Administrator.

ap30-6t

NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or interfering in any manner with a Brindle Cow and a spotted Heifer, mostly white, about two years old, which I have bought and left in possession of Joe Bubb, of Union township, during my will and pleasure.

CHRISTIAN KAUFFMAN,
Union township, April 30, 1862-3*

NOTICE!

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Old Fellows' Hall Company of Lewis town, will be held at the Hall on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1862, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine Managers for the ensuing year.

ap30 JOHN HAMILTON, Sec'y.

The Old Blymyer Corner.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED.

GEORGE BLYMYER

HAS just opened a choice lot of Rich styles of Silk Grenadines, Black & White Cheek Silks, cheap Plain and Figured Black Silks, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase a good silk at a low price, would find it to their advantage to examine his stock. Also,

Black Sella Shavels with Broche Borders, Laces, Ribbons, Straw and Millinery Goods, Collars, Underlinens, Gloves, &c., Ladies' Linen Cambrie Handkerchiefs.

Also, just opened, a small lot of White Plaid French Organdies, a very scarce and desirable article, suitable for evening dresses. Lewistown, April 30, 1862-4f