

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, May 28, 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.

We have also set a limit in Mifflin county, beyond which we will not send our paper. 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 rebels' only home. By angel hands to valor given. Try stars have lit the world in flame. And all they hues were born in heaven; Forever float that standard sheet! Where freedom's foe but falls before us With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNION OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at 11 o'clock, on said day, to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLELLAN, Chairman People's State Committee.
Geo. W. HANCOCK, Secretary.
JOHN M. SMITH, Secretary.

For Auditor General,

Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

To Editors and Publishers.

WANTED.—A good, sober, reliable and industrious Journeyman Printer wishes to obtain situation. Good references given if required. Address

CHARLES E. THOMAS,
Lewistown, Mifflin county, Penna.
May 28, 1862-1t

Important Decision.

The Army Vote Declared Unconstitutional.—Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, rendered an important decision on Friday morning, in declaring the entire Army Vote, cast at the late election, unconstitutional. The following cases were before the Court, on which decisions were rendered, viz:

The Commonwealth vs. Joseph Kuzman, Error to Philadelphia. Opinion by Woodward, concurring opinion by Read. Judgment affirmed.

In the case of Chase, from Luzerne county, the "army vote" is pronounced unconstitutional—and a decree made giving to Chase the office of District Attorney. Opinion by Woodward, Thompson dissenting.

In the first case above quoted, says the Telegraph, in which a decision is given, a person was prosecuted in Philadelphia city for illegal voting at the late election, while he was in the service of the country as a private soldier. The defendant's counsel argued before the trial was had, the indictment should be quashed for reasons that the whole army vote was unconstitutional. This view of the case was sustained by the Judges of that court, and the indictment quashed. The Supreme Court sustains this decision.

The second case came before them from Luzerne county, in which county the candidate for District Attorney, Mr. Chase, who had a majority in the county but was defeated by the army vote, took an appeal. His opponent was declared elected by the return judges, and the judge for that district sustained that decision. The Supreme Court however decides the army vote unconstitutional, and thereby declares Mr. Chase elected.

This vote affects no one in this county except Mr. Vanzant, who, according to this decision, would be elected Auditor for three years. Whether, however, it ousts officers where no contest was made as provided by the election laws, is yet to be determined. In Philadelphia it will sweep several democrats from profitable places—among them Mr. Ewing as Sheriff.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House on Monday passed the Senate bill for the relief of Robert Small, and others, colored, concerned in delivering a rebel vessel from the port of Charleston to our fleet. The vote stood 121 against 9—the negative votes being Messrs. Calvert, Dunlap, Harding, Johnson, Kerrigan, Norton, Shiel, Vallandigham, and Voorhees. The Confiscation Bill as passed, provides that all the estate, property and money, stocks, credits and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named, are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure, and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States, against the expenses for suppressing the present rebellion.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The Cloven Foot of Toryism Showing itself.

A document called the address of democratic members of Congress to the Democracy of the United States appears in last week's Lewistown Democrat, with the endorsement of the editor. It is signed by only fourteen members of the House, two of whom are from Pennsylvania, namely—
W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.
J. L. KNAPP, of Illinois.
J. C. ROBINSON, of Illinois.
JOHN LAW, of Indiana.
D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana.
W. ALLEN, of Ohio.
C. A. WHITE, of Ohio.
WARREN P. NOBLE, of Ohio.
GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio.
JAS. R. MORRIS, of Ohio.
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.
PHILIP JOHNSON, of Penn.
S. E. ANCONA, of Penn.
GEO. K. SHIEL, of Oregon.

This list of signatures embraces every prominent man in Congress who, since the commencement of the rebellion, has given aid and comfort to the enemy, first by opposition to appropriations, and secondly by speeches, and no more emphatic admonition of the purpose entertained by the leaders of the present Democratic organization could have been laid before the American people than this extraordinary production. Not a single word appears in this address in favor of the war for the maintenance of the Government, or in opposition to the rebels who are fighting for its overthrow. Is it not amazing, in such a crisis as this, while nearly seven hundred thousand freemen are offering their lives as a sacrifice to the flag—while hundreds of families are mourning the loss of their husbands, fathers sons, and brothers, and with the record before their eyes of the monstrous atrocities perpetrated upon the wounded who have fallen into the hands of the traitors, and even upon the dead bodies of those who have died in honorable battle—that distinguished gentleman, professing to represent a large portion of the people of the United States, should deliberately and coldly refuse to say that the war in which we are now engaged is a just war, and that it is being conducted to preserve the freest and most generous government in the world? The bravery, and the skill, and the moderation which have extorted from the hostile and foreign nations expressions of astonishment and praise, do not awaken a throb in the breasts of these "Democratic members of Congress." Instead of this, we find a studied effort to misrepresent the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and the freshest and plainest expressions of the last two years.

If anything were wanting to show the falsehood and utter recklessness of this tory address, a single sentence from the first paragraph will furnish its character. It says:

"The present Administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party."

Now, as no administration since the days of Monroe has admitted to its counsels so many of an opposite party, and in the appointment of high officers made selections from political opponents of all shades, so that they were patriotic, such a charge is as gross a lie as ever was uttered by a southern traitor when prating about the Constitution, or a northern toady who echoes the nigger leader by crying out A-b-o-l-i-t-i-o-n.

Distressing Suicide.

A most sad incident occurred in Frederick, Md. on Monday night, in the death by suicide, of Miss Medessa Wise, aged 18, the betrothed bride of the young soldier, Dennis Stull, who died from wounds received on the battlefield in defence of the "Stars and Stripes." Miss Wise, it seems, while visiting at a friend's house on Monday evening was observed to swallow a draught of laudanum, from a two ounce vial; but when spoken to about it, treated the subject with unconcern, remarking that she felt unwell and took it as a remedy. She then went to her home at Mr. James T. Smith's residence in E. Church Street, and retired to rest. Tuesday morning she was found dead, her person decently composed and the trace of a gratified smile lingering on her face. It seems, that at the funeral of her lover, she placed her likeness under his head, and remarked that she would not long survive him, and when her own death was discovered, the photograph of her betrothed was found under her head, signifying the wish that it should be interred with her remains. This is a sad episode of the unbroken war which is devastating the land and has added another fair victim to the broken-hearted train, sacrificed at the shrine of Treason.

Secretary Chase boldly turned the vestryman of his church out of a clerkship the other day for Secesh sympathy.

"Monitors" for the German Navy.—The committee on the formation of a German navy have recommended the construction of iron-clad gunboats on the "Monitor plan." Col. Ellsworth's Father.—The father of Col. Ellsworth has been appointed to take charge of the arsenal at Vergennes, Vt., and will shortly move to that place.

A Young Suicide.—A boy of fourteen, named Brickford, shot himself, in Waterbury, Vt., last week, Thursday. Being misled, a number of the neighbors turned out next day, and his body was found in the woods.

A year ago the blood of Union soldiers stained the stones of Baltimore, and the guns of the Union fort were loaded and primed for its destruction. Union refugees were all over the North, and Secessionism held its saturnalia. Those who mixed the poison then are drinking it now—and the murderers of Union soldiers in 1861, are flying from the vengeance of Union fellow citizens of 1862. The cause of all this is that on Sunday last the Tories there—the allies of the address published in the Lewistown Democrat of last week as "democratic" who are to aid in restoring the Union as it was, i. e. niggers everywhere—openly expressed their gratification that the gallant Col. Kenley and his regiment had been cut up, many of them butchered in cold blood, and the fathers, sons and relatives of those in that immortal band, rose up and knocked these scoundrels right and left. Good for Baltimore! It is some amends for the butchery of last year, and if the "mob" will only take ropes and string up a few dozen whom the government ought to have tried and hung long ago, we'll bet a hat that the Old Logan Boys will give three cheers for the Union men of Baltimore, and forgive the insults, taunts, curses, abuse, and stones and other missiles hurled at them in April of last year.

Candidate for Auditor General.

Our cotemporaries continue to furnish unmistakable evidence that Mr. Cochran will be nominated without opposition:

A number of our exchanges are advocating the re-nomination of Thomas E. Cochran, Esq., as Auditor General. The position has never been more worthily filled than by Mr. Cochran, and if spotless integrity, eminent fitness, and a faithful and honest discharge of his duties, entitle any one to a re-nomination, certainly he is the man. We hold that the Republican party will do more honor to itself than to Mr. Cochran, by insisting on his acceptance of the office for another term.—Somerset Herald.

Auditor General.—We trust that, when the People's State Convention assembles in July, that body will renominate Hon. Thomas E. Cochran for Auditor General. Mr. Cochran is a man of incorruptible integrity, and has discharged the duties of his office, which have been very onerous during the last year, with credit to himself and advantage to the State. Of the large number of accounts which had to pass through the Auditor General's office for adjustment and allowance, no one received his endorsement until, after a scrutinizing examination, he was satisfied that it was correct. The people of Pennsylvania had in him a faithful servant, and they should exhibit their appreciation of real worth by re-nominating and re-electing him to the position he now occupies.—Rafismans' Journal, Clearfield.

If we may judge from the tone and preference as indicated in the columns of the Republican press throughout Pennsylvania, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, Auditor General of the State, has at least now the approbation of the party which placed him in position.—Our Republican exchanges unite in acknowledging the eminent services of the Auditor General at this time, while there seems to be no difference as to the justice and necessity of his re-nomination. We have no preference so far as we are professionally concerned, yet we would be ungrateful if what is due to a fearless and honest public officer, if we hesitated to accord to Auditor General Cochran all that is so liberally conceded to him by our cotemporaries of the Republican press.—His untiring devotion to the public interest—his unflinching watchfulness of the public monies, and his strict integrity, all combine to render him truly one of the most efficient Auditors that has ever attempted to audit an account, and one of the most reliable men that has ever been entrusted with the public credit.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Atlantic Monthly for June is at hand. This standard monthly, which universally abounds in the best literature, contains the following list of contents: "Walking; War and Literature; An order for a Picture; The South Breaker; The Sam Adams regiment in the town of Boston; Out of the body to God; The Health of our Girls; Sonnet; The Horrors of San Domingo; Methods of Study in Natural History; the Author of 'Charles Auchester'; Astrea at the Capitol; Pere Anoue's Date-palm; 'Solid operations in Virginia'; Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line, &c." The July number begins a new volume, and it will also contain articles from the best authors. Address, Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine for June has arrived, and as usual is fraught with interesting readings for the ladies, and embellished with a fine engraving, colored fashion plate, and numerous dress, bonnet, slipper and other patterns, all calculated to create a lively interest among the ladies. It deserves to be made a "companion of the household." Terms—\$2 00 a year, or three copies \$5 00, always in advance. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for May 1 is already issued, with its usual contents, indispensable in the counting room and on the store counter. It is no longer necessary to recommend the Counterfeit Detector. Every prudent man subscribes for it as naturally as he seeks indemnity against fire by insuring, or protection from midnight robbers in bars and locks. The May number is even more than usually complete. The price is, for the Monthly, \$1 00 a year, or Semi-Monthly, \$2 00. Subscriptions may commence with any number. Terms always cash in advance. All letters must be addressed to

T. B. PETERSON & BROS.,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Phila.

We have about made up our minds to accept an invitation to deliver a Fourth of July oration in Richmond. President Lincoln and his Cabinet, were told, will occupy places upon the platform.—Prestice.

WAR NEWS.

There is but little news of interest either from Gen. McClellan's, Halleck's, or other armies. The former is slowly making his way towards Richmond—Halleck we think has Beauregard in a tight place—McDowell from appearances is also feeling his way to Richmond—and the troops that lately attacked Gen. Banks ought to have been, perhaps were, cut off. Fort Wright still holds out.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs that his troops have cut the Virginia Central Railroad at three points between Hanover Court House and the Chickahominy river. The interruption of this railroad destroys the communication between Richmond and Gordonsville, Staunton and the rebels in the Shenandoah valley.

A large number of new troops from different States, some of whom are already in Washington, responded to a call, but the orders have been countermanded.

The rebels at Edenton arrested a Union pilot and took him to Raleigh, where they threatened to hang him. Gen. Burnside immediately arrested five of the commissioners of Edenton, and he threatens to hang them if Mr. White, the Union pilot, is injured.

A despatch from Cincinnati states that Col. Heth, with 3,000 rebels, attacked our forces (1,300 strong) under Col. Crook, at Lewisburg on Friday, but after a severe engagement they were repulsed. Our forces captured four cannon and 100 prisoners.

The intelligence from Gen. Banks' Department indicates that the rebels, in large force, have taken the offensive in Virginia, and driven Gen. Banks' corps before them. They first attacked Col. Kenley's division, about eleven hundred strong, consisting of a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, at Front Royal, and, after a severe fight, drove our troops back with severe loss. Col. Kenley was wounded. Front Royal, the county seat of Warren county, is on the Manassas Gap Railroad, between Manassas Junction and Strasburg, and some forty five miles from the Junction. Gen. Banks, who was at Shasty, immediately fell back on Winchester, where he was reinforced. On the next day Gen. Banks was attacked at Winchester, and retreated to the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, MARTINSBURG,
May 25, 2 40 P. M.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The rebels attacked us this morning at day break in great force. Their number was estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. The fire of the pickets began with daylight, and was followed by artillery, until the lines were fully under fire on both sides.

The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke the lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, and was ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confusion. They were quickly reformed on the other side, and continued their march in good order to Martinsburg, where they arrived at 2 40 P. M., a distance of 22 miles.

Our trains are in advance, and will cross the river in safety.

Our entire force engaged was less than 4,000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry, under General Hatch, and two batteries of artillery.

Our loss is considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated.

We were reinforced by the 10th Maine, which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry, N. P. BANKS,

Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BEYOND MARTINSBURG,
May 25—5 35 P. M.

A prisoner captured this afternoon says that the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened, and that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here. We will pass the Potomac to night safe, men, trains, and all, I think, making a march of 35 miles.

N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following was received at the War Department at eleven o'clock to night:

WILLIAMSPORT, May 26—4 P. M.

To the President:

I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place last evening, at ten o'clock, and the passage of the fifth corps across the river to-day, with comparatively but little loss.

The loss of men killed, wounded, and missing, in the different combats in which my command has participated, since the march from Strasburg on the morning of the 24th instant, I am unable now to report, but I have great satisfaction in being able to represent that although serious it is much less than might have been anticipated considering the very great disparity of the forces engaged and the long matured plans of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than the entire capture of our force. A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as possible.

My command encountered the enemy in a constant succession of attacks and in the well-contested engagements at Strasburg, Middletown, Newton—at a point, also, between these places, and at Winchester, the force of the enemy was estimated at about 15,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry supports, while my own force consisted of two brigades, less than 4,000 strong, all told, 1,500 cavalry, ten Parrot guns, and six smooth-bored.

The substantial preservation of the entire supply train is a source of gratification. It numbered about five hundred wagons. On a forced march of fifty three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day, subject to constant attack in front, rear and flank, according to its position, by the enemy in full force, notwithstanding the panic of teamsters and the mischances of a river passage of more than three hundred yards, with slender preparations for food and ferry, not many more than fifty wagons were lost. A full statement of this loss will be forwarded forthwith.

Very great commendation is due to Capt. S. B. Hollabod, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. E. G. Beckwith for the safety of the train.

Our troops are in good spirits and occupy both sides of the river. N. P. BANKS,
Major General Com'dg.

THE FIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL.

Statement of Capt. Smith.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

The following is the statement of the fight at Front Royal, by Captain George Smith, of the 1st Maryland regiment, who succeeded in effecting his escape:

About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon a negro mounted on horseback came dashing into camp, crying out that the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off.

At first the men laughed at him, stating they had waited too long for them, and they did not believe a word of it. As soon as Col. Kenley, however, saw the man, he became satisfied of the rebels' approach. The long roll was beaten. The men responded, springing heartily to their arms and forming in line by company, and very soon the rebels made their appearance. Strange to say not a single gun was fired by the pickets of the regiment. It may have been that, in consequence of a sudden turn in the road, they were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishers and support a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, which mustered about 40 men.

In the meantime the Lieut Colonel of the 29th infantry, with a small detachment of his men, who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to receive the enemy. Our battery was soon engaged, and discharged shot and shell for nearly two hours, and until all their ammunition had almost been expended. The firing was spirited, and there is no doubt of its efficacy. Unable, however, to withstand such an overwhelming force, the order was given to retire, which was done, and the entire column moved over the Shenandoah river, the retreat being covered by a company of the 5th New York cavalry, about eighty strong.

Whilst passing over the bridge, the Capt. distinctly saw the rebel forces. There was a very strong column of cavalry, say four regiments of eight companies, and five regiments of infantry. Of this force, two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low. The order double quick was given, and the Union troops took to the pike, where another stand was made. Col. Kenley addressing the men, and telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on, and displaying a black flag.

Capt. Smith states that he did not see them display the white flag as was represented in a previous account.

A second stand was made and many shots exchanged, when the New York cavalry who were still in the rear of the column, broke and retreated, riding pell mell through the ranks of infantry. A party of the Maryland command retreated some distance to a wheat field and there made still another stand firing rapidly and with deliberate precision. Bring right on came the rebel cavalry, cutting right and left, terribly yelling like Indians. In some instances neither the dying or wounded were spared, and in two instances the captain saw the rebels draw their pistols and shoot them in the head whilst lying on the road side.

The captain told the men they had better return to the pike and escape as they best could. He had not proceeded far when a cavalry officer rode up to him and demanded his sword and pistol, which he threw upon the ground, the rebel at the same time drawing a pistol upon him. In the confusion, however, he succeeded in regaining his pistol, and observing the rebel shoot one of the 1st Maryland Regiment, he drew it and shot him, and, with the assistance of Lieut. Campbell, he succeeded in securing the rebel horse and riding off. After proceeding about two miles they came across the ambulance in which Col. Kenley lay, attended by Surgeon Mitchell. The vehicle was passing along the pike and had been repeatedly fired into by the rebel cavalry. Finding themselves closely pursued, they abandoned the horse, and leaping several fences took the woods, where they managed to conceal themselves and the enemy gave up the search.

There were but six companies of the 1st Maryland regiment engaged in the fight, the remaining four being on picket duty and acting as provost guard at Front Royal.

The Iron Gunboats.

UNITED STATES STEAMER GALENA,
OFF CITY POINT, JAMES RIVER,
May 16, 1862.

Sir—I have the honor to report that this vessel, the Aristook, the Monitor and Port Royal, with the Naugatuck, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate batteries formed of spiles and steamboats and sailing vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the Jamestown and Yorktown among the number.

The banks of the river was found lined with rifle pits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of the obstructions unless driven away by a land force.

The Galena ran within about 600 yards of the batteries (as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to go,) let go her anchor and with a spring swung across the stream, which is not more than twice as wide as the ship is long. Then at 7 45 a. m. I opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about 1,300 yards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at 9 o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but found that her guns could not be elevated high enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us and made her shots effective.

At five minutes after 11 o'clock the Galena had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made a signal to discontinue the action. We had but six Parrott charges and not a single filled nine inch shell. We had thirteen killed and eleven wounded. The rifled 100 pound Parrott gun of the Naugatuck burst, half of the part about the trunnions going overboard. She is, therefore, disabled. Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective service. Mr. Washburne, Acting Master, behaved admirably. These two are selected from among the number.

The Aristook, Port Royal and Naugatuck took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything that was possible. The Monitor could not have done better. The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy, even if they have any, cannot possibly pass out. Ours cannot pass in.

I have the honor to be your ob't. servant,
JOHN RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy.

From Gen. McDowell's Army.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 26.—A reconnaissance in force was made this morning ten miles on the Bowling Green telegraph and plank roads by Gen. McDowell, accompanied by the Harris Light Cavalry, Major Duffie in command. A battalion of the First Pennsylv-

vania Cavalry, Major Richards, also went out the plank road fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, and at that point were told by Union men that no rebel soldiers could be found within thirty miles if we searched the country with bloodhounds. The poor white people were rejoiced to see us, and cursed the rebel leaders generally, and particularly one Capt. Hare, a notorious horse thief and libertine, with the most forcible language at their command.

From Gen. Fremont's Army.

FRANKLIN, Va., May 26.—Day before yesterday a body of our troops from the Fifth Virginia, with a Company of Connecticut Cavalry, Capt. Fish—the whole under Lieut. Col. Latham, of the Fifth Virginia—surprised a guerrilla band on Shelf's Mountain, Randolph county, and dispersed them in disorder, capturing everything left in the hurry of flight—guns, camp equipage, &c., and wounding a number.

A Murderer of a Union Soldier Hung.

There was a prisoner at Wheeling who murdered a Union soldier last July, under circumstances of peculiar depravity. The victim was little more than a boy. He had enlisted in the Union army, and gone home on a short furlough to bid his mother good-by. He was greeted quietly by an old man, who with his two sons, was in the house. They inquired if he had joined the Federals, and listened to his hopeful talk and his last farewells as he was leaving; the old man who had just returned from mowing, coolly cut off his head with the scythe, in the presence of his mother, and taking it by the hair threw it out at the door. There were witnesses enough to the horrible tragedy; and yet ten months had passed without the punishment of the offender. A commission having at last found him guilty, General Fremont sentenced him and his oldest son to be hung on the spot where the deed was committed—the younger son receiving a milder punishment. This sentence was carried into effect on the 9th, in spite of attempts on the part of the guerrillas to rescue the prisoners.

A Secession Newspaper Office Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—There was the same popular commotion in Hagerstown, on Saturday night and Sunday, as in Baltimore, during which a secession newspaper office was destroyed, and prominent secessionists punished very severely in all parts of the town where they were found.

The President Takes Possession of the Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Ordered: by virtue of the authority vested by act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date, until further order, and directs that the respective railway companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities to the exclusion of all other business.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

In Cazenovia, New York, recently, a district school gave an exhibition, embracing a dramatic scene in which a deserter was to be shot. The act was performed, and the lad who acted the part, (a son of Rev. E. Swan,) fell dead upon the stage. It was found that in loading the gun a brass ferule on the ramrod had slipped from its place and remained in the barrel. The aim was but too true, and the ferule struck him in the side, fracturing two ribs and coming out through the back.

Two spans of the Stonerstown bridge on the B. T. R. R. were destroyed by fire on Monday morning of last week, caused by a spark from a locomotive.

Death from Eating Matches.—Addie Nutting, daughter of Leander Nutting, of Mason Village, near Concord, New Hampshire, a little girl two and a half years old, died on Saturday morning, 10th inst., from eating matches two days before. She had eaten 90 matches.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. J. B. Strain, at the residence of the bride's father, Prof. MARTIN MOHLER, of Evanston, Illinois, (formerly of this county) to Miss CINE M., daughter, of Christian Hoover, Jr., of Derry township, Mifflin county.

Died.

On the morning of the 27th inst., EDDIE, infant son of Wm. G. Zollinger, aged 1 year and 10 months.

On the 16th inst., THEODOSIA, daughter of James and Sarah Firoved, aged 7 years, 3 months and 3 days.

It is seldom that we are called upon to chronicle the death of a more lovely and affectionate child than the one whose name forms this obituary. Of her it can be truly said that "no one knew her but to love her." In all her intercourse within the family circle, at school, or wherever she was, the same endearing traits of character always manifested themselves in a prominent degree, and drew from all their warmest affections. But she has gone to a clime far more congenial with her angelic spirit, to rest in her Saviour's bosom. Then let the bereaved parents be comforted with the assurance that although their family circle has been rudely broken here in this world, that their gentle Theodosia has gone to form a part of their family in heaven.

At Quincy, Illinois, on the 15th inst., JOHN O. WILSON, son of Major William Wilson, of Wayne township, Mifflin county, aged about 39 years.

Mr. Wilson died of typhoid fever, contracted in the service of his country. He was attached to the 55th Illinois regiment, and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. He enlisted from his residence at Bushnell, McDonough county, Ill., where he was held in high esteem. The disease was contracted after the engagement in which he was wounded, and we learn was of short duration.

Estate of Lydia King, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia King, late of Menno township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement. my28-6t* JACOB S. KING, Admr.

NOTICE

is hereby given that at a meeting of the President and Managers of the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, held on Monday, May 12, 1862, they declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after June 10th, 1862, at my office. M. BUOY, Treasurer.