

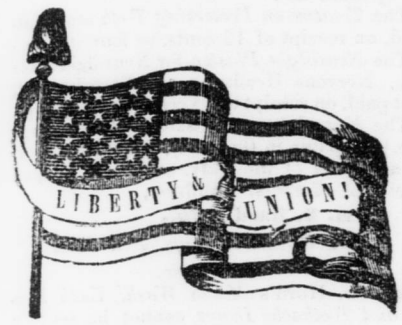
THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 1.

\$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 a paper...



Flag of the heart's only home, By angel hands to valor given! The stars have led the welkin dome...

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 unwholesome rebellion...

For Auditor General, Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

We publish a half sheet this week, in order to keep our readers posted in war matters, and may publish another next to make up the 4th of July...

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DEATH OF DR. WOODS.—On Saturday last Mr. Woods was in his cornfield for a short time, conversing with Mr. A. Wagner, who was plowing in it, and while returning to his residence was seen to fall in the lawn in front...

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A meeting was held on Friday evening last relative to furnishing quarters for sick and wounded soldiers, the Chief Burgess in the chair...

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Lewistown and Bellefonte Railroad: Dr. S. Maclay, President, John A. Wright, Wm. Willis, F. G. Francisous, Abner Thompson, James Mann, Dr. E. W. Hale, H. P. Taylor, E. E. Locke, James M. Brown, James Thompson, Wm. Allison.

Weather pleasant and crops finely growing.

At a meeting of the People's Party County Committee, held at Lewistown on Saturday, June 28th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the honesty and integrity which have characterized the administration of affairs in the Auditor General's Office, at a time when those qualities were doubly needed, demand the unanimous re-nomination of Hon. Thos. E. Cochran as the Union candidate for that office.

Resolved, That we will give a hearty and united support to any good Union man for the office of Surveyor General, without regard to his former party proclivities, so that he pledges himself to support the National and State governments in their efforts to put down and utterly crush the slave despotism attempted to be erected on the ruins of our liberties.

Resolved, That D. W. Woods, Esq., be and is hereby appointed Representative Delegate to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 17th of July.

Resolved, That Major M. Buoy, Abm. Garver, Esq., and Wm. Greer, are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet at Newport on Wednesday, July 8th, for the purpose of naming a senatorial delegate to said Convention. GEORGE FRYNSINGER, Chairman.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Sarah Link, widow of Daniel Link, deceased, was found dead in her bed on Thursday last. Not appearing as usual, search was made, and finding her room door locked and no answer given to the knocking or calls, it was entered. An inquest was held and her body examined by a physician, but no marks of violence being perceptible, the doctor and inquest decided that her death was owing to a neuralgic affection to which she was subject. She was aged about 60 years.

MAJOR J. A. MATHEWS of the gallant 46th Pa. regt., paid a brief visit to Lewistown on Thursday morning, and again departed to the post of duty. He has been absent some ten months, during which he has seen much active service, and from all we can learn enjoys the confidence of every leading officer of the command under which he has served—a confidence often manifested by being entrusted with important duties.

MR. FRYNSINGER.—You will oblige the Ladies Soldiers Aid Association of this place by acknowledging donations of work received by them from the friends of our brave soldiers, and which have been sent to benefit the sick and wounded of our own State:

- Mrs. Kinsloe, Reedsville—2 towels, dried fruit, 2 pillow slips, 2 pairs shoes, 3 combs, soap. Mrs. Cummings, Valley—Dried fruit, 2 towels, 2 pillow slips, huggs. Mrs. John Barr, Valley—Dried fruit, dried beef, soap, 1 pillow with slips. Mrs. M. Forsyth—Can fruit, bottle wine, dried fruit, soap. Mrs. R. Forsyth—Cash \$1.00, 2 bottles jelly, can butter. A friend—2 bottles raspberry vinegar, 7 packages herbs, making pair drawers. Mrs. Holtzworth—1 doz. cakes soap. A friend—3 shirts, pair drawers, 7 collars, 7 cravats, jelly, bottle wine. Mrs. Snyder, Fergusons Valley—Bag dried fruit. J. Elliott—2 jars applebutter. Mrs. E. Banks—2 pillows, 6 towels, 5 sheets, 2 pillow slips. Mrs. Brisbin—Chocolate, dried fruit, corn starch, making shirt. Miss Hardy—Sheet, making two pairs drawers and shirt. Nancy Rowe—making 2 shirts. Mrs. Files—Pair drawers. Mrs. Hoffman—Shirt. Mrs. Loop—Sheet, two pillow slips, can of fruit, jelly. Mrs. Benedict—Jar jelly. Mrs. Culbertson—Sheet, shirt, pillow slip, 2 handkerchiefs, material for shirts, Farina. Mrs. C. Hoover, Pillow and slip. Mrs. Walters—6 towels, jelly, spices, pair socks. E. Hoffman—5 towels, 5 pillow slips, bottle wine, applebutter, jelly. Mrs. Campbell, Valley—Dried fruit, 2 towels, roll linen. E. Himelwright made 1 pair drawers; Mrs. Knisely 1 pair; Mrs. Carothers 2 pair; Miss Muthersbough 1 pair; Mrs. Newman 2 pair; Miss Krider 1 pair; Mrs. Lawrence 1 pair; Mrs. Matthews 1 pair; Mrs. Gaskins 1 pair. Mrs. Elliott—2 shirts; Miss Stewart—2 shirts; Mrs. Smith—1 shirt; Mrs. Irwin—1; E. Carney—2 pair shoes; L. Clark—1 pair; Mrs. Barr—Lining for shoes; Mrs. Felix—2 shirts; a friend—Can of fruit, dried beef; Mrs. Aitkin—Pair drawers; cash \$2.00 from a lady in Reedsville.

We would respectfully inform our friends that the Association will continue to receive donations of any of the above articles, which may be sent to the house of F. J. Hoffman, next door to Gazette Office, or to any of the members of the Association. Mrs. E. HOFFMAN, Sec.

MERCANTILE TAXES.—The storekeepers in this county may be interested to know that by an act of the last session of the Legislature, it is declared "that it shall be the duty of every city and country treasurer to sue for the recovery of all licenses duly returned to him by the mercantile appraisers, if not

paid before the 1st of July in each and every year, within ten days after that date; and said treasurer shall not be discharged from any such license, unless he brings suit to recover the same within said date, and presses the same to judgement and execution as soon thereafter, and pays the amount of all such licenses received by him into the State treasury, on or before the 1st day of October ensuing.

From the 49th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Correspondence of the Gazette. CAMP NO. 20, IN THE FIELD, ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY, NEAR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, June 22, 1862.

Mr. Editor.—Although the sun is shining with a fervor by no means pleasant, yet I will endeavor to give the readers of the Gazette a few items, of interest perhaps to those of them who have friends among the soldiers of the 49th. We have crossed the Chickahominy since I last wrote to you, and established our camp on a slope, which now is so dry and solid that we sweep it like a pavement each day, although when we arrived here it was a swampy quicksand, on which a horseman could not venture, so great had been the effect of the late heavy rains on this peculiar soil. Of course our ranks are thinned by disease to some extent in this climate, and under the heavy demands made on us in the way of duty. A few, too, have fallen victims to the fatal fevers generated in these swamps, among them Sergt. Barger of Milroy, a man universally respected. Our regiment however has suffered less than most others from disease, and is maintaining itself very well under the circumstances. The best of humor prevails, and it would probably surprise most of your readers to hear the remarks passed about our camp fires by men whom they look upon as braving the worst of all fates. So pre-eminently "jolly" a class of men as soldiers, even under the most trying circumstances, I do not believe can anywhere be found. "What of trace came in to day," remarks one. "What of trace?" "The rebels wanted to borrow a couple of days' rations, as their supply trains failed to get in," is the reply. "Did they get 'em?" "Yes; the General told them to come and take all they could." So rumors are hurled, Generals are mimicked, Colonels' and Captains' little eccentricities are made standing jokes, and neither hard duty, building corduroy roads, bridging swamps or the Chickahominy, sleeping out in the rain, or walking on the picket lines in the dark woods serves for more than a moment to lull their keen wits or lively jokes, which are the rule in camp. We are passing our time rather pleasantly just now, almost in the same routine as at Camp Griffin last winter, except that then we thought we were in the face of the enemy—now we have ocular demonstration of it every day. Our picket line is very close to that of the enemy. Sometimes we are all compelled to keep under cover, and frequent yells whistle unaccountably close; sometimes we are on very friendly terms, and talk with our enemy's pickets. Private John Musser of Company G was killed by a rebel sharp shooter on his post, on the 16th June. Since that time but little skirmishing has occurred on our lines. This shooting of pickets is the most horrible warfare one can conceive, and it is persisted in by some of the enemy's regiments and encouraged to some extent by some of our own, though disliked exceedingly by all humane and sensible men on both sides. The rebels are almost invariably the aggressors, though some of their troops avoid it altogether. Our experience yesterday with the 15th Georgia inclined us to a more favorable opinion of them than we generally entertain for rebels: Two of our men met one of them half-way between the lines, and after a conversation and exchange of pocket knives, each party returned to their posts, having arranged that no firing should be done on that part of the line. A wheat field, now with its yellow crop vainly waiting the reaper, is all that separates us, and the distance is not twenty rods at some points from our outposts to theirs. The scene on the line just as the sun was going behind the hills was one to be remembered. A lively fight had sprung up on the left, and the pickets on both lines disappeared in the edges of the woods. From the rebel camps came over the music of one band and numerous drum corps, engaged probably in the ceremony of dress parade, to which the rattling of the rifles, and booming of the cannon, with their bursting shells seems an exciting accompaniment. Our lines, strengthened and alert, listened with anxiety to the fight, wondering what it meant, and watching for some move in front of us, when suddenly a cheer arose on the left, and passing along from regiment to regiment, announced a victory. A feeble, hoarse cheer from the rebels, and the beautiful summer evening passed into twilight to the music of the birds mingled with that of drum and trumpet, and at times even a sterner music of war. After that "all was quiet." I have not yet learned either the extent or cause of the firing yesterday evening, the reply to my one inquiry having been "that the rebels were hungry, and made a requisition on Gen. Hooker for supplies, which were refused, as the requisition was signed in lead instead of ink, as required by regulations." I did not think best to inquire further of that soldier. As to our prospects for a move we are as ignorant as you—even more so. We are kept in our own camps, and rely on the newspapers to find out what transpires in our own army. They seldom get the truth, but their accounts, like a modern novel, are founded on facts. Two men have injured their hands by accidental discharge of their pieces within the last two days. Lieut. Neice is with us again and has his usual health once more. Lieut. Westbrook is sick in hospital, but no other officers are seriously ill, nor so far as I am informed are any of the men dangerously so. The Gazette is much prized in camp, and each copy is worn out by passing from tent to tent among the boys, who all buy and read the newspapers. We get the dailies two days after their dates. We have plenty and good rations, hot days, cool nights, plenty of duty, a supply of quinine, and so do not think of complaining. We would like to end the war, and hope soon to do so, and to do it at Richmond. CAP.

WAR NEWS.

An important order was issued last week, by which the different corps heretofore under command of Generals McDowell, Fremont and Banks have been consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the "Army of Virginia," under chief command of Maj. General Pope. The consolidation of these divisions under a General in whom the country feels so much confidence must give vigor to our operations in upper Virginia, whilst it at once puts an end to the conflicting authority and claims of the Generals who have been operating separately and without harmony against the Rebel Jackson. The fact, already well known, is now semi-officially stated, that General McCall's Division, ten thousand strong, has been sent to General McClellan, and that another division is to follow immediately. Gen. McClellan has also received other reinforcements to the extent of several thousands. General Pope, we are likewise told, is also to operate against the enemy at Richmond, but in what way is left for events to develop.

Gen. Fremont having declined to come into this arrangement, he has been relieved from duty at that point. We are sorry that this determination was come to, as this is not a time for etiquette. His division has been assigned to Brig. Gen. Rufus King.

By an arrival at New York from Port Royal we have particulars of the recent repulse of our troops in an attack on the Rebel batteries on James Island, substantially confirming the report given by the Charleston papers. The attack was made after daylight in the morning, and as our forces advanced they were met by a murderous fire. Only two regiments, the Seventy-ninth New York and the Eighth Michigan, reached the front. They took and held the battery for a short time, but not being properly supported were finally repulsed. Several of the regiments suffered very severely, and the total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was nearly seven hundred. Gen. Benham and Staff arrived in the steamer, with orders to report at Washington, he having made the attack contrary to the orders of Gen. Hunter and without waiting for reinforcements which were on the way to him. After the repulse our forces fell back under the protection of the gunboats and have entrenched their position. Gen. Brannan had arrived from Key West with two thousand troops, but further reinforcements will be needed as the Rebels have a large and daily increasing force.

Complaints continue to come from all quarters of the leniency with which the rebels are treated in Virginia. As an instance, we give the fact that in the infamous town of Winchester, where our men were shot at by incarnate fiends in the shape of women, the Provost Marshal recently made a requisition for soldiers to scrape and clean the streets, while numbers of secessionists with their negroes, were looking on. That Provost Marshal, or officer ordering it, he who he may, ought to have his uniform torn from him in strips, and kicked out of the service towards rebeldom.

EVENTS BEFORE RICHMOND. NEW YORK, JUNE 30.

An extra has just been issued here, with dispatches dated on the battle field, on Sunday morning.

The dispatches states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, driving the enemy immediately into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel army.

The attack was made by the rebels in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above Mechanicsville on Thursday afternoon.

The rebels fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to our one. The only force engaged that day was McCall's division. The battle lasting from two o'clock till nine p. m., when the division was ordered back.

General McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result. Another report is also published, dated June 27th, which states that our killed, wounded and missing will number twelve hundred.

The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other Divisions into close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing

immediately on Richmond itself, which could be done and was executed on Saturday. It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defence, heretofore kept up, to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effective distance, also to allow the rebels to follow up and, if possible, to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mills early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they had gained the victory, our troops slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy, and reached the position designed for their occupation by Gen. McClellan; the rebels followed in great force, and by three o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here, lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with a greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by Generals Slocum, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were beaten badly. Neagle's brigade went into the battle with their coats off, and sleeves rolled up to fight like tigers.

The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held in the first part of the day. Gen. Porter's corps only contended against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among the killed are Col. Black and Lieut. Col. Sweitzer, of the 62d Pennsylvania, Col. John N. M'Lane, of 83d Penna. Col. Gane, of the 22d Massachusetts, Col. Roberts, of the 1st Michigan, Col. M'Quade and Lieut. Col. Skellen, of the 14th New York, and Major Patterson, of 62d Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

WHITE HOUSE, JUNE 28.

The events transpiring at this point, and in the army before Richmond during the past four days, have been of such varied character and thrilling interest, that I scarcely know where to commence or end the record in order to make it at all understandable to the general reader. Many who were eye witnesses to these movements have fled panic stricken, fully convinced that the whole army before Richmond has been destroyed, and that Gen. McClellan has been out-witted, out-generated, out-banked and "driven to the wall," where he promised to place the enemy. The evacuation of White House was to them an inexplicable mystery under any other condition of facts; but had they kept their eyes open in the early part of the week, they would have discovered that the work of evacuation was silently and surely progressing before any of the fighting on the right wing, as early as Tuesday, and that large numbers of vessels had left the York and Pamunkey rivers and were moving rapidly around to a new basis of operations on the James river. They might also have observed that all civilians were forbidden to approach the front as early as Tuesday, under any pretense whatever, and that the immense stores of supplies at Dispatch Station had been steadily reduced for a week, until the last barrel of crackers, barrel of beef and bale of hay had disappeared before the great contest on Friday, which left the way open for the enemy to approach that point, which I have every reason to believe was designedly intended by Gen. McClellan to the mouth of the trap into which they were being led, and I hope and believe to their entire rout and discomfiture.

Before proceeding to the narrative of events as they have occurred in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. McClellan, so far as the changing of his lines are concerned, and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage Station at the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, has been accomplished, throwing the way open for the enemy to rush to his coveted feast at the White House, where he found nothing but an empty platter.

Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by Gen. McClellan to be accomplished by it, further than throwing his left on to the James river, and supporting an attack on Fort Darling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point.

For the Gazette.

According to a resolution passed at the Sabbath School Convention for Juniata District, East Baltimore Conference, held at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, June 10th and 11th, I send you for publication a summary of its proceedings:

The Convention, represented by forty seven delegates, assembled at the M. E. church in Petersburg, and organized by the election of Rev. G. W. Chenoweth as President, Rev. Jno. Morehead Rev. Jas. Brads, J. H. Ross, Esq., and H. Hunter, Esq., Vice Presidents, Wm. J. Spencer and J. M. Calderwood, Secretaries. The various interests of Sabbath Schools were presented and discussed in all their particulars. On Thursday morning the large and flourishing Sabbath School of Petersburg was present, and was addressed by Messrs. Kirby, Smith, Spencer, Ross and Chenoweth. The sessions throughout were spirited and interesting, and attentive audiences. A number of resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the convention, believing that Sabbath Schools have been a leading instrumentality in christianizing the world, that such is the importance and influence of Sabbath Schools that they demand the hearty co-operation of all philanthropic and christian people, and that every possible means should be used for their extension and efficiency. After passing a resolution expressing the thanks of the delegates to the citizens of Petersburg and neighborhood for their overflowing hospitality the convention adjourned to hold its next annual meeting in Huntingdon.

W. J. SPENCER, Sec'y.

CONVOCATION.—The South Central Convocation of the Diocese of Pennsylvania will meet at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on Tuesday Evening, 8th inst., when the Convocation sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Leacock, of Harrisburg. There will be services every morning and evening until Friday. On Wednesday evening Rev. Dr. Clero, of Carlisle, will preach the quarterly missionary sermon. The public are cordially invited to attend all the services.

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church in Decatur township, Mifflin county, near Mitchell's tannery, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 6th of July. Rev. Geo. D. Chenoweth, Presiding Elder of the Juniata District, Rev. John Anderson, of McVeystown, and Rev. J. Toner of Bellefonte, are expected to be present and officiate on the occasion. Services to commence at 10 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may desire to be present.

S. H. C. SMITH, J. W. LECKIE, Preachers Lewistown Circuit.

Died. On Sunday, June 23, 1862, ETTIE W., daughter of Robert H. McClintic, aged 2 years and 20 days.

In Oliver township, on the 13th June, HENRY STRUNK, sen., aged 71 years.

On the 25th June, NANCY, wife of John Peachey, sen., deceased, after having endured a lingering illness, which she bore with christian resignation. She lived respected and died lamented.

On Saturday last, ANDREW, infant son of Jacob and Anna M. Blymyer, aged 4 months.

THE MARKETS. LEWISTOWN, July 1, 1862.

Table with columns for commodity and price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Wool, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Cloverseed, Timothy, Flaxseed, and various grades of flour.

Philadelphia Market. Flour—Extra family \$6, superfine 4 7/8. Grain—Red wheat 122a124c, and white 130a135c; rye 67c; corn 54c.

SAPONIFIER. The Family Soap Maker!

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP by using SAPONIFIER. Directions accompany the package. Soap is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured wholly by the Patentes.

NATRONA COAL OIL. WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

and equal to any Kerosene. WHY buy an explosive oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 127 Walnut Street, Phila. February 12, 1862. ly

LEWISTOWN BAKERY, West Market Street, nearly opposite the Jail.

CONRAD ULLRICH, JR. would respectfully inform his old customers and citizens generally that he continues the Baking of

BREAD, CAKES, &c., at the above stand, where those articles can be procured fresh every day. Families desiring Bread, &c. will be supplied at their dwellings in any part of town. Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and all other kinds of cake, of any size desired, baked to order at short notice. Lewistown, February 26, 1862-ly

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

COUNTRY 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 stock. Lewistown, April 23, 1862-ly