

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

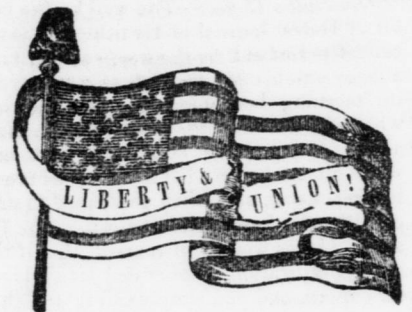
\$1 per annum in advance--\$1.50 at end of six months--\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

We have also a Halt in Millin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall use for subscription.

Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule.

And if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the "cheerful" only home. By angel hands to be given. Thy sails are lit the wet, a done. And all thy lines were hoisted even; Forever doth that signal of a sea.

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 unwholly rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroes in a civil war, having disease and the perils of the sea, to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are invited to select the number of Delegates equal to the legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such number 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.

Chairman People's State Committee. GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secy. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secy.

For Auditor General, Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

The Patent Convention.

A convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th instant, composed of a goodly number of old political hacks who used to justify any amount of State and United States robberies in the name of democracy, and guarded by a set of guerrillas in the lobbies and gallery, proceeded to hear Jefferson's declaration that "all men are created equal" read, after which they solemnly passed a resolution that all men are not created equal. They also determined to sustain the administration in words, and to oppose it in measures; that they were the only party that could bring back the constitution and Union as they were, and closed their peace-offering to Jeff Davis by nominating Isaac Slenker, of Union county, the man who was in the democratic convention last year that passed a non-coercion resolution "amid the waving of hats and violent shouts of enthusiasm," as their candidate for Auditor General.

The Southern Traitors and their Northern Sympathizers.

From the course pursued by the Vallandigham papers and politicians, it is evident that the same system of debauched lying which placed that living monument of infamy, James Buchanan, in the Presidential chair, is again to be followed by those who are endeavoring to lead the masses of the democratic party into favoring the destruction of our nationality and the disruption of this Union. Losing sight of the historical fact that this war was commenced by South Carolina, with the connivance of James Buchanan—a State which never had lost a dozen slaves through abolitionists—many well-meaning men take the dangerous ground that the Southern traitors are no worse than the Northern abolitionists, and throw the blame on the latter as the authors of the war. In this they are unwittingly following the traitors, for it is a fact that no matter whether our soldiers are from the east, west, north, or south, the rebels call them all abolitionists! Ought not this fact afford food for reflection to those who are misled by this villainous cry. The great body of men in the North holding abolition sentiments, are leading exemplary lives and imbued with virtues that would put to shame many a professing Christian man in this State who speaks of them as no better than traitors. As an instance of their doings, we cite the fact—and it is not an unusual one—that some 600 liberated slaves in the District of Columbia were a few weeks ago each furnished with two complete suits of clothing and many agricultural and other implements before emigrating to Hayti. No display of names was made, no ostentatious speeches, no published list in all the papers of the land. To confound men thus carrying out the precepts of our religion with that small portion of fanatics who enticed away the slave or followed John Brown in his mad undertaking, is as unchristian as it is ungenerous. The day is evidently not distant however when this matter will be better understood by the public, and small-pot politicians will then be taught the useful lesson that it is no disgrace to a par-

ty to be called by the precise word which the rebels use to designate our brave soldiers, whether that word be Vandal, Hessian, or Abolitionist.

It seems to us that when a man finds himself using the slang of the blackguard, he ought to catechise himself whether he has not been in bad company; and when a man professing to love his country and its institutions finds himself using the arguments of rebels and traitors against the party opposing them to a man, whether he ought not to scrutinize his conduct and see whether he is not giving indirect aid and comfort to them. However political knavery may have been justifiable in years gone by, there can be no palliation for the falsehood now. Our country, everything is now at stake, and he who is not for it, first, last and all the time, is against it.

The arrest last week of C. C. Fulton, Esq., of the Baltimore American, on the nonsensical plea that he had obtained information of the recent events before Richmond at Washington, was at best an outrage on the part of Secretary Stanton. To arrest a man who has stood by the Union in the worst of times in that city, while hundreds of open secessionists, as well as late rebel officers and soldiers, are spreading their pestilential opinions on the streets there daily, does not speak well, and the opinion here is pretty generally entertained that a new Secretary is wanted.

Common sense says, employ negroes in the south wherever you find them, either as laborers or when wanted as soldiers, and thus save the lives of our brave men. "No," says the Union-as-it-was man, "that's making an equal of the nigger!" In other words, he says, let the white man die, and the darkey survive to remain a slave. You who have husbands and sons in the army, what think you of the party which reasons thus?

The patent democrats of Juniata county have nominated Dr. Crawford for Senator; John P. Wharton for Assembly; James S. Cox for Commissioner; and Thomas Watts for Auditor. It is pretty evident that unless "balances" can be arranged there will be an interesting family fight in this district.

The patent democrats of Chester county, in appointing delegates to the guerrilla convention at Harrisburg, passed resolutions against paying war taxes.

The patent democratic conventions generally pass resolutions charging extravagance, corruption, &c. against the General Government. As the President has entrusted many important offices to members of that party, we are not at all surprised that some stealing should be going on.

Under Buchanan, in a time of peace, Government bonds were 12 per cent below par. Under Lincoln, in time of war, Government bonds are above par.

The following appeal is from a worthy association at Washington.

The Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association.

That it may realize the objects it has in view, appeals to you for material aid. In doing so, it is deemed proper that those objects be publicly declared, and the plan it has adopted for effecting them briefly disclosed.

The Association proposes to act as an auxiliary to the agency established here by the State for carrying aid, comfort and consolation to her sick and wounded sons in the Army of the Republic. The Association intends to have at its rooms, at the names of Pennsylvanians in the Hospitals here, and as far as possible, elsewhere; it will seek to apprise the friends of his condition; it will strive to place in his hands and about him the little harmless comforts which no Government, however paternal, and no Government Agency, however complete or efficient, can or can be expected to procure or distribute; it will look to the burial of the dead, and keep such records thereof that application may find the spot where his treasure is laid; it will endeavor to impart at its rooms such information as may conduce to the great purposes in view—the comfort of our suffering soldiers.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends this generally stated, the Association has adopted a constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, an Executive Committee of Thirteen, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with its appropriate duties. They have also selected a storekeeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds, and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send money donations to any member of the Finance Committee only. All inquiries relative to soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

With entire confidence the Association appeals to the loyal generosity of a people who have never stricken from sacrifice or suffering when the cause called for them, as now, in a just and noble cause, when justice, mercy, and humanity unite in summons to the discharge of high duties at the expense of personal comfort and selfish considerations. Whenever the charitable and philanthropic sympathies of you to this field of labor among the sick and suffering, you have followed him lovingly and trustfully with your means and your blessing. The knowledge of this borne to us on every breeze, encourages us in this our appeal. Remember, it is not money alone that we need. Those who cannot give that, can bestow some garment from their wardrobe or some comfort from their store-house. Our appeal is before you; of the nature of the response we entertain no doubt.

In behalf of the Finance Committee, D. WILSON HANSEN, Chairman. A. L. HENNINGSON, Secy. A. H. DERICK, Secy. ROBERT MARSH, Secy. A. L. KELL, Secy. WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

CONCERT! THE HUDSON BROTHERS & H. M. ROGERS.

The people of Lewistown will be favored with a concert at the TOWN HALL this evening, (Wednesday, July 9th,) at 8 o'clock. This celebrated troupe, in once more appearing before the citizens of this place with their soul-stirring music, invite all to come and hear them.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Admittance 20 cents. Children 15 cts. P. O. HUDSON, Agt. Lewistown, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

In the absence of all official details of affairs before Richmond, it is almost impossible to give correct information of recent events. About all we do know is that after seven days almost incessant fighting Gen. McClellan's army had been brought into a position with its left resting on the James river, near Turkey Island, on a reach of the river nearly opposite City Point, and its right extending to White Oak Swamp, which fills up the intervening space to the Chickahominy river. The army is thus on high ground in a defensible position, and where it can be reinforced. The battles through which it has passed are represented as terrible, and very destructive on both sides. Our loss is estimated at fifteen thousand killed and wounded and five thousand prisoners. The loss of the Rebels, except in prisoners, is believed to have been far greater than ours. On our side Gen. McClellan was wounded and captured and Generals Reynolds, Meade and Burns were wounded. We took many prisoners, but had to release them. A few of our siege guns and from thirty to forty pieces of field artillery were lost. The large Parrott guns and the eight-inch howitzers, the most valuable of the siege train, were saved. From the Rebels we captured a number of pieces of artillery, but probably not as many as they got from us.

Beginning with the right at Mechanicsville on Thursday, 26th June, our advance forces while steadily falling back, have had a continuous running fight.

On Friday one of the severest battles which was ever fought on this continent, occurred on the right of the Chickahominy, near Gaines' Hill. On Saturday, after our forces had retired in good order across the creek and destroyed the bridges, we were attacked in front of our encampments, but Gen. Smith repulsed the enemy, leaving the ground strewn with his dead.

On Saturday morning, the arrangements having been completed, the wagon train was started on its way to James River, and was followed on Sunday morning by the artillery and commissary trains.

Meantime the enemy, getting scent of our movement, strongly recommenced our front, and finding that several of our positions had been abandoned, pushed in and attacked us vigorously. Generals Hooker and Richardson drove them back, and Gen. Meagher's Brigade, always on hand at the right time, charged and captured two of their guns. The rebels paid a dear price for the information which they obtained. Their chief struggle was near Savage Station.

Anticipating a movement on our right flank, the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy was destroyed on Saturday morning. The rebels, supposing we had fallen back on the White House, sent a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery in that direction, but after a long, rapid and weary march, discovered they had gone on a wild goose chase in the wrong direction. They only found a small force of infantry and cavalry scattered down to guard the rear, who fell back and escaped from White House Landing. The rest was one of those "howling wildernesses," which the rebels intend to leave for us. All the quartermaster and commissary stores had been removed two days before, and the rubbish burned.

Gen. McClellan and Staff left the headquarters at Savage's Station at daylight on Sunday morning, with a body guard of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and halted some five miles out, after crossing the White Oak Creek.

There were, on Saturday, about one thousand of the wounded and sick, chiefly accumulated from the battle of Friday, many of whom it was found impossible to remove, owing to the nature and severity of their wounds, and as a matter of humanity, as well as of necessity, they were left behind. A great many, however, who could walk slowly followed the track of the army, and the ambulances brought away a great many others.

Withdrawing from the Point.

General Hooker's Division broke camp in the entrenchments at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and General Sickles' and Grover's Brigades proceeded to the outposts to relieve General Patterson's New Jersey Brigade. At 5 o'clock A. M., the three brigades fell back to the second line of redoubts, where they formed a line of battle with Richardson's and Kearney's Division, and remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that General Hooker had fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad. General Meagher's Brigade made a dash on both the enemy's flank while the Eighty-eighth New York charged in front, and captured two of their guns. The enemy then fell back under cover of the wood.

On the approach of the rebel force to the Savage Station, where the hospital was established, a white flag was sent out, and it was met by a Lieutenant Colonel of the Confederates who gave assurance that the hospital should be respected. There was no firing, purposely, in that direction, and if an occasional shell exploded near the house, it is believed to have been accidental.

Sedgwick's Division left the front at daylight, and were engaged by the enemy half way to Savage's Station, which they reached at 5 P. M. Here the enemy's infantry, with a battery, came out of the woods on the right and attacked them.

The first Maine were advanced on the left, with a line of skirmishers in front. They had twelve wounded, three mortally, viz:—Smith, Wren and Taylor. C. W. Haskell, Company C, was slightly wounded, in the hand by a shell. Sedgwick's Division crossed the creek at White Oak Swamp about four o'clock A. M., Monday. His rear was not annoyed during the night.

Keyes' and Porter's Divisions had already preceded us on the march, and had reached a position on the James river, near Turkey Island, which is about ten or twelve miles above City Point.

The Engineer Brigade of Gen. Woodbury preceded the army, and constructed corduroy roads where they were necessary. At the Four-mile Creek a bridge was built across the run. At the White Oak Swamp Creek two bridges were also constructed by the same valuable corps—one for the passage of the main army train, and the other to accommodate Gen. Heintzelman's Division, who, with Hooker and Richardson, covered the retreat.

Destruction of the Bridges.

As the army resumed its march on Monday morning, information was received, through Gen. Richards, that the enemy were pursuing, and orders were given to destroy the bridges.

The Engineer Corps was detailed for this duty, and also to defend the approach to the place.

How the Retreat was Conducted.

The retreat was conducted in the most perfect order. There was no trepidation or haste; no smashing up of wagons by careless or fast driving, and not a single accident of any consequence is believed to have occurred. A drove of 2500 fat cattle, under the charge of Col. Clark, chief Commissary, of McClellan's staff, were successfully driven along. They had been brought up from the White House, and narrowly escaped stamping by the rebels.

The forage of the army had all been consumed the day before, thus relieving the train of an immense burden. After approaching within about five miles of the river the train was divided, part being sent by each of three roads which converged near the landing.

The soldiers regarded retreat as the carrying out of part of a necessary plan—the only dissatisfaction expressed being at the leaving behind so many of the sick and wounded.—Plenty of provisions and medicines were left for them, however, and if they are permitted to use them, their situation for some time to come will be much better than that with the army in the midst of conflict and alarm.

Care of the Sick and Wounded.

At Savage's Station, the Government had made arrangements for the sick and wounded as they were brought from the field. It was under the care of Dr. John Swinsburn. Dr. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Penna., arrived on Sunday with a corps of surgeons and nurses.—How many of these remained with the patients I am not able to state. There is a report that a large part of them ran away when the army left. It was certainly a severe test of their philanthropy to be left in rebel hands.

The demand for nursing and surgical attendance was so great that large numbers were obliged to wait long hours before their cases could be reached. The worst cases were attended to first, but there was and have been a great many who never received attentions at all.

The Approach to James River.

When the aid of General McClellan rode back and reported that the way was all open to James River, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green field skirting its banks was indeed an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they had passed.—The teams were now put upon a lively trot in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear.

Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion that with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.

The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of the engagement:

On Sunday morning the corps of Sumner and Franklin were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James river. They had hardly left their position, and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the enemy discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force.

So rapidly did they approach that our officers had barely time to place our men in position to receive them, before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to an attack about 2 o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly. They advanced in a solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery, and the effect of our guns on their ranks was fearful. They were killed and wounded by hundreds.

At dark the enemy were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one and a half miles above Savage Station.

While the battle was in progress other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge over the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars under a full head of steam, was run overboard. All the commissary and quartermaster stores were committed to the flames, together with large amount of ordnance stores.

The large house at the station, and the adjoining grounds, were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to remove, and were left under the charge of our surgeons, with all the necessities at hand for their comfort. They number about seven hundred, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated, under the cover of night, to White Oak Swamp Bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the 6th day, was as follows:

Gen. Smith's division, supported by Gen. Nagle's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while Sumner and Franklin's corps were on the left. Heintzelman's corps, with McClellan's division, was posted out on the New Market road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from the direction of Richmond. The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by troops that had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

At about 2 o'clock it became evident that some portions of our lines must give way, as the enemy were evidently throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island Bridge, where the fight was shortly after renewed, and continued with great determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides. During the day all the cattle and a greater part of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island Bridge. Some rear wagons were abandoned and fired on this day in order to make room for the artillery.

THE BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the enemy, who evidently expected to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss on both sides. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. They again advanced about three o'clock P. M., in considerable force, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for the use of musketry.

The loss of our army during these seven days' engagements is not known, but twenty thousand is considered as near an estimate as can, at present, be given in killed, wounded and missing. Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter return.

The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about seven hundred pris-

oners, among whom are three lieutenant colonels and one major.

The loss in field artillery during the seven days amounted to about thirty guns.

Whether this is a disaster or not, all can yet be retrieved by the forces of Burnside, McClellan and Pope, the latter moving on Richmond by way of Washington.

Important Correspondence Between the Governors of the Loyal States and the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of several States will explain itself:

TO THE PRESIDENT.—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed by measures which must insure a speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the present important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to their charge, we respectfully request, if it meet with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up the military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government. We believe that the decisive movement is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all the reinforcements you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Governor of Maine.

N. S. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut.

FRED'K HOLBROOK, Governor of Vermont.

E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York.

CHAS. S. HOLDEN, Governor of New Jersey.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland.

E. H. PIERPONT, Governor of Virginia.

AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of Michigan.

T. B. TOMLE, President of the Military Board of Kentucky.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Tennessee.

H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

DAVID TODD, Governor of Ohio.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Governor of Minnesota.

RICHARD GATES, Governor of Illinois.

EDWARD SOLOMAN, Governor of Wisconsin.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE CALLED OUT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in a patriotic manner by you in the communication of the 28th of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your States will be—

I trust that they will be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injudicious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quota of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Governor Curtin's Proclamation Calling for Troops.

A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments on the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons who have already fallen may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of union and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required and the regulations for enlistments, will be made known forthwith in General Orders. Mean while the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor.

ELI SWEET, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The following spirited address was issued by Gen. McClellan to his army on the Fourth of July:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near HARTZOG'S Landing, July 4, '62. Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number and necessity of position also, you have, in every conflict, beat back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history.

No one will now question that each of you will always with pride say, "I belong to the army of the Potomac." The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the seceded Confederacy. The only National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can insure internal peace and external security to each

State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure or blood.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Liberality of Physicians.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—New Orleans Delta.

Died.

On the 7th inst., at the Lewistown Hotel, ALEXANDER MURRAY, father of James A. Murray, in the 93d year of his age.

On the 29th June, at her residence in Brown township, Miss FRANKY, sister of Gideon Yoder, aged 60 years and 24 days.

On the 29th June, in Lewisburg, Union co., JOHN M. BAUM, Editor of the Lewisburg Argus, aged 38 years, 10 months and 2 days.

TEACHERS WANTED.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned until Monday, August 4th, 1862, for ONE MALE and ONE FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of the High Schools of this borough. To competent teachers, who can produce satisfactory testimonials, a liberal salary will be paid.

Also, competent teachers to take charge of the primary schools. For further information, address Secretary of Board.

R. MARTIN, Secretary of School Board, Lewistown, Lewistown, July 9, 1862.

THE MAMMOTH UNION PHOTOGRAPH CAR.

C. S. ROSHEN & BROTHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Lewistown and surrounding country to their Mammoth Union Car, now standing in the

PUBLIC SQUARE, where they are prepared to take all kinds of pictures, viz: Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and Cartes de Visite pictures.—The latter are very suitable for albums or letters, and in consequence of the great demand for them, we are able to furnish them at the rate of four for one dollar. Also, new patent pictures for gravestones, which are superior to anything heretofore introduced.

Their long experience in the business enables them to take pictures in every style of the art at greatly reduced prices.

A large assortment of plain and fancy cases and frames on hand. Pictures inserted in Lockets, Breastpins, Finger rings, &c., in a neat and durable manner. Persons having old or poor pictures in good cases can have them taken out and good ones inserted.

Oil paintings, Daguerreotypes, &c., copied. Out-door Views, and miniatures of deceased persons taken on the shortest notice.

Pictures taken equally well in clear or cloudy weather.

A PUPIL wanted to learn the Ambrotype and Photograph art, and a good instrument with full stock for sale very cheap.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE all to come and examine specimens, whether they want pictures or not. Come quickly, as we shall remain here but a short time.

N. B. Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes of deceased or absent friends will be enlarged into large Photographs, and colored with India Ink.

We study to please.

C. S. ROSHEN & BROTHER, Lewistown, July 9, 1862—lt

Estate of Veronica Yoder, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Veronica Yoder, late of Brown township, Millin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GIDEON YODER, Administrator.