

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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## GAZETTE ALMANAC. 1862.

JULY.		AUGUST.	
Sunday	7 14 21 28	Sunday	3 10 17 24 31
Monday	1 8 15 22 29	Monday	4 11 18 25
Tuesday	2 9 16 23 30	Tuesday	5 12 19 26
Wednesday	3 10 17 24 31	Wednesday	6 13 20 27
Thursday	4 11 18 25	Thursday	7 14 21 28
Friday	5 12 19 26	Friday	8 15 22 29
Saturday	6 13 20 27	Saturday	9 16 23 30

  

SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.	
Sunday	7 14 21 28	Sunday	5 12 19 26
Monday	1 8 15 22 29	Monday	6 13 20 27
Tuesday	2 9 16 23 30	Tuesday	7 14 21 28
Wednesday	3 10 17 24 31	Wednesday	8 15 22 29
Thursday	4 11 18 25	Thursday	9 16 23 30
Friday	5 12 19 26	Friday	10 17 24 31
Saturday	6 13 20 27	Saturday	11 18 25

  

NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
Sunday	7 14 21 28	Sunday	7 14 21 28
Monday	1 8 15 22 29	Monday	8 15 22 29
Tuesday	2 9 16 23 30	Tuesday	9 16 23 30
Wednesday	3 10 17 24 31	Wednesday	10 17 24 31
Thursday	4 11 18 25	Thursday	11 18 25
Friday	5 12 19 26	Friday	12 19 26
Saturday	6 13 20 27	Saturday	13 20 27

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more. From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shores: We leave our ploughs and workshops, our wives and children dear. With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear: We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before-- We are coming, Father Abraham--three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the northern sky, And note the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside, And hoists aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride, And harkens in the sunlight gleam, and lands brave music pour-- We are coming, Father Abraham--three hundred thousand more!

If you look all up our valleys, where the growing harvest shines, You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line; And children from their mother's knees are pulling and learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs; And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door-- We are coming, Father Abraham--three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' Jones beside; Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade, And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade. Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before-- We are coming, Father Abraham--three hundred thousand more!

At a recent war meeting at Washington President Lincoln made the following remarks: Fellow Citizens--I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion, but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves, and I offer in justification of myself and of you that upon an examination I have found nothing in the Constitution against it.

I however have an impression there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better [Voices--No, no! None can do better than yourself--go on], and better address your understanding than I will or could, and therefore propose but to detain you a moment longer. I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else is a matter in which we have heard some other person blundered for what I did myself. There has been a very wide spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War. Now, I occupy a position that enables me to believe, at least, that these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some presuming to be their friends. General McClellan's attitude is such that, in the very selfishness of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will--and the Secretary of War is precisely in the same situation.

If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself, for the time being the master of them both, cannot but be failures. I know that General McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know that he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War does for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it.

Sometimes we hear a dispute as to how many men General McClellan has had, and those who would disparage him say he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that General McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is there is always a very wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps a wider one between the grand total on McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty, and those who disparage him talk of grand totals on paper; and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty.

General McClellan has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War did not give him. McClellan is not to blame for asking for what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give. And I say here, so far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time within my power to give him. [Wild applause, and a voice, 'Give him enough now!']

The President continued--I have no accusation against General McClellan. I believe he is a brave and able man, and I stand here as justice requires me to do--to take upon myself what has been charged upon the Secretary of War as withholding from him. I have talked longer than I expected to do--and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

The Enlistment of Men not Able-Bodied. A Massachusetts Surgeon, writing from Beaufort, North Carolina, says: 'Having been long in the Hospitals, I see the fruits of the negligence of surgeons in passing recruits entirely unfit for the service. I have seen hundreds whom I should never have passed, though I know well the importunities of captains desirous of filling a company. There is less of this poor material in the Massachusetts regiments; but in the New York and Pennsylvania regiments

it is astonishingly great, flooding the hospitals with cripples from age, previous disease, and bad habits.'

Extraordinary Developments in Indiana. The report of the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States, in the State of Indiana, for the May term, makes the most fearful and startling disclosures, all proving that the traitorous association known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, extends through the Western States, and no doubt into this. We extract a portion of this report, to show our readers the danger of the operations of this order:

'The Knights of the Golden Circle have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day or the night time, and above all, they had a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal, we regret to say, was invented for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. In such case, members of the order serving in opposing armies receiving the sign, are reminded of their obligation not to injure the member giving it. This signal is given in every instance upon the intimation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the order. By the teachings of the organization, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, "to shoot over each other." Many members of the order examined before us admit the binding force of the obligation and pretend to justify it as correct in principle.'

What freeman will not start with horror at such a disclosure, and what man will wonder any longer at some of the extraordinary reverses which have overtaken our armies, when it is confidently known that there are those in high commands and low positions, now in the federal armies, strongly suspected of being attached to this order. Here is another extract, pregnant with meaning and danger:

Not only are the loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to resist the payment of the Federal tax and prevent enlistments in the armies of the United States.

The idea of resisting the payment of taxes has been put forth in this state, by more than one man suspected of belonging to this order of traitors, and the fact of enlistments is too fresh in the minds of the public to need any present reference at our hands.

When such developments are made, it is time that loyal men were on the alert, and that the smallest evidence of disloyalty be at once seized and crushed out. Our enemies are untiring and unscrupulous. Let us be vigilant and unwaried, and by every honorable and manly means, seek to frustrate their dark machinations.

### Breathe through the Nose.

George Catlin, the famous painter and investigator of the habits and customs of Indian tribes, has recently published a pamphlet, entitled 'The Breath of Life,' in which he undertakes to demonstrate that the common practice of breathing through the mouth is very detrimental to health. He says that it is not a natural habit, for when God created man 'He breathed the breath of life into man's nostrils,' and why should he not continue to live by breathing it in the same manner? The mouth was made for the reception and mastication of food for the stomach and other purposes; but the nostrils, with their delicate and fibrous linings for purifying and warming the air in its passages, have been mysteriously constructed, and designed to stand guard over the lungs--to measure the air and equalize its draft during the hours of repose.

The atmosphere is nowhere pure enough for man's breathing until it has passed this refining process, and therefore the imprudence and danger of admitting it in an unnatural way, in double quantities upon the lungs, and charged with the surrounding epidemic or contagious infections of the moment. The impurities of the air which are arrested by the intricate organization and mucus in the nose are thrown out again from its interior barriers by the returning breath. The air which enters the lungs is as different from that which enters the nostrils as distilled water is different from the water in an ordinary cistern or frog-pond.

He argues that the habit of sleeping with the open mouth is particularly hurtful; points out a number of diseases which are traceable to this cause, and among the rest ascribes the early decay of the teeth to it.--The Moravian.

Music hath Charms.--A lady music teacher in Newburyport refuses to receive any male pupils over eighteen during the year! Young ladies elsewhere might give their gentlemen visitors a hint by refusing their calls unless they enlist.

There are people who think that to be grim is to be good, and that a thought, to be really wholesome, must necessarily be shaped like a coffin.

## WAR NEWS.

### The Battle of Cedar Mountain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.--The editor of the Star, who was on a visit to his family at Culpeper Court House at the time of the battle of Saturday last, gives the following account of it, containing items of interest not mentioned in other accounts:

At noon on Friday Gens. Pope and McDowell received intelligence from the gallant Bayard--who, with two regiments of his cavalry command, doing duty immediately under him, a new Jersey and a Pennsylvania regiment, had been in the saddle all night and day guarding the Rapidan for a week, from the Raccoon ford down to a point fourteen miles below and south of the railroad--that the enemy at daybreak had crossed the river, with two regiments of Louisiana infantry, two pieces of light artillery, and three small regiments of cavalry, and driven in his pickets. Bayard retired slowly before them, his force of eight hundred tired out cavalry only, not being sufficient to hold the ground in front of such a force. He, however, disputed it inch by inch with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing about thirty rebel prisoners, including a major, a captain, and two lieutenants, on his retreat. His own loss was not over three men. We hear that he was publicly complimented by his superior officer on the field on the next day (Saturday) for the admirable manner in which he effected his movement. He retired to the north and east side of Robinson river, about eight miles from Culpeper Court House, and there awaited a supporting force to arrive from the immediate vicinity of that point.

At noon of the same day, Gen. Pope, on learning these facts, instantly ordered Gen. Crawford to march his brigade to that end. In half an hour after receiving this order Crawford was on the march. As his brigade, the 28th New York, 10th Maine, 46th Pennsylvania, and 5th Connecticut, and ten pieces of artillery, filed rapidly through the village of Culpeper Court House to the gay music of its four splendid bands, its appearance was the theme of admiration of the many experienced officers of the staffs of Gens. Pope and McDowell, who went over from their encampments near by to see it start out. Crawford proceeded rapidly to the front, and occupied a position about seven miles from Culpeper Court House, immediately in rear of the line of Bayard's cavalry. Shortly after ordering Crawford, Gen. Pope also ordered the rest of Banks' corps to move rapidly from Hazel river bridge, near Griffsburg, nine miles from Culpeper Court House, where it had arrived the night before, to the scene of expected conflict.

By 8 o'clock p. m. the head of Gen. Banks' column was desirous marching around the village to its destination, which it reached before midnight. That point was immediately in the rear of Crawford. Major General Sigel was, also, at the same time ordered up from Sperryville, and by a forced march of twenty miles, his advance reached the village by daylight.

Throughout Friday night and Saturday forenoon, Bayard continued skirmishing with the enemy's advance, until the latter, at two o'clock p. m., had progressed to within long range of Crawford's artillery. At four p. m. the enemy developed a heavy increase of artillery, when a portion of that of Gen. Banks came up, and went into the action, there not being room enough in the position occupied by our forces for bringing the whole of it into play. The contending forces, at the opening of the battle, were apparently about a mile or more apart, the rebels showing their front upon Slaughter's Mountain, a sugar-loaf eminence situated two miles to the west of the Orange and Alexandria railroad at Mitchell's Station. Our front was on much lower ground, with Cedar run in our rear and a small wooded ridge behind that.

Gradually, from 4 to six p. m., the rebels opened new batteries from the woods surrounding the basin or plain lying between the fronts of the two contending forces, each succeeding one being nearer to our position than the former. Thus they played a cross fire from both sides, as well as a direct front one on our troops, including the most of Gen. Banks' infantry, that had been put in line for the conflict. So annoying was this fire, that attempts were made to take the batteries nearest at hand by charges. Thus Bayard's Cavalry in a gallant charge, is said to have succeeded in taking two of the rebel guns with no loss to speak of. Subsequently, at 6 p. m., in pursuance of orders, portions of Augur's and Williams' divisions of infantry, including Crawford's and Gordon's brigades, made three most desperate bayonet charges upon the rebel artillery. They were, however, each time received by a very heavy infantry fire, slaughtering them fearfully. That they should have persevered, to make three successive charges, in the face of such a deadly fire from so superior numbers, concealed in woods, is really the wonder of the war. These charges developed the fact that the enemy actually engaged greedily outnumbered our forces, about seven thousand in action.

Being thus informed of the location of the main body of the rebel infantry, our

artillery played sad havoc with them, driving decimated regiment after regiment back into the shelter of the dense forest, to have their places instantly occupied by fresh regiments to be decimated in the same way. Among others, this fire killed the rebel Generals Winder and Trimble. The arm of the former was torn off by a shell, and he died very shortly afterwards from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dead from his horse by the explosion of a shell. Having put the forces of McDowell and Sigel in rapid motion for the field of action, Gen. Pope, with his staff, accompanied by Gen. McDowell and staff, immediately proceeded together from their headquarters to the front. As they passed Rickett's division, and the head of Sigel's army corps, that lined the road for the whole six miles, each regiment halted for the instant, wheeled into line, and gave Gen. Pope three cheers and a tiger, and then wheeling again into marching column, pushed forward with signal eagerness for the fray.

At 7 o'clock p. m., Gens. Pope and McDowell reached the thickest of the fight, and the advance guard of Rickett's, coming up at the same time, took position immediately in the rear of that occupied by Gen. Banks' corps. There being no room on the field for deploying more troops of ours than were under Banks, those of Rickett's could not get into actual action before night came on, which for some hours prevented further fighting. In the course of the engagement, our forces engaged had retired perhaps a mile from the position in which they commenced the battle at 4 o'clock p. m., the rebels advancing slowly as we receded before them. This movement on the part of Gen. Banks, notwithstanding his heavy loss, and the overwhelming force opposed to him, was as regularly conducted as though he was executing an evolution of a dress parade. Not a man of his corps, or indeed of any other, showed the white feather, nor did a man even straggle to the rear to the distance of more than half a mile, where stood a provost guard of Rickett's corps, bayonet in hand, to check any, if there should be, disposed to skulk off the field.

We left the field at eight o'clock for the night, in course of which, at midnight, a discharge from one of our batteries brought on a renewal of the engagement for two hours, in the course of which each side is believed to have lost two or three hundred more in killed and wounded. By a cavalry charge, after midnight, of the enemy, Gens. Pope and McDowell and their respective staffs, were within an inch of being killed or ridden down. They had dismounted in the front to rest a few minutes from the saddle, when the enemy's cavalry made so sudden a dash upon them that they had barely time to mount and get quickly out of the way. In so doing they were mistaken by a company of their own men for charging rebels, and received their fire, killing a few of their horses, only we believe.

Our loss of regimental and company officers was very heavy. Among those killed were Col. Crane, of the 3d Wisconsin; Maj. Savage, and Captains Abbott, Russell, and Gooding, and Lieut. Browning of the 2d Massachusetts. Col. Donnelly, of the 28th New York, was, we fear, mortally wounded. Col. O'Leigh, and Adjutant Molyneux, of the 7th Ohio, are also very badly wounded. Capt. Robert W. Clarke, of the first District regiment, received a wound in the foot. Gen. Augur received a Minnie ball in his back, as he was in front of his division turning in his saddle to cheer it on. Gen. Geary is wounded in the arm, so that he will likely use it, and Gen. Prince is slightly wounded. On Saturday evening as Gen. Augur was being carried past us back to the hospital, it was thought his wound was mortal; but on surgical examination it was found to be a severe but not a dangerous wound.

At 6 p. m. yesterday seven hundred and fifty of our wounded had reached Culpeper Court House by ambulance. Every church and other suitable building in the village, including private houses, was filled with them. The citizens, male and female--those of secession proclivities even throwing them aside for the time being--were very generally vying with each other in rendering them every accommodation and assistance in their power.

Both sides made some hundreds of prisoners in the course of the engagement, and it was from prisoners that it is made certain that the rebel loss is equal to ours, if not greater. We estimate our killed and wounded at one thousand five hundred, after striving to inform ourselves as correctly as possible on the subject. At 6 o'clock in the evening, as before remarked, seven hundred and fifty had been brought to Culpeper Court House, and there were at least two hundred remaining in the two or three houses, in the rear of the field, occupied as hospitals. Yesterday morning, on the reformation of the lines of Gen. Banks' corps in the rear of the reinforcements that had come up, as explained above, it was found that his loss had been by no means as great as was thought at dark on the previous day.

At daybreak, yesterday morning, the sharpshooters of the enemy were found precisely where their front was at the close of Saturday's battle, and skirmishing with ours immediately commenced. Their for-

ces had, however, disappeared from sight. At sunrise a rebel brigade supported by artillery, emerged from the woods in the front, and just as they got into line of battle Gen. Milroy opened to sweep off an entire company or two, the rest instantly taking to their heels for the cover of the woods. Shortly afterwards Gen. Bayard, who continued, as before, in the extreme front, scouting to the right and left with his cavalry, reported them filling in force in both those directions, as though aiming to flank us on both sides.

General Pope immediately despatched Tower's division, of McDowell's corps, to follow, watch, and confront them on the right, and a division of Sigel's corps d'armee--whose we did not learn--to do the same for those moving on the left. General Bayard, with two regiments of his cavalry brigade, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was thrown in advance of Tower, and the gallant and efficient Colonel Duffie, of Bayard's command, with his own Rhode Island and the 1st Maine Cavalry was thrown in advance of our division of observation on the left.

At 11 A. M. it was definitely ascertained from reports from these forces that the purpose of the enemy could hardly be flank movements. Ere 2 p. m. the impression became general at General Pope's headquarters on the field, instead of seeking thus to renew the engagement, the rebels were either seeking a new position in the rear or skedaddling.

Since we reached Washington General Pope has telegraphed here that the engagement was not renewed yesterday afternoon; that the enemy had retired to a position two miles back, and that he advanced his own army this morning to that lately held by the enemy.

We omit to state above that the prisoners say that the rebels commenced the fight with ten thousand men, Gen. Ewell in command, who were reinforced by Jackson with five thousand men before 6 o'clock p. m., the balance of Jackson's army getting up early in the night. They claim their combined force to be from fifty to sixty thousand strong.

By a break in the telegraph the reception of General Pope's order to General King to join him with his admirable division was delayed twenty four hours. He, however, started his advance from the vicinity of Fredericksburg at four o'clock yesterday morning and had reached Elk Run, ford, so he is doubtless up with the main army by this hour. From our own knowledge of the situation we feel sure that the reception of this important addition to his fine army has already been taken advantage of by Major General Pope, and that he is again in motion towards Gordonsville. His men all believe him irresistible, and feel certain that signal victory will attend his movements at their head, as on all previous occasions when at the head of his Western army.

We lost a single piece of artillery, one of Best's. It upset in a ditch, and as it could not be righted by those in charge of it, was abandoned.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(From the New York Times.)  
On the Field, Cedar Run,  
Eight Miles South of Culpeper,  
Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

This has been an eventful day with the army of Virginia. It had been known since yesterday morning that the rebels were in force immediately in our front. They had been driving back General Bayard's cavalry for several hours before the force under General Crawford was sent forward to give them battle, and no sooner had we arrived here than our outposts were fired upon by their pickets. Skirmishing was kept up all the afternoon, and the enemy held completely in check; but it was not until 3 o'clock p. m. that the fight assumed the dignity of a battle. At that hour, the rebels opened their artillery upon General Crawford from the wood, to the right of the road about one mile. This was done to ascertain the position of our batteries, and if possible bring out our force. General Crawford ordered Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery to reply, and, at the second shell, the enemy's guns were silenced. Their long line of cavalry had moved around a high hill on our left, towards the Rapidan Ford. At once a strong force of cavalry was thrown in that direction, and soon after, the enemy, finding he could do nothing, counter-marched his cavalry to our right. Thus matters stood, the large force of the enemy having been held in check by Gen. Crawford's single brigade of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The cannonading continued on both sides until 4 p. m., when Gen. Augur appeared upon the field with Gen. Augur's division and the remainder of Gen. Williams' division. Gen. Crawford's force, consisting of the 28th New York, Col. Donnelly; 46th Pennsylvania, Col. Knipe; 10th Maine, Col. Seal, and 5th Connecticut, Col. Chapman, with a battery of the 4th United States Artillery, under Lieut. Muhlenburg; Roemer's New York Battery and Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, were now thrown to the right, with the exception of the artillery, for the purpose of making a movement on the enemy's flank--the most important movement of the day.--The 10th Maine was then moved forward to the support of the centre, and the re-