

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, August 20, 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 intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription.

Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the heart's only home, By angel hands to valor given! Thy stars have lit the walk in dome And all thy hues were born in heaven; Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us With freedom's soul beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY CONVENTION.

The citizens of Mifflin County who are in favor of giving the National and State Governments a firm and unequivocal support in their patriotic efforts to crush the infamous rebellion of Davis, Breckinridge, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and their cut-throats, are invited to meet at the usual places in their respective townships and boroughs, on

SATURDAY, August 23, 1862, between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m., and elect TWO DELEGATES from each district to meet in county convention in Lewistown on Tuesday, August 26th. By order of County Committee, GEORGE FRYNSINGER, Chairman. Lewistown, August 6, 1862.

To make room for some letters from the army, we omit several articles prepared for to-day's paper.

PAY AND BOUNTY FOR DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The Pennsylvania Relief Association, owing to the fact that agents charge heavy fees for obtaining arrears of pay and bounty for deceased soldiers, has requested J. A. Williamson, Esq., (son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Woods, deceased,) to attend to this business, and that gentleman has patriotically consented to do so without charge. Heirs of deceased soldiers can therefore address "J. A. Williamson, Esq., Pay and Bounty Agent Penn. Relief Association, Washington City, D. C.," with the assurance that the widow and fatherless will be protected in all their rights. Our exchanges will we hope make this generous offer known.

LECTURES.—We understand that Dr. Johnson, President of Dickinson College, delivers an address before the Teachers Institute, this (Wednesday) evening; also, that a Lecture will be given before the same body on Friday evening of this week by Mr. Shumaker, Principle of Tuscarora Academy. To those who know the ability and culture of those gentlemen, we need offer no advice, to be sure to attend. For the credit of the town, we hope the Town Hall may be filled on both occasions.

ANOTHER WAR MEETING.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of inducing the commissioners to extend the \$50 bounty to the men enlisted in the service under Messrs. Sout and Swan, and to all others who may enlist previous to a draft. A committee was appointed to call the commissioners together (this afternoon we believe.) Rev. Dr. I. W. Wiley, during the evening, made an eloquent address, replete with patriotism. This gentleman, for years a missionary to China, is one of those who can far better estimate the importance of our nationality than our own citizens, who have lived under the protecting wings of this great government, perhaps too callous of its beneficent rule. His words we trust have fallen into fruitful soil. The following were the officers of the meeting: President—Wm. P. Elliott, Esq. Vice Presidents—Gen. James Burns, Geo. W. Wiley, N. J. Rudisill, E. L. Benedict, R. H. McClintic, Maj. D. Eisenbise, James McCord, and Wm. B. Hoffman. Secretaries—Wm. Lind, L. J. Elberty, Geo. Allen, and Henry Frysinger.

We are pleased to learn that Edward T. Swain, of this place, has been promoted to 2d Lieutenant of Company K, Capt. Niece, 49th regiment, for meritorious conduct.

THE LOGAN GUARDS.—In the terrible charge made at Cedar Mountain, this company, the right of the regiment, suffered severely, having lost about 20 men out of some 50 in the battle. No authentic list has yet been furnished of the killed, wounded and missing, and we are therefore compelled to gather from various sources such information as has come to hand.

Capt. H. A. Eisenbise is believed to be wounded and a prisoner. Lieut. Crawford Selheimer (brother of Col. John B.) is also supposed to be wounded and a prisoner.

Sergeant John M. Nolte is shot in the thigh, and is now under care of Dr. Worrall, at Alexandria.

James Sanford, shot through the cheek. Calvin Selheimer, (son of John Selheimer) has two or three fingers shot off.

Henry Printz, son of Peter, is wounded in the abdomen, the ball passing out at the side.

The remaining wounded are, C. Hotstine, A. M. Kreps, Samuel Myers, Henry Spitzer—all of whom we believe are at Alexandria.

Whether the members reported missing are killed or taken prisoners we have no means of ascertaining at present, although it is now believed that most if not all are prisoners, as none of the Logans were recognized among the dead on the field.

Col. Knipe was hit on the head, the missile passing over his head, has a wound in the hand, and we believe is injured slightly on the hip. We saw him at Harrisburg last week, as cheerful as if at the head of his gallant regiment.

Major Matthews, we are pleased to say, instead of having his arm shot off, is likely to recover it and yet deal some blows at rebeldom. He was struck on the right arm, a little below the elbow, the ball cutting through the flesh and muscles, but not injuring the bone. His horse was struck at the same time, threw him off, ran a short distance, and then fell pierced by four bullets. The Major is now at home on furlough, but anxious to go back and take with him to Harrisburg any recruits who may wish to enter the Logan Guards.

The following letter, received last evening, gives authentic particulars relative to the killed, &c., in the Logan Guards:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER, August 15, 1862. Friend Frysinger—Not having seen your acceptable paper for some weeks, and wishing you to have some idea of what we are doing, as well as to let our friends at home know who of us are left since our late engagement, I send the following statement. We have been marching pretty steadily since you last heard from us in our retreat from Winchester, having been on reconnoissances and other duty until we arrived at this place, where we lay for some time idle, having nothing but camp and picket duty to do. Last Friday the order came to get ready to move in an hour. Our cavalry picked up had been driven from Madison, and in half that time our brigade was moving. We marched about seven miles from Culpeper to Cedar Run, and bivouacked that night in a woods about a mile from where Jackson had taken up a strong position. In the morning, having been told that the "ball was on" between the artillery on both sides. This continued until about three in the afternoon, when our brigade was moved forward, and it was determined to charge a battery that was giving our line considerable trouble. Our brigade was selected for that purpose, and our regiment to lead the charge. We did charge, and gallantly too, but we met overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and although we drove those immediately opposed to us to a disgraceful flight, fresh regiments and brigades were moved up, and when "terribly cut up," as the papers say, we had to fall back, disputing the ground inch by inch. Our regiment, as well as the brigade, suffered severely. We found but one field officer left, Lt. Col. Selridge. Our Colonel, the brave and gallant Knipe, and our Major, loved by all the regiment—the kind and considerate Major Matthews—had to leave the field with a severe wound in the arm. They have both gone home, and I know they have the earnest, heart-felt wishes of all, not only in the regiment, but in the whole brigade, for their speedy recovery and return to us. Our company lost, in killed, wounded and missing, as follows:

KILLED. Corporal W. T. Scott, Prospect, Butler county Pa. WOUNDED AND PRISONERS. Capt. H. A. Eisenbise, Lewistown. 2nd Lieut. D. C. Selheimer.

WOUNDED. 1st Sergt. John M. Nolte, leg, Lewistown. 5th Henry Printz, groin. Private Samuel Myers, arm and side, Lewistown. Allan M. Kreps, hand. James Sanford, jaw and neck, Lewistown. Calvin B. Selheimer, hand. Joseph H. Eisenbise, chest, Patterson, Juniata co. Conrad Hotstine, side, Lewistown.

MISSING. Corporal Wm. Hopper, Lewistown. Private Wm. Armstrong Mifflin Co. Ephraim Baker. William Cowden, Lewistown. William Kelly. Joseph H. Hopper, Belleville, Mifflin Co. Geo. W. Lewis, Lewistown. Phillip Lutz, Cincinnati. Robt. McCormick, Belleville. Lewis H. Ruble, Mifflin Co. Wm. G. Speice.

This is a full list of killed, wounded and missing from our company. The absence of these men, with whom we have associated as brothers for almost a year, naturally makes us sad, but notwithstanding all this, we feel ready to give them battle whenever it shall please Providence to bring us face to face with them in honorable combat. We are now in the camp in which we were when we received orders to move. What will be done with us I cannot say, but I think of us on account of the great heat, and the nights, "Oh Dear," the mosquitoes, why they annoy us more than the rebels do at this time. When one lies down, he will consider himself with the idea of getting a good night's sleep; but no sooner does a poor mortal get fixed as comfortable as he can be on the hard ground, than these pests sharpen their bills and charge on him; after fighting them as long as we can, we surrender. They general beat us, though we do get ahead of them sometimes by changing our "Base of Operations" or by a "Great Strategic Movement." When covered with a woollen blanket they will bite through it; but the way to beat them is, to change it for a gun blanket—that will beat them. They don't understand that "movement" at all. They will charge on it all the same, but it is no go as they can't get through. You are safe then from their attacks, but you are apt to roast. So it goes, and we are annoyed day and night—by the heat of the

A letter from Dr. Worrall of the Prince street Hospital, Alexandria, says the men will as a general thing do well. John M. Nolte and some others of the Logans are under his charge, and we have no doubt our old friend will do his best to restore all in his hands to good health. But for the fact of our going to press earlier than usual last week, his letter would have appeared in the Gazette.

Correspondence of the Gazette. From the Mifflin County Cavalry. Camp near Slaughter's Mountain, Va., August 15th, 1862.

Mr. Editor.—In the Lewistown Gazette of July 30, I noticed a letter from Culpeper, Va., signed "Logan," in which Capt. J. P. Taylor's cavalry company, composed generally of Mifflin county's sons, was noticed in very complimentary terms. "Logan" said, "if their future proved as flattering as their past, Mifflin county might proudly boast of the cavalry company she had furnished."

I will endeavor briefly to give you a history of this company since last Thursday, August 7, 1862, and leave your readers to judge whether their conduct since that time is commendable or not.

The 1st Penna. cavalry has been doing picket duty on the Rapidan river for some three weeks. And on last Thursday evening our pickets were compelled to fall back a short distance, but reinforcements coming up our position was held until Friday morning early, when it was ascertained the enemy had crossed the river in force, say 40,000, and immediately opened fire on our outposts. Brig. Gen. Bayard rode up to Captain Taylor and said he wanted him to cover our retreat with his company. The Captain immediately deployed his company in front of the woods from which the enemy were forcing, and opened briskly upon them inasmuch as they were compelled to fall back some distance. Corporal Christian Romick here received a ball, passing through his right shoulder, disabling him, and he was obliged to retire from the field. We were then ordered to fall back about three hundred yards, which was done in good order, and poured a deadly fire into the advancing column of the enemy, holding them at bay for over an hour, when they opened on us a battery of artillery, pouring grape and shell into our ranks, when we were again ordered to fall back. Corporal Abner N. McDonald here received a severe wound in the left arm and side, from which he died this morning, in Culpeper. We fell back gradually until meeting reinforcements, when the firing ceased for the day.

Major Matthews, we are pleased to say, instead of having his arm shot off, is likely to recover it and yet deal some blows at rebeldom. He was struck on the right arm, a little below the elbow, the ball cutting through the flesh and muscles, but not injuring the bone. His horse was struck at the same time, threw him off, ran a short distance, and then fell pierced by four bullets. The Major is now at home on furlough, but anxious to go back and take with him to Harrisburg any recruits who may wish to enter the Logan Guards.

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The following letter from an invalid in the hospital to Miss Jane Barr, a relative, will be read with interest. The writer is from Clarion county.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH, VA., August 3d, 1862.

You have likely thought strange of me in not answering ere this, your last kind and interesting letter to me, which I received on the evening of the 24th June. I was proud of that letter, in the first place, on account of your patriotism, and secondly, because the whole tenor of it was calculated to inspire with new energy the drooping and careworn soldier. When I received your letter our regiment was encamped at Mechanicsville, in front of and about five miles from the city of Richmond. I viewed from the roof of a house in the village (with my spy glass) the steeples and spires of the rebel capital glittering in the sun, and expected soon to be with our veteran army walking the streets of the doomed metropolis, under the stars and stripes of our country. Our division (Gen. McCull's) occupied the right of our whole line, on the 25th of June. We saw the enemy were receiving strong reinforcements, and also showed signs of an attack, yet all remained quiet through the night. But on the morning of June 26th the enemy was in strong numbers on our front, and they seemed to be actively engaged, yet not a gun broke the perfect silence which prevailed. The morning was a beautiful one. The sun shone in beauty, and a very cool refreshing breeze was blowing from the south east. Our line of battle was formed at about 10 a. m., yet all was quiet, and remained so until 3 p. m., when the enemy opened upon us from several batteries, throwing shell and solid ball into our vicinity. They were immediately replied to from our batteries, and in less than one minute I think, a perfect line of artillery opened up the deafening thunder, and from 3 until nine p. m. a most desperate artillery fight was kept up. At first their firing was too high and done us no injury; but it was not long until their shell began to alight all around us, and in our very ranks, killing a good many men; this was about 4 p. m. The dreadful roar of infantry burst upon our ears, which ran along our lines, and the enemy seemed to move in solid column towards us, but the awful volleys of grape and canister from our batteries and the powerful volleys from our infantry, poured into their ranks in quick succession, at length caused them to waver and fall back under our withering fire. But soon they rallied, and made another effort on our left, to force us from our rifle pits, but could not do it, and night coming on the work of death was stopped, and all lay on their arms, ready to renew the attack at any moment. By this time we were supported by Porter and Smith, (our division now belongs to Gen. Porter's corps d'armee) and at early dawn the enemy again opened upon us, being June 27. But our army had orders to fall back to Gaines' Hill, and there again form line of battle—our forces now were about twenty-five thousand men. Our whole retreat to the new line was in perfect good order. The enemy followed us promptly, and formed their line of battle, and at 3 o'clock p. m. the thunder of artillery again belched forth from both lines of battle, and from that until 9 o'clock at night raged one of the fiercest and most powerfully fought battles ever fought on this continent. The two armies approached each other to within a distance of about fifty yards, when they seemed to both come to a stand, and there for four long hours fought face to face. At different times charges were made from both armies, when they would again be repulsed and a hand to hand conflict would follow; and during each volley hundreds fell in the ranks of both armies. At 5 o'clock I was brought to the ground. Our Captain had been sick and could not keep with the company, and our 1st Lieut. led them gallantly forward, until he fell, shot through the leg, when command fell on me. I sprang before the company and urged them to follow me, and I think it was not a minute until a rebel officer called at me to halt, and fired at me with his revolver, hitting me in the left wrist. I had my "Colt" in my hand; I leveled it at his breast and fired; he threw both hands over his head and fell to the ground dead. Our lines were now not more than fifteen paces apart, and I was getting faint from the loss of blood, and when we were ordered to charge bayonets I was hit with a minnie ball in the left hip, which sent me reeling round in a circle, when I fell to the ground, and was carried from the field in a blanket. I soon got my wounds dressed, and got a little brandy, which seemed to refresh me a good deal. I have not seen

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the day, and the mosquitoes at night. "No rest for soldiers."

So there is to be men drafted to fill up our depleted ranks. So be it. We are glad of it, and if it only brings those who ought to have been here, we will be better satisfied. Since a draft was ordered, we have heard that in certain parts of Mifflin county of men being in very delicate health who were never known to be sick before, and others afflicted with lame backs, rheumatism, neuralgia, bad teeth, &c., in fact all the "ills that flesh is heir to."

Poor men, they ought to have some of the doctors we have to give them medicine. Well as I have got to the Surgeons I may as well give them their due. Generally they have but two remedies to give for all diseases, to wit, Castor Oil and Quinine: If a man is afflicted with the diarrhoea, they will give him quinine; rheumatism, quinine; typhoid fever, quinine; a severe cough, quinine; debility, quinine; if exhausted and worn out, very likely they will give him a dose of castor oil, but quinine is the sovereign remedy for nearly all the ills a soldier is subject to. I do not say that all surgeons are careless and indifferent; there are many noble exceptions, but a good many are not fit to doctor a dog, much less men, especially those who volunteered with the expectation of being attended to when sick. I have seen men go to the surgeon of a regiment scarcely able to walk, (they were good soldiers, and good citizens when at home), to see if he would not do something for them. Well, he might condescend to give them a dose of oil, and he might not, just as he pleased. And I have known an instance of a poor fellow suffering with the consumption, whom the surgeon had on his list, and ordered him to return to duty one morning; he was near his end then, for he died before night the same day he was ordered to go on duty. These things are so. Dan Bleit, Geo. Scott, and A. Carson of the Bucktails, have arrived from Richmond, whither they went on the 27th Jan. in advance of the "Grand Army." They have paid us a visit since coming down the river. James Hassinger of our company returned also last week from Richmond. They do not look much worse for serving in Rebel dom. Our Colonel returned on last Saturday a good deal recruited in health. The Grand movement has not began yet—but it will—just wait—"yes," wait.

Yours truly, Co H. 49th Regt P. V.

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my company since. We had 64 men who went into the fight at Gaines' Hill, and now we have but 32 in the company. I was loaded in an ambulance after the battle, and after a long and wearisome trip arrived at Harrison's Landing, on James river, where I got on a boat and arrived here on the 4th of July, being nearly done out, and having lain in my own blood all that time, as my clothes were saturated. I have been well taken care of, and am now recovering fast. My left leg is quite stiff, and I fear will be so for some time, but I think it will all be right in course of time. I want to get home as soon as I can, but I can't tell when it will be.

I think our veteran army was really baptized with fire and blood during the seven days' battles. Our loss was heavy, but not to be compared with the loss of the enemy.

This hospital is located on the Elizabeth river. The cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth are both in full view from here. They are fine looking places, yet I have not been able to travel sufficient to go to either place. I have been down stairs a few times, but it is very difficult for me to get up again, so that I seldom go down. The hospital is about half a mile above the blockade of the Elizabeth river, where the rebel gunboat Merrimac had her position. The entrance through the blockade was very narrow, and the Merrimac's position was just inside of and above the entrance. I can see the spot she sunk from my window. I must close for the present. You will excuse the bad writing &c., of this letter, for I am very nervous and also pretty weak, at present. But I hope I will soon recover and get to my home, until I am able to return to duty in the field, which I hope will be soon. Give my love to your father, and all inquiring friends, and accept my kindest regards.

J. L. WRAY.

CAMP SIMMONS, HARRISBURG, August 17, 1862.

To the Ladies of McVeytown and vicinity: The McVeytown representatives of Capt. Patton's company having received from these ladies a sufficient number of haversacks to supply the mess, take this opportunity to thank them for this expression of interest in the welfare of those who battle for the public good. These haversacks contained many of those little conveniences that are so essential to comfort in camp, and yet so difficult to procure there.

We do not claim for these ladies any pre-eminence in patriotism, yet we do think the recipients of these gifts will always hold in special remembrance these acts of kindness. Such a watchful care to anticipate our wants we take as the index of a lively interest in our country's cause. A shrewd observer remarked, "allow me to make the ballads of a people and I care not who makes the laws." With as much propriety we may say: tell us the spirit of the women of a land, and we will tell you the power of that country to repel foes from abroad or overthrow rebellion at home. Our highest pride shall be to support the government under whose mild rule our country has passed almost a century of unexampled prosperity, and to sustain the high opinion you seem to have formed of the sons of old Mifflin.

RECRUITING.—Major J. A. Mathews of the 46th will receive recruits for the Logan Guards during the present week, and conduct them to Harrisburg in person.

Messrs. Swan and Sout have united, and are now recruiting for the purpose of raising a company by the 22d inst.

Lieut. Wakefield is recruiting for the 49th Pa. regiment, Col. Irwin.

I. R. Alexander recruiting for the 107th, Col. McCoy.

Lieut. Franks is also on the qui vive for regulars, so that ample choice can be made by those who want to go soldiering.

The one hundred and thirty first regiment is composed of companies from Union, Northumberland, Mifflin, Snyder and Lycoming. Colonel—Peter H. Alabach, Harrisburg. Lieut. Colonel—Wm. B. Shaut, Lycoming. Major—Robert W. Patton, Mifflin.

The promotion of Captain Patton made a change in the company officers, namely: D. A. McManigil, Captain; D. B. Wilson, 1st Lieutenant; D. D. Mutterbough, 2d Lieutenant.

The other company has the following officers: Captain, Joseph S. Waream; 1st Lieutenant, Grantum T. Waters; 2d Lieutenant, David B. Weber.

The regiment was to have left Harrisburg last evening for Washington. We shall give a list of the officers and men of our two companies next week.

The Juniata Sentinel is now conducted by Rev. A. L. Guss, who has thus far made its columns quite interesting.

THE MARKETS. LEWISTOWN, August 20, 1862. CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, 12 lb. 12 Eggs, 8 dozen, 8 Wool, washed, 45 " unwashed, 30

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS. Wheat, white 1/2 bushel, 1 00 to 1 05 " red, 1 10 " new, 00 a 40

Corn, old, 45 Eye, 50 Oats, 32 Buckey, 00 to 50

Barley, 45 Cloverseed, 0 00 to 4 50 Timothy, 1 25 Flaxseed, 1 30

MARKS & WILLIS are retailing flour and feed as follows: Extra Flour, per 100, 2 80 Fine, do, 2 00

Superfine, do, 2 60 Family, do, 3 00 Mill Feed, per hundred, 70

Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, 1 10 Chopped Rye per 100, 1 20 Salt, 1 60