

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2676.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 45.

GAZETTE ALMANAC.

1862.

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

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

County Offices.

President Judge, Hon. S. S. Woods, Lewistown.
Associate Judges, Hon. Eliph Morrison, Wayne township, James Turner, Lewistown.
Sheriff, C. C. Stanberger, Esq.
Deputy Sheriff, D. D. Muthersbaugh, Esq.
Prothonotary, Clerk of Common Pleas, etc., Henry J. Walters, Esq.
Register and Recorder and Clerk of Orphan's Court, Samuel Barr, Esq.
Treasurer, Robert W. Patton, Esq.
Commissioners, Nicholson Bratton, Esq., Bratton township, Samuel Brown, Esq., Decatur township, John McDowell, Jr., Esq., Armagh township, Commissioner of the Court—George Frysinger.
Deputy Surveyor, George H. Swartz, of Oliver township.
Coroner, George Miller, Esq., Lewistown.
Municipal Agent, John L. Porter, Lewistown.
Auditors, Henry Snyder, of Granville township, Abram Garver, of Oliver, H. C. Vanzant, of Decatur.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trains leave Lewistown station as follows:
Through Express, 5:10 p.m., 11:15 p.m.
Fast Line, 5:45 p.m., 3:24 a.m.
Mail, 5:55 p.m., 10:41 a.m.
Local Freight, 6:20 a.m., 10:30 p.m.
Fast Freight, 11:15 a.m., 2:25 a.m.
Through Freight, 9:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.
Express Freight, 10:25 a.m., 2:55 p.m.
Coal Train, 12:40 p.m., 7:10 a.m.
D. E. RUCKEN, Agent.
and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

THE RELIEF FUND.

As the action of the Relief Board does not seem to be fully comprehended, frequent applications for relief being made in person or by letter to the undersigned, he deems it proper to state that payments will be temporarily suspended to those formerly on the list on presentation of certificate signed by not less than three known taxpayers, stating that the applicant has not received sufficient from her husband or other support, to enable her, together with her own industry, to make a living for herself and family, and giving reasons for such inability. This is intended for the benefit of all really in need, and for no others.
The orders issued under this regulation are continued only until the troops are again paid off.
Blank certificates can be procured from those who have heretofore distributed orders.
GEORGE FRYSSINGER,
Secretary of Relief Board.
Lewistown, June 18, 1862.

GEO. W. ELDER,

Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. 15726

Kishacoquillas Seminary, AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE third Session of this Institution will commence April 24, 1862.
Encouraged by the liberal patronage received during the previous Session, the proprietor has been induced to refit the buildings and grounds to render them most comfortable and convenient for students.
He has also secured the assistance of Rev. S. McDonald, formerly tutor of Princeton University, and well known in this part of the country as an able scholar and devoted Christian. A competent music teacher has also been engaged.
mh26 S. Z. SHARP, Principal.

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storerooms and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.
Store Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.
Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage. no22

CLOTHS FOR GENTS SUITS.

SPRING Style Cassimeres, Fashionable Vestings, Tweeds and Cassimeres for boys, Fine Black Cloths for Coats, Deerskins, Finest Blacks, Linen and other Shirt Bosoms, as well as a complete assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for men and boys, at ap30 GEO. BLYMYER'S.

HAY Forks, Rope and Tackle Blocks, at my7 F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

SUGAR, Butter and Water Crackers by the barrel, for sale by A. FELIX.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

LONG stories and paper recommendations are of no account. I am at present engaged in building
PELTON'S PATENT HORSE POWERS,
two sizes, one for four and one for six horses. It is supposed to be better than any other kind made here or elsewhere. I have obtained from the patentee authority to make and sell in all of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, and to prosecute all those who make, use, or vend to others to use, in the district described. Those interested will take notice of this. I expect soon to build a
NEW THRESHER,
which will thresh 40 bushels of wheat per hour, or 80 bushels of oats. Please call and examine for yourselves before you buy from others. I also continue the
CASING & FINISHING
of any kind of machinery of Iron, Brass or wrought Iron, as usual. Having a large lot of patterns, and a first class pattern maker at work in the shop, I am prepared to fill all most any kind of an order, either for castings or patterns.

BULL PLOUGHS,

side hill and bar share Ploughs, THRESHERS with Shakers, Horse Powers, Saw Mill Cranks, and various other castings on hand ready for sale.
All work sold as good, which proves defective, to be made good. THOMSON & STOKES authorized to sell JOHN R. WEEKES, Lewistown, July 30, 1862. Agent.

NATHANIEL KENNEDY'S STORE,

In the Odd Fellows' Hall.
A Very Choice Assortment of Old Liquors.
I OFFER for sale all the liquors, late the stock of John Kennedy, dec'd., embracing prime French Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Gin, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, and Scotch Ale. Hotel keepers are requested to call.
Physicians can always obtain a pure article for the sick.
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Hardware, Cedar ware, always on hand; Shoulders, Hams, Fish, Herring, Shad, and Mackerel; Dried Beef of a most excellent quality; with Boots and Shoes in great variety. All the goods will be sold very low.
N. KENNEDY,
Lewistown, January 15, 1861.

The Old Blymyer Corner. NEW GOODS ARRIVED.

GEORGE BLYMYER
HAS just opened a choice lot of Rich styles of Silk Grenadines, Black & White Cheek Silks, cheap Plain and Figured Black Silks, &c.
Persons wishing to purchase a good silk at a low price, would find it to their advantage to examine his stock. Also,
Black Stella Shawls with Bouche Borders, Laces, Ribbons, Shawl and Military Goods, Collars, Underclothes, Gloves, &c., Ladies' Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Also, just opened, a small lot of White Plaid French Organdies, a very scarce and desirable article, suitable for evening dresses.
Lewistown, April 30, 1862-11

WILLIAM LIND,

has now open
A NEW STOCK
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. ap19

TIN WARE!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to purchase of J. B. Sellmeier, 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 new stock
Lewistown, April 23, 1862-1y.

DR. J. LOCKE,

DENTIST.
OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Francisus' Hardware Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the week. my31

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
HEADQUARTERS for Brooms, Buckets, and Fish.
100 dozen Brooms, 100 dozen Buckets.
25 bbls and half bbls Shad.
75 " " Herring.
50 " " No. 2 Mackerel, assorted packages.
40 " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " "
Wholesale and Retail.
MARKS & WILLIS' Steam Mill.
Lewistown, May 7, 1862.

CARPETINGS, comprising every style of the newest patterns and designs in Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting. Also, Stair Carpetings, Rag Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, &c., at GEO. BLYMYER'S.

SAPONIFIER!

The Family Soap Maker!
ALL Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP by using SAPONIFIER.
Directions accompanying each box.
Soap is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentee—
Pa. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
Feb 12 ly No. 127 Walnut street Phila.

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

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.
MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 26, 1862-1y.

LEWISTOWN BAKERY,

West Market Street, nearly opposite the Jail.
CONRAD ULLRICH, JR. would respect fully 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, 1862-1y

AMBROTYPES

MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.
THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases. Room over the Express Office.
Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

E. FRYSSINGER,

LEWISTOWN, PA.,
Corner of Market and Brown Streets,
RIGHT OPPOSITE FRANK'S STORE.

Always has on hand for sale,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, TOBACCO BOXES AND MATCHES,

Which he feels satisfied he can offer at prices which cannot be beat.

Dog Leg at	60 cts per lb.
Celebrated Union Congress	56 " "
Twist	56 " "
Navy Cavendish	56 " "
Dewberry Cavendish	50 " "
Sun Fish	50 " "
Patrick Henry Congress	44 " "
Sauen Cavendish	35 " "
Cut and Dry, No. 1	24 " "
" " No. 2	20 " "
Killiknick	40 " "
Lynchburg	36 " "
Cigar Shortia	12 " "

Matches, 25 cents per gross.
Call, examine, take a chew, and if you don't like the goods or find fault with the prices you need not buy.
N. B. Pipes from 2 for a cent to 50 cents apiece.
Lewistown, August 13, 1862.

Large Stock of Furniture on Hand.

A. FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds of Furniture. Young married persons and others that wish to purchase Furniture will find a good assortment on hand, which will be sold cheap for cash, or country produce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call, on Valley street, near Black Bear Hotel. feb 21

100 DOZEN Coal Oil Chimneys, Wicks, Brushes, &c., for sale at city wholesale prices to retailers, by mh12 F. G. FRANCISUS.

PRIME Sugar Cured Hams—the Excelsior Hams, for sale at A. FELIX'S.

ADDRESS OF THE Union State Central Committee

OF THE Loyal Men of Pennsylvania.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 26, 1862.

Fellow Citizens: In times of war the political organizations of peace are surrendered or postponed to the public emergencies. During the Revolutionary war there was no party against Washington; but the Tories or traitors. During the war of 1812, the enemies of the Administration of Mr. Madison soon became as infamous as the foreign invaders themselves. The war with Mexico was waged, as results have proved, by slaveholding statesmen, in order that one State more might be added to the number they have lately forced into treason; yet the public man who opposed it soon became unpopular, and its victorious general was nominated for the Presidency by the very party that deserted from the policy which resulted in the war. These are the eloquent teachings of the past. We are now in a death struggle with the most powerful foe to human liberty on earth. This enemy is strengthened by slavery in America, and sustained by the monarchies of the Old World. The issue is clearly made—the contending parties openly arrayed against each other. There is not a nation, an individual, or an idea opposed to human freedom that is not enlisted against this Government and in favor of the rebellion. We are ourselves our only friends. Within ourselves is our only hope. We can have no sympathy from any other Power in the world—no sympathy that is sincere and effectual. The State Central Committee, appointed by the Union State Convention, composed of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, who met to consider what was proper to be done in this crisis, have a simple duty to perform in their first address. They have only to ask whether the examples of the two wars with Great Britain, and the admonitions of the war with Mexico, shall be recollected or rejected in this gloomy hour, and whether the American people will cordially support the Government in putting down the rebellion.

The State Central Committee would impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that the one great subject for them to consider is the danger of the Republic. There is no prejudice or opinion that should not be postponed, and, if necessary, sacrificed, to avert this common peril. The Convention from which the committee derived its authority acted in this spirit, and it is now your duty to come forward and sustain the candidates that Convention placed in nomination. We make this appeal to all loyal men. They only are loyal who recognize this war as one waged for our national existence—who give an ardent and unquestioning support to the Administration—who sustain all the measures of Congress for the maintenance of the war making power—who see in the Southern Confederacy, and those who are in alliance with it, the enemies of Civilization and Liberty—and who do nothing to weaken the hands of the executive. They are not merely disloyal who take arms in their hands, and combine themselves into an army. He is a rebel who alleges his allegiance and becomes an enemy to his flag; but he is a traitor, who, while enjoying the protection of the Government, and ostensibly observing his pledge of allegiance, contrives to bring dishonor and defeat upon his country. These rebels and these traitors we are called upon to meet. We must encounter them on the battle field and at the ballot box. The ballot box is the great source of popular power.— If beaten there, our victories will be fruitless, our sufferings unrewarded, our sacrifices barren, and the glory and valor of our soldiers will end in the triumph of the Southern rebellion and a dishonorable peace.

It is unnecessary to restate the causes of the war. Our opponents have made them the substance of calumny and misrepresentation. For answer, we appeal to the living history familiar to all men. We need not remind the people that at the basis of the Southern rebellion there exists a hatred of Northern men and Northern institutions—of our social, political and revenue systems.— This has inspired their leaders during two generations. Wadded to an institution which has demoralized them in demoralizing their labor, and cultivating the earth by an enslaved race of men, they have made their slaves the source of their political power, and have ruled the nation with the products of slave labor. The happy hours of our national progress have years been embittered by their insolence. All legislation that looked to the prosperity of the Northern States and protection to their industry has been opposed and defeated by them. With the growth of Northern strength, as the result of free institutions and free soil, came the possession of political power and the gradual resistance to the encroachments of slavery. Nor need we remind the people of the outrages that followed the efforts of the slaveholders, to recover their unholy and despotic dominion. The outrages upon Kansas; the studied insults to Northern Senators and Representatives; the ceaseless abuse of the Northern people, and the gradual concentration of the military and naval power in the hands of the traitors, all contemplated the restoration of their ascendancy, and enabled them to inaugurate the treason which culminated in war. Strengthened by a wicked Administration, and sustained by timid and treacherous public men in the free States, they were permitted to organize an armed resistance, and to make fearful advances, before the Government could strike a blow in its own defence.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, so fortunate for the country, and so fruitful of saving consequences to the whole people, baffled the immediate purposes of the conspirators.

The adversaries of Mr. Lincoln's Administration are in nearly every case the adversaries of the Government. They attack the one to weaken the other. We recognize in the Executive the embodiment of that authority which alone can destroy the rebellion

and rescue the Republic. If the Executive arm is paralyzed, their can be neither unity among the people, victory for our armies, nor hope for the preservation of the Government.

While the enemies of the war proposed adhering to the form of a mere party organization, the loyal men have yielded their preferences and systems, content to defer to the days of peace the revival of disputes which can only be repeated now to the injury of the common cause.
Let the people decide whether that interest is deserving of confidence which, in the midst of war, refuses to abandon the prejudices of party strife, and in the midst of national peril devotes itself to the work of dividing the people.

The opponents of the war are more anxious to prove their hatred to a party than to the public enemy. They insist that the "demon Abolition" is the most dangerous foe of the public peace. We can see but one great criminal—but one great enemy of the Republic—and he is now in arms against our countrymen and brothers. To defeat him at once and forever is our first and most imperative duty.

The adversaries of the war insist that they contend for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. We, too, are for the Union as it was; but not for the return of the armed associates of the sympathizers with treason to the places they so long occupied and so basely deserted. And while we renew our fealty to the Constitution as it is, we also insist upon the addition of that duty which the opponents of the war so steadily ignore, viz: "The enforcement of the laws," whether these laws are for the confiscation of all rebel property, the emancipation of all slaves who aid to defend the flag of the Union, or the punishment of the reckless partisans in the adhering States who aid and comfort the rebel enemy, demoralize the people and paralyze the arm of the Executive.

If, in a word, we have sympathy to bestow, it is not for the murderers of our country's liberties, but for the defenders of those liberties. The gallant soldier teaches us by his example to persevere in devotion to our country. He offers his life to the Republic with uncomplaining spirit, reposes full confidence in his superiors, sustains the Government of the United States, and sees but one antagonist before him—the rebel who strikes at his own heart and at the Union of these States. We should be unworthy of the advantages of peace and of home if we did not strive to imitate at the ballot box an example so freely set before us by our fellow citizens on the battle field.

In the fulfilment of these grave duties, we invoke the standard of our countrymen of every class and opinion. We scorn the baseness that invokes party hate or popular prejudice. When we behold the adopted and native citizen, the democrat and the republican fighting side by side in the army, we are inspired by the lesson to do likewise in the quiet walks of civil life.

Loyal men of Pennsylvania, it is for you to determine between the friends of the Government and the war, and the opponents of both. It is for you to declare for the sympathizers with freedom or the sympathizers with slavery and the rebellion. It is for you to decide whether you will strengthen Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis. It is for you to say whether the traitors shall be crushed or whether our free institutions shall be crushed. There is, there can be, no middle pathway. There are indeed, but two parties—patriots or traitors—those who are for the Union and those who are against it. And all men who are not openly for the Republic must be counted among its enemies.

It is a fact that you cannot too carefully ponder, that the leaders of the opposition to the Government in this State are the same, with discredit exceptions, who encouraged the policy which encouraged the traitors to commence the rebellion. Their whole effort since the war began has been to divide the people of the loyal States. They announced, early in 1861, that Pennsylvania should join the South in the event of a separation, and this is their secret hope to day. They would have held the hands of the Government that the rebels might strike at its heart, and that they would succeed but for the prompt encouragement of President Lincoln. They followed the fortunes of Gen. Breckinridge up to the period of his desertion into the ranks of the rebels. They repeat his arguments in this their country's darkest hour. Their plea for the Constitution was his plea before he drew his sword against it. They clamor, as he clamored, against the Abolitionists. They deplore emancipation, even while that the most effective emancipationists are the slaveholders themselves. They bewail confiscation acts, while Jefferson Davis sequesters the property of all loyal men in the South. And as if to complete the parallel, and to show how sincerely they love the traitors, even as they pretend to depise the treason, they see our brave men perishing on the battle field and in hospital, from the disease of the swamps and the bullets of the foe, and discourage enlistments in order that they may be relieved; and, while prating of a negro exodus into the free States, to terrify our laboring whites, denounce the employment of the escaped colored men of the South to lighten the burdens and lessen the labors of the white defenders of the flag!

We address you, loyal brothers and friends, in the earnest hope that you will not desert your country in this momentous crisis. We feel that we have the right of this great argument. We are supported by the hope that all good men are with us. Everywhere, in the free States, the same organization for which we speak is supported by citizens without reference to former party distinctions. The republicans have come forward to give this organization their sanction. The most distinguished and orthodox democrats have joined the ranks of the great army of loyal men, and from every battle field our brave soldiers send us words of approval and of thanks. In Pennsylvania, the great People's Party have enrolled themselves in this mighty movement. Shall it fail? Will you permit a few disconcerted leaders, the relics of a debased and guilty administration, who are, in fact, more responsible for the war than any other class but the rebels themselves, to sway you from

your obligations to your country? This cannot be—this must not be.

Every inducement invokes us to consolidate and co-operate. The comfort and necessities of our fellow citizens in the field of war—the support of our patriotic President and our fearless Governor, that they may fall their great trusts efficiently—and the threatening aspect of foreign Powers—all upon us to sink all considerations before the one absorbing duty of the hour.

The nominees of the loyal men of Pennsylvania for State officers, Hon. Thomas F. Cochran, of York county, for Auditor Gen'l., and Hon. W. S. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General, deserve your united and ardent support. Mr. Cochran has served with great credit to himself and advantage to the State for the last three years in the position for which he is again presented. He is known and esteemed for his pure personal and upright public character, and his high abilities and extended experience, are additional assurances that he is worthy of the suffrages of the friends of the Government. General Ross has belonged to the democratic party, and is one of that large and influential body of men who have forever broken the shackles of the slave power, and who see in the present troubles the opportunity to prove their independence of those treacherous leaders who, during these trying times, degrade the name of democracy by using it as a cloak for sympathy with treason. Beloved at his own home, and in a long course of public service having earned the confidence of the people and gathered a valuable experience, he is eminently fitted for the trust that has been conferred upon him.

To elect these gentlemen, will require the concerted and cordial co-operation of the loyal citizens of the State. It would be most culpable if, with every other advantage, we should fail to win a great victory in October, for want of an effective and extended organization; or if we should, by dissensions among ourselves, on minor issues, give the victory to our adversaries. The duty of securing a strong and able representation in Congress, to sustain the President in his noble war policy, and to defeat the candidates of the Breckinridge sympathizers is paramount and binding. Let us not forget that we have also to elect a Legislature that is to choose a United States Senator, and that in every county important officers are to be elected. If we act up to the call and to the counsel of the State Convention from which we derive our authority, we shall achieve a great and lasting triumph. In this struggle it is the duty of all to forego personal preferences for the common cause; and he who shall refuse to respond to this sentiment is unequal to the awful responsibilities of the times. To accomplish complete unity, and to prepare for a successful result, it is advisable that the loyal men should meet together in their respective wards and districts frequently. These are the fountains not only of all power, but, in this emergency, of all patriotic purposes and popular enlightenment. Armed with the weapons of truth and of love of country, and strong in the sense of a perfect understanding among ourselves, we can defeat all the hosts of our adversaries, and encourage our public servants in council and our gallant brothers in the field of battle.

CYRUS P. MARKLE, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
W. J. HOWARD, }

Brigadier General Taylor.

Brigadier General Taylor, who died from wounds received in the recent battles, was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and at the time of his decease was in the prime of life. He served in the Mexican war with distinction, and for his services in the field was appointed to a Colonelcy, which position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion. Col. Taylor was then a resident of Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., and was noted for stern integrity of character and purity of life. When Mr. Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 volunteers Col. Taylor devoted his time to the drill and discipline of the militia of his district. He accepted the position of Col. of the regiment raised there, and accompanied it to Washington. He was, we believe stationed at Centerville with his regiment when the battle of Bull Run was fought, and exerted himself manfully but ineffectually to arrest the fugitives who fled from the engagement.

Col. Taylor accompanied Gen. McClellan to the Peninsula, and was with him throughout his subsequent campaigns. While thus employed he was appointed a Brigadier General.

General Taylor was noted for being an excellent—perhaps a severe—disciplinarian, and insisted upon the performance of all requisite duties by his officers and men, and was never backward in doing his own duty.

Sad Occurrence—A Boy Shot.

The Johnstown Tribune of the 29th says: A young man named Gillis Hartzell was out gunning Thursday, and in coming home along the Somerset road in the afternoon, in company with two other boys in a wagon, they were overtaken by a young man named Soaf, who carries the mail between Johnstown and Stoytown. After riding in company for some time, (the boys meanwhile having their fun with each other) Hartzell, under the impression that it was empty, pointed his gun at the mail boy, and playfully told him if he didn't behave himself he would shoot him. The young man disregarding the threat, kept on with his fun, when Hartzell levelled his gun at him and pulled the trigger, when to his amazement, it discharged, and Soaf fell from his horse. Upon examination it was discovered that the ball had taken effect in his face, and that he was already quite dead. Hartzell remained with the body until the Somerset hack came along, which took up the body and brought it to