

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 50.

ALMANAC.

1862.	
1862.	1863.
Monday 1 11 20 28	Monday 1 11 20 28
Tuesday 2 12 21 29	Tuesday 2 12 21 29
Wednesday 3 13 22 30	Wednesday 3 13 22 30
Thursday 4 14 23 31	Thursday 4 14 23 31
Friday 5 15 24 1	Friday 5 15 24 1
Saturday 6 16 25 2	Saturday 6 16 25 2
Sunday 7 17 26 3	Sunday 7 17 26 3
Monday 8 18 27 4	Monday 8 18 27 4
Tuesday 9 19 28 5	Tuesday 9 19 28 5
Wednesday 10 20 29 6	Wednesday 10 20 29 6
Thursday 11 21 30 7	Thursday 11 21 30 7
Friday 12 22 31 8	Friday 12 22 31 8
Saturday 13 23 1 9	Saturday 13 23 1 9
Sunday 14 24 2 10	Sunday 14 24 2 10
Monday 15 25 3 11	Monday 15 25 3 11
Tuesday 16 26 4 12	Tuesday 16 26 4 12
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Thursday 18 28 6 14	Thursday 18 28 6 14
Friday 19 29 7 15	Friday 19 29 7 15
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NOVEMBER. DECEMBER.

NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
Monday 1 11 20 28			
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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 renewed 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 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.

Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying, Plumbing and White Smelting.

I promptly attended to on application at the residence of the undersigned in Main street, Lewistown.

jan 10 GEORGE MILLER.

A. S. WILSON. T. M. UTLEY.

WILSON & UTLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

OFFICE in public square, three doors west of the Court House.

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. apl9

Kishagoquillas 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.

mb26 S. Z. SHARP, Principal.

Jacob C. Blymer & 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 storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.

Stove Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.

Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage. n022

Cloths, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

A GOOD assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweed Vests, Pants, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Linen and Cotton Striped Shirts, Red and Gray Woolen Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps for men and boys.

sep18 JAMES PARKER.

SELLING cheaper than the cheapest—Syrups and Molasses at 40 to 50 cents per gallon; Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps. We will sell the above goods cheaper than any house in town for cash or country produce. Give us a call. We charge nothing for showing goods at
JOHN KENNEDY'S.
Lewistown, June 25, 1862.

E. FRYSSINGER,

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

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

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

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.

IRVIN WALLIS'

Screw-top, Air-tight Fruit Can.
PATENT PENDING.

THIS Can, after being thoroughly tested, is now conceded by all who have used it to be the best Can in market. It has proved itself perfectly Air-tight in every instance, and the Gum being on the outside is therefore free from a great objection. This year I have not only remodeled the top, which is now much neater, but it is so constructed that you can apply a wrench that I give with the Cans to screw and unscrew, which can be done with ease. Also, other Sealing Cans and Glass Jars. Sold low for cash, only at
THE BIG COFFEE POT SIGN.
Lewistown, August 6, 1862.

AMBROTYPES AND MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Barkholder 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.

TIN WARE!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to purchase of J. B. Selheimer, who will sell them a better article, and as cheap if not cheaper than they can purchase it in any of the eastern cities. Call and see his new stock
Lewistown, April 23, 1862-ly.

A FELIX has just returned from the

city with a large stock of FRESH GROCERIES, FRUIT, NUTS, &c., and a large assortment of goods such as families generally need, which are always kept for sale. He is receiving goods almost every day, which he can assure buyers are fresh and good, and that he can give satisfaction for their money.

Good and saleable Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

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
CASTING & 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,

aide 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 & STONE authorized to sell. JOHN R. WEEKES,
Lewistown, July 30, 1862. Agent.

Zygomatic Toothache Drops, FOR TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

THIS is an infallible remedy for every kind of Toothache, (ulcerations alone excepted), and equally certain in every case of Neuralgia which can be reached by external appliances. Though powerful in effect, it is exceedingly mild in action, and hence can be freely used upon children. It will not destroy the enamel of the teeth as clove oil or creosote would. Price 12 cents per bottle.

Our remedies may be relied upon as compounded from the purest ingredients, regardless of expense; yet we put them all at prices which custom seems to have established for such articles.

THE PHILA. ECLECTIC CO.

Sold in Lewistown by Jno. Swan, Mrs. Margaret E. Irwin, and others, and in the county by Mary T. Brehman, J. & T. S. Kohler, and Hoar & McNabb. feb19

THE MINSTREL.

WE ARE COMING, FATHER JEFFERSON.

We are coming, Father Jefferson, not as we went away, Two hundred thousand stout and strong, all eager for the fray—
From the Potomac's winding stream, and Maryland's loyal land.

We are coming, Father Jefferson, a whipped and used up band.

We are coming, Father Jefferson, some twenty thousand less.

A sad mistake you made, dear dad, although you did your best;

For Maryland loves her country, and you were mistaken—
We're coming, Father Jefferson, seeking shelter from the storm.

We are coming, Father Jefferson, to get away from "Mac."

He's close upon our rear, dear dad, we hear his rifles crack;

He has whipped our greatest Generals, and we're coming sadly home,
With fearful eyes we're looking for old Richmond's sunny dome.

We are coming, Father Jefferson, see that the way is clear.

We are fearful that young Sigel is ahead with "Lager Beer."

We fear that grim old Heintzelman is close upon our track.

We are coming, Father Jefferson, if we only can get back.

EDUCATIONAL.

District Institutes.

In the August number of the School Journal is an admirable article, in reply to the question—now very pertinent—"How to conduct District Institutes?" Professor Bates gives so many excellent suggestions, that every teacher in the State ought to read them over and study them carefully, in order to render the exercises of these Institutes as interesting and practically useful as they can be made. Let every teacher in Mifflin county be sure to read that article; if you have not the Journal, borrow it from the Secretary of the School Board. In these Institutes much depends upon the willingness of each member to do what is asked of him—whether to conduct a given exercise, or to prepare a report on some assigned topic, or to write an essay, or to take part in a discussion. It is easy for one or two headstrong teachers (if teachers ever are headstrong, or unamiable in any respect) to kill an Institute—by insisting that such and such branches shall not be pursued, by refusing to do what is assigned to them, by neglecting to prepare themselves thoroughly for the exercises prescribed. I trust that no teacher in this county will so far forget what belongs to a teacher, what disposition a true teacher should manifest, as to do anything that will lessen the interest or detract from the beneficial results of these excellent aids to both teachers and schools. I am somewhat suspicious when I hear a teacher finding fault with the Institute to which he belongs; it occurs to me as very possible, if not absolutely certain, that the trouble is in the complainer,—he probably does not try to make the Institute what it ought to be. On the other hand, when a teacher speaks encouragingly of his Institute, my presumption is that he is doing his best for it.

"Do not try to crowd too many things into a single lesson, but take up a single point and make your instruction complete and exhaustive," is the advice of Professor Bates to those who conduct exercises or instruct, in Saturday Institutes; and I wish to emphasize his advice, and to add this to it, that those who are in the place of learners or students be determined to probe every subject that is made the topic for study,—not wait to be told about it by the instructor, but search into it for yourselves and make yourselves masters of it. Try to understand fully all the minutiae of the subjects discussed, and qualify yourselves to make a clear, concise, comprehensive statement and explanation of them all.

But, one caution may be pertinent here: Do not try to explain what is already perfectly understood, and when just the required words of a statement or explanation are uttered or written, stop!

Teachers should be deeply grateful that the Legislature gave them two days of every school month for self-improvement. To be sure, these days were given for the purpose of enabling teachers to qualify themselves more fully for the proper instruction and training of their pupils; but it is impossible for them to make themselves better teachers without gaining knowledge and discipline which are in a high degree beneficial to themselves. So, while using these days conscientiously according to the letter and spirit of the law, they are really progressing in the direct line of their own interests.

Three Pertinent Questions.

Teachers, do you read the articles in the educational column? Do you subscribe for and read any educational journal? Would not this be a good plan: Let the four, six or more teachers in any District, subscribe for as many different journals, as the Pa. School Journal, N. Y. Teacher, Ohio Ed. Monthly, Mass. Teacher, Illinois Teacher, Conn. C. S. Journal, etc.—and, by exchanging, each teacher have the benefit of all of them? Think of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENMITY BETWEEN ANIMALS—THEIR PECULIARITIES.

There is a continual enmity among animals; they are constantly attacking and pursuing each other; every element is a field of battle for them; the eagle is the terror of the inhabitants of the air; the tiger lives upon the earth by carnage; the pike in the waters; and the mole under the ground. It is the want of food which induces these, and many other species of animals to destroy one another. But there are some creatures whose hatred of each other does not proceed from the same source.

Those animals which entwine themselves around the elephant's trunk, and press it till they have suffocated him, do not act so with the design of procuring food. When the ermine leaps upon, and lays hold of the ear of the bear and the elk, and bites them with his sharp teeth, we cannot affirm that this is done to satisfy the call of hunger. There is scarcely any creature, however small, which does not serve for food to some other animal. I know that many people think that this arrangement is cruel and unnecessary, but I can with confidence assert, that ever this antipathy and enmity among animals, is a proof that every thing is wisely ordered. If we consider animals, in the whole, we shall find that it is highly useful that some should subsist upon others; for while, without this arrangement of Nature, many species could not exist; so, also, these numerous species, instead of being prejudicial are extremely useful. Insects and many reptiles feed on carrion; others establish themselves in the bodies of certain animals, and live upon their flesh and blood; and these insects themselves serve as food for other creatures. Carnivorous animals and birds of prey kill and feed upon other animals. Some species multiply so abundantly, that they would become burdensome if their numbers were not diminished. If there were no sparrows to destroy insects, what would become of the flowers and fruits? Without the ichneumon, which seeks out and destroys the crocodile's eggs, this terrible animal would increase to an alarming degree. A great portion of the earth would be desert, and many creatures would not exist, if there were no carnivorous animals. It will perhaps be urged that they might live upon vegetables, but if this were the case, our fields would scarcely afford subsistence for sparrows and swallows; and the structure of carnivorous animals must have been quite different from what it now is; and if fish did not live upon the inhabitants of the water, how would they be able to exist? Besides, if the wars among animals were to cease, they would lose much of their vivacity and industry, the creation would be less animated, and man himself would lose much of his activity. We may also add that we should be deprived of many striking proofs of God's wisdom, if universal peace was to prevail among animals; for the address, sagacity and wonderful instinct which they use in laying snares for and surprising their prey, very evidently manifest the wisdom of the Creator. So far then is the enmity which exists among animals from darkening the wisdom and goodness of God, that they receive additional brilliancy from what superficial observers call an imperfection. It forms part of the plan of the great system of Nature, that one animal should persecute and feed upon another. We might indeed complain of this arrangement, if it occasioned the entire destruction of any one species, but this never happens, and the continual wars among animals preserve a proper balance between them. Thus carnivorous animals are indispensable links in the chain of beings; and on this account their number is very small, compared with that of useful animals. We may also remark that the strongest and fiercest animals have commonly the least sense and cunning. They either mutually destroy each other, or their young ones serve as food for other beasts. Hence also Nature has granted to the weakest species so much industry and means of defence. They possess instinct, acuteness of sense, quickness, skill and sagacity sufficient to counterbalance the strength of their enemies. Can any one, then, behold this without acknowledging the infinite wisdom of the Creator, and confessing that this state of warfare, which at first seems so strange, is, in fact, a real good? We should be still more convinced of it, if we were better acquainted with the whole system of things, and the relations and connections which different creatures have with each other, but this is a degree of knowledge reserved for a future state, where the divine perfection will be manifested in infinite splendor. We may, however, in some measure, even in this world, comprehend why these hostilities among animals are necessary; but we can by no means conceive why men, whose nature is so much more noble, should be continually fomenting wars and divisions so destructive to their race. To the disgrace of humanity, and the eternal reproach of the Christian religion, men pursue wars, and destroy each other with more savage barbarity than the wildest beasts that range the forests; than which, nothing is more opposite to the great ends for which they were created. Surely man was designed to ren-

der himself useful to his fellow-creatures, to contribute all in his power to their comfort and happiness; to be the defender of the helpless, the benefactor of the poor, and the friend of the afflicted and unfortunate. Let us not counteract these merciful designs of our blessed Lord, but endeavor to live in that peace and harmony which becomes the children of God, and followers of an humble and crucified Saviour; leaving animals, which are destitute of reason, to quarrel, fight, persecute and destroy one another; while we live in charity with all men, doing good unto all men, doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us.—*Sturm.*

A Mistress' Appeal to her Late Slave.

The letter which follows is a verbatim copy of one found at Fortress Monroe, and which was addressed to one of the fugitive contrabands there, by his late mistress. It will be seen that in this instance the slave was able to take care of himself, and his late owner was the dependent party:

Anthony: I have heard that you were making a great deal of money, and as we are in Williamsburg and have no support, & William [her husband] is away and I cannot hear from him I send you this to let you know that we are in need of everything. I have no meat no money of any kind that will pass. I want you to send me some bacon & sugar coffee and any other things you can get that I need. I have no money to buy anything with. You have had twelve months freedom to make money in—it is time to do something for me and my children—they are in want of clothes and the winter is coming on if you do not send me some money they will perish with the cold for wood is very high and I am not able to buy any now to cook with. We have done all in our power for you until you left us and can you see your master's children starving and you able to work and help them no I cannot think it.

I should like to see you if you can give me a little help every month it would keep us from want send what you can get for me by John King he will bring it safe he is doing all he can for his mistress he does not let them want for anything I never should sent you this if I had not been in want as you have not done anything for me all this time if you consider yourself free it is your duty to do what you can for me and my two little children I shall expect you to do all you can if John King does not come up soon you can send them by Sam Simpkins he belongs to Mrs. Eliza Jones tell him to bring them to Mrs. Tilford we are there now send them as soon as you can. From your Mistress,

HANNAH D. WESTWOOD.

What has become of Lucy egg her and tell her to send the children something I wrote this large so you could read it well.

A Brave Boy.—Near Lake Shetek, sixty miles southwest of New Ulm, a family was surprised by Indians, the father killed and the mother seized as a prisoner, but two children, one twelve years the other two years of age, were concealed from the savages in a neighboring thicket of grass and weeds. After the alarm, the mother thus concealed her children, her last words to the older boy being to 'save his little brother and never leave him.'

The Indians disappearing with their captives and plunder, the brave lad, with his baby brother on his back, started for the nearest settlement, subsisting on wild fruits and roots, and reaching New Ulm in fourteen days. About half-way on his journey of sixty miles, he overtook a neighbor named Ireland, who had laid down to die, having been struck by no less than eight bullets, and who insisted that it was hopeless to escape. "But," was the heroic reply of the boy, "my mother's last words were to save my little brother, and I am going to do it." This devoted courage gave new life to Ireland, who struggled forward, and all reached New Ulm without accident. Ireland is now recovering.

On the next day after the arrival at New Ulm, the mother of the children was brought in by a scouting party. The Indians, finding her an incumbrance to their retreat, and not being at the moment disposed to kill her, left the woman on the prairie, and after wandering many days she was reunited to her children.—*St. Paul Press.*

Naturalization in One Year.—By a law of Congress, July 17, 1862, it is provided: That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted, or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either in the regular or volunteer forces, on receiving an honorable discharge, may, after residing one year in the United States, and proving good character, be admitted as a citizen without any previous declaration of intention.

The laws of Ohio exempt nobody from the militia draft. The Governor himself and all the State officers including the judges, are as liable to draft as other citizens.

The fight at Baton Rouge extended over an area of about one mile square, and in the centre was a graveyard, where lie the remains of Zachariah Taylor, once President of the United States.

The new dwelling house of James Patterson, near Yellow Springs, Blair county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning a week.

Correct List of the Killed, Wounded & Missing of the 125th P. V.

Staff—Wounded.
Adj. and Acting Major R. M. Johnson, hip; (since dead).
Co. A, Capt. Bell, Tyrone.
KILLED.
8th Corp., Andrew Womer.
James Hunter.
WOUNDED.
Lieut. W. F. Martin, arm, slightly.
Corp. Amos G. Edwards, leg, severely.
Private Charles Huff, groin.
Erastus Kinsel, leg, shoulder and back, severely.
Geo. Vaughn, leg, slightly.
Austin Crissman, back and lungs, mortally.
John Isenberg, leg, slightly.
Theodore Wolfe, leg and face, severe.
David Shaw, thigh and hand.
Henry Crocker, slightly.
MISSING.
George Funk.
Co. B, Capt. Huyett, Williamsburg.
WOUNDED.
Corporal James Geise, slightly.
Private Andrew Sims, back.
John E. Mook, back, (since dead).
Levi Ewing, bowels.
George McGonigle, thigh, severely.
D. R. Donnelly, leg, slightly.
John A. Teats, shoulder, severely.
Benjamin F. Wolfkill, head, slight.
Milton Powell, hand.
Co. C, Captain Wallace, Huntingdon.
KILLED.
Color Bearer, George A. Simpson.
John S. McCoy.
David Kuhn.
WOUNDED.
Corporal J. R. Simpson, lung, severely.
B. F. Williams, wrist.
Private Nicholas Decker.
Uriah Huffman.
Michael Breneman, thigh.
Henry Hawn, ankle.
Joshua R. Knode, ankle.
John R. Leffard, neck.
Alfred McPherson, thigh.
J. E. Robb, ankle and arm.
Charles H. Reed, back.
George Sprengle, foot.
E. B. Zeck, three balls in arm.
Co. D, Capt. Huestetter, Altoona.
KILLED.
8th Corporal J. A. Kelly.
Private Emanuel Barkley.
John A. Brown.
John E. Davis.
Isaac Muskula.
J. S. McLaughlin.
WOUNDED.
Captain C. R. Huestetter, groin, seriously, (since dead).
Lieutenant A. W. Marshall, trampled by horse.
Lieutenant P. S. Tresse, arm, slightly.
4th Sergeant E. L. Russ, bowels, seriously.
Private Stephen Aiken, face, severely.
Levi Burley, ankle, slightly.
W. B. Blake, thigh.
Francis Bowen, leg, seriously.
Pat Haney, Sr., wrist, slightly.
James G. Kerr, arm, slightly.
John Rose, bowels, (since dead).
John Kolin, thigh.
Joseph Robinson, hip, severely.
John Walton, back.
Harvey Williamson, wounded and missing.
Co. E, Capt. McGraw, Freedom.
KILLED.
Private Franklin Baker.
John Lier.
WOUNDED.
Corporal Wm. McGinnis, ear, slightly.
Peter Stroup, leg.
Private David Harklerod, hip, seriously.
John Dunlap, hip and thigh.
Jesse L. Benton, arm.
Adam Burgess, foot, slightly.
Johnston Lambright, slightly.
John Benton, wounded and missing.
Co. F, Capt. Simpson, Huntingdon.
KILLED.
Benjamin Cunningham.
Joseph McCracken.
William C. Walker.
WOUNDED.
Capt. Wm. H. Simpson, shoulder, severely.
Lieut. Wm. C. Wagener, hip, shoulder.
Private Wm. R. Strickler, thigh, slightly.
David R. Shortbill, side, severely.
Elias H. Switzer, breast and hand, severely.
Charles Bryan, wrist, slightly.
Co. G, Capt. John McKeage, Hollidaysburg.
KILLED.
Corp. James H. Gibboney.
WOUNDED.
1st Sergt. D. D. McCahen, leg, slightly.
Corp. John G. Christian, head, slightly.
Private James Long, leg.
Joseph Reed, shoulder, seriously.
John Prunkard, hand.
James Morrow, arm.
Alfred Beamer, arm.
James Holler, hip.
J. D. Riddle, stomach, (since dead).
Joseph G. Price, leg.
Thomas Charles, leg.
H. B. Sharrar, back and leg, slightly.
D. R. P. Johnston, shoulder.
James Johnston, head and breast.
John Sanders, arm.
Co. H, Capt. Gregg, Huntingdon.
KILLED.
3d Corp. Peter Carton.
Private James H. Deerfield.
Samuel Hoas.
Joseph Hoover.
John McCarty.
Michael O'Donnell.
WOUNDED.
Sergt. John W. Lytle, leg.
Private E. Bobbitt, leg.
Cyrus Brindle, shoulder.
George Barkholder, thigh.
Levi Pecker, arm and shoulder.