

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, May 25, 1864.
G. & G. R. FRYNSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

The Gazette is the only paper in this part of the State printed on a power press, and has facilities for doing work of all kinds equalled by few. We have three presses in operation—an Adams Power Press for the Paper, a double medium hand press for Jobs, and a Newbury Jobber for Blanks, Cards, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The Gazette is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYNSINGER & SON, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year. To one address, 4 copies will be sent for \$5; 9 copies for \$10, or 20 copies for \$20. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

No contracts are made at this office for the publication of patent medicine advertisements exceeding half a column; and our terms for these are \$20 per annum over the paper, or \$25 on third page, one-half cash in advance, with guarantee for balance by some local agent, or known house. We have no other terms, and it is therefore a waste of pens, ink, paper and postage, or breath, to propose others.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

County Convention.
The Delegates elected on Saturday last assembled in the Town Hall on Monday and appointed Major M. Buoy, James M. Brown, and Lieut. E. B. Parcell Conferees to nominate a delegate to the National Union Convention, with instructions to recommend E. E. Locke, Esq., as Delegate.

The conferees propose to meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on the 31st May.

The convention also adopted a resolution that an election for delegates to a county convention be held on Saturday, 18th June, to meet at Lewistown on Wednesday, 22d June, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, appointing congressional, senatorial, and representative conferees, &c.

In view of the terrible realities of the past two weeks—the fact that a hundred thousand families, in this once happy land, within that period have been made to mourn, in consequence of the fearful slaughter which has been enacted upon the blood stained fields of Virginia, how can we help exclaiming, *Oh, this is a terrible war!* Why does not President Lincoln try, at least, to settle the dispute by other means than brute force? If war must be, then let it be; but in God's name let us try—aye, and keep on trying—Christian means, as well as force, to bring back the people of the South and restore peace.

What honest democrat in Mifflin county, who reads the tirade of prevaricating statements quoted above from the Patent Medicine Democrat of last week, but must blush for shame at the whole intent and meaning conveyed therein. From the very start of the infamous rebellion fostered, promoted and justified by such papers as the Democrat, President Lincoln HAS TRIED to "bring back the people of the South and restore peace." The first Proclamation invited them to lay down their arms and with all their privileges unimpaired come back. His proposition was ridiculed by the southern cutthroats and fared little better with their northern allies. Again was the olive branch held out, by naming a day when Senators and Representatives from the rebel States should appear in Congress, but without avail; and since then, though with harder measure, an act of amnesty, excepting only the ringleaders, was proclaimed, yet this copperhead sheet conveys the impression to its readers that President Lincoln has not tried "to settle the dispute by other means than brute force."

Look too at the snaky word "dispute." There is no meaning attached to it in the English or any other language which makes an armed rebellion a dispute, but the copperhead saints are getting to be so dainty in their expressions, both on the public streets and in newspapers, that the most chary language is used towards those who are striving with might and main to overthrow our government, and that too with less cause than any people ever had on the face of the earth.

With such sheets tolerated as party organs, it is not much to be wondered that false proclamations with forged signatures are published—that the public mind is poisoned and perverted until hundreds of misguided men stand up and defend shameless treason as patriotism, and thus invite anarchy and confusion on their own heads. The hidden meaning of the Democrat, however, is plain enough. That sheet would have President Lincoln recall our armies from the seceded or rebel States; tell our soldiers to lay down their arms, and acknowledge that 300,000 nigger breeders and dealers in human flesh are, with the aid of one-third our own numbers, more powerful than the twenty millions of the free North—blatantly invite President Davis to take Washington City as his capital (for he it remembered that the great "unchanged" claims Maryland with his other possessions); or perhaps it would suit the Democrat still better if Lincoln would resign, and Davis invited to govern the North as well as the South.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

49TH REGIMENT, P. V.—The following list of casualties in the 49th Regiment has been furnished us by Colonel William Dorris, of Huntingdon, who was with the Regiment last week:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.
Killed—Col. Thomas M. Hulings, Lieut. Col. John B. Miles, Captain Wm. P. Keppel, 1st Lieut. Decatur Lytle, Josiah L. Barton.

Wounded—Captains Frank Wombaker, James A. Quigley, James Stewart, Robert G. Barr; 1st Lieut. John M. Thompson, Benj. Downing; 2d Lieut. John W. Russell, John D. Howell, Jos. Downing; Adjutant A. T. Hilands.

Co. A.
Killed—Corporals John H. Krider, Jas. Riden, Chas. Bumbaugh; Privates George Beatty, Peter J. Miller, John Pollock, Same J. Weirick.

Wounded—Sergts. A. Thompson, John B. Rodgers, Corporals O. Bingham, Henry Minnichan, Wm. Auger; Privates Isaac Armstrong, Jas. Andrews, D. L. Bamsan, Geo. Bingham, Albert Cope, John H. Gross, James D. Horrell, B. Ingle, John Messerman, Samuel H. McCormick, Jas. McClasky, J. H. Patton, Isaiah Pecht, Samuel Phillips, Jacob Rodgers, Andrew N. Smith, Aaron Smith, John Stumpff, Samuel R. Zeigler, Lewis F. Bruner.

Co. B.
Killed—Corporals M. Hershberger, L. M. Price, T. A. Reeder; Privates W. H. McCord, Wm. Blott, Charles H. Newingham.

Wounded—Sergeant Charles Fultz; Corporals J. A. R. Hakenberg, James C. McCord, Lemuel Robertson, Robt. S. Westbrook, Theo. McFarland; Privates J. W. Berlew, Jos. Bebarger, Jacob Bruce, J. M. Curwin, Law. Crownover, H. S. Dougherty, Jas. Donnegan, Saml. Ewing, N. Everett, J. A. Ginitier, J. S. Gearhart, Saml. Hunt, George W. Hamer, Edward Miller, Peter McGonigle, John N. Patterson, Stephen Snyder, Jos. W. Shields.

Co. C.
Wounded—Corporal James F. Moore, Private Robert J. Hall.

Co. D.
Killed—Sergt. D. S. Swires; Privates W. S. Steel, Jacob Stull, Wm. Gladfelder, Charles Perry, Jas. Neal, Mathew Smeal.

Wounded—Sergeants Stephen Trane, Frank A. Brown, Theodore B. Reeder; Corporals Jacob Shriver, James C. Lang ton, Joseph Spangler, L. T. Wetzler; Privates J. Arbogast, Andrew C. Brown, Jno. Conlin, M. Coughlin, Wm. Colpeter, D. S. Daller, Joseph Everhart, S. T. Frame, William Haines, J. M. Hailer, Thos. Harleman, H. Hendricks, David J. Dunn, Peter J. Dunn, J. A. Jackson, Solomon Martin, J. McCloskey, W. H. McFarland, Thos. McMain, J. C. Montgomery, W. Owens, W. E. Shope, Homer Smythe, Elias Walizer, Adam B. Woden, J. Workman, Val. Williams, Philip Wintrose, G. W. Wolf, Abm. Yarger.

Missing—Corporal Wm. J. Johnston; Privates Andrew Bathurst, Wm. H. Downing, David Miller, M. W. Owens, William Rigg, John Richards, E. H. Walters.

Co. E.
Killed—Sergeants Thomas McClelland, M. R. Starker; Corporals A. J. Nailer, F. J. Phelps; Privates Jacob Klinger, Wm. Fay, Saml. Hornbaker, Wm. Millhouse, Jon. Weitzel, W. A. Kline.

Wounded—Corporals G. W. McCafferty, J. D. Gillespie, J. P. Henry, D. H. Johns; Privates H. Chappell, William Carbaugh, David Davis, Jos. Harris, John Clase, Jas. Mountain, Thos. J. McDermitt, P. S. Rhine, Aug. Rhine, R. S. Stradley, Fred. J. Wilt, Jon. Weiser, John Mull, Luther Bennett, D. Foltz, S. P. Bright, Samuel J. Gibson, G. C. Connell, To. is Darr, G. W. Lewis.

Missing—Privates J. G. Blair, L. Heinback.

Co. F.
Killed—1st Sergt. J. M. Wharton, Corporal D. Reynolds, Privates Samuel Waughen, Jos. Yocum, Rich. Moyer, Amos Yeager, Wm. Washilisky, Jacob Wirth.

Wounded—Sergts. Jer. Cromer, R. Davidson; Corp. G. Hase Labar; Privates J. C. Chisholm, John Brooks, Saml. Steiner, Jer. Bridge, Jno. Magee, W. S. Paw, Wm. Brown, Ob. Hemmingway, J. S. Ewing, Wm. Showway, John Keifer, Moses Thomas, Geo. Trouble, Lewis Leib, Thos. Trumpfholder.

Missing—Privates Saml. Stoever, Mathias L. Kline, Jer. Raboss, John Mench, J. D. Burdick, Danl. Walkman, Henry L. Rozelle, Jer. Dougherty, A. Cummings, Jos. Glant, Saml. Flickinger, Wm. Young, Wm. Bressler.

Co. G.
Killed—Sergt. H. M. Brenner; Corporals Wm. Youtz, L. G. McLeod; Privates Sanderson Brant, Perry Burt, Hoz. A. J. Bixby, Solon Connel, M. Thompson, B. W. Horn, Wm. H. Myers.

Wounded—Corps Wm. Singer, W. B. Osman, J. W. Adams; Privates H. C. Orban, H. H. Allen, H. H. Barley, C. W. Ostlin, Saml. Sease, Wm. Krishy, Philip Mann, Sumner Rice, Henry Ritter, S. G. Roe, Wm. Shirk, C. Summers, Wm. Stevenson, Saml. Tinklepaugh, Jer. Vanoise, Brand Whitehead, Jacob Williams, John Eberts, Elias Gusten, Wm. Hoose, Wm. Kelley, Jos. Keister.

Missing—Privates M. V. Collins, Geo. W. Leonard, E. V. Perry, Jacob Young, Thomas Dean, Jno. Dickerson, Jas. Fordman, Lewis Horton.

Co. H.
Killed—Sergt. Jno J. Strasser; Corp. Simon Gunter, — Mitchell.

Wounded—Sergt. Jno Gillespie; Corp. Lewis Carter; Privates Peter A. Bolin, Pat Ball, Jno Falladen, Jno Hoke, D. L. Krider, John Landis, S. Rhine, G. W. Rutherford, G. W. Saubrier, Geo. A. Taylor, Wm. Young, John Brown, Dom Brown, M. Welsh, Ira Shaffer.

Missing—Adam Fertig, E. Peterough, Isaac Keifer, Jno Kilpoole, T. Logue,

Danl. Snyder, Henry Stroup, Jno Shank, Peter Shuman, Samuel Thompson, T. O'Donnell, Pat Hennessy.

Co. I.
Killed—1st Sergt. J. P. Greiner; Privates Ed. Shreider, Jacob Wagner.

Wounded—Sergts Henry Weipert, Geo. Townsend, W. P. Courtner; Corp. Geo. Fiss; Privates Geo. Aurandy, Reuben Bolig, Fred Bolig, Wm. Bruner, Henry Duke, John Feaster, J. P. Gingwitch, D. Humer, J. R. Hackenberry, Jones Leshier, J. Middleworth, Peter Reubenthal, Chas. Rhoads, C. Smith, Jas. Swartz, Jacob Steffen, J. Bailey, Benj. Eshelman, Wm. M. Gardner.

Missing—Sergt. J. B. Moyer; Privates J. Carl, Jer. Derr, Wilson Duck, Robert Feteroff, Isaac Hock, W. H. Herrold, L. Kuhn, John Michael, D. Ott, D. Ragle, E. Yeager, J. Ragle.

Col. Dorris has also forwarded us the following account of his visit, written for the Huntingdon Globe:

HUNTINGDON, May 23, 1864.
The papers received here on the 15th inst., contained the startling news that Colonel Hulings and Lieut. Colonel John Blanchard Miles of the 49th P. V. were killed. I started in the first train for Washington, to ascertain the truth, and, if true, to obtain if possible, the body of Lt. Col. Miles. Procuring a pass and letter at the War office, I went down the Bay to Belle Plain.

After a weary walk of twenty-five miles I found the Regiment encamped on a farm about 14 miles from Spottsylvania Court House. They were busy distributing the first mail received during two weeks. They were in command of Captain Wakefield of Mifflin county, Major Hickman, the only surviving field officer, being indisposed and at the hospital. The mail distributed, we sat down in the tent of Captain Wakefield, and he and the other officers, with sad faces, told me of their struggles during the terrible contest of the present month, and how their brave comrades had been stricken down at their side. The great battles in which they were engaged were fought on the 5th, 6th, 10th and 12th of May. This regiment has been in every battle fought by the army of the Potomac. Its ranks, thinned by death and disease had been filled up with drafted men, and they were anxious to know how they would behave under fire. Their first engagement was on the fifth of May. They were ordered to charge a rifle pit, and they marched up to within twenty yards, when the rebels poured in on them a fire of musketry and fifty two men fell, but the drafted men never flinched. On the 6th they held their ground when every other regiment retired. On Tuesday evening, the 10th May, about seven o'clock, the regiment was ordered to charge a succession of rifle pits. With Col. Hulings and Lieut. Col. J. Blanchard Miles, at the head, the regiment made the charge, and the 1st, 2d and 3d rifle pits were taken in succession, but with such fearful loss that they were unable to take the 4th, and the order to retire was given. In the retreat, Col. Hulings and Lieut. Col. Miles were killed, and their bodies were left in the hands of the enemy.

A private had lost his cap in the struggle, and seeing another on the ground, as he stooped for it he found it belonged to Lieut. Col. Miles whose dead body lay beside him. Hastily stripping him of his sword, sash, pocket books, watch and map, he ran to the rear, bringing these articles and the cap to headquarters. A bullet hole through the edge of the cap, tearing away the button, showed where the fatal wound had been received.

At daylight on the 12th they commenced the attack, and with but three hours intermission in the evening, they fought until 3 o'clock in the morning of the 13th. This engagement is without a parallel in the history of any war. Two hundred rounds of cartridges were fired. The men were so blackened with powder as to be scarcely recognizable. They ceased firing only because their guns were so foul that they could not be loaded.

Resting on their arms until daylight, they scrambled over the dead bodies of their fallen comrades and entered the rifle pits which had been deserted by the rebels when the firing ceased. The rebels were piled up three and four deep, and when those on the top were removed they found many wounded underneath still alive. Some were pierced by at least 100 balls. Oak trees over a foot in diameter were cut down by musket balls—as no artillery was used in the engagement. The sad list of killed and wounded, which I obtained from Adjutant A. T. Hilands, shows what this struggle cost. Numbering 658 muskets on leaving Brandy Station, they had but 306 the day I was with them.

The four regiments composing this Brigade are now all commanded by Captains. The Brigade left Brandy Station with 1900 muskets. They have now 700.

Lieut. Decatur Lytle was wounded slightly in the head, but tying it up, he continued the contest day after day until the 12th, when a ball pierced his breast and he fell mortally wounded. He turned to the adjutant, and placing his hands on his breast, exclaimed, "I am wounded," and his countenance showed it was mortal. He was last seen trying to call out from the wounded and dead, with his canteen to his lips. John Hight, a son of Asahel Hight, gallantly bore the colors through every battle and his name is mentioned with great praise.

I was gratified to hear all speak in such glowing terms of my deceased

brother-in-law Lieut. Col. Miles. They said he was brave almost to recklessness; that his coolness in the thickest of the fight was unsurpassed by any officer in the army. Said one of the wounded men of his regiment in the hospital at Fredericksburg, with tears in his eyes, he never stood in the rear and said, go in boys—but always led us, saying, "come on." They all assured me that every effort would be made to recover his body.

After supper there was heavy picket firing in front, and a night attack was feared. We were on the brow of a hill, in a field, exposed to the artillery of the enemy. At midnight an order came to be ready to march at 3 o'clock; we breakfasted at two, and Capt. Wakefield invited me to go with them and see the great fight of the war. I did so, and we moved in the grey dawn, several miles through fields, woods, swamps, over rebel rifle pits occupied four days before, towards the right of Lee's army. Far as the eye could see, black masses of men and artillery were moving in the same direction. Four parallel lines of battle were formed along a low ridge, and while they stood there expecting every moment to begin the contest, I wrote the names of the killed and wounded from the adjutant's book. Several hours elapsed and no sign of the battle commencing; with a sad heart I left these noble men standing to fight our battles, and silently committing them to the care of the God of battles, I bid them good bye.

Persons visiting the army, or who are anxious to hear of wounded or missing soldiers, will be greatly aided by calling on Col. Francis Jordan, Penna. Agency, 487 Eleventh st., Washington, or Dr. James King, Surgeon General at Fredericksburg, to both of whom I am indebted for many favors.

Yours truly,
WM. DORRIS, JR.

WAR NEWS.

The following official despatches will give our readers reliable intelligence respecting the war since our last issue.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 9 p. m.
We have no official intelligence of any military operations since our last issue. The papers of Saturday state that General Steele had returned at Camden with 9000 men to Gen. Price. Major general Sherman has ordered the whole command withdrawn some distance from Camden, and is now at Little Rock, having defeated Kirby Smith on the way at Sabine river. As heretofore stated, General Sherman has captured Johnston, having captured one thousand prisoners and eight pieces of artillery at Resaca.

SECRETARY OF WAR.
WASHINGTON, May 17, 9 p. m.
Despatches from General Butler just received report the success of his expedition to Kautz to cut the Danville Railroad and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox river. That on Monday morning the rebels opened a thick fog, and made an attack upon Gen. Smith's line and forced it back in some confusion and with considerable loss. The rebels were driven back to their original lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original lines.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Gen. Butler's forces, and the troops were handsomely repulsed. The rebels having been in incessant duty for five days, the three of which were in a rain storm, Gen. Butler retired early in his own days. He held the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Despatches from Gen. Sigel received this evening report that on Sunday he fought the rebels at Zoloh and Imboden, and a large amount of artillery and the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that the gradually withdrew from the battle-field and retreated to the Shenandoah valley, where he had 600 killed and wounded, and fifty prisoners, and bringing all his trains and the wounded back to the Shenandoah valley.

He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than the service of the line field day men, the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about seven thousand infantry, besides other arms. That the rebels were now on the march in perfect order, without any loss of material or men. He gives no report of casualties, but Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln, of the 4th Massachusetts, is reported to be wounded and captured.

No report of any operations of the Army of the Potomac have been received to-day.

A despatch from the General Sherman reports his satisfaction. His supplies are abundant, and our animals are fed with the grass and grain fields, which now afford good pasture.

SECRETARY OF WAR.
WASHINGTON, May 18, 10 p. m.
We have no reports of operations since our last despatch.

The latest information from General Grant was that the roads had been greatly improved.

Large reinforcements had reached him, and he designed to move against the enemy without delay.

The national forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and in order to provide against any inopportune reductions in the service of the line field day men is out, a draft to fill up their place, and all other reductions, will be ordered to take place on the 1st of July, when the terms of the enlistments will be completed. No order is yet issued.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 10 p. m.
We have no despatches to-day from General Grant, Butler, or Sherman.

The reports from the Kanawha confirm the destruction of the bridge over the New river. Several miles of railroad track were destroyed by General Crook's command, and he states that he has fought three battles with General Sam Jones and A. Jenkins, and has defeated them, the rebel loss being over six hundred killed and wounded. General Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded.

All of our wounded that can be removed from Fredericksburg have reached Washington.

The rebel prisoners have been removed from Belle Plain.

Visitors from the army of the Potomac represent the troops to be in excellent condition, and reinforcements rapidly arriving.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A CORRECT STATEMENT OF OUR LOSSES.
An official report of the killed and wounded in the late battles presents the fact that 4,000 men were killed, about 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing—the latter, on the same accurate authority. It is also stated, on the same accurate authority, that not more than ten per cent. have been dangerously wounded, and that a large number will be ready for the field within the next two weeks.

This statement should go far to soothe the anxiety of thousands who are interested in the fate and condition of those brave defenders of the flag.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 6:30 p. m.
This afternoon we have despatches dated at half past 8 o'clock this morning from Gen. Grant.

Last evening an effort was made to break up the Corps to turn out right. They were promptly repulsed by Generals Birney and Tyler's Divisions and some of General Warren's troops that were on the extreme right.

About 300 prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss foot up a little more than 600 wounded and about 100 killed and missing. Gen. Grant says that probably our killed and missing is over-stated.

Over twenty-five thousand veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to Gen. Grant.

ing in the latter part of the day with Hardee's corps. The cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

No reports have been received from General Butler to-day.

Major Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of Western Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

Latest dates from Maj. Gen. Canby were at Vicksburg.

The Red River was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points. But measures had been taken by him, which were believed to be adequate, for clearing the river of all such obstructions, and enable him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 10 p. m.
Despatches from Gen. Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machinery.

We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to repair them and fix up.

A despatch just received from Gen. Banks, dated at Alexandria the 8th May, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow, May 9th, and the gunboats relieved.

He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. Gen. Canby was at the mouth of the Red river the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist Banks if necessary.

Despatches from Gen. Butler dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that the rebel fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines; shall hold on.

We have captured the rebel Gen. Walker of the Texas troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. Meade has issued an order complimenting Gen. Tyler's division and Gen. Kitchen's brigade for their gallantry on Thursday.

There was no fighting on Friday.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 10 p. m.
On Friday evening Gen. Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania, the details of which, for obvious reasons, would not be made public. It has thus far progressed successfully.

Longstreet's troops started south at 1 o'clock on Friday night, and a half hour after Hancock moved, Lee's corps followed Longstreet last night. This indicates that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna.

Hoke's Brigade has joined Lee. The movement of Gen. Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy the river, and the rebel station, and south of the Mattaponi on that line.

A despatch received this morning from Gen. Canby, dated May 14th, at the mouth of the Red river, states that Admiral Porter has just arrived, and that the remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-morrow.

Gen. Banks will probably reach Semposport to-morrow.

A despatch from Admiral Porter, dated on board flag ship Black Hawk, at the mouth of the Red river, May 14th, states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieut. Col. Bailey, acting engineer of the 10th Army Corps, who proposed and built the dam of six hundred feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass safely, the back water of the Mississippi, reach Alexandria, and allowed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy, to the mouth of the river.

Lieut. Col. Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious services.

An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22d, states that the Army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red river and at Semposport.

Major general Sherman has a despatch dated at 3:30 p. m. last night, reports that he will be ready by morning to resume his operations.

Returned veterans and regiments, he says, have more than replaced all losses and detachments.

We have no official reports, since my last telegram, from Gen. Grant or from the Army of the Potomac.

Official reports of this department show that within eight days after the great battle at Spottsylvania Army, many thousands of veteran troops have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. The whole army has been supplied with full rations of subsistence. Upward of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transported from the field of battle to the Washington hospitals and placed under surgical care. Over 3000 prisoners have been transported from the field to the Washington hospitals, and the remainder of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied and furnished than when the campaign opened. Similar reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all. During the same time over 20,000 volunteers for one hundred days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

This statement is due to the Chiefs of the Staff and Bureau and their respective Corps, to whom the credit belongs.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—Our regular edition to-day is 36 quires and 18 sheets, or 882 copies, to which we have added some extra sheets for the accommodation of the public.

—The Selingsgrove Times avers that he advocates "no doctrine or principle that was not advocated by the fathers of the republic." It is generally believed that the devil made the same apologies for his treason when he was kicked out of Heaven, and it is therefore no wonder that one who endorses Long's infamous disunion speech and more, should imitate the appeal of an illustrious prototype.

Mercantile Licenses.

These Licenses are now ready for delivery by the Treasurer, and as he is compelled by law in a few weeks to hand all then in his hands to an officer for collection, those desirous of saving cost's had better call at once.

AMOS HOOT,
Treasurer.

Notice to the Heirs of James Sterrett, late of Armagh township deceased.

TWO Mary Sterrett, widow of James Sterrett, Nancy S. McNitt, Mary Cummins, James Cummins, David Cummins, Elizabeth H. Beatty and Robert Cummins, all heirs and legal representatives of James Sterrett, deceased. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, an inquest of Partition and Valuation will be held on the real estate of the said James Sterrett deceased, situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county, on Thursday, June 16, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.
Shiff's Office, Lewistown, May 20, 1864-t.

DRAFT!

Provost Marshal's Office, 17th Dis. Pa., Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1864.

First.
The Draft for sub-districts deficient under the calls for 700,000 men will commence at the Headquarters of the District Provost Marshal of 17th District Penna., at Hollidaysburg, on Monday, the 30th day of May.

Second.
The assignment of credits for volunteers will be continued, notwithstanding the Draft.

ALEX. M. LLOYD,
m25-1t Capt. & Pro. Mar. 17th Dis. Pa.

Internal Revenue.

OFFICE of U. S. Assessor 17th Collecting District, Penna.—Notice is hereby given that the annual lists, valuations and enumerations, made and taken by the Assistant Assessors of said District, as of the 1st day of May, 1864, including taxes on incomes for year 1863, taxes on carriages, billiard tables, plate, yachts, &c., and licenses assessed for one year from May 1st, 1864, in pursuance of the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendments thereto, may now be examined at the offices of the Assessors and Assistant Assessors, within their respective Divisions in said District, viz:

The lists, valuations and enumerations taken within and for Division No. 1, at the office of Samuel G. Whittaker, Assistant Assessor of said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 2, at the office of Joseph Johnston, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 3, at the office of John Hugett, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 4, at the office of John Garner, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 5, at the office of John Lutz, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 6, at the office of A. C. Hutcheson, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 7, at the office of John M. Bowman, in Johnstown, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 8, at the office of N. J. Roberts, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Division No. 9, at the office of John Porter, Assistant Assessor in said Division.

Those taken in Divisions Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 1