

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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Lewistown, Mifflin County, Penn.

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Cash Rates of Advertising.
Administration or Executor's Notices \$2 00
Published in both papers, each 1 50
Auditor's do do 25
Sheriff's Sales, 12 lines 1 00
Each additional line 8
Entry, Caution or other Notices, not exceeding 12 lines, 3 insertions, 1 00
Tavern Licenses, single, 1 00
If more than one, each 50
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On public sales published in both papers, a deduction of 25 per cent. on all matter over one square.
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12 lines of type, or 10 lines of nonpareil, make a square. About 8 words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.
Yearly advertisements will be inserted on such terms as may be agreed on.
In all other cases 12 lines constitute a square, and will be so charged.

Lewistown Post Office.
Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows:
ARRIVE.
Eastern through, 5 20 a. m.
" through and way, 4 01 p. m.
Western " " 10 53 a. m.
Bellefonte " " 2 30 p. m.
Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 00 p. m.
CLOSE.
Eastern through, 8 00 p. m.
" and way, 10 00 a. m.
Western " " 3 00 p. m.
Bellefonte " " 8 00 " "
Northumberland (Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays) 8 00 p. m.
Office open from 7 00 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 8 to 9 a. m. S. COMFORT, P. M.

Lewistown Station.
Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:
Westward. 12:19 a. m.
Eastward. 12:19 a. m.
Through Express, 4 24 a. m.
Baltimore Express, 4 24 a. m.
Philadelphia " 5 20 " "
Fast Line, 5 51 p. m. 3 49 " "
Fast Mail, 4 01 " 10 53 " "
Through Accommodation, 2 35 p. m.
Emigrant, 9 07 a. m.
Through Freight, 10 15 p. m. 1 20 a. m.
Fast " 3 49 a. m. 8 55 " "
Express " 11 00 " 2 35 p. m.
Stock Express, 4 40 p. m. 8 20 " "
Coal Train, 12 45 p. m. 11 25 a. m.
Union Line, 7 15 " "
Local Freight, 7 00 a. m. 6 45 p. m.
Galbraith's Omnibus conveys passengers to and from the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

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

DR. J. I. MARKS
Offers his Professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and the surrounding country. Office in the Public Square opposite the Lewistown Hotel. Jan 13-64

Large Stock of Furniture on Hand.
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 in alley street, near Black Bear Hotel. feb 21

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 storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands. Plaster, Fish, and Salt always on hand. sep 2

AMBROTYPES
AND
MELAINOTYPES.
The Gems of the Season.
THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTH, FULNESS, 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.

TOBACCO!
Genuine Oriental Turkish, Im. Turkish, Rose, Favorite, Union, Kiss-me-quick, Seafar-latti, &c.
No. 1, 2 and 3 CUT & DRY, very low.
ALSO,
PIPES, TOBACCO-BOWLS, CIGARS,
and in fact everything that belongs to his line of business, at very low figures.
Call and examine for yourselves, and save money by buying at the Cigar and Tobacco Store of
E. FRYINGER,
Lewistown, Pa.
nov 11

Cedar and Willow Ware.
TUBS, Churns, Buckets, Butter Bowls, Clothes, Baskets, Market Baskets, &c., for sale by
J. B. SELMEIMER.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Aug. 9, 1864.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Penna. has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing, she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government and made herself to some extent, responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three month's men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of sneers and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered homeless. And these heartless sneers proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their royal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than mere material aid.
It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Val-

ley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred days in the State of Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Washington and its vicinity." Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving on the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, as the proposition did not meet their approbation it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity. No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retreating up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, a. m., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieut. McLean, U. S. A. and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, a. m. on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossing the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until day light, by the small force under General Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 o'clock, a. m., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeney, entered the town, followed by a mounted man under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or 500,000 dollars in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Couch's small force, to defend it. Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the

night to communicate with him. In the meantime, the small force of Gen. Couch held the enemy at bay. Gen. Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far as New Creek, and as there were no adequate forces within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but, as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Gov. Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A. D. 1864.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—
SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most unjustly affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the National force with an especial view to its defence. The Potomac can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all.

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.
We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would, with great respect, but most earnestly urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your obedient servants,
(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A. D. 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1st, 1864.

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna.
SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, on this office.
I have the honor to remain, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEM.—Similar letter sent His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.
How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition, can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania,

Maryland and at Washington and vicinity, it is hard to perceive.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 23d July, 1864, was made by Major Gen. Couch to the Secretary of War: (Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T. SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: SIR:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it—500 citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down to the Northern Central railroad to guard the bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that the "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party. Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his endorsement upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed. If 10,000 men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in this question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made. I am, sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. N. COUCH,
Major General Comd'g Dept.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T. SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, Aug. 4, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor A. G. CURTIN.

JNO. S. SCHULTZ,
Assistant Adjutant General.

On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch. (Copy.)

WAR DEP'T., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

Major Gen. D. N. COUCH, Harrisburg, Pa.
GEN.:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23d July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question. I am, General,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, August 6th, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. CURTIN.

JOHN S. SCHULTZ,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in the service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers, in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority, and appointments of meritorious privates has produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Gov-

ernor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments to be styled "Minute Men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.
The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen million of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State sufficient protection, and, if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it becomes necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to cooperate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the Southwestern Armies Lieut. Col. Jas. Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessities, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberalities of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found