

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1862.
Entered at the Post-Office at Ridgway, Pa., as second class mail matter.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre County. For Lieutenant-Governor, W. T. DAVIES, of Bradford County. For Judge of the Supreme Court, WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, of Philadelphia.

Both Sides as Firm as Ever.

New York, July 21.—Neither the railroad companies nor the strikers in this city show any signs of giving in. On the one hand with the help of immigrants from Castle Garden and Germans and Italians from the Sixth and Tenth wards in the city, and also from adjacent towns, the railroad companies manage to handle the freight brought to them for shipment during the dull season of the year.

Cameron Not the Man for Compromise.

The more Republicans have examined the Cameron propositions the more transparent the "machine" purpose has become. As the country settles down to the belief that the possibility of reconciliation has passed, it has become at the same time generally understood that Cameron is not the sort of man with whom it is safe or patriotic to patch up a compromise.

Peppered the Secounders.

A man named Jones, living about five miles from the city, on the Ogechee road, was visited last night by several young men from Savannah, who commenced making trouble. They apparently were full of whisky and sentiment, and they undertook to serenade Mr. Jones; but he was a prosaic kind of a man, and instead of bringing out whisky and cigars to the howlers he took a double-barreled shotgun, and steadying himself, fired into the crowd. Yells and imprecations convinced him that his shot had taken effect. He then took an axe and went among the crowd to demolish them, but they scattered.

Fanny Parnell Dead.

DYING SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE IN BORDENTOWN YESTERDAY. Bordentown, N. Y., July 20.—Miss Fanny Parnell died suddenly this afternoon of paralysis of the heart at the old Ironsides Mansion in this city. She was the second sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the leader of the Land League, and was the daughter of John H. and Delta L. S. Parnell. She was 28 years of age, and was born in Ireland.

Miss Parnell had been subject to attacks of heart disease, and had sometimes been apparently in a trance for a considerable time after such attacks. She seemed to be in her usual health up to this morning.

She was conspicuous in the affairs of the Ladies' Land League. Her first appearance as a public speaker in New York city was made some three years ago, during the famine in Ireland. She has frequently made appeals in behalf of the Irish cause at Land League gatherings.

Pattison's Acceptance.

A BRIEF LETTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE. The Committee of the Democratic Convention, consisting of William H. Souden, Malcolm Hay, Harry E. Packer, J. M. Thompson, Harman T. Yerkes, J. H. Cochran and George M. Dallas, appointed to notify the candidates of their nominations, addressed the following letter to Controller Pattison:

Allentown, Pa., July 21, 1862. Dear Sir: For the authorized representatives of the Democratic State Convention, we have the honor to notify you of your unanimous nomination by that body at Harrisburg, on the 28th ult., as the candidate of the Democratic party of the State of Pennsylvania for the office of Governor. The unanimous satisfaction and very general approval with which the nomination of yourself and all the candidates upon the ticket with you has been received by the people are certainly causes for congratulation. Requesting that you will at an early day signify your acceptance of this nomination, we remain, very respectfully yours,

To this Controller Pattison made the following reply:

Department City Controller, Philadelphia, July 25, 1862. Gentlemen: I have just received your letter of July 21, advising me of the action of the Democratic State Convention. I accept the nomination for Governor, and if chosen for the office by the people I will strive to perform its duties to their satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. PATTISON. Inaction of the stomach or lungs, Peruna cures. But when of the liver, or kidneys, Manalin does.

Saving His Regiment on the Po.

(From advanced sheets of Frank A. Barlow's life of James A. Beaver.)

The army of the Potomac had fallen, when the movements of Sunday were over, to seize all of the positions about Spotsylvania. Instead, it had forced Lee from his position on Mine Run, brought him nearer Richmond, and by an unequal reason, about a dozen heights around the crossroads at the court house, which Stuart seized on Saturday, and General Anderson, of Ewell's corps, had filled with his troops the next day. Early, at the other end of Lee's army, had been swung, by the position of Hancock's corps, from the ridge road, which ran north of the Po., to the roads running on the ridge south, and the broad, flat plain, through which this sluggish stream ran very debatable ground, between the two armies up to a wooden bridge, where the Po., turned to flow around the heights of Spotsylvania; the bridge being held by the Confederates in force, and the approaches to their position. In short two columns, mutually inverted, would give rudely the shape of the two armies: the lower column, Lee's line, bunched at Spotsylvania, the upper, Grant's, with the Second corps at the command head, the Po. running diagonally in the space between. On Monday, May 9, after part of the day had been spent in strengthening the general position of the army, General Barlow's division, by General Brooke, was ordered to advance after what proved to be hot fighting on Tuesday, was withdrawn with heavy losses; one hundred and seventy-five being lost in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, which was ordered to take the general operations of the army, this seems to have been a tentative flank movement on the left of the Confederates in force, and rested only in an opportunity for the display of high courage by the Union forces. As a matter of fact, the first steps toward the movement were taken, after the enemy's wagon-train had been pushed by General Brooke passing over the level ground beyond the Po., in an effort to capture this train by a flying column led by General Beaver. This developed into an advance in force by the divisions, which forced the enemy above the wooden bridge, and then, pushing across diagonally, reached the same stream again below the bridge, which spanned the river at the bend, already mentioned.

The movement began at dusk Monday evening. At 6 p. m., the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, which had been all day on fatigue duty building intrenchments, was ordered to fall into line, and cross the Po. The first "run" was a trappy, muddy bank, was waist-deep, and the opposite bank was held by a force of cavalry and light artillery, supported by the intrenched force at the wooden bridge. The regiment opened on a skirmish line as it crossed, and drove in the enemy, clearing out the woods, and opening a space into which the rest of the brigade and later two divisions, passed over bridges thrown across the stream. The movement cost the regiment one officer and eleven men wounded, and it left the corps established on both sides of the Po, above the wooden bridge, with the river below the bridge—owing to its sharp bend—directly before the Union advance. The sharp and heavy fighting of the next day, Tuesday, May 10, turned upon the advance in force of three divisions of Lee's army, Field's, Mahone's, and Heth's, upon the two brigades of Barlow's division, left when the rest of the Second corps had been withdrawn to the north bank of the river. Colonel Beaver's share in the difficult and hazardous retreat of these two brigades across a deep stream, in the face of an advancing enemy, lay in so handling his regiment that it came in safety from a field in which superior forces had surrounded it on three sides, while the woods through which its retreat lay were in fire.

The thick woods, the underbrush, narrow roads, and tortuous paths made advance impossible in the dark, Monday evening. The regiment slept in the fields, and its first hours, Tuesday, were given to intrenching its position along a bridge which ran south of the Po., having between it and that stream the Block House road leading to the wooden bridge held by the enemy. A reconnaissance at sunrise showed that the rebel forces were there in force, and instead of attacking the position in front, General Brooke's brigade was pushed forward to attempt the passage of the Po below the wooden bridge, while a small detachment forded and felt the enemy's position, which consisted of strong earthworks, occupied by artillery and infantry. No crossing was made in force, and the brigade remained until afternoon in the open positions. Meanwhile General Mead had determined to assault the enemy's position elsewhere, as was done the next day, and wished to avoid a general engagement on the south of the Po at the extreme right of the army of the Potomac. General Lee, however, who appreciated this serious danger in which this turning movement of the Second corps put his army, detached three divisions to drive back its brigades in the advance. Two of Hancock's divisions, Birney's and Gibbon's, recrossed about noon. This left General Barlow's division to execute its retreat a little later, just as the overwhelming force of the enemy was pushing forward to retake his position at all hazards. The Federal forces had in this retreat three lines of defence: first, the works early thrown up beyond the Block House road; next, between the road and river; and, third, just in front of the bridges: the final line—in some sense a fourth—being the main body of the corps on the other side of the river. The first of these lines was held by two brigades, Miles and Smyth's, in the rear of the morning's advance, made up of Brooke's and Barlow's brigades. The plan of the retreat was to bring in Brown and Brooke on the second line behind Miles and Smyth, put Miles and Smyth on the third line at the bridges behind Brown and Brooke, and then slip the entire division across the bridges in detail. These clock-work changes, easy in theory, offered the greatest difficulty in execution, and they put in peculiar hazard the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment on the right of General Brooke's command, which was left to catch the

enemy's advance after Brown's brigade, still farther to the right, had been withdrawn. The successive steps in this retreat are thus described by General Hancock, who superintended the movement in person:

"When I directed General Barlow to commence retiring his command, he recalled Brooke's and Brown's brigades, and formed them on the right of Miles' and Smyth's brigades, on a wooded crest, in the rear of the Block House road, about one hundred paces in the rear of the line of breastwork. As soon as Brooke's and Brown's brigades had occupied this position, Miles and Smyth were ordered to retire to the crest in front of our brigades on the south side of the Po. Here they formed in line of battle, throwing up hastily a light line of breastworks of rails and such other materials as they could collect on the ground. In a few minutes they were prepared to resist the enemy's advance. General Brooke and Brown, and attempt to carry the bridge. I directed that all the batteries on the south side of the river, save Arnold's A, First Rhode Island battery, should cross to the north bank of the river, and be commanding the bridges. These dispositions had scarcely been completed, when the enemy, having driven in the skirmishers of Brooke's and Brown's brigades, pushed forward a column, which occupied the breastworks in front of them; then, advancing in line of battle supported by columns, they attacked with great vigor and determination, but were met by a heavy and destructive fire, which caused them to fall back at once in confusion, with severe losses in killed and wounded. Encouraged doubtless by the withdrawal of Miles' and Smyth's brigades from our front, the enemy, in a moment, they mistook for a forced retreat, they reformed their troops and again assaulted Brooke's and Brown's brigades. The combat now became close and bloody. The enemy's numbers, flushed with the anticipation of an easy victory, appeared to be determined to crush the small force opposing them, and pressing forward with loud yells, forced their way close up to our lines, and were firing with their muskets as they advanced. Our brave troops again resisted their onset with undaunted resolution; their fire along the whole line was so continuous and deadly that the enemy found it impossible to withstand it, but broke again and retreated in the wildest disorder, leaving the ground in our front strewn with dead and wounded. During the heat of this contest the rebel column, which was in the rear of our troops fired; the flames had now approached close to our lines, rendering it almost impossible to retain our position longer.

"The last volley of the enemy had quieted for a time, and during this lull in the fight, General Barlow directed Brooke and Brown to abandon their positions, and retire to the north bank of the Po—their right and rear being covered by the burning wood, their front assailed by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. This withdrawal of the troops was attended with great difficulty and peril; but the movement was commenced at once, the men displaying coolness and steadiness as is rarely exhibited in the presence of dangers so appalling. It seemed, indeed, that these gallant soldiers were devoted to destruction. The enemy seeing that our line was retiring, again advanced, but was again promptly checked by our troops, who fell back through the burning forest with admirable order and deliberation, though in doing so many of them were killed and wounded. Numbers of the latter perishing in the flames. One section of Arnold's battery had been pushed forward by Captain Arnold during the fight, to within a short distance of Brooke's line, where it had done effective service. When ordered to retire, the horses attached to one of the pieces, becoming terrified by the fire and unmanageable, dragged the gun between two trees, where it was wedged that it could not be moved. Every exertion was made by Captain Arnold and some of the infantry to extricate the gun, but without success. They were compelled to abandon it. This was the first gun ever lost by the Second corps.

"Brooke's brigade, after emerging from the wood, had the open plain to traverse between the Block House road and the Po. This plain was swept by the enemy in front, and their artillery on the heights beyond the Block House bridge, on the north side of the river.

"Brooke's brigade in retiring was compelled to pass through the entire woods in its retreat, and was fired furiously, and although under a heavy fire, it extricated itself from the forest, losing very heavily in killed and wounded.

Such was the general scope of these dangerous movements, hazardous to the troops who safely crossed in their order. To save the regiment, Colonel Beaver was called to lead it through deeper peril. His command had been first in the advance all the forenoon, it was now last on the right in the retreat of his brigade. Through the day it had taken twelve different positions, fortifying each, and when it reached the last in the second line of defence it found itself in a post which must be held at all hazards, but which was commanded by the abandoned rifle pits of the first Federal line into which the enemy swarmed when Miles' and Smyth's brigades were withdrawn. All the afternoon the regiment lay at its post, its commander aware that hour by hour its comrades were crossing in safety. As the Union line shortened and Brown's brigade was withdrawn, the rebel attack converged on the extreme right of General Brooke's brigade. The battle line of the brigade which began on the left in the fields, on which the Union bridges opened ended on the right in a clump of woods in which Colonel Beaver was posted after Brown had retired. Protecting itself by a rude breastwork of logs and earth, the regiment awaited the rebel assault under a constant and annoying fire from the rifle-pits left in the Federal retreat. Twice an assault in line was made on this position, and the rebel force swept up in the open to fall back before the withering fire from the rude natural salient offered by the woods in which the One Hundred and Forty-eighth lay. Hour by hour the afternoon wore away; every minute brought its increasing losses; companies were torn to pieces by casualties which cut down the marching strength of the regiment by a fourth; the woods caught fire; the drifting smoke settled close upon the low valley in which the

men were lying; ammunition began to run low, the rebel line began to lap and at last to converge on the regiment. The creeping fire in the woods behind threatened to cut the regiment off from the rest of its brigade on the left, and dropping short began to come from the right where support was expected from Brown's brigade; but which had been hastily withdrawn from its position without Colonel Beaver's knowledge. Three times messages were sent by General Brooke, unaware of the departure of Brown, that Colonel Beaver could connect with Brown, or his own brigade would advance and pick him up, but none of the staff officers were able to pass through the burning woods and Colonel Beaver remained in ignorance of the situation. At length the advancing fire admonished him that something must quickly be done. He called up one of those cool, sure-headed sergeants on whom a commanding officer leans and sent him to find where the supports lay.

"Colonel," said he, with a hot exclamation, and he came back, "the Rebs are in there."

"No," Kissinger, said Colonel Beaver, "I guess you are mistaken."

"No," was the reply; "a Reb in—Yank, you was better get out of this here."

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth was "in the air," to use a military phrase. Brown's brigade was gone and the fire had cut the One Hundred and Forty-eighth off from Brooke, making it impossible for him to advance the line and help the regiment out of its peril as he intended. The time had come for retreat and retreat under appalling odds. In the hot fire of action, grouped in the burning woods, torn, disordered, flanked by fire and sword, the regiment had to be handled with the nicety of the parade-ground.

Quickening the fire along his line, checking, for an instant, the rebel advance, Colonel Beaver took his regiment and bent its curving line, with its left as a pivot, until the right rested on the river, and then, standing on the river bank knee deep in mud, the covering fire of the rebel advance covering his whole line of the retreat, the woods cracking and falling as the fire, minute by minute, crept nearer the point from which his companies were emerging to cross the open banks of the stream, Colonel Beaver passed his entire regiment across the river, fording himself. He reached the opposite shore nearly overcome by the labors of the critical movement. When the retreat began he had given up his horse to, and brought from the burning woods, a lieutenant of his regiment who had lost a leg. The faithful steed had been wounded before he had been given his maimed burden and fell dead just as his master reached the bank of the river in safety. Colonel Beaver's diary records the fact that the saddest news of the year came to him just after he had saved his regiment—it was that great and brave John Sedgwick had been killed.

A PEST FROM POLAND.

Frightful Scalp Diseases Transmitted in False Hair.

From the Liverpool Courier. A terrible alarm has been created amongst the ladies by the announcement of a visitation of the most dreadful kind—nothing less than the arrival of the horrible disease of the hair, known as the plica polonica, which has hitherto been confined to the inhabitants of Poland and the frontiers of Russia. No medical science has been able as yet to ascertain the exact cause of the disease, which renders its victim a most hideous object to behold, transferring sometimes almost suddenly the most beautiful and luxuriant crop of hair into a matted, disgusting mass of twisted snakelike ropes, which stand out in horrible confusion all over the head, through which no comb can ever be drawn, and which can never be cut owing to the agglomeration of the roots into one united mass, which, as the roots are filled with blood, would cause the sufferer to bleed to death were they to be violently removed.

The doctors here account for the appearance of the disease in two cases which have occurred late to the recent importation of false hair from Poland—a country hitherto forbidden to traders in the article of false hair. It appears that the hair-cropping season having been rather unsuccessful in the usual districts to which the trade has been hitherto confined, in consequence of the immense demand made upon the peasant girls of the Continent for the last two or three years through the tremendous plagues, and "chignons," and "cascades," and "falls," and "frizzes" that have been worn, heavy enough on the single head of a lady of fashion to despoil the poor pates of a dozen poor potato-weeders or lace-makers of the Normandy villages, it has become necessary to widen the fields of operations; and after ransacking Constantinople, Smyrna and Damascus, the yield has even then fallen short of the demand.

The traders after a run into Germany, have been compelled to make a swoop down upon Poland, in spite of the point of honor by which they were bound to avoid all dealings of the kind with that country. A lot of the most beautiful hair was imported thence from a great fair held in the environs of Warsaw toward the end of the month. Most of the hair was of the finest and most silky quality—highly polished, clean and evidently well cared for by its former proprietor; but as most of it was black it had to be dyed to suit the fashion of the day, which commands that every woman that man delighted to honor shall have flaxen, red-gold or orange-colored hair. But nothing is easier to the hair trade than to change the color, and by the chemical mixtures manufactured for the purpose this object is attained in a moment.

However, one of these individuals, residing in Clerkenwell, who had purchased a bag of Polish hair of the finest quality, was horrified on perceiving the liquid in which he had plunged it for dyeing turning gradually of a blood-red color, until the whole mass had changed to the same lurid tint. Chemists were called in to ascertain the cause of the strange occurrence. The mixture was submitted to analysis, but nothing was discovered, until at length the doctors were summoned, and after examination by the microscope the bulb of the plica polonica was detected in a great proportion of hair which had been bought by one especial trader who had attended the fair. It was but the germ of the disease, but the tube of the hair was affected, and had it remained upon the wearer's head would in a short time have been developed into the virulent form of the disease.

Other dealers have kept their discovery secret and have sold the hair at a cheap rate to inferior hairdressers. Much of it must have been used to ornament the heads of the humble aspirants to fashion and distinction who wait behind the bars of the lower public-houses, or behind the counters of the general shops of the East End. It is certain that two cases of the disease have been reported—one of them a very young girl employed as nurse in a tradesman's family, whose head had been lately shaved after an attack of scarlet fever, and who had bought a "fringe" to render herself "less shocking" beneath her cap. The doctors are of course busily occupied in the investigation of the germs, and undertake to prevent the spread of the disease. They remember the failure experienced by the French and English medical faculties in their endeavors to cure the singer Madame Cresselli, who was compelled to leave the stage and retire from the world, in the midst of a career as brilliant as that of her sister, in consequence of this terrible visitation.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

The traders after a run into Germany, have been compelled to make a swoop down upon Poland, in spite of the point of honor by which they were bound to avoid all dealings of the kind with that country.



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WATER-TIGHT AND FROST-PROOF. These Tanks are constructed of three-inch lumber, selected Michigan pine, and are held together with drawn up Log hoops arranged that they can be lowered up with a common wrench. When covered with two thicknesses of common fencing with tarred between, they are made fire-proof, and are built upon large manufacturers of railroad tanks, and apply the same principles and material to the construction of these stock tanks that we employ in our railroad work. All tanks are set up, pieces marked, then knocked down and crated for transportation.

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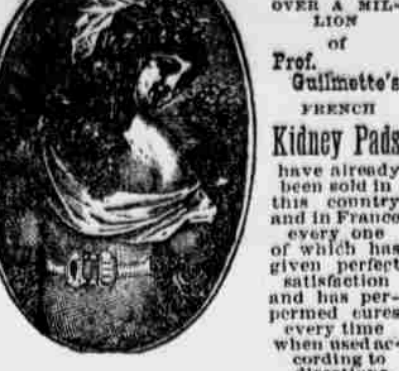
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LAME BACK.

That the Pad fails to cure. This great remedy will positively and permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gavel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.

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