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## Col. Mulligan's Surrender Confirmed.

### ACCOUNT OF THE DEFENCE AND SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A special despatch from Quincy, to the Journal, says that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brockfield to the Assistant Quartermaster, to provide subsistence for 2000 men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the rebels.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance, amounting to nearly 2000, are expected to-morrow. Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 5000, including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice.

The surrender of Lexington was made at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. The flag was hoisted down by the Home Guard.

Colonel Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender, he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Colonel Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—A correct report from Jefferson City says, instead of 200 men en route for Quincy, 2000 of Mulligan's command were sent over by the rebels, released on parole, and are en route for Quincy.

Capt. Jackson is at Lexington with the rebel forces.

No commissioned officers were released.

The news to-day from Tusculum reports that Col. McClellan of the National troops, was attacked, on Friday, by a party of rebels under Parsons and Johnson, but he repulsed them, with slight loss on our side.

Our forces, which were sent up the river last night, are now at Booneville, and will move forward to Lexington to-morrow. General Davis leaves here to-morrow, to take command and lead them on. Other troops will go forward immediately.

### PARTICULARS OF THE DEFENCE AND SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republic, by Henry Bradburn, one of Colonel Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning.

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time.

There were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground. As has been stated, the supply was only from the river, and this supply was cut off, after a desperate fight, on Wednesday.

The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it, with the exception of the portion next to the river.

It was here the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded.

They made but few charges upon the breastworks, and during the entire siege their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water. Having succeeded in this, they waited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a force more terrible than the twenty-seven thousand rebels that surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender, he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground, and give General Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender, the rebels mounted the breastworks, and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place, a party took down the flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan on the camp ground some time ago, but the rebels speedily unearthed it.

Colonel Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. On the morning after the surrender, the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river; the officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack, they were engaged in burying their dead.

## Fearful Mistake near Glasgow.

### UNION SOLDIERS KILLED BY THEIR OWN FRIENDS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 21—11 P. M.—Steamers *Ivan* and *War Eagle* arrived this evening, the latter having left here with the *White Cloud* and *Des Moines* on Wednesday, with troops for Lexington. Just below Glasgow, hearing Secessionists were there in force, it was deemed advisable to surround the place. Scouts were accordingly stationed by Major Tanner, Indiana Twenty second, and Col. Wheatley, or Lieutenant Colonel Hendrick, of the same regiment, it is stated, also sent scouts around the other way, and their meeting in a corn field, late at night, Thursday, they mistook one another for enemies, and fired, killing twelve men—eight of the Twenty sixth, three of the Eighteenth, and one of the Twenty second Indiana, and wounding six or seven others. Major Tanner was dangerously wounded; he may recover, but it is thought doubtful. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature, a man of talent, and reported as one of the best officers in the volunteer service.—General Davis would rather lose half a regiment, he says, than the Major. At Saline, our troops found the place deserted, and the houses and stores plundered.

At Arrow Rock no rebels were found, but a number had fled, hearing of the approach of boats.

At Glasgow fifteen hundred armed Secessionists also fled before our troops.

Our soldiers on the steamers destroyed four flat boats used by the rebels for crossing the Missouri.

Booneville is now strongly fortified. Three regiments there, and a body of Home Guards. Col. Worthington, of the Iowa Fifth, writes that three quarters of the Secessionists in the country west of Booneville, and capable of bearing arms, are in the field. He has sent half his regiment to Lamine.

He also reports Green advancing to Lexington, on this side of Missouri.

Col. Hendricks could obtain no information of Green's command at Arrow Rock.

## COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

The following sketch of Col. James A. Mulligan, the brave defender of Lexington, Mo., has been furnished to the *Detroit Advertiser*, from a gentleman who has been intimately acquainted with him for the past five or six years:

Col. James A. Mulligan was born in the city of Utica, New York, in the year 1829, and is consequently in his thirty second year. His parents were natives of Ireland. His mother, after the death of his father, which took place when he was a child, removed to Chicago, where she has resided with her son for the past twenty-three years. She married a respectable Irish-American in Chicago, named Michael Lantry, who has steadily watched with a father's solicitude the expanding mind of the brave young soldier. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kinsler, now of New York city. He is a strict member of the Catholic Church. In 1852, 1853, and 1854, he read law in the office of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Congressman from the Chicago district. For a short time he edited the *Western Tablet*, a semi-religious newspaper, in Chicago. In 1856 he was admitted an attorney at law in Chicago. At this time he held the position of second lieutenant in the Chicago Shield Guards, one of the companies attached to the Irish brigade, now in Missouri, and which has done so well at Lexington. In the winter of 1857 Senator Fitch, of Indiana, tendered him a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. He accepted the position, and spent the winter at Washington.—During his residence in Washington, he corresponded with the *Utica Telegraph*, over the *nom de plume* of "Satan." After his return from Washington he was elected Captain of the Shields Guards. On the news arriving of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he threw his soul into the national cause. The Irish-American companies held a meeting, of whom he was chairman. Shortly afterwards he went to Washington with a letter, written by the late Senator Douglas on his death bed, to the President, tendering a regiment to be called the "Irish Brigade." He was elected Colonel, and immediately went to work with a will. The course of the "Brigade," up to the battle of Lexington, is well known; it has nobly, bravely, and honorably done its duty.

Col. Mulligan is worthy of all praise. A purer, a better man, does not live in the State of Illinois. Since he was able to tell the difference between ale and water, a glass of spirituous or malt liquor has not passed his lips. He is a rigid temperance man, although he is jocular and whole-souled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height, with a wiry, elastic frame,—a large, lustrous, hazel eye,—an open, frank Celtic face, stamped with courage, pluck, and independence, unmarred with a bushy profusion of hair, interwoven with gray. Honorable in all relations,—respected by all—he has won his way by untiring industry and unquestionable courage. On the 26th day of October, 1859, he was married to Miss Marian Nugent, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

A fine scholar, a good speaker, a brilliant writer, a promising lawyer, was he when the banner of the Union was insulted. Now he is—long may he continue so—one of the brave defenders of the Union. In one of his last letters received by the gentleman above alluded to, he says: "If I die, if I fall in defence of our laws and Constitution, let my example be followed by all,—by every man who loves the fame and renown of the fathers who made us a great and honored people."

## THE NEW GOLGOTHA.

We trust that those who have been insisting that this terrible civil war might have been averted by timely concession and compromise on the part of the loyal States will not shut their eyes to the spectacle now presented by KENTUCKY. That State is the very home of Concession, the cradle of Compromise. There has been no gathering of compromisers in which her Unionists have not been foremost, no device to flatter and placate Treason, to which they have not lent their best energies. Up to this hour, though the people of Kentucky have given overwhelming Union majorities at three successive elections, they have done nothing further. Their attitude has been that of neutrality between the Federal Government and its rebel enemies; their Governor refused to issue the President's requisition for Militia to defend the Federal Metropolis from immediately threatened capture; and their leading journal condemned the calling out of seventy-five thousand men, even for three months, to maintain the Federal authority.—In short, Kentucky has pursued conciliation in utter disregard of the dictates of loyalty and patriotism. Her reward is invasion on both sides by the Confederate forces and the inauguration of a civil war destined to desolate her homes and devastate her fields beyond all American example. Kentucky has for months shut her ears to the call of duty; she is compelled to open them to the pressing requirements of internal safety. She has persisted in neutrality so long as that would serve the ends of rebellion; but those ends now exact her positive aid, with the possession of her soil, and she is summoned to fight or surrender. "THE SOUTH WANTS ALL HER OWN TERRITORY, AND MUST HAVE IT," such are the terms in which a leading oracle of treason announces to her that her soil is not her own nor yet the Nation's, but belongs to a power unknown to History or Geography, but now seeking to establish itself on the ruins of the American Union. At the beck of this power, Kentucky, after her months of earnest, assiduous effort for conciliation and peace, is here in fact and on the eve of being deluged with her own blood. She has served as a screen for the Rebels while they trampled out the life of East Tennessee; now they are ready to advance to the Ohio; and Kentucky's agonized Unionism, her useful neutrality, is treated with utter contempt. "The South wants all her own territory," what right has Kentucky to call a single acre her own? If she dare assert such right, let the roar of cannon, the rattle of small-arms, awake her from her delusion; let the flash of shrapnel, the glitter of bayonets, unseal her dim eyes. Kentucky stands between the traitors' actual position and the realization of their mad dreams of empire; so let her smoke and bleed till their baseless visions have been transformed into sober realities! Thus reason the minions of Jeff. Davis, as they impel their hungry hosts, invade her plenteous valleys, and already the wolves and vultures of the Alleghenies sniff the grateful odor of human carnage arising from those valleys, so rudely awakened from quiet and happiness to a demonic orgy of crime and wretchedness.

Will Kentucky be able to repel her invading foes? We fear not immediately. They are armed, drilled, and embodied; she, long warned, is wholly unprepared. Her Governor is a blackhearted traitor; so is the commander of her most formidable military organization, the "State Guard," so are most of those who have for some years been her leading politicians. While two-thirds of her voters are Unionists, it is quite probable that a majority of her fighters are Secessionists. Thousands of her wild and reckless youth are already enrolled in the armies of Jeff. Davis, while not five hundred natives of the State have till now shouldered a musket for the Union. But her Unionists, as well as their enemies, will have outside help; Ohio and Indiana feel an interest in her attitude as well as Virginia and Tennessee. Kentucky is henceforth the arena of a desperate, desolating strife, which we trust is not to close until after the expulsion of her Rebel invaders and the vindication of her tardy but earnest devotion to the Union of our fathers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## A WOMAN'S ADVENTURES.

Harriet Colburn, in Chicago, was a few days ago, charged with disorderly conduct.—The particular offence was quarrelling with a negro with whom she was living. There was a history attached to her case—one of those histories of real life which occasionally come to light in the police court, and almost surpass belief in their strange details. Twelve years ago she was the cherished daughter of a southern planter, at Nashville, Tenn. Her mother was a Creole, but was the lawful wife of her father. At thirteen she ran away from home with the son of a New York merchant, named Clifford, and was married to him.

Within a year she was a mother and a widow, her husband having died in California, whither she had accompanied him. She came home and returned to her father's house, where she was kindly received. She remained there a year or two, and during her stay, assisted four of her father's slaves to escape, through sympathy with their desire for freedom. Her married again with her father's choice. Her husband proved to be a drunkard, and she obtained a divorce from him. She married a third time, still with the consent and advice of her father. Her last husband, whose name she now bears, proved her ruin. He was a Mississippi gambler, and for twelve months she accompanied him up and down the river, dressed in boy's clothes and passing for his brother.

She finally left him, driven away by constant abuse, and threw herself upon the world for support. Her first effort was as a brakeman, in

## News From North Carolina.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Fort Sumner, says: Of the sincerity of the population of the island, in professing Union sentiments, not a doubt is entertained. The necessity of boats of light draft on Pamlico Sound is urgent.—The rebels continue to navigate the Sound, with steam and sail craft, through Beaufort Bay to the sea at will, there being no craft at Hatteras to give them chase, although they may be seen almost daily. The Government cannot so soon supply this want. Col. Hawkins contemplates abandoning Fort Clark and withdrawing to Fort Hatteras, leaving Lieut. Col. Betts, with a detachment, encamped at the Windmill, two miles above, on the inner beach. The sanitary condition of the post is good, notwithstanding the peculiar characteristics of the place.

About a week ago, the *Susquehanna* took the bark *Argonaut*, which was passed in charge of a prize-crew, and sent to Philadelphia. Vessels that designed to enter Hatteras Inlet are said to have gone in at Beaufort, where there does not seem to be the requisite blockading force, if any at all. It is represented that the Union men of North Carolina are not a little disappointed at the capture of Hatteras, as was not followed up when the whole State was ready to surrender, and before time was given to the rebels to fortify the main shore, and coerce Union men into their measures. The delay that has taken place in putting gunboats in the Sound is represented as having been disheartening to those who were looking for the coming of the Federal forces, and were ready to join them in putting down rebellion.—Though ground has been lost, it may be recovered yet by energetic action by the army and navy.

## BRISK SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

A Washington despatch to the *New York Herald* says: For some time past the rebels near Manson's Hill have been in the habit of having a strong picket guard near an old barn, about a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads. From this place the rebels have kept up an incessant fire on the Union troops. About one week ago, Lieutenant Dahlgren, of the navy, attempted to fire the barn by throwing a new projectile from the ordinary musket, but his attempt failed of success. At dusk, on Monday night, Capt. Brethwyder, with a detachment of the Second Michigan Regiment, approached within a safe distance of the barn, and by means of firing red-hot slugs at it, succeeded in destroying the obnoxious building. The rebels made three several attempts to extinguish the flames, but were repulsed by well-directed musketry fire from the Michiganders. Three large haystacks and a corncob were destroyed at the same time. Four of the enemy were killed in the skirmish.

## CESSATION OF PICKET FIRING ON BOTH SIDES.

The order of General McClellan, prohibiting the Union troops from firing on the rebel pickets, except to repel the assaults of the latter, is being faithfully carried out. The enemy seem to be desirous to imitate the order of General McClellan, and to-day there was a general cessation of the usual musketry fusillade along the lines. This fact has had the effect to bring the pickets of both armies within speaking distance, and today many social confabs took place between the soldiery. Captain Morse, of the Michigan Regiment, had a conversation with a Georgian captain, in which the latter stated that he was happy to hear that Gen. McClellan had issued the humane order in regard to firing on pickets, and said that the rebels would reciprocate.

The Rev. E. YATES REESE, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Protestant* newspaper of Baltimore, committed suicide by cutting his throat on the 14th instant. The unfortunate man had suffered from mental derangement for some time past, caused by our national troubles.

"C. S. A." is the abbreviated title of the seceded States. The full designation is "Confederate Stealing Association."

Dr. Patterson is to be hung in a few days in Massachusetts for the murder of a young girl whom he had ruined. Great efforts have been made to procure a change of sentence, but the Governor refuses to interfere.

The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of highway robberies, stabbings in the street, and burglaries. The Richmond "Whig" of the 18th states that six more federal prisoners have escaped.

## Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa.

## "In a Quandary."

We notice in the Educational Column of our neighbor, the *Gazette*, of the 6th inst. an article with the above caption, in which were a number of inquiries directed to "County Superintendents and others." We must acknowledge that our risibles were considerably excited while reading the production; but our impressions were rather on the serio-comic order, for, while we were amused by some of the ideas advanced, we were sorry to believe that any of our teachers were so deplorably in the dark.

As none of the Superintendents have deigned to answer the pathetic appeal, we, as one of the "others," will endeavor to answer a few of the questions, disclaiming, however, in the commencement, the intention of exciting any acrimonious discussion.

The writer begins by referring to the fact, that the State Superintendent has issued new instructions in relation to examinations, and accompanies the statement with a sharp parenthetically upon the qualifications of the County Superintendents. Now we very much fear that the writer had merely heard of such a requirement, as we cannot believe, had he seen the requirement itself,—as published in the June number of the *School Journal* and republished in our column, July 6th, that he was so destitute of judgment as to be unable to comprehend the very explicit definitions of the two terms—Theory and Practice—there given. Nor can we believe that he took this production before placing himself in such an untenable position, to consult the standard Dictionary. We think the definitions of both terms given in Webster's *Unabridged*, might be sufficiently clear to relieve his embarrassment.

Does the writer know no difference between the Theory and Practice of medicine? A man may, by studying diligently the standard works upon the subject, become acquainted with the symptoms and characteristics of all the diseases flesh is heir to, and with the remedies to be applied for their relief; he may understand perfectly all the functions of the different organs, and the general operation of each in the performance of its allotted action in the physical system of a man; and yet, if he has had no practice in the application of his knowledge, he will find cases that will baffle his skill, owing to the different constitutions of his patients.

The same course of reasoning is applicable to every profession and every trade. A person may know how a building is created; he may be acquainted with the properties of the materials employed, and with the successive steps to be taken; yet, unless he has had practice in the using of tools, his work will probably lack in symmetry and finish. In few words, the difference is simply this: "Theory" is the knowing how a thing is done and "Practice," is the doing it.

In our opinion questions like those proposed in the communication, are proper questions for examination in the "Theory" of teaching.—We would respectfully submit the query: Is direct questioning necessary in an examination of the Practice of teaching?

The editorial comments upon the decision referred to, in the same number of the *Journal*, distinctly state that the examination in the "Theory," shall be made at the same time as in other branches, and the standing shall be marked upon the certificate then; but the standing in the "Practice," shall be marked off by visiting the school.

We are inclined to think from our perusal of Novice's article, that, though he may be a subscriber to the *School Journal* and the owner of such works as "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching," "Ogden's Science of Education and Art of Teaching," etc., he cannot be a very careful reader. We opine that the Superintendents will be governed, in their examinations, by the requirements heretofore mentioned, and teachers "posting" themselves accordingly will have no difficulty in securing the proper marks. Let them recollect that No. 5 is given to such as are ignorant of the fact, that there is a science of teaching, and that too, easily distinguishable from the art.

We do not generally approve of writing articles upon educational subjects over assumed signatures; but in this case we are heartily glad, for the sake of the writer, that his proper name was withheld.

As so many of the male teachers have enlisted and there is a probability of a scarcity of teachers this winter, those ladies who are competent, should be preparing for the examinations. Their services will no doubt be required at a fair remuneration.

## Later from Missouri.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861. From the reports of some of Col. Mulligan's command, who reached this city last night, we obtain the following additional particulars concerning the fall of Lexington.

The men left Lexington on Saturday afternoon. Nearly two hours were occupied in ferrying them over the river. At three o'clock they started for Hannibal, forty miles distant, under the guidance of several armed Secessionists. The advance portion reached Hannibal at sundown. At 10 o'clock most of the party took the train for Quincy. Along the route to Hamilton they were in general kindly treated. All the money they could raise was

employed to get wagons to carry the wounded, though all the severely wounded remained at Lexington. Only one commissioned officer, Lieut. Hollenberg, escaped.

All accounts agree that the loss of the rebels in killed and dangerously wounded was from 900 to 1200.

The Quincy *Whig* of last night states, on information received from an intelligent member of Colonel Marshall's regiment, that a leading rebel surgeon conceded their loss to be 1,130. Our men lost 130 killed and wounded. Some 400 of Col. Marshall's boys were killed, it being impossible to shelter them from the cannon of the enemy.

After the surrender of Lexington many of our men killed their horses to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

A large sum of money, estimated at one million five hundred thousand dollars, in specie, was secured by General Price; after being buried by Col. Mulligan in the camp-ground to preserve it.

A special telegraphic despatch to the *Tribune*, of this city, says that Gen. Sigel, with a large force, and also General Lane and Hunter, had arrived at Lexington, and attacked Gen. Price.

An officer in the employ of the Government heard heavy firing while passing Hamilton yesterday, and says that it was believed that Gen. Sigel had Gen. Price in the same position that Col. Mulligan was placed in.

In regard to Gen. Hunter, this cannot be true, as he was at Rolla, 250 miles from Lexington, on Saturday.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 26, 1861. News received from Lexington reports Col. Grover of the Home Guards killed from a wound in the thigh; also the death of Lieut. Colonel White of the Stiffes Regiment of St. Louis, killed by a musket ball.

A man named Eldridge, a rebel from Lexington, is here under arrest as a spy. He was sent down by Gen. Price to learn the strength of our forces. Papers found on him state our forces at St. Louis at only about 4000.

Ben McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Gen. Price with a large, well armed and well disciplined force, and a good supply of artillery. He is now very near Lexington.

St. Louis, Sept. 25, 1861. By order from headquarters, Brigadier Gen. Curtis assumes command at St. Louis and vicinity during the absence of Gen. Fremont.

## The Fight at Morrilstown Missouri—Col Johnson Killed.

(From the *Lawrence Republican*, 19th.) A messenger arrived last evening with despatches to Lawrence from General Lane.

A letter from General Lane to his wife, written principally on private matters, has an addenda with substantially this announcement: Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, with a detachment of my force, attacked the enemy on Tuesday, with the loss of Private Copeland and the gallant Colonel Johnson, and six men wounded. Killing seven of the enemy, and taking all they had.