

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31, 1861.



THE NEWS.

Gov. Curtin has issued marching orders to eight more regiments, camped at Harrisburg, Easton, Doylestown and Pottsville.

A Washington correspondent of the Phila. Bulletin under date of the 30th, says:

"I am assured, from the most authenticated sources, that the President has informed several gentlemen, high in authority, that the army will not go into winter quarters here, as intimated in numerous sections, but that a forward movement is a thing determined on, and will take place at the proper time. So there need exist no suspicion that the immense army here is to remain quiet for months to come.

Congress at its last session, past a joint resolution at the request of Lieutenant-General Scott, retiring him from active service. In accordance with this, it is understood that he will retire from active duty ere many weeks pass away.

The rebel batteries were opened up on the 25th and have since then been firing continued to a late hour last night; but without damage to anybody on our side. It is believed that no vessels have, within the last twenty-four hours, run the rebel blockade.

Col. Baker's body has been embalmed. It will be exhibited, in state, in Philadelphia, previous to its removal to California.

The Ball's Bluff affair is to be submitted to a thorough investigation by the constituted military authorities.

This prisoner, taken at Ball's Bluff, was astonished to learn that our army was not almost entirely composed of Abolitionists and radical Republicans, and that our main object was other than to emancipate slavery throughout the South. He said, if the fact were generally known to the working people of the South that our sole object was to sustain the Government and preserve the Union intact, there would be a revolution in the rebel army, and peace restored. He was surprised beyond measure to be assured that Breckinridge Democrats constituted a large component of the army.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Courier, in describing the late battle at Wildcat, Ky., under date of Oct. 25, says:

"The loss of the enemy is not yet known, but it was very severe. Our men buried 58 rebels whose bodies they found on the field, and picked up some of their weapons. The people beyond Wildcat say that Zollicoffer admits a loss of 80 killed. Our own loss that day was 2 Indiana killed in a skirmish and 4 men in, bled, and 31 wounded. The attacking force consisted of Mississippians, Georgians and Tennesseans. They were well armed and equipped, and advanced with great firmness. When they were repulsed they threw away knapsacks, blankets, &c., in great quantities. They were generally armed with flint-lock muskets, and altered locks, with buckshot guns and many revolvers for cavalry. A considerable quantity of muskets, shot-guns, and pistols were gathered on the battle field, and several swords were found. It is said that a rebel colonel and a captain were killed."

Mr. Memminger, the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, gives a doleful account of the present and prospective financial condition of his Government. What an appalling picture is disclosed in the following extract from one of his last communications—being a letter in reply to the cotton planters:

"It would appear that the planters, seriously oppressed as they are by the blockade, have appealed to the Government either to purchase the entire cotton crop of the year, or to make an advance upon its hypothetical value. To both of these proposals Mr. Memminger declines to accede, remarking, at the same time, that 'they demand that a new Government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all lessons of experience, and undertake that which no Government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting?' and the experiment, he says, is proposed, moreover, to a Government engaged in a gigantic war, whose enemies are in possession of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during forty-five years of peace, whose shells have been built up at the joint expense of both North and South; who, with all these on hand, are compelled to spend nearly ten millions per week to carry on the war; and 'can we,' says Mr. Memminger, 'expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure?' He reminds the planters, further, that it is not their notes and bonds, nor their produce, which the Government requires, but money which essentially is its existence. He declares the expenditure of increasing the liability, and thus damaging the credit of the Government, is too dangerous a one to be tried for the sake of any interest, even that of cotton; and he very plainly tells the planters that, had he not sought relief elsewhere, 'let the

planters,' he says 'divert their labor from cotton, and take measures for the supply of winter crops.' He reasons, however, the increased cultivation of grain, and other agricultural products, and points to the money capital in banks and private hands as a ready resource."

If this is the report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, what must be the report of the rebel Secretary of War? If there is no money in the locker, how can the head of the family go to market? If his own people will not trust him, how can the President borrow from strangers?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Louisville, says that a strong opposition party exists among the rebels. It is bitterly hostile to the movement against Kentucky, which is a gross violation of the so-called States-Rights principles of the Secessionists. He says:

"The invasion of Kentucky gave the party of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, a fresh start. The Ultrists had the honesty to say, 'out with you, you have the right to choose for yourself, and should have respected whatever choice she may have made; that if misled it was her own fault, and her own efforts bring her back.' These doctrines were powerful ones whispered in the ears of the army. The influence reached the Potomac army and infected it. The Georgia troops positively refused to invade Kentucky. They had come, they said, at the call of Virginia; they were ready to go at the call of the Governor of Missouri or of the Governor of Kentucky, but not to subjugate the men who, in opposition to the Abolitionists, (as they call all the North,) had called their brothers. They look on Kentucky as, they call her, a sister State—on those of the North as free States. The South Carolina soldiers swore they would throw down their arms first, and other demonstrations were made by other troops so alarming that Davis has been forced, in his proclamation, to offer an excuse for his ill-advised invasion of Kentucky, and how lame and impotent is the conclusion to which his logic brings him!"

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

NOLAN FREELY SEEN FOOT OF HORSE, MD., October 25, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS—Company O, 25th Regiment E. V., 1st U. S. Cavalry, has been

informed several gentlemen, high in authority, that the army will not go into winter quarters here, as intimated in numerous sections, but that a forward movement is a thing determined on, and will take place at the proper time. So there need exist no suspicion that the immense army here is to remain quiet for months to come. Congress at its last session, past a joint resolution at the request of Lieutenant-General Scott, retiring him from active service. In accordance with this, it is understood that he will retire from active duty ere many weeks pass away.

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after which he withdrew his forces. Passing along the river on our way to Edward's Ferry, we beheld the memorable spot, where the late Baker fell. The high cliffs on the opposite side made it an object of wonder why such a difficult crossing should be picked upon. There were other places where good positions could have been taken on the opposite shore. But this is not a matter for a humble soldier to reflect upon. The disaster does not dampen our courage. When we looked at the position of the forces when they fought, we were satisfied that a similar occurrence will not take place, as more prudence will be taken in the future.

It would not be amiss to state to your numerous readers and the kind-hearted ladies of Huntingdon county, that instead of their knitting socks, and preparing other winter articles of clothing to be sent to Harrisburg for distribution amongst the soldiers, that they send them to responsible parties at Huntington or some other place in the county, and that those persons send the clothing direct to the different companies in the field from the county. In this way the friends of the soldiers can assist directly, the ones they would most desire to help. They are getting quite out of their nightgowns, and the ladies have only their overcoats and blankets to ward their freezing front of winter. Socks and underclothes are scarce, and benevolent donations should be made through out the country, to make the brave boys comfortable, who have volunteered their services to put down the secessionist traitors who wish to fight for plunder, and to desecrate the bones of innocent families.

The ago season is now over. Sickens has, to a considerable extent, disappeared. The heat of the weather, for being led forward to battle—Your familiar paper is anxiously sought for when the mail arrives.

WAR NEWS. FROM WASHINGTON. Order of Gen. McClellan. The following order has been issued by Gen. McClellan concerning the affair at Ball's Bluff, complimenting in high terms Gen. Stone and his gallant command:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1861. GENERAL ORDER, NO. 22.

The Major General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express his admiration of their conduct to the officers and men of the detachments of the Fifth and Twentieth Massachusetts, First California and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments, and the Fifty United States Artillery and Rhode Island battery, engaged in the affair of Monday last near Hatteras's Island. The gallantry and devotion there displayed are of a more fortunate result; but, situated as those troops were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force of men, their conduct was the more heroic. It was not possible that the issue could be successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory.

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to detain me, to hasten to the defence of a people who are so dear to me. Yours, G. GARRAMER. To Mr. Quiggle, U. S. C. at Antwerp. FROM MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republician. CAME RICHLANDSON, BOLIVAR, FOX COUNTY, Saturday night, Oct. 20.—Gen. Fremont and staff arrived here, sixteen miles from Camp Morrisey, and encamped this evening on the outskirts of the town.

Bolivar, like nearly all the towns in Southern Missouri, is almost entirely deserted, the stores being all closed and many of the houses abandoned. It is now ascertained that the loss of Fremont's body-guard, in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was six or eight killed and from fifteen to twenty wounded.

A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. A sergeant had three horses shot from under him, and was left with a pistol at Major Zegoni's breast, and was in the act of firing when the major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him down on the ground. Col. Carr's Third Illinois Cavalry, and Major Holman's Sharpshooters, have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Gen. Sigel's division will march the next morning. Gen. Fremont and staff and Sigel's division depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight to-morrow night, and will probably arrive there in the evening. Gen. McKinstry was within two miles of Warsaw last night.

Gen. Price was within five miles of Warsaw last night. A sergeant had three horses shot from under him, and was left with a pistol at Major Zegoni's breast, and was in the act of firing when the major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him down on the ground. Col. Carr's Third Illinois Cavalry, and Major Holman's Sharpshooters, have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Gen. Sigel's division will march the next morning. Gen. Fremont and staff and Sigel's division depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight to-morrow night, and will probably arrive there in the evening.

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Attempted Escape of a Rebel Prisoner from Fort Lafayette. On Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, one of the sentinels on the wall which surrounds Fort Lafayette, had his attention attracted to one of the port holes in the fort by a strange noise. He subsequently shaped his movements in reference to that spot, and soon saw that one of the secessionist prisoners was endeavoring to make his escape. Mr. Lowber, the gentleman who was arrested some time since at Crestline, Ohio, hearing dispatches for the Confederacy, was the individual who was thus engaged in offering defiance to the strong walls of the fort. It appears that Lowber had procured a key which fitted the padlock that fastened the grating of the port hole, and that he had opened the grating. He had also been provided with a new wash tub and a rope; and a life preserver.

He had \$47.50 in gold and his gold watch packed in a bladder and fastened with three seals. Having fastened packed his valise, he placed it in the tub; he then fastened the rope to the tub, let the tub out of the port hole, and after securing the rope, did good by to Fort Lafayette and entered the tub himself. He then sat on the ground, all the while waiting for the sentinel, who allowed Mr. Lowber, his tub and its contents to land on the dock in safety. But no sooner had he landed than he was commanded to surrender or be shot. Of course, Mr. Lowber did not like shooting proposition, so he surrendered, and suggested to the sentinel that he take the bladder containing the gold watch and the \$47.50 in money and allow him to go back into the tub to get his wash tub and life preserver. But the sentinel, who was not to be seduced, the grating, and Lieut. Wood, the officer of the post, laid the prisoners' roll over to him, and his prison was in the fort. He then had Lowber secured in double irons and placed in the guard-house.

It appears that Mr. Lowber has received some visits from ladies with skirts of an extraordinary size. In future visitors will doubtless be submitted to close scrutiny.—N. Y. Herald.

Important Captures in the Gulf. From the National Intelligencer of the 26th. Capt. James Alden, of the steamer South Carolina, reports two captures in the Gulf. One was the schooner Ezilda, taken on the 30th ultimo, and the other the schooner Matanzas, taken on the 30th ultimo, and was taken after a hot chase, at the entrance of Barataria bay.

The Ezilda was cleared for Matanzas by Capt. T. O. Sullivan, of Cork, Ireland, last night after being commanded by William Anderson Hickey, of Mississippi, who resigned from the naval academy in March, and was an officer on board the pirate Sumpter when she left New Orleans. He had carried into Cienfuegos several prizes taken by the Sumpter, and when taken he was on his way home via Havana.

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COURT AFFAIRS. NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntington, Pa., August 8, 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Huntington, justice was done in the case of James A. Walker, et al. vs. James A. Walker, et al., and the said James A. Walker, et al. were committed to the county jail to await the trial of their case.

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LOST.—On Monday last, on the road leading from Pottsville to Harrisburg, a pocket book containing \$50 in gold and silver, a bank of Virginia, and several papers and letters of interest, were lost by the late Mrs. Wm. H. Whitaker, at Harrisburg.

MILWOOD ACADEMY, Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa. A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen. The next session of this Institution will open the first week of November. During the past session this Institution has received more than one thousand names, and its prospects, notwithstanding the depressed state of the country, have not been more cheering for some years.

BATTLE FOUGHT!! AND A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON. After a severe struggle which lasted for nearly five days, I have at last secured the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Colors, and other valuable articles. The enemy has fled in all directions, and has been completely routed. The following is a list of the officers and men who distinguished themselves in this battle:

NEW NATIONAL LOAN. Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent. TREASURY NOTES. NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE OF JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James A. Walker, deceased, has on file in the County of Huntington, Pa., the following list of names of persons who have claimed to be entitled to the estate of the said James A. Walker, deceased:

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the following described lands, to file their claims in the Office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Huntington, Pa., on or before the 15th day of November, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Huntington, Pa., in the case of James A. Walker, deceased, has on file in the County of Huntington, Pa., the following list of names of persons who have claimed to be entitled to the estate of the said James A. Walker, deceased:

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. This market has been quiet for some days, and there is no change in the prices of the various articles of produce. The following are the prices of the various articles of produce at this market:

HUNTINGDON MARKETS. This market has been quiet for some days, and there is no change in the prices of the various articles of produce. The following are the prices of the various articles of produce at this market: