The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1861.

☞Rev. J. G. Thom will preach in the Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening, at the usual hours for services.

☞We last week inexcusably neglected to thank a fair young friend for a present of splendid peaches—the finest we have eaten this year. But our gratitude has not lost in strength or quality by holding over a week—it is of the winter variety, warranted to improve and grow mellow by keeping.—The fruit was magnificent and very *suggestive* in flavor. The young lady will please accept our sincere acknowledgements of the delicious compliment.

YARN.—We acknowledge the receipt of twelve and a half pounds of yarn, which we have placed in the hands of the ladies who last week volunteered to receive and distribute it. There was some necessary delay in procuring it, and several applicants were disappointed. The yarn was received by us yesterday morning, and immediately placed in the hands of the ladies, from whom it may now be obtained, as required by knitters.

We are ready to receive and acknowledge any further contributions of the same kind, and dispose of them in a like manner. The yarn on hand will be sufficient for fifty pairs of socks, and will probably be distributed before the end of next week. Who volunteers to furnish another supply—large or small?

THE NEW STATE REGIMENTS.—The regiments under the last requisition are rapidly being formed in Harrisburg. They will number from the Forty-fifth to the Sixtieth, inclusive—sixteen in number. The plan of numbering is to count twenty-five three months', four independent and fifteen Reserve regiments, bringing the number, previously organized in the State up to forty-four. The officers assigned to regiments thus far are:

Col. Thos. Welsh, Forty-fifth; Col. Joseph Knipe, Forty-sixth; Col. T. H. Goode, Forty-seventh; Col. Jas. Nagle, Forty-eighth; Col. Wm. H. Irvin, Forty-ninth; Col. B. C. Christ, Fiftieth. The remaining Colonels are not yet assigned the number of their regiments.

Col. Knipe's regiment has already proceeded to Washington. Several others follow immediately.

☞We have been informed by a member of the "Fruit Grower's Association of Eastern Pennsylvania," that there will be a meeting of "Grape growers" in Lancaster, on the 26th inst., at Cooper's hotel. Great exertions are being made to have as many grapes, new and old varieties, on exhibition as can be "scared up"—near and far. Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia, Bucks, Berks, Lebanon, York and other Counties, will, it is expected, be represented. Many grape fanciers (!) have been written to, to send samples of new kinds. Free for all to exhibit and to take part in the examinations and deliberations. Other fruit of course is not excluded.

The York papers will contribute to the success of the exhibition by giving the above—or its substance—editorial insertion.

THE FIFTH RESERVE.—Everything connected with this regiment, of which our boys of the Cookman Rangers form a part, is of interest to our readers. It has never been a newspaper regiment, however, not having received even bare justice, as far as we have seen. It's movements have been unchronicled, and its excellent condition unnoticed by newspaper writers, except local editors having a direct interest in one or other or its companies. At length we find in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* the following merited compliment to the efficiency of Col. Simmons, his subordinates and command. The correspondent—"SEMI-OCCASIONAL"—visits the Reserve Corps, and after noticing other regiments, says:

In the afternoon we visited Col. Simmons' regiment, the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, and were again delighted with all we saw. Colonel Seneca G. Simmons entered the army more than twenty-seven years ago, from West Point. During the Mexican war he was promoted to a captaincy, and recently, on account of a wound in the foot, was granted a furlough for three years. By permission of the War Department he took command of this fine regiment, which, thanks to his skill and talents, is now one of the best drilled and most efficient in the service. Their evolutions were almost as interesting as a battle. *After a manner of his own* he threw them into hollow squares, four deep, to resist cavalry, in fewer seconds than it takes to write this short sentence. Besides many other movements, he made them charge on a full run, *with a shout in unison from nine hundred throats*, so loud and terrific that if I had not seen them, I would have sworn there were nine thousand instead of nine hundred—

"At once there was so wild a yell,
Within that dark Secession dell,
As all the fiends from heaven had fell,
Had called Jeff Davis down to hell."

The Orientals are not so foolish, after all, when they attempt to frighten their foes by a great noise. If Gov. Wise had heard *that* yell, he would have been running yet.

Lieut. Col. Fisher, of Columbia, and Maj. Dare of Huntingdon, use their best efforts to second their efficient Colonel. The companies comprising the regiment are from the interior, as follows: A, Jersey Shore, Capt. Ullman; B, Northumberland, Capt. Taggart; C, Clearfield, Capt. Lorraine; D, Lewisburg, Chamberlain; E, Huntingdon, Lanimers; F, Towanda, Trout; G, Huntingdon, Harrison; H, Milton, McCleery; I, Bellefonte, Lentmyer; K, Columbia, Collins.

They were paid off on Wednesday, and have already sent more than half their money home. On Wednesday evening when the drum beat to arms, in consequence of the engagement on the other side of the river, they were on their way to the Chain Bridge in less than twenty minutes. The trip was made on the double-quick, through a pitiless rain.

COL. HAMBRIGHT'S REGIMENT.—We are glad to see by the Lancaster papers that Col. Hambright has every prospect of filling up his regiment, speedily—mainly with companies from this county. Some five companies, we believe, are entirely full, and the additional companies are fast recruiting.—The county seems to be fully aroused, and volunteers from the country are rapidly joining one or another of the companies.—This will undoubtedly be one of the finest regiments in the service.

There has been some unpleasant feeling excited by the failure of certain men from Pittsburg promised to Col. Hambright, to join the regiment at Lancaster. These stopped at Harrisburg and have been mustered into the State service. The *Express* has complained loudly of the injustice done Col. Hambright, and reflected on the "*paper Colonels*" at Harrisburg. Some of Col. Welsh's friends have considered this a fling at him, he being in command at Camp Curtin; but we scarcely think the term was meant to be applied so ill-naturedly and unjustly. To remove every excuse for reflection on Col. Welsh, on the part of any one, however, we have made inquiry as to his connection with the transfer of the men at Harrisburg, supposing that as he was in command he would necessarily receive them. It appears that last week *one company* arrived from Pittsburg, on an order to Washington, with the privilege of attaching to any Pennsylvania Regiment at Harrisburg. The Captain applied to Col. Welsh, informing him that he had been recommended to join Col. Hambright's regiment, but that many of his men insisted on joining a State regiment. Col. W. advised him to go to see Col. Hambright, at Lancaster. The same day the Captain marched his company to Camp Curtin and had them mustered into the State service.—On Sunday, in the formation of the new regiments, the company, at the request of *the captain*, was *ordered into* Col. Knipe's Forty-Sixth Regiment.

As we have said, we don't believe any reflection upon Col. Welsh was intended by the *Express*, and we know it is weak policy to defend a man before he is attacked; but inasmuch as the language of our Lancaster cotemporary *may* be interpreted into a personal allusion to our friend, we have thought best to give the facts as they occurred. Col. Hambright himself is too gallant a man, and too well acquainted with Col. Welsh's qualities as man and soldier, to entertain any injurious opinion of his fairness and courtesy.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.—The nomination of a strict party ticket by the Republicans last week has resulted in the outspoken protest of the more independent members of the party and a call, signed by many of the most influential men in the county, for a mass meeting, independent of party, at Fulton Hall, on next Monday for the purpose of nominating a ticket of no-party men—men who will be unobjectionable to all parties; men who command the confidence of all voters; and above all, men who will accept office rather than seek it. This is the avowed object of the opposition and the meeting—whether it will be strictly carried out is to be seen. Of course the Democracy join in the movement heartily. They adjourned their convention on Wednesday without making a nomination, as was expected. If they will now wisely hold off and permit some of their moderate men—men of undoubted Union sentiments—to be nominated, their disinterestedness will be manifest.—They can, however, seriously clog this movement by dictating the nominees from their party. A portion of the advocates of this popular uprising, from the Republican side, may also seriously damage the cause. Some of the most eager workers are not the most disinterested men. Friends of some of the disappointed candidates of last week will strive to obtain, if not control of the meeting, at least sufficient influence to secure the nomination of their favorites. Any suspicion of the introduction of the foul system of "wire-working" will kill the movement beyond hope.

We advocate the selection exclusively of men who have not asked offices; of men, who, whilst their political opinions may be decided, one way or another, have not been partisan workers; of men with whom the sinking of party in favor of the country is not a mere phrase, but a reality. If such men are put in nomination no man will ask their former political connection, but all will give them their votes as Union men. We want no *peace* men, however—no compromisers. This defeat of the dominant party (*it must come*) *must not be tortured by the* sneaking sympathizers into a success of peace principles. It shall rather be the declaration of Lancaster county devotion to the Union before all other interest, and her determination to uphold our Government in every effort to exterminate this accursed rebellion. It will be a peace movement in the right direction—peace and good will between home parties; war and desolation to all secessionists and a strong rope and short shrift to all sympathizers.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—In answer to the call published in last week's *Spy* for contributions of delicacies for the soldiers in our army hospitals, a number of articles have been sent to the Post Office, as acknowledged below. We give the names of the contributors with the articles sent by each.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Moore—Crock Apple Butter, Jar Marmalade.

Mrs. Martha Walker—Crock Apple Butter, Bag Dried Fruit.

Mrs. John Lowry—Can Peaches, Can Blackberry Jelly, Can Currant Jelly.

Mrs. Jonas Rumple—Can Tomatoes, Can Plum Butter, Can Blackberry Jelly, Bottle Blackberry Wine, Bottle Bay Rum, Package Farina.

Mrs. P. Shreiner—Jar Grape Jelly, Jar Pickled Grapes, Bottle Currant Shrub, Bottle Cordial, 2 Towels, 2 Napkins, 2 Redding Combs, Hair Brush.

Mrs. H. B. Eagle—Can Spiced Peaches.

Mrs. J. W. Fisher—Jar Apple Jelly.

Mrs. Joseph List—Jar Quince Marmalade.

Michael Broomer—Jar Pickles.

Mrs. Beaver—2 Bottles Tomato Catsup.

Mrs. Margaret J. Moore—Crock Pickles, Jar Cherry Jelly.

Mrs. A. M. Rambo—Jar Quince Jelly, Jar Currant Jelly, Package Toilet Soaps, 2 Packages Corn Starch, Bottle Catawba Wine.

Mrs. Jacob Aurwerter—Jar Pickled Cantelopes, Jar Preserved Plums, Bottle Old Rye, Bottle Blackberry Wine, Package Sugar, Package Rice.

Miss Kezia Heisley—Jar Grape Jelly.

Mrs. Jonas Meyers—Can Grape Jelly, Can Peach Butter, Jar Spiced Plums.

Miss S. A. Meyers—Large Bottle Bay Rum.

A large number of articles have been promised this and next week, which will be acknowledged in next Saturday's paper, as far as received up to Friday morning. The contributions already received will fill a good sized box.

For the Columbia Spy.

Expenditures for the Volunteers.

The committee appointed at a meeting held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, the 18th of May, 1861, to collect funds, to procure material, and have clothing prepared and forwarded to the Cookman Rangers, encamped at Harrisburg, respectfully report:

They bought material, and by the kindness of ladies in making shirts, haversacks, &c., free of cost to the committee, they were enabled to furnish the company with 135 shirts, 7¼ haversacks, &c., and 6½ dozen caps, the aggregate cost of which was $165,37. The amount of funds collected from contributions, by the committee was $180,25. After the above expenditures there was left in the hands of the committee a balance of $14,88. This balance the committee applied to the purchase of postage stamps, stationery, &c., which they forwarded to the company, now encamped at Tennally town, near Washington.

The committee, believing they have now performed the duties for which they were appointed, before they disband beg leave to tender their thanks to those ladies who so kindly assisted them in collecting contributions as well as in making up the clothing.

PHILIP SHREINER,
Chairman.

THOS. COLLINS, Secretary.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP TENNALLY, Sept. 12, 1861.

DEAR SPY:—Since my last our regular routine of hard work has been somewhat lightened by picket duty, and increased by a rather tough march, of which more by-and-by.

We had the usual eight hours' drill until Saturday at noon, when we received orders to cook twenty-four hour's rations, pack in haversacks and report on regimental parade ground at 4 o'clock for picket duty. The "FARMER" having just recovered from a slight indisposition was exempt, so he saw the boys march out with mouths already watering in anticipation of the peach, watermelon and corn forage they had heard of as abounding in the land of promise.

Our previous immunity from severe disease, accident and death seemed here, all at once, to fail us. On Saturday evening one of the men of Company D, an inmate of the hospital, died, of what disease I did not learn. On Sunday morning, before day, one of the corporals of Company A, while on picket strolled into the fields looking for tomatoes. Returning, he walked slowly, stooping at nearly every step, examining the vines, and was mistaken by one of the sentinels for a prowling "secesh," trying to creep upon him. The sentinel fired, the minnie ball taking effect in the corporal's groin. The wounded man did not fall, but walked up to and shook hands with the sentinel before he gave way. The surgeon of the Penna. Sixth, nearest the spot, was sent for, who conveyed the man to our hospital in an ambulance. It was difficult to judge the extent of the injury, but from the strength of the patient his recovery was thought possible by the surgeon, and he seemed getting on very well. On Monday morning, however, he quietly slept away. These two deaths, especially the latter, have spread a gloom over our camp.

On Monday, Major Ryan, of Penna., redeemed the credit of the Commonwealth and made the hearts of the officers glad by appearing with their back pay for servants, which was refused when the regiments were paid off for the State service, at Harrisburg. That all hands should be glad at the same time, on the same day arrived a box from Columbia with paper, stamps, pipes and tobacco, all of which articles were at a premium. A formal vote of thanks on the part of the company would be no more than the committee's due, but they will kindly accept the acknowledgements of the gratitude of all hands now expressed through the medium of your correspondent. We shall never forget the many attentions of our friends at home.

On Monday at noon each company was detailed to police their respective quarters and company drill ground, in preparation for the arrival of Governor Curtin, who would next day review the Reserves, and present regimental colors. In the evening we were pleased by the appointment of our Corporal of Engineers, R. W. Smith, of Wrightsville, Drum Major of the Fifth. We were made additionally glad when we learned by the order to have fifty privates in full uniform, with two commissioned officers—*all hands with boots blacked*—to report on regimental parade ground at 5 o'clock next morning, that the Fifth had been detailed as guard of honor and escort of Governor Curtin from Washington City. Tell you what, friend *Spy*, the boys felt good on the strength of that.

Of course we were on hand, and made the march to Washington by about half-past eight. We left with the Governor in tow a little after nine, reaching the review ground about a quarter to twelve, all hands dog tired but none the less elate with the honor. The sun was broiling, the dust very thick, and the march fully fifteen miles; but the old Fifth had not been to Western Virginia for nothing, and came up on parade apparently unpunished, and with as much credit as any regiment that had not marched a mile.

Of course the papers have had full accounts of the review, and my province is only to record the part taken by our own regiment. Gen. McClellan, President Lincoln, Governor Curtin, Gen. McCall, Assistant Secretary Scott, were all faces with which we have become familiar. Besides these there were many unfamiliar great guns. The review was acknowledged as a very creditable one all around.

Whilst waiting the appearance of his Excellency, at Willards, I met an old Columbian, C. S. Haldeman. It did me good to see a home face. In passing through Georgetown on our return march my attention was directed by Corporal Shreiner to the hospital door, where I recognized Jos. D. Nichols, formerly principal of the Washington Institute.

I don't know whether I have more to say now, or not, for every other consideration has been driven from my head by the order "Company fall in to receive your pay!" When you have been in a dead strapped *regiment* awhile you will appreciate the force of *that* appeal.

FARMER.

For the Spy.

Dr. Wolfe's Card.

MR. EDITOR:—My summer arrangements being nearly completed, I am again about to leave home to engage in a more extended, and perhaps more useful range of professional duties. I beg to say through your columns, to my friends and those who contemplated coming under my professional charge, that after to-day, I will not receive any more patients than I have at present under treatment.

Very Respectfully,
N. B. WOLFE, M. D.

Columbia, Sept. 21st, 1861.

The National Fast.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

Pennsylvania ss. A. G. CURTIN, L. S.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, a proclamation:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America has by proclamation appointed Thursday, 26th day of September, current, as a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace—

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do order that on the day named therein the public offices shall be closed, and I earnestly recommend to the people to suspend on that day their ordinary avocations, and to close their places of business, and to humble themselves before the *Almighty* with earnest prayers that He will favorably with mercy look upon this people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (1861), and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth.

By order of the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The News.

By the Overland Express we have San Francisco dates to the 28th ult. A serious steamboat accident had occurred, killing fifteen persons and scalding twelve others. The recruiting for the contingent to be raised in California was going forward rapidly. Emigrants were coming in from Texas in consequence of the desperate condition of affairs produced in that State by Secession.

Another murderous attempt has been made by the Secessionists in Missouri to destroy a train filled with soldiers by burning the timbers of a bridge. Fortunately it was discovered in time.

Despatches from the South state that Gen. A. Sidney Johnston has been appointed to the command of the Confederates in the Mississippi Valley, superseding Brigadier General Polk. Generals Joseph Johnston and Beauregard hold joint command in front of Washington.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has demonstrated his entire disloyalty by vetoing the resolution of the Senate directing the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from the State. Both Houses of the Legislature immediately passed the resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote. The resolution requires the Governor to issue a proclamation directing the Confederate forces to withdraw. If the Governor refuses to issue the proclamation he will no doubt be removed from office. A bill has also been introduced into the Legislature declaring it felony to aid the war by enlisting troops for the Confederates, or inducing any one to do so, or by joining or parading with any company with the intent to join the Confederates. The invasion of Kentucky by any citizen as a Confederate soldier is punishable by death. This act is to go into effect in ten days, and will not be applicable to those who return to their allegiance within sixty days.

The steamship Champion has arrived at New York with the California mails and $1,000,000 in gold.

From Hatterras Inlet we learn that four vessels, loaded with shoes and other goods for the Southern Confederacy, had come in there, supposing the place to be still held by the Confederates. They were seen in the offing displaying the Confederate flag, and pilots were sent out to assist them through the Inlet. Once in they were seized as prizes. Two of the vessels were from the British provinces. These seizures show how important has been the commerce through this Inlet. From Fortress Monroe we learn that the Confederate steamers came down the Jamestown river on Saturday and fired upon the blockading vessels at its mouth. They retreated so soon as guns of a sufficient range were brought to bear on them. An armed steamer also came down from Norfolk on a reconnoissance, but kept out of range.

The Spanish Minister at Washington assures the Secretary of State that the proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba simply permits vessels arriving from any port in the United States, in the possession of the Confederates, with regular papers, to be admitted *ex necessitate*, but no recognition will be given to the Confederate flag.

Gen. Magoffin, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Legislature, has issued a proclamation declaring "that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to withdraw from her soil immediately."

A shocking affair occurred at Wheatley's Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, during the performance of a fairy scene. The dress of one of the ballet girls caught fire and the flames were communicated to the dresses of fifteen others, all of whom were injured. Six of the girls died next day, and several others subsequently.

It is reported from Missouri that Green had arrived at Glasgow with a considerable force, and had there captured the steamer Sunshine, held by a Federal guard of fourteen men, and containing 4,500 stand of arms and a large amount of provisions.

Prisoners or deserters from Gen. Hardee's army, say that a fight has occurred between the Missourians and Louisianians in camp, on account of the alleged cowardice of the State troops in the battle near Springfield. Gen. Hardee was falling back on Pocahontas and the Missourians were dispersing.

A rumor was current at St. Louis that Generals Price and Rains were within 40 miles of Lexington with a force of 15,000 *men and 18 pieces of cannon*; but it was not generally credited.

From Western Virginia we learn that on Thursday the Confederates advanced toward Elk Water and Cheat Mountain Summit.—They gained the Summit and pushed on toward Elk Water. Our troops met them, dispersed them, and night fell. On Friday morning two regiments of National troops were sent to cut their way through to the Summit; this they succeeded in doing, the Confederates retreating in disorder. Two Confederate officers were shot near the camp at Elkwater; one is said to be Col. John A. Washington of Mount Washington.

In the recent action near Columbus, Ky., our gun boats did more execution than was at first supposed. The Confederates acknowledge that the gun boat Yankee was disabled, and had 68 killed and a large number wounded.

By advices from Kingston, Jamaica, we learn that the United States steamer Powhatan arrived at Port Royal on the 23d of August, and that she and the United States frigate Richmond left on the 25th—the former for St. Thomas, to coal there, and the latter in search of the Sumter. A letter received at Boston from Surinam, states that the Sumter was still there on the 21st, destitute of coal and provisions, and her commander had threatened to fire upon the town if not supplied.

President Lincoln having informed Major-General Fremont that the clause in his proclamation of the 30th ult., in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves, appeared to be objectionable, in its non conformity to the Act of Congress passed on the 6th of August last upon the same subjects, Major General Fremont, in reply, expressed a preference for an open order for the modification of the clause. The President, on the 12th inst., accordingly transmitted an order for the clause to be so modified as to conform with and not transcend the provisions on the same subject of the act referred to.

From Western Virginia we have news that Gen. Lee, with the main army of the Confederates, attacked the entrenched United States forces at Cheat Mountain, under Reynolds, on Sunday, but was repulsed with considerable Confederate loss and little or none on our side. Col. McCook's regiment took seventeen prisoners. Gen. Cox was advancing along the Gauley river against Wise and Floyd, who were retreating.—Further accounts speak of a skirmish in which three hundred Ohio and Indiana troops dispersed three Tennessee regiments at Elkwater, completely routing them and killing eighty, while only eight of our men were killed. General Rosecrans was at Camp Scott, directing the arrangements of the advancing forces.

The news from Missouri is important. A deserter from the Confederate camp at Columbus reports that Gen. Johnston is ready to march on Paducah, Kentucky, with a force of ten thousand men. Gens. Price, Rains and Calib Jackson are combining in a grand force of twenty thousand to attack the Federal lines near Jefferson city; Jackson intending, it is said, to make that city the Capital of the States. A despatch to the St. Louis *Republican* states that Gen. Price with a force of fifteen thousand men attacked Lexington on Thursday last, where five thousand Federal troops were entrenched. Gen. Pope was within reach of them with eight thousand additional Federal troops.—The result of the fight was not known.

Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., has been arrested at St. Louis for insubordination, consisting of attempts to effect the removal of Gen. Fremont, *using disrespectful language, &c.*

The late engagement between Rains and Montgomery is reported to have commenced by General Rains, with six hundred men, approaching Fort Scott and seizing eighty mules belonging to the Government. A messenger was sent to Montgomery, who had five hundred men. He pursued Rains for eleven miles, killing several of his men, when, coming on the main body of the Rebels, two or three thousand men, a battle commenced. After two hours, Montgomery, not having artillery, slowly retreated, keeping up a running fight until night.

Another railroad bridge has been burned by the Missouri Secessionists, precipitating a locomotive into the stream and killing the engineer.

General Zollikoffer, of Tennessee, has sent a message to Governor Magoffin, notifying him that he had taken possession, with the Confederate troops, of Cumberland and the Three Long Mountains in Kentucky. Reynolds, the fugitive Lieutenant Governor, also sends an impudent message, inquiring what course Kentucky intended to take. May Kentucky give him the answer he deserves!

Affairs in Kentucky are approaching a crisis. At Louisville the Home Guards have prepared for service, and a portion of Rosseau's Kentucky Brigade had crossed over from Indiana, the intention being to send them to the Southern part of the State. Volunteering in defence of the Union was very active, and even States' Rights men disapproved of the invasion of the State by the Tennessee forces.

Another serious railroad accident to a military train is reported. A bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad broke down, throwing a train containing an Illinois regiment into the river, killing from forty to fifty soldiers, and injuring a still greater number. Some suspicions are *entertained* that the bridge was designedly weakened.

Reports from Missouri are so confused that it is difficult to understand the exact position of affairs. Gen. Price had surrounded Lexington, but it is not certain whether any battle had taken place. Gen. Sturges was marching with a force to the relief of Lexington.

The Government has summarily put an end to the intended *third* adjourned session of the Maryland Legislature. On Tuesday afternoon the city of Fredrick was surrounded by detachments of military, and Government agents arrested the Clerks of both Houses and all the members present who had previously manifested their hostility to the Government. The Clerks and some other parties were released on taking the oath of allegiance, but the members of the Legislature were brought in custody to the Relay House, from which it was supposed they would be sent to Annapolis or Washington.

With consent of our Government the British Government will hereafter communicate with its Consuls at the ports of Seceded States by means of a British vessel-of-war.

The Louisville *Courier*, a treasonable journal has been excluded from the mails.

Secretary Chase has instructed the Surveyor at Cairo to prevent all commercial intercourse with the section of Kentucky under insurectionary control.

The gunboat Conestoga captured two Confederate steamers on the Cumberland on Tuesday.

Gen Braxton Bragg has been appointed Confederate Secretary of War, vice L. P. Walker, resigned in consequence of ill-health.

All the banks of New Orleans suspended specie payment on the 15th, and the Treasury notes were at par.

HOW ARMIES MARCH.—The column is put in motion and the march commences with the same regularity as would be observed by a regiment moving in or out of a garrison town, the bands playing, the light infantry with arms sloped, and those of the riflemen slung over the shoulder, the officers with swords drawn, exact wheeling distance preserved, and perfect silence observed.—After having proceeded a short distance in this manner, the word of command "route step," is given by the general at the head of the leading battalion, and passed quickly on to the rear. The captains, instead of continuing at the head of their companies, draw back to the rear of them, that they may see any men of their respective companies who may attempt to quit the ranks without leave. The soldiers then march and carry their arms in any manner convenient to them, conversation, and smoking being ordinarily allowed.

☞The patriotic landlady patronized by one of our exchanges, in her desire to emulate the generosity of city governments and other corporations in continuing the wages of absent soldiers, has given notice that if any of her boarders wish to enlist, she will allow their board to *run right on* all the time they are gone, the same as if they remained. Can the spirit of generous devotion to the interests of the country go any farther than this?

Columbia Lumber Market.

Panel Boards and Plank, W. Pine,		$33.00
1st Comm. "	" "	28.00
2nd " "	" "	17.00
Culling "	" "	11.00
Inferior "	" "	8.00
Bill Scantling,	"	12.00
Joists and Scantling,	Hemlock	8.50
Boards,	"	8.50
Bill Scantling,	"	10.00
Ash Plank,		20.00 a 25.00
Siding,		$12 a 15.00
Long Shingles,		9 a 16.00
Cypress "		10.00
Plastering Lath,		2.25 a 2.50

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Eastward.

Marietta Accommodation arrives,	7.50	A. M
Lancaster Train leaves	7.50	"
Harrisburg " "	2.30	P. M.
Mail, " "	6.35	"
Emigrant, "	11.00	"

Westward.

Emigrant arrives	1.50	A. M.
Mail leaves	11.32	"
Harrisburg " leaves	6.45	P. M.
Lancaster Train arrives	8.20	"

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers. Not many years since officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made motion a matter of great difficulty. During the present war each of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

$25.] EMPLOYMENT. [$75.

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

THE CONFESSION AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, King County, N. Y., by enclosing a prepaid addressed envelope. [April 13, 1861-3m

100 DOLLARS BOUNTY
AT THE END OF THE SERVICE.

WANTED for the U. S Army, able-bodied unmarried men, or married men with the consent of their wives, or minors with consent of parents or guardians, for three years. The pension and bounty laid laws of the U. S. Government as far as applicable to present enlistment will be secured to the soldier. To any future laws passed by Congress, the soldier will be entitled to the benefit.

Apply at Bellevue House, Cor Front & Walnut Sts., Columbia, Pa.

Capt. THEO. D. COCHRAN,
Fifteenth Infantry Recruiting Officer.

Columbia, Sept. 21, 1861-3t

TAKE NOTICE!

TO all whom it may concern, that the partnership heretofore and now existing between John Kramer and John Ruehl, has not been dissolved by mutual consent, a settlement between the parties trading under the firm of Kramer & Ruehl—the aforesaid John Kramer and John Ruehl—not having been made.

JOHN RUEHL.

Columbia, Sept. 21, 1861-2t

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Sept 21, '61 2m

"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!"

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1861.

IN Pursuance of the duties imposed by the election laws of the State of Pennsylvania, I, SAM'L P. BOYD, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, do hereby publish and give notice to the qualified citizens, electors of the several Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the City and County of Lancaster, that a General Election will be held on TUESDAY THE 8th DAY OF OCTOBER, NEXT, 1861, at the several places hereinafter designated, to elect by ballot:—

ONE PERSON duly qualified for President Judge of this Judicial District.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Associate Judge.

FOUR PERSONS duly qualified for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Treasurer of the County of Lancaster.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Commissioner.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Directors of the Poor, to serve for three years.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Prison Inspectors, to serve for three years.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Auditor.

1st District—Composed of the First Wards of Lancaster city. The qualified voters of the North East Ward will hold their election at the public house of Jacob Rise, in said East Ward; those of the North West Ward at the public house occupied by Adam Hoover, in said East Ward; those of the South East Ward at the public house of Samuel McCaslister, in said King street; those of the South West Ward at the public house of Amos Groff.

2d District—Drumore township, at the No 2 school house in the village of Chestnut Level.

3d District—Borough of Elizabethtown, at the public house now occupied by George W Boyer, in said Borough.

4th District—East township at the public hall in the village of New Holland, in said township.

5th District—Elizabeth township at the public house now occupied by Franklin & Elias Bentz in Brickerville, in said township.

6th District—Borough of Strasburg at the public house now occupied by Henry Beer in said borough.

7th District—Rapho township, including the borough of Manheim, at the public house now occupied by Michael White in said borough.

8th District—Salisbury township at the public house now occupied by John Mason, White Horse Tavern in said township.

9th District—East Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Widow Palmer, in the village of Reamstown in said township.

10th District—being a part of the township of East Donegal at the public school house in the village of Maytown in said township.

11th District—Carnarvon township at the public house now occupied by John Myers in the village of Churchtown in said township.

12th District—Warwick township at the public house now occupied by George Robinson in said township.

13th District—Earl township at the public house now occupied by Edwin Garrett in said township.

14th District—Colerain township, at the public house now occupied by Jas. G. Hildebrand in said township.

15th District—Fulton township at the public house now occupied by Joseph Philips in said township.

16th District—Warwick township at the public house now occupied by Samuel Lichtenthaeler in the village of Litiz in said township.

17th District—Composed of the Borough of Marietta and part of East Donegal township, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta, in said township.

18th District—Columbia Borough at the Town Hall, in said borough.

19th District—Sadsbury township, at the public house now occupied by Abraham Roop, in said township.

20th District—Leacock township, at the public house now occupied by George Diller, in said township.

21st District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by Isaac Messner, in said township.

22d District—Mount Joy borough, at the public school house in the village of Mount Joy.

23d District—Being part of East Hempfield township at the public house now occupied by Jacob Swarr, in the village of Petersburg, in said township.

24th District—West Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Miller, in the village of Lampeter Square, in said township.

25th District—Conestoga township, at the public house now occupied by John G. Preis, in said township.

26th District—Being part of Manor township, at the upper school house in the borough of Washington, in said township.

27th District—Eshcolta township, at the public house now occupied by John W. Gross, in said township.

28th District—Conoy township, at the public school house in the village of Bainbridge, in said township.

29th District—Manheim township at the public house now occupied by Charles H. Snyder, in the village of Neffsville, in said township.

30th District—Being part of Manor township, at the public house now occupied by Geo Hornberger, in Millersville, in said township.

31st District—West Earl township at the public house now occupied by Grabill G Forney, in Earlville in said township.

32d District—West Hempfield township at the public house now occupied by John Kendig in said township.

33d District—Strasburg township, at the public house now occupied by James Curran in the borough of Strasburg.

34th District—Being part of Manor township, commonly called Indiantown district at the public house of Bernard Stoner in said township.

35th District—West Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by John W. Mentzer in the village of Shoemeck in said township.

36th District—East Earl township at the public house now occupied by Henry Yundt, Blue Ball, in said township.

37th District—Paradise township at the public house now occupied by James Frew in said township.

38th District—Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public school house in the village of Hempfield in said township.

39th District—Lancaster township at the public house now occupied by P. H. Summy, in said township.

40th District—East Lampeter township at the public house now occupied by Henry Keneagy in said township.

41st District—Little Britain township, at the house of Aaron Brogan & Co., in said township.

42d District—Upper Leacock township at the public house of Michael Bender in said township.

43d District—Penn township at the public house of C. Hershey in said township.

44th District—Borough of Adamstown at the school house in said borough.

45th District—Clay township at the house of George W. Steinmetz (formerly John Eby's) in said township.

46th District—Pequea township at the public house of Benjamin Rowe in said township.

47th District—Providence township at the house now occupied by Daniel Huber in said township.

48th District—Eden township, at the public house of William J. Hess, in said township.

49th District—Being that part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 2d district, at Lehman's school house, in said township.

50th District—West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 3rd election district, at Rutt's school house, in said township.

51st District—That part of Mount Joy township, heretofore included in the 22d district, at Benjamin Herrman's school house, in said township.

52nd District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 22nd district, at Strickler's School house in said township.

53rd District—That part of East and West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 22d district, at the brick school house in the village of Springville, in said township.

The General Election, in all the Wards, Town-ships, Districts and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all the polls shall be closed.

Every person exercising Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the *Legislative, Executive or Judiciary departments of* the State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated