The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1861.

NOTICE.

Mr. John Eddy is authorized to collect for the undersigned. I feel very thankful for the liberal patronage received here, but patronage without pay will not meet the demands of nature. Many of you have paid punctually, and I return thanks, whilst *many* have been *very* remiss.

Come, my friends, and respond to the spirit of the "Golden Rule."

S. ARMOR.

Columbia, Sept. 28, 1861.

FAST DAY.—Thursday was generally observed as a fast day, by the closing of all pieces of business, attendance at the several churches, &c. We believe it was strictly kept by the whole nation, in accordance with the spirit of President Lincoln's proclamation.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE OF COL. WELSH.—We have been rather surprised that no mention has been made in any of the Harrisburg papers of the appointment of Col. Welsh to the command of Camp Curtin, or of the admirable reforms which he has effected in the management of that encampment. At length we were gratified in finding the following first class notice in the *Morning Telegraph* of Friday:

FLAG PRESENTATION AT CAMP CURTIN.—Yesterday evening, Governor Curtin, accompanied by his aids and the different officers of the state government, visited Camp Curtin for the purpose of presenting flags to Col. Irwin and Nagle's regiments. The flags were the same as those provided by the Legislature for all the regiments from this State, and are as we have frequently stated, exceedingly handsome and georgous in appearance. We were on the ground, prepared to make a note of and publish the speeches of presentation and acceptance, but the orders of Colonel Welsh, commandant of Camp Curtin, were both imperious and threatening to the crowd, of which we formed a small and homely portion, to "stand back," while his instructions to the guard were to "*use the bayonet without hesitation.*" Not being accustomed to such treatment, and rather objecting to being perforated with a loyal bayonet *in loyal hands*, we did stand back, note book and all beyond the sight and the hearing of the Governor as he presented the flags, and therefore of course are unable to report the proceedings. Only those who were in carriages were permitted inside the line by Col. Welsh, while common pedestrians and reporters were excluded with the order to use the bayonet if the crowd did not stand back. This must account for our meagre report of what otherwise have made an interesting item for the *Morning Telegraph*.

Col. Welsh is notoriously a "bloated aristocrat," with no sympathy for "common pedestrians and reporters"—as anybody about here knows—and a blood thirsty ogre besides, with an especial appetite for newspaper reporters, cold, with mustard. We wonder our unfortunate friend escaped spitting and roasting. Next time there is a flag presentation, we advise the persecuted Telegraph man to go to Col. Welsh and state his business; he will find himself treated courteously, if he take on no airs, we will warrant.

THE UNION NOMINATIONS.—The mass meeting of citizens of Lancaster county, of all parties, called for last week, met on Monday 23rd inst., in Fulton Hall, Lancaster, and nominated a mixed ticket for judicial, legislative and county officers. The meeting was very large, and composed of the best material of the county, of all parties, and the action was harmonious and enthusiastic. Col. C. S. Kauffman was called to the chair, and a number of influential citizens chosen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A committee, of which Geo. M. Kline, Esq., Democrat, was chairman, was appointed to draw up resolutions, and a committee consisting of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, two members from each district, with Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., as chairman, was appointed to nominate a ticket to be offered for the support of the Union men of Lancaster county.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Hon. B. Champneys, Col. Jas. Myers, Major A. D. Ditmars, J. B. Amwake, Esq., and Prof. Brooks.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That under a beneficent Providence, we are mainly indebted to the Federal Union for our national prosperity, social security and individual welfare; that it is the support and shelter of our personal rights and political institutions, and that we hold "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, administered by wise rulers, by a loyal and patriotic people, is the best form of Government ever devised by man; that upon the maintenance and enforcement of our Constitution depends the preservation of the Union, and that the odious, revolutionary and destructive doctrine of Secession is without warrant or pretext in any part of that admirable instrument.

Resolved, That we give our unqualified support to the National Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged for the suppression of Rebellion; and that we will regard a peace secured by the surrender of any constitutional right to armed traitors, a disgrace and dishonor, to which death itself would be preferable.

Resolved, That the patriot soldiers of the nation and especially those of our own State and county, who have volunteered their service in the defence of the Government, and exchanged the comforts and safety of home for the hardships and dangers of the tented field, are entitled to our warmest expressions of gratitude and sympathy.

Resolved, That as our brave soldiers have disregarded political differences, and rushed, without distinction of party, to the rescue of the Union, not pausing to enquire whether the Administration they serve was chosen by their votes, or if the comrades beside them were of the same partisan faith; we will follow their noble example in the discharge of our peaceful duties, and lay aside, in this hour of peril, all party differences and party prejudices.

Resolved, That in the selection of the Judiciary, we deprecate the application of partizan politics and the doctrine of rotation in office.

The nominating convention reported the following ticket, which was adopted unanimously by the meeting:

Judge—Henry G. Long, (R) City.

Associate Judge—Pierce Brinton (R) Paradise.

Assembly—James Myers, (R) West Hempfield; Nathan Worley, (D) Manheim; Samuel A. Worth, (R) Colerain; Abraham Peters, (D) Manor.

County Treasurer—Esaias Billingfelt, (R) Adamstown. Mr. Billingfelt has since declined.

County Commissioner—Wm. Spencer, (D) Strasburg.

Prison Inspectors—Geo. L. Eckert, (D) Paradise; Sam'l Redsecker, (D) E. Donegal.

Poor Directors—Geo. Yeisley, (R) City, James Barnes, (D) Drumore.

Auditor—Jacob A. Miller, (D) Conoy.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

The ticket nominated is recommended to the support of the citizens of the county not only by the character of the nominees—as far as we are acquainted with them men of unblemished reputation—but by the manner of the nomination. It was spontaneous and in defiance of the hackneyed, rotten old delegate system, where the voice of the people is stilled, and the hand of the politician omnipotent. Of course the party men and party papers of the county denounce the whole movement as a Democratic scheme, and we don't pretend to say that the united democratic support is not greatly influenced by the desire to overthrow the dominant party, but that does not affect the position of the independent Republicans who were disgusted with the proceedings of their own strictly party convention, and determined no longer to be driven by political whippersin to the support of men in whose nomination they were allowed to take no part. They saw here an opportunity of breaking down the wire pulling system which has controlled our conventions, and have entered into the independent movement determined to carry it through. This action would not only be justifiable but commendable at any time; but now, when the motive is the banishment of all party feeling, in this hour of national trial, it becomes a sacred duty. To successfully combat the enemy striving to overthrow the "best government the world ever saw," our people must be united, and put aside the miserable bickerings which have so materially contributed to bring about this very rebellion. The Republican party of Lancaster county is in the ascendant, and it becomes it to make the sacrifice of party to country. Its leaders have said that it will not set aside partizan feeling, and the people say that it *shall*. It remains to be seen who are "masters of the situation."

We have said that the nominees are unexceptionable men. With one—Col. James Myers—our neighborhood is more particularly acquainted. We need not commend him to the support of our voters. Col. Myers received a handsome vote in the Republican Convention, where his name was presented by his friends without his knowledge. We doubt his acceptance on a strict party platform, had he been nominated. He only consented to have his name brought before the Union Convention at the solicitation of friends. The office is one to which he never aspired, but his nomination was known to be acceptable to the people, and he patriotically deferred to the popular voice. We wish *the ticket success*.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS.—We add this week to the list published last Saturday, the following liberal contributions handed in since Friday 20th. The articles are varied, and must contribute very largely to the comfort and relief of the sick in the hospitals. The contributions will be forwarded in a few days, and those who are desirous of adding to the already generous store are requested to send in whatever they wish to give as early as possible. The array of jars, cans, crocks, packages, &c., at the post office makes a formidable array, and we are proud to see that the contributions will be *worthy of our* townswomen. The list handed us for publication is as follows:

Mrs. Hiram Wilson—Pound Chocolate, package Corn Starch, package Farina, package Tea, package Castile Soap, Feather Pillow with case, bottle Oil Lemon.

Mrs. Abram Bruner, sr.—6 pieces Castile Soap, 12 Redding Combs, 6 Fine Tooth Combs, gross Agate Buttons, half gross Suspender Buttons, lot Needles and Thread, 2 packages Corn Starch, 2 packages Farina, large bottle Blackberry Wine, jar Blackberry Jam, 4 cans Tomatoes, 4 cans Peaches, half dozen Towels.

Mrs. Andrew Beiter—Jar Grape Jelly, 2 crocks Preserved Peaches.

Mrs. Michael Christ—Crock Pepper Slaw, jar Currant Jelly.

Mrs. Catharine K. Fisher—Jar Cherries, jar Apple Butter, jar Quince Jelly.

Mrs. Ward—Jar Peppers, bag Dried Fruit, bottle Catsup.

Mrs. Michael Shuman—Jar Pickled Peppers, jar Spiced Cherries, jar Preserved Peaches, jar Catsup.

Mrs. M. Strohn—2 bottles Currant Wine, package Farina, package Sugar.

Mrs. Sam'l Grater—Jar Pickles, package Crackers, package Toilet Soap, package Tea, jar Pepper Sauce.

Margaret Ann Houck—Crock Preserved Peaches, crock Preserved Quinces.

Elizabeth Sweeney—Jar Preserved Peaches.

Mrs. David Hanauer—Crock Pickles, package Smoked Sausage.

Mrs. Davis Murphy—3 bottles Catsup, bottle Elderberry Wine, bottle Blackberry Wine.

Miss Esther Smedley—Jar Pickles, jar Marmalade, jar Blackberry Jelly.

Mrs. Joseph Moore—Package Castile Soap, crock Preserved Pears.

Mrs. Jos. H. Black—Jar Preserved Raspberries, jar Preserved Currants, crock Peach Butter, 2 bottles Catsup, bottle Bay Water, bottle Blackberry Brandy, 2 Towels, 2 boxes Pins, Needles, Thread and Buttons.

Mrs. Sam'l H. Lockard—Box Grapes, can Preserved Plums, bottle Brandy, bottle Wine, paper Corn Starch, box Buttons and Thread.

Mrs. Henry Saydam—Can Plum Butter.

Mrs. C. Tyson—Can Spiced Peaches.

Mrs. Thomas Welsh—Bottle Blackberry Cordial, can Tomatoes, crock Quince Jelly, box Buttons, Thread and Needles.

Mrs. Allen Richards—Bag Dried Peaches and Apples.

Misses E. W. and A. S. Houston—Keg Salad, bag Dried Corn, package Farina, package Gelatine, bottle Catsup.

Mrs. Henry Breneman—2 jars Pickles, bottle Elderberry Syrup, can Tomatoes, bottle Tomato Catsup.

Mrs R. Williams—bottle Tamarinds, jar Sour Cherries, jar Olives, jar Currant Jelly.

Miss Sarah B. Haldeman—2 papers Farina, 2 papers Corn Starch, jar Quince Jelly, jar Currant Jelly.

Misses Lindsay—Jar Prunes, jar Plums.

Miss Annie E. Haldeman—Crock Peach Butter, jar Spiced Tomatoes.

Mrs. John Cooper—6 pieces Honey Soap, pound Chocolate, pound Tea, 2 papers Corn Starch, 2 cans Grape Jelly.

Miss Elizabeth Kehler—4 packages Corn Starch, 2 Feather Pillows with Cases, bottle Currant Wine, bottle Cordial, jar Raspberry Jam, 4 pieces Toilet Soap, 4 Handkerchiefs.

Jno. A. Jackson—bottle Louden Club Sauce.

Mrs. Samuel Truscott—Jar Spiced Quinces, jar Pickled Tomatoes, bottle Alcohol Camphor.

Mrs. H. H. Fry—Feather Pillow and Case, 2 yards Oil Cloth, pound Castile Soap, package Arrow Root Crackers, paper Cocoa, package Rice Flour, 4 handkerchiefs.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—COLUMBIA, Sept. 20th, 1861.—Council met. The roll was called and Messrs. Eberlein and Welsh reported absent.

Mr. Hippey was called to the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Road Committee reported the expenses since last stated meeting $68,52.

The Finance Committee reported a balance due the Treasurer, $1,00; and unpaid orders out, $75,00.

Mr. McChesney moved that the Supervisor be authorized to repair the walk leading from Locust street to the Cemetery, also to have a gate put up at the upper end of the walk, which was agreed to.

Mr. McChesney handed in his resignation as member of the Road Committee, which was on motion accepted and Mr. Bruner appointed in his stead.

Mr. Bruner asked leave to be excused from serving on the Rent & Repair Committee, which was granted and Mr. McChesney appointed in his stead.

The following Bills were ordered to be paid: Peter Gardner, $1,83; C. Bowers, $1,80; C. A. Hook, $12,50; John D. Klingler, $0,86; —— Gildersleeve, $1,00; C. Bowers, $12,37; Samuel Waites, $7,60; D. S. Chalfant, $26,25, E. T. Derrick, $1,00; W. Timony, $9,47; J. M. Cowden, $14,72.

On motion Council adjourned.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP TENNALLY, Sept. 12, 1861.

DEAR SPY:—If we have not had a fight at last, we have come very near it. The fight at *Lewinsville* is an old tale now, but I thought your readers would like to hear of our *attempt* to take a hand in it. We were ordered out on ten minutes notice to support one of Campbell's batteries, marching to reinforce Gen. Smith's brigade, which was in action some miles out from Chain Bridge. We went the six miles to the bridge without letting grass grow under us, the Fifth having the right of the column with our Colonel at the head. You should have heard the shout when the gallant old chief rode past us at the first halt, with his hat off and his long gray hair flying: I tell you the Fifth would have traveled anywhere after that banner. Not a man flickered, and a great many left their guard posts to go with the regiment. One of the boys, John Albright, cried because he was ordered to remain in Camp on account of a sore foot. He limped up to us after we were on the tramp, and marched with us the whole route. We were in no danger, to be sure, but marched with confident expectation of a fight; and where there is want of pluck it would crop out under such circumstances. I saw no indication of backing, and consider the behavior of the regiment everything it ought to be.

It was a stirring sound when the long roll was beaten by the drums of the twelve Reserves at once. And the booming of the cannon over the river was enough to put fight into a post. As I have said the engagement was over when we arrived at Chain Bridge, so we marched back again to our camp. Better luck next time.

FARMER.

SEPTEMBER 23d, 1861.

DEAR SPY:—I almost despair of making you out a letter this week, material is so scarce.

Early last week the FARMER established a sub-express running between this camp and Washington, carrying money insured against loss by fire, water or the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the express agent. I took for our boys a number of money packages amounting to six hundred and nineteen dollars, addressed to friends at home—parents, wives, &c.,—for the safe receipt of which nearly all have since received acknowledgements. I hope all arrived safely, and that those who have not written acknowledging the remittances will do so at once. The boys naturally feel an anxiety that their pay, earned in hard tramping through Western Virginia, and hard drill wherever they have been, should reach their friends, when sent home.

Last week we lost our snug, shady camp, on which we had expended so much labor and pains. We took the old camp of the Seventh Penna. Reserve. We have been brigaded and had to move camp to get our proper position—the right of the brigade.—*Gen. Reynolds, of the regular army*, a Lancaster county man, with his staff, took command of the brigade a few days since. He was present at a battalion drill the other day, but I was not out and did not get to see him.

Our regular routine, with more or less guard duty, continued throughout last week, until Saturday morning when we were ordered out for review by General McClellan and Prince de Joinville. I missed the display, being on guard duty, and thus was spared the trial of my patience and shanks, in standing a couple of hours while twelve thousand men formed in line and passed in review. The field was not large enough for all to pass and form in line again, so the different regiments came to a "right flank, file left," and filed out of the field home.—To this fortunate circumstance they owe their arrival at Camp just in time for dinner, with good sturdy appetites for their salt meat and rice, or beans, as the case may have been. Nothing went amiss, for the rations are good and plenty. I believe our boys could make a five days' march on two days' rations. Quartermasters of other regiments complain of their men always grumbling about their rations, the hard bread; of their wastefulness, &c. Our Quartermaster has hard work to get the men to taste soft bread: the boys want the hard bread to lay by for a rainy day. They learned the folly of waste out in Virginia, where short commons prevailed, and they think what has been may be again.

Night before last we had every reason to believe in the equinox—it blew and rained hard and cold. Very few turned out on Sunday morning without the long-tailed blues; in fact they had been worn all night, as coat and blanket were no more than comfortable.

Yesterday week I was on patrol, and in passing the Hospital at Georgetown I saw Mr. Nichols, broom in hand, sweeping out his room. I halted and hid him the top of the morning, much to his surprise, as he did no expect to see my farmer blue exchanged for Uncle Sam's. He promised us a visit as soon as he could spare the time.—He appeared very busy, giving orders or dealing out stores to the nurses.

We have been looking for a familiar Columbia countenance for some time at camp, and yesterday were gratified by a visit from Mr. John A. Hook, who supped with us, tried a blanket with us last night and breakfasted this morning. I took charge of the Quartermaster's "shebang," and did not rise early enough to see him before he stepped over to the First Regiment, so cannot say how he likes camp quarters on a cool night. He said nothing of other Columbia friends paying us a visit. We always welcome home faces.

FARMER.

Grand Jurors.

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing on Monday, November 18th, 1861.

John Bowers, Bart township.
Daniel S. Geist, East Earl twp.,
Christian Grube, Mount Joy twp.,
John Gruver, Conestoga twp.,
Levi Good, Earl twp.,
Martin D. Hess, Paradise twp.,
Isaac Hollinger, East Hempfield twp.,
Christian Herr, Strasburg twp.,
A. S. Hackman, Mount Joy twp.,
Nathaniel Hensel, Drumore twp.,
John Kline, Marietta Bor.,
C. S. Kauffman, Columbia Bor.,
And. B. Kauffman, City,
Anthony Lechler, City,
Christian H. Mayer, Manor twp.,
Carpenter McCleery, City,
Jacob K. Knissley, Mount Joy twp.,
Hugh O'Neal, Martic twp.,
Daniel Reiff, Earl twp.,
Lether Richards, City,
William B. Willey, City,
Davis E. Willer, Carnarvon twp.,
Christian Wanner, Salisbury twp.,
George Yeisly, City.

Petit Jurors.

To serve in the Court of Quarter Session, commencing on Monday, November 18th, 1861.

Christian Brackbill, Strasburg twp.,
George L. Bowman, Ephrata twp.,
Isaac Bushong, Upper Leacock,
Isaac L. Blair, Upper Leacock,
John Brady, Manor,
Amos Bushong, East Lampeter,
Daniel Bard, West Cocalico,
Jeremiah Bauman, City,
John H. Bushong, Upper Leacock,
Christian Brown, West Earl,
Ross A. Campbell, Bart,
Franklin Clark, Strasburg,
Christian Coble, Jr., Mount Joy,
John Charles, Washington Bor.,
Benjamin Danner, Penn,
Eli Eshleman, Martic,
Isaac Evans, East Hempfield,
Henry Forney, East Lampeter,
Rudolph Fry, Manor,
David Grabill, Manheim,
Michael Graff, Strasburg,
William L. Gill, City,
John S. Hostetter, Manheim,
Jacob Hart, Ephrata,
Isaac Hull, Strasburg,
Peter Helman, Mt. Joy Bor.,
Henry Huber, Martic,
Henry Hverstand, Jr., East Donegal,
John G. Horner, East Donegal,
A. L. Henderson, Salisbury,
Jacob Herr, West Lampeter,
David Kline, Mount Joy,
Daniel Kehler, West Hempfield,
Jacob H. Landis, Manor,
Watson H. Miller, City,
Joseph Nissley, Rapho,
Christian Newhauser, Leacock,
Jacob B. Reinhold, West Cocalico,
Benjamin Ritter, Warwick,
Henry Saltzbach, Marietta Bor.,
Jacob K. Shenk, Manor,
Joseph Shenk, Drumore,
Samuel W. Scott, Fulton,
John M. Whitehill, East Donegal,
Jacob B. Wisler, City,
Henry M. Weller, West Hempfield,
Mark G. Wenger, Upper Leacock,
Henry Wolf, Warwick.

FROM MISSOURI.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

The Surrender of the Gallant Mulligan Confirmed.

THE MEN RELEASED ON PAROLE.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 22.—The following account of the siege of Lexington, is furnished to the St. Louis Republican, by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. 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 from the river, and 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 position next the river. It was here the hardest fight 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 forts completely surrounded.

They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege, their object seeming 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 foe more terrible then the twenty-seven thousand rebels that surrounded him previous to the surrender.

He offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. 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. The rebels speedily unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender.

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.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—A part of Colonel 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 2500, 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 hauled down by the Home Guards.

Col. 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.

Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the Rebels.

The Latest.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—News from Lexington reports Col. Grove, of the Home Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel White, of St. Louis, killed. A man man named Eldridge, from Lexington, is under arrest here as a spy. The papers found on him state that our force at St. Louis was only four thousand.

Ben. McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, with a good supply of artillery. He is now very near Lexington.

Mulligan's total loss was not over 150, and that of the Rebels not more than 300.

The Rebels at Lexington Supposed to be Surrounded by the Union Troops —Further Particulars of the Surrender.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A despatch to the Tribune from Quincy reports that Generals Siegel and Lane had attacked the Rebel General Price at Lexington. An officer of the Government heard heavy firing whilst passing Hamilton yesterday. He says he believes that Price is now hemmed in as Col. Mulligan was.

Some of Col. Mulligan's men have arrived at Chicago. His whole command, except the severely wounded an the officers, were ferried across the river on Saturday afternoon. Lieut. Hollingburg is the only officer who escaped.

The Quincy Whig says that a Rebel Surgeon conceded their loss to be *eleven hundred and thirty-four*.

Four hundred horses belonging to Col. Marshall's Regiment were killed by the Rebel cannon, and some of the Federal soldiers after the surrender killed their horses to prevent them from serving the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—General Curtis has assumed command in the absence of General Fremont at the seat of war.

The News.

We have from the St. Louis papers an account of the engagement of the 13th at Booneville, Missouri, between Capt. Eppstein, with one hundred and fifty men, and six hundred of the Confederates. After a hard fight of an hour the enemy expressed their readiness to make terms. They were compelled to withdraw two miles from the city, to promise not to molest any Union people, and to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground. They acceded to these terms and the fight was not renewed. Their leader, Col. Brown, and his son, Capt. Brown, were killed.

The Kentucky Legislature has met the crisis forced upon that State with a bold and loyal spirit. Both branches of the Legislature have adopted resolutions declaring that as the Confederate troops have invaded Kentucky and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire, that General Robert Anderson be invited to take instant charge of the State and call out a force sufficient to expel the invader. Gen. Anderson is in Kentucky and will at once obey.

A new military department, that of Ohio, has been formed and placed under command of Brigadier General Mitchell.

The Government has seized the office of the *Courier*, a rank Rebel sheet published at Louisville, and arrested its proprietor. Ex-Gov. Morehead and the telegraphic news agent of the New Orleans press at Louisville have also been arrested. The transmission of news South by telegraph is now interdicted.

The expectancy of a battle in front of Washington has died out for the present.—The correspondents and army critics all appear to have reached the conclusion that Washington is too strongly fortified to permit the Confederates to indulge the hope of a successful attack, whilst on the other hand Gen. McClellan will make no attack upon the Confederates until he has adopted all the precautions and prepared all the means that will ensure success.

California has gone strongly for the Union. The returns, so far as received when the overland mail left, gave the Republican State ticket 43,000, Union Democratic 20,000, Breckinridge Democratic 10,000, making the aggregate Union majority 44,050, which would no doubt be increased by the full returns.

A body of three thousand Confederates marching to reinforce General Price, were overtaken at Blue Mills by a Federal force under Colonel Smith. They were driven across the river with severe loss, and there fell into the hands of General Lane's brigade. From seven to eight hundred were taken prisoners and two hundred killed.—The remainder of the Confederates flying across the river again, an Iowa regiment started in pursuit.

From Kentucky we have accounts of the rapid concentration of Federal troops there and their despatch to the points which the Confederates have invaded, but so far no active hostilities are reported.

Gen. Robert Anderson has assumed command of the State and Federal troops in Kentucky, and has issued a spirited proclamation, calling upon Kentuckians of all parties to assist in repelling the invaders of the State. Gov. Magoffin has also issued a proclamation, directing Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to call out the State troops to resist the invasion of the State, and Gen. C. has accordingly called out the militia. Gen. Buckner who signs himself as a General of the Confederate States, but who has heretofore commanded the State Guards, an organized force of Kentucky Secessionists, has taken possession of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and issued a proclamation! He announces that he comes to rescue Kentucky from the Legislature, who do not represent the will of the people! The Union members of the Legislature were elected by an aggregate majority of sixty-thousand votes, yet this newly-made General pretends to say they do not represent the will of the people of the State! The force at Bowling Green is said to be seven or eight thousand strong.

The steamship Saxonia passed Cape Race on Saturday morning with foreign advices to the 11th inst. The policy of the British Government, in sending troops to Canada, was so much questioned that the arrangements making for their transportation had been suspended for the present. A combined French and British naval expedition is to be organized against Mexico for the purpose of obtaining redress for injuries sustained by their national interests.

Governor Gamble of Missouri, has convened the State Convention. It is to meet at St. Louis on the 10th of October.

Our latest advices from Gen. Rosecrans' column in Western Virginia report that both divisions of the Confederate army, under Generals Lee and Floyd, had retreated, though it was thought another fight would soon take place on the line of the Kanawha. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th, reports that Gen. Reynolds had been captured, and that it was confidently believed that on the 18th the Federal forces at Cheat Mountain would surrender. On that day, the 18th, Gen. Reynolds, in a despatch to the Governor of Indiana, states that he drove the Confederates from both of his positions, killing near one hundred of them, and other despatches state that the Confederates had retreated fifteen miles from the Federal positions. So it seems that Gen. Reynolds has neither surrendered or been captured.

By the steamer Persia, intercepted off Cape Race, we have later European intelligence. Dr. Russell in his letters to the London *Times* speaks more favorably of the Federal army. He says that Gen. McClellan is becoming master of the position. The Great Eastern was passed by the Persia putting back to England, she having damaged her machinery. The participation of Spain with France and England in the naval demonstration against Mexico is confirmed. The report is said to be confirmed that the American Minister at Naples had offered Garibaldi a command in the Federal army. We do not believe it, notwithstanding this reported confirmation.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived at New York with the California mails and passengers and nearly a million in gold.

Col. Geary's command at Point of Rocks on Tuesday, had an engagement with a party of Confederates on the opposite side of the river. The Federal battery drove the Confederates from their position and demolished the houses in which they took shelter.

An extensive reconnoissance was made on Wednesday from the Chain Bridge by General Smith, to Lewinsville, with a force of 5,000 infantry, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries. A Confederate force of about equal numbers made their appearance from Falls Church and opened a fire on them, which was responded to and their batteries silenced. Only one man was slightly wounded on the Federal side—the loss of the enemy is not known. They brought back with them a Confederate prisoner, who reported himself as an aid to Col. Stewart, and captured a number of head of cattle, with several wagon loads of hay, oats, &c.

According to the latest authentic advices from St. Louis, Gen. Fremont, with some twenty one thousand men, was preparing to march from that city to the defence of Jefferson City, the State capital, and with the view of assailing the Rebel Gen. Price in the rear. In this movement Fremont will be supported by the command of Major Sturgis on the north side of the Missouri, by Hunter's command from Rolla, and by other detachments which will probably increase the Union forces to forty thousand men. If Ben. McCullough has joined Gen. Price we may expect a contest equal to that of Bull Run in the course of the approaching week.

From Fortress Monroe we have tidings of active preparations for another expedition to the coast, probably for an attack on Fort Macon. Large reinforcement of troops are moving to Old Point.

The steamer Great Eastern is reported to have met with a most serious disaster. The Persia passed her returning to Liverpool, with loss of both wheel houses, all her boats, and her bulwarks stove.

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.

PENNSYBYLVANIA 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	11.22	"
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 volunteering of great difficulty. During the present war such 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.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, August 22d, by Rev. J. N. Magee, Dr. J. Z. HOFFER to SALLIE J. GROVE, both of Columbia.

DEATHS.

In this place, on the 21st inst., DANIEL GALLAGHER aged 73 years.

Lancaster papers please copy.

On the 19th inst., near Mountville, MARY KLEGH, in the 73d year of her age.

$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, E. 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 by the 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. THOS. 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 afore-said John Kramer and John Ruehl—not having been made.

JOHN RUEHL.

Columbia, Sept. 21, 1861-3t

TREES, TREES, TREES.

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots and Nectarines, Standard for the orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

English Walnuts, Spanish Chesnuts, Hazlenuts, &c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants and Gooseberries in great variety.

GRAPES Of Choicest Kinds.

Asparagus, Rhubard, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed,

BUSHY EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn

Deciduous Trees,

for street planting and a general assortment of Ornamental Tree and Flowering Shrubs. Roses of choice varieties, Camellias, Bedding Plants, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Addres EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries,
Sept 21, '61-2m York, Pa.

"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 the 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 Four Wards of Lancaster city. The qualified voters of the North East Ward will hold their election at the public house of Anthony Lechler in East King street; those of the North West Ward at a public house occupied by Adam Trout, those of the South East Ward at the public house of Samuel McCallister, in East 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 Fair Kim & Enos Bentz in Brickerville, in said township.

6th District—Borough of Strasburg at the public house now occupied by Henry Beiler 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 Wid. W. 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 Mylertown 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—Martic township at the public house now occupied by George Robinson in said township.

13th District—