The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 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.

☞See Haldeman's new advertisement to-day

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—The movements of our army around Washington have probably interfered with our letter from FARMER this week. It has not arrived in time for insertion. Our correspondent will, however, keep us posted as to our company's movements. Next week we hope to have a long letter.

A NEW DAILY.—On last Monday the Lancaster *Inquirer* appeared as a morning daily. Thus far the feature in the new issue has been rather active advocacy of one of the county tickets, than detail of telegraphic or other news. From this we infer that the daily is temporary, intended to cease with the campaign. If not we gladly welcome our enterprising contemporary in its new shape, and wish it every success.

RECRUITING FOR BIRNEY'S REGIMENT.—Lieuts. C. C. and B. F. Haldeman have been very successful in recruiting in Columbia.—There is likely to be a large representation of our citizens in this corps than in any other regiment in service. Squads of from twenty-five men downward have been sent forward to Washington, and we must now have nearly a full company of our boys under Col. Birney's command. As soon as the officers rejoin their companies we shall receive a list of the men enlisted by them, and will give it insertion.

OH! THE DULLNESS!—The "Local" market is exceeding inactive this week. Not the shadow of an excitement—everything as flat as dishwater. We are driven to despair for a subject. The war is so used up by the big dailies that when we small fry of weeklies get hold of it, the commander in chief has received all the instruction he is capable of imbibing, and our plan for conducting the campaign is wasted. The coming election we may have a word to say about, but even here we can *only hope to feebly imitate the* masterly abuse of our political cotemporaries heaped upon the devoted heads of the opposing candidates, rather than strike out an entirely original mode of evincing our devotion to the Union in the hour of danger. In fact, as hearty, and not very choice denunciation of the several candidates for office seems the only accepted expression now of patriotism, we fear our weak vocabulary might lay us open to the charge of secession sympathies. Our good town is dull! dull! dull!!!

THE POLITICAL WAR.—As if the rebellion now on hand were not sufficient to monopolize the martial material of the country, the approaching fall election has aroused a spirit in our county that is anything but peaceful. The nominations of the respective parties having been made, the struggle is now to carry them into office. We did hope that at this crisis a scramble for place would not disgrace us as patriots and union loving citizens; but it seems that we reckoned without a full understanding of the depth of the political degredation into which the people of Lancaster county have suffered themselves to fall. The politicians rule us, and there is an end of our boasted freedom. We do not go back from the commendation we expressed last week, of the independent ticket, nominated on the 23rd. We prefer the gentlemen nominated on this ticket for good and sufficient reasons—principal among which is that several among them, whilst at least the equals of their opponents, are opposed to us in politics. We have always claimed sufficient independence to vote for an opponent should circumstances demand it, without regard to his past political leanings. The present, we believe, is eminently an occasion for laying aside all party preferences and showing that there can be a wiping out of strict party lines.

Thus far we support the *ticket*, but we must express a disappointment as to the conduct of the campaign—if such it may be called. We had expected a quiet uprising of the *people*, and a clear expression of their will, without any necessity for the interference of wire-pullers of either side. We find instead a regular political canvass, and a bitterness excited between the two parties even more intense than existed during the last Presidential campaign. The papers of either side are virulent in abuse of each other and of the candidates, and the entire struggle falls to the level of a scramble for the political control of the county. We were prepared for partisan appeals on the part of a party organization putting in the field an exclusively party ticket, but did hope for more liberal dealing on the opposing side. Why should the politicians have meddled at all? Why were they allowed to interfere? Surely the people of Lancaster county are competent to express their will at the polls without the leadership of old trained party hacks, whose officiousness can only result in discredit to the movement they so impudently assume to direct.

Among the weapons most unfairly used by the partisans of both sides is the charge of disloyalty. This is simply ridiculous.—No man can pretend to doubt the soundness of the Union sentiments entertained by the candidates of either side, and the cry of "treason" and "secessionism" is contemptible.

On Tuesday next the people of Lancaster county will be called upon to show whether or not they are willing for the nonce to sink party, if only for the sake of example, and show themselves independent citizens and not blind partisans. If the decision is adverse, we shall lay the blame where it belongs—upon the intermeddlers.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—We give below a further list of contributions for the hospitals handed in up to yesterday morning. There were at that time at the Post Office, packed and ready for shipment *eleven* boxes, many of them large, containing the contributions to that date. These had been carefully packed by Mr. Fry, in such manner as to best preserve every article from damage in transportation. The boxes will be forwarded by Express to Miss Dix, at Washington, by whom they will be distributed to the hospitals as needed. A number of articles have been handed in since the boxes were packed, and many others are known to be coming, so contributions may still be sent, and no doubt a second instalment will soon be ready for forwarding. The ladies of Columbia have come forward promptly and given liberally, but there are numbers who will still send in their quoth. The receipt of articles will be acknowledged in the *Spy* as before, from week to week.

Miss Sallie B. Haldeman—2 Jars Quince Jelly.

Mrs. Samuel Grove—1 Feather Pillow and Case; 3 pair Woolen Hose.

E. K. Smith—1 Can Peaches; 1 Can Plums; 1 Can Blackberries; 1 Bottle Blackberry Vinegar.

Mickes R. and E. Wright—2 Pillows; 2 pair Hose; 1 Package Sugar; 1 Package Lemons; 2 Boxes Gelatine.

Mrs. A. Bruner, Jr.—1 Crock Tomato Butter; 1 Can Spiced Peaches; 1 Jar Spiced Quinces; 1 Jar Spiced Tomatoes.

Mrs. Martha K. Mellinger—1 Crock Currant Jam.

Miss Knottwell—2 Bottles Currant Wine; 1 Jar Grape Jam; 1 Jar Raspberry Jam; 1 Gooseberry Jam; 1 pound Chocolate; 1 paper Corn Starch.

Mrs. James Schraeder—1 Bottle Blackberry Wine; 1 Bottle Currant Wine; 1 Bottle Elderberry Wine; 1 Jar Pickles.

Mrs. Col. Herr—2 Feather Pillows with Case.

Mrs. John Lowry—2 pairs Woolen Stockings.

CAPT. HERR'S COMPANY.—We give below the roll of Capt. Herr's Company of Cavalry—Company I, Fourth Harlan Regiment Penn'a. Light Cavalry, Col. Campbell commanding. There are few Columbians in it. Capt. Herr had not the roll of non-commissioned officers at the time he furnished the names. He desires us to say that he enlisted William English, and on his representation that he desired to leave a little money with his family gave him ten dollars. At Hestonville English deserted and enlisted with Col. Bohlen. Capt. Herr says he did not think it worth his while to go to the trouble of reclaiming him, but desires these facts made public in Columbia, where English belongs.

The regiment is now encamped at Washington. The roll is as follows:

Captain Daniel Herr.
1st Lieutenant Wm. J. Reisinger.
2nd " Charles W. Butts.

PRIVATES.

Augustine John,	Lourlo Frederick,
Appelseller Wm. H.,	Laird Andrew,
Angle Gideon C.,	Lanney Michael,
Anderson Jacob B.,	Luckenbaugh Jacob,
Arms John H.,	Lichtenberger J.,
Ansell Richard,	Layle Henry,
Breniser Samuel,	Leakway Charles,
Beaverson Jacob,	Meekens William,
Balmer Daniel W.,	Myers Charles,
Burk James,	McMahon Samuel,
Brown Thomas,	McGlaughlin P.
Brown Littleton,	Myers William,
Bray Henry D	Mood Byron,
Brink John,	Mann Christian H.,
Clayton James S.,	Monroe George,
Clayton John N.,	Martin Aaron,
Coyle Patrick,	Moore Daniel M.,
Clark Samuel	Owens William,
Doll Adam,	Pierce Henry,
Duffy Terence,	Peterman Charles,
Deaver John,	Robinson John H.,
Licky John F.,	Reisinger Wm. F.,
Farrell Frank F.,	Rose Henry,
Gumf John J.,	Reed Wm.,
Good Henry D.,	Shriver Daniel H.,
Garret Abraham D.,	Seitz Andrew,
Hind Andrew,	Shirey Nathan,
Heiser Conrad,	Spease Jacob,
Hooper James B.,	Setch Geo. L.,
Humple Henry,	Spindler Nathaniel,
Hegen John, 1st.,	Sickman Samuel,
Hagen John, 2nd,	Slack Wm. E.
Hutcheson Wm.,	Stewart Shannon B.,
Harrison George R.,	Slaymaker Jno. B.,
Heeps Wm.,	Tiffany James B.,
Haldebourn Peter,	Terry Samuel,
Houser Harry	Vansceton Alfred,
Haun Aaron,	Widner Henry,
Hastings Enjah,	Whalen Anthony,
Harrison John,	Wright Jacob,
Hodges Alexander,	Wright George,
Keister Henry,	Wright Wm. A.,
Kughling Frank,	Witmier N. B.,
Kettler Francis,	Whalen Michael,
Knox John,	Weise Frank,
Leibly Jacob,	Young Henry.

As a large proportion of the above company was recruited in York, the papers of that borough will confer a favor on the men by copying the roll.

FRESHET IN THE RIVER.—On Sunday last the Susquehanna ran up suddenly to above high rafting stage, and treated us to quite a little excitement. A number of timber rafts were torn from their fastenings at Marietta, and came down against one of the piers of the bridge, staving into individual sticks, and covering the stream with drift. A number of logs moored at our shore and protected by a temporary boom were struck by the descending rafts and carried away. Many of the logs were afterward saved below. The mules belonging to two canal boats were dragged from the towpath in attempting to cross from this side. One pair were very near shore and escaped without difficulty.—The other, though not very far in the stream, had a harder swim for it. One mule freed himself from the harness and got in directly, but the other, encumbered by harness and line, would have drowned but for assistance rendered by citizens who put off in boats.—The captain of the boat anchored, and was relieved by a skiff from shore.

The fleet of logs and drift from the broken booms of Williamsport and Lock Haven passed here during Sunday night, but few, if any, being caught. We learn that some logs are lodged on the islands below the dam and large numbers at Safe Harbor.

The water was pretty well up among the lumber on our wharves, but we hear of no serious damage. The river has subsided as rapidly as it rose, and is now at its usual stage.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.—Our monthlies for October have accumulated on our hands. We have:—

GODEY, a good number, with spirited illustrations. The "Lady's Book" keeps up its reputation and appears to flourish as bravely under the depressing influence of rebellion as in the piping times of peace. It is taken by thousands who will part with many a comfort before they will give up their Godey.

ARTHUR is up to the mark—a first-rate family magazine, worth the subscription price twice over. This is one of our most pleasing monthlies.

KNICKERBOCKER comes to us occasionally. We should be glad to welcome the old familiar father of American monthlies more regularly. The present number is a capital one, filled with the peculiar readable literature for which "old Knick" is so famed. The editor's "Gossip" stands alone, approached by none of its bogus imitators.

HARPER is profusely illustrated, and with an admirable table of contents. The tales are all good—none better than "Bell Jennings' Hair," Thackeray's "Pailip" and Trollope's "Orley Farm" are continued, each growing in interest as the story is developed. The editorial department is original and entertaining.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY opens with a paper from Hawthorne—"Around Oxford"—in his most pleasing vein. Dr. Holmes also contributes a delightful paper. A new story is commenced, which receives at the hands of the publishers the doubtful recommendation of being by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills"—the most absurdly distorted delineation of the male of life of Welsh mill hands we have ever encountered. The "County Parson" has another of his admirable essays. Mrs. Stowe continues Agnes of Sorento. Altogether a splendid number.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST contains everything that should be said on its special subjects, suited to the season. This is the best agricultural monthly published, and deserves general support from our farmers. It is surprisingly cheap, too—only one dollar per year. One would think the *amount* of reading alone, leaving out of the question the quality, should secure to it a large circulation.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY is rich in illustration and rare in interest. This is undoubtedly the most entertaining of our monthlies. The tales given in its pages are from the best English magazines, and the original departments are fresh and all alive. The fashion feature for ladies is the most complete found in any magazine published. Altogether this is a model periodical.

LLOYD'S MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—We have received from the publisher—J. T. Lloyd, 164 Broadway, New York—a copy of his large map of the Southern States. Accompanying the map, which is accurate and minute, are important and valuable statistics, in the shape of a Gazeteer, giving all desirable geographical and other information of the states, their principal towns, &c. The publication is of additional importance since the recent important movements in Kentucky and Missouri.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE WEST BRANCH—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—$1,000,000 WORTH OF LOGS ADRIFT!—Last Saturday, the people residing along the West Branch of the Susquehanna river were visited by the horrors and devastations of one of the greatest floods that has occurred since the memorable freshet of 1846. A gentleman direct from Williamsport informs us that the river commenced rising at that place on Friday night, and continued to increase with frightful velocity during Saturday, until serious apprehensions of a general inundation began to be entertained. At Lock Haven the water rose with astonishing rapidity, and delaged parts of the town with such celerity that the inmates of some dwellings were obliged to fly for personal safety, without stopping to save their moveables. Two streets of the town yesterday morning were represented as being three feet under water. Other villages along the river were more or less inundated. In some of the houses the water was up to the second story, and most of them near the ceiling in the first. A great many light buildings were carried away, together with hay stacks and fences.

The most serious effect of the flood, however, is the destruction of the booms at Williamsport and Lock Haven, and the escape of logs valued in the aggregate at about *one million dollars!* We understand that the booms first began to yield to the immense pressure of the water about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and in six hours afterwards there was not a vestige of them remaining, their site being occupied by nothing but a moving mass of logs, the product of many a poor man's months of weary toil, and upon which depended perhaps the support of himself and family through the rigors of the long and dreary winter whose approach even now is heralded to us in every breath of air that stirs the atmosphere.

The flaming logs reached this city about ten minutes before 12 o'clock yesterday morning, and presented a scene of the most thrilling description. The wind came with considerable force from the west, which had the effect to drift most of them to the channel east of Forster's island, and for the first two or three hours, so profuse was the number that they appeared to cover almost the entire surface of the water between the islands and this shore. Tale of lost was the same also as far as the eye could penetrate up and down the river—nothing but logs packed close together, as if they composed one immense moving raft. Towards 2 o'clock they were more scattered, and small boats began to make their appearance in the stream. The occupants of these, however, did not seem to pay any attention to the logs, their efforts being chiefly directed towards the capture of boards, of which quite a large quantity were secured. The reason of this was that the Williamsport Boom Company refused to pay salvage on the logs captured in this vicinity when their boom broke two years ago, and owners of boats therefore, with this experience, were loth to enter into a speculation which promised so little profit. Had the company treated the salvors right on that occasion, several thousand logs would have been captured in this vicinity yesterday.

The logs were still floating past the city up to 9 o'clock last night, though much scattered, and in less numbers. Of course it is impossible for us to estimate the *number* of logs in this immense flotilla—we can only *measure* them by the mile; and accordingly estimate, the swiftness of the current assumed at seven miles an hour, from the time they first appeared here up to 9 o'clock last night, that the line of logs extended a distance of fifty-six miles below this city, with an average breadth of one hundred yards.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, Monday 30th ult.*

ADVANCE OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

MUNSON'S HILL OCCUPIED.

The Rebel Flag displaced by the Stars and Stripes

The first step is taken, and the flag of the Union proudly waves over Munson's Hill.—The enemy abandoned his position without firing a gun, and the soldiers of the Union on Sunday worshipped God, upon the heights from which the rebel banner has so long floated. The victory is no less complete because achieved without the shedding of blood. The rebels are believed to be in full retreat, and it is not credited that their withdrawal means anything but a retreat.—Though we are ready, quite ready, to receive them "above and below the Capitol," it is not at all probable they will attempt to cross the *Potomac*. On the contrary, their retreat, it is believed will be general along their whole line, and, with McClellan's well equipped and now well disciplined army following up their rear, they can scarcely afford to stop this side of Richmond. It is considered possible, however, that Beauregard and Johnson have a given point of meeting, where there are masked batteries and formidable entrenchments, and to which point, is believed by them, our forces can be decoyed. In a word, whatever may be the rebel plan, Gen. McClellan is fully up to it, and the army of the Union will hereafter take no steps backward. The forward movement of our army will not be a hurried and uncautious one, hence it will certainly result triumphantly, and the wholesale sacrifice of valuable lives will be avoided.

It was determined on Friday, at a council of war held at the headquarters of Gen. Scott, that an advance should be made, and within four hours afterwards the enemy prepared for fight. This may be a coincidence, but it is more likely that information of our intended movement was carried directly to the rebel camp. Rebel spies abound here still, and they constantly manage ingeniously to send over to the enemy all the information they so ingeniously manage to obtain. It is impossible to prevent this; at all events it is not now of great consequence, as nothing can be said which will not serve to impress the enemy with the madness of attempting to capture Washington, or of making any serious resistance to the immense army of McClellan.

The works of the enemy at the places they had evacuated were, in a military view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of very common construction.

The positions at Munson's and Murry's hill afforded the rebels nearly an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defences.

The appearance of the ground deserted by the rebels indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns there. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present positions.

Melancholy Catastrophe—Another Blunder—Col. Owen's Regiment Fired on Baker's and Baxter's Regiments.

The advance of Gen. Smith on Falls church from the Chain bridge on Saturday night was attended by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwerker's and Van Ierberg's house, on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Colonel Owen's Philadelphia Irish regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for the rebels Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by General Bakers' California regiment, Col. Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Col. Friedmann's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment not knowing whence the firing came from, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieutenant Bryant, having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them ranged to rake the supposed enemy when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends. All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence reestablished. Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest.

The distance from Chain Bridge, whence the column started, at ten o'clock on Saturday night, to Falls Church, is about six miles. The mistake occurred about three-quarters of a mile from the latter place.—About fifteen thousand men took part in the advance, and fifteen thousand were left to guard Chain Bridge.

Neither Colonel Owen nor Colonel Baker was in the engagement. A body of rebel cavalry had charged on our advance some time before the mistake occurred, and our men becoming, in consequence, excited, were eager for melee, and willing to fire on anything that might appear. Two of Colonel Owen's men were killed, one of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, three of the California Regiment, three of Mott's battery, and two of the First Pennsylvania Dragoons. Not more than twelve in all were killed, and about thirty wounded.

The killed were all buried near their encampments with military honors, while the wounded were removed to the hospitals, in Georgetown principally, were they are receiving the best attention.

There are reports of others being killed, but no positive information has so far been obtained concerning them.

ANOTHER FATAL BLUNDER.

About 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning in the vacinity of Falls Church, a scouting party of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, of Gen. Porter's brigade, met scouts of Gen. Smith's command, mounted, advancing from another direction, when, mistaking each other for the enemy, shots were exchanged, and, melancholy to relate, five were killed, Nine were wounded slightly, and three horses were killed.

The News.

The news from Missouri is interesting.—Gen. Lane has captured a Rebel supply train at Osceola with $100,000 in gold, and is moving to join Sturges at Kansas city.—Reports from Leavenworth leave Ben. McCullough in the vicinity of Fort Scott, whilst intelligence from Lexington leads to the impression that he is advancing upon Jefferson city with ten to fifteen thousand men.—Jackson, with his traveling legislature, is at Lexington, has passed an ordinance of secession, and are discussing a bill to confiscate property of all opposed to the Confederacy. General Fremont is at Jefferson city, organizing a combined movement on Price, who was still at Lexington on Thursday. All the officers under Colonel Mulligan have been released on their parole.

The Federal blockading squadron have seized Mississippi City and Chandleur and Ship Islands on the Gulf coast, thus cutting off the inland water communication between Mobile and New Orleans.

The Ohio troops continue to pour into Kentucky and are moving toward the portions of the State in which the Confederate forces are gathered.

The United States steamer Brooklyn, of the blockading squadron, arrived at New York for repairs, reports the capture of the bark Meaco, with a cargo of coffee from Rio for New Orleans.

General Sumner, with five thousand regulars under his command, is to be recalled from California, and a volunteer force raised there for the protection of that State.

On 25th ult, James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, was arrested with six men of his men, on the way to join Zollicoffer. Sen. Breckinridge is said to have been with the party but escaped. *The parties arrested* have been brought to Louisville, and a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued in Mr. Clay's case.

Col. Kelly, a released prisoner from Richmond, arrived at Washington on Saturday, and reports that the prisoners held there are being sent to Charleston and New Orleans at the rate of one to two hundred a day.

A dashing boat expedition was made into Pensacola harbor on the night of the 13th ult. Three boats with twenty sailors and seventy-five marines, made their way up to the Navy Yard. One party got on the wharf and spiked a large columbiad mounted there, whilst the others boarded and took possession, after a sharp fight, of the privateer Judith and fired her. The "big gun" was disabled without the loss of a man; but the party boarding the schooner lost three men killed and a number wounded, a most galling fire being poured into each boat as it approached. When the schooner had been so effectually set on fire that she could not be saved, the boats hauled off again and proceeded back to the Colorado—not, however, without giving the crowd of Confederates, who had by this time assembled on the wharf, a parting salute of canister. The dry dock was burnt by the Federal forces. The Confederates were preparing to float it out and sink it in the channel, and to prevent this a boat was despatched from Fort Pickens with orders to fire it. This was successfully accomplished.

The flag ship Constitution, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., confirms the statement that the United States blockading squadron had taken possession of Chandeleur Island on the Gulf coast. Fortifications had been *thrown up on the island with the purpose* of holding it.

The Louisville *Journal* has intelligence that Zollicoffer's forces have taken possession of Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky, and were inflicting great destruction upon the property of Unionists.

General Fremont having re-arrested Colonel Blair, General Scott has brought the unseemly struggle between the two officers to a close by ordering the unconditional release of Col. Blair. One would think that the position of affairs in Missouri was sufficiently grave without the complication of a personal squabble between these officers.

Accounts via Jefferson City confirm previous statements as to the main body of General Price's force being still at Lexington. The number of troops under his command is reported at 35,000 and additions were expected from Hardee of 8,000 to 9,000 and from McCulloch of 10,000, making a total force of about 54,000. Ten thousand troops are said to have crossed the river at Lexington on Thursday with an intention of attacking General Lane. Price's official report gives his killed during the siege at twenty five, and wounded seventy-two. A prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle, is positive that fully 500 Rebels were killed.

The steamer Bohemian, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult, has arrived at Farther Point. The The steamship Great Eastern had arrived back. She was in a gale of great fierceness. Twenty-five of her passengers were seriously injured by the tremendous rolling of the ship. Cotton was higher with large sales. Breadstuffs were firmer with an upward tendency.

The intelligence from the other side of the Potomac indicates a continued state of quiet in the army of General McClellan.—There has been no further forward movement, nor does there appear to be any intention of an early advance. The commerce of the Potomac is *proceeding without interruption*, and there has been no firing on vessels by the Rebel batteries since Thursday of last week.

The steamer Niagara has passed Cape Race with foreign advices to the 22d ult. Assertions continue to be made that Garibaldi is coming to America. The Paris *Moniteur* intimates that his coming here would coincide with the policy of the French Government. By the Bohemian we have additional details of the disaster to the Great Eastern. It appears that the vessel became almost wholly unmanageable during a gale, owing to the breaking of her rudder-pin.—The scene on board the vessel is described as *fearful in the extreme. Everything breakable* on board was broken. The ship rolled so violently that her boats, although thirty or forty feet above water, were washed away. Twenty-five persons sustained fractures from concussions, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. Hardly a vestage of the paddle-wheels remained. After three days of intense anxiety, a temporary steering-gear was constructed, and the ship proceeded towards Queenstown.

Affairs in Missouri are without any material change. General Fremont is at Jefferson City, and making vigorous preparations for a grand combined attack on the enemy. All was quiet at Sedalia, Georgetown and Boonville; but as the Rebels were within a few miles of those points, an engagement might occur at any time. General Price is summoning all available troops to Lexington and the neighborhood, which is probably to be the field of the battle that will decide the fate of Missouri.

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 10.00
Cypress "		10.00
Plastering Lath,		2.25 a 2.50

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

PENNSYSYLVANIA 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 a model of agonizing. During the present war each of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth Philadelphia, which clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm formed have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders at the shortest possible time.

$25.] EMPLOYMENT. [$75.

AGENTS WANTED!

We are paying from $25 to $75 per month, and allowing a liberal commission to Agents, to introduce our celebrated Family Sewing Machines. Address, Lock Stitch Sewing Machine Company, Rockford, Illinois.

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, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a prepaid addressed envelope. [April 13, 1861-3m

Notice to Gunners!

THE subscriber residing in West Hempfield township, hereby cautions all gunners against trespassing on his premises in search of game, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders without respect to persons.

M. M. STRICKLER.

Columbia, Oct. 5 1861-2t

FOR SALE CHEAP,
50,000 Brick, More or Less.

SAMUEL TRUSCOTT,
Assignee of Andrew Gohn.

Columbia, Oct., 5, 1861.

1861. THIRD ARRIVAL 1861.
OF FALL GOODS.

JUST opening, a complete assortment of seasonable goods at the lowest possible prices. Dress goods in good variety.

SHAWLS of all kinds,

bleached and brown muslins a full line much under the market price. BLANKETS A large and varied assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

CARPETINGS.

Floor and Table Oil Cloths. China, Glass and Queensware. Looking Glasses. Prime Feathers, &c., &c.

HALDEMAN'S
Cola. Oct. 6, 1861. Cheap Cash Store.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

ON Saturday, October 26, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M. by virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, the following real estate, viz:

All that certain messuage, or Lot of Ground, situate, lying and being on the southwest corner of Cherry and Third streets, in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of Third and Cherry streets, thence along the Cherry street toward Second street, one hundred feet to a post at the corner of a ten feet alley, thence at right angles with and parallel to Third street, along said alley forty four feet to a post on the line of property, the estate of Dr. J. S. Clarkson, deceased; thence along said property one hundred feet to Third street, thence along said street forty four feet to the place of beginning with a two-story BRICK CHURCH or Meeting House thereon erected.

As the property of the German Reformed Church of the Borough of Columbia.

ALSO, at the same time and place, a Lot of Ground fronting on the northeast side of Second street in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, eighty feet (more or less) with a two-story BRICK CHURCH thereon erected, 44 by 65 feet, bounded on the northwest by a 14 feet alley, north east by property of Rosanna McFall, on the east by property of Robert Hamilton, Mrs. Sheaffer and Henry C. Cooper, south and on the southwest by Second St. the property of The English Lutheran Congregation at Columbia.

ALSO, at the same time and place, a Lot of Ground in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, on the corner of Union and Fourth streets, fronting 50 feet, (more or less,) on Union street, and 215 feet, (more or less,) on Fourth street, on which is a two-story BRICK FRAME HOUSE, a one story FRAME HOUSE, and other improvements, adjoining property of Joseph Ellis, and others.

As the property of George Keppeler.

ALSO, at the same time and place, a Lot of Ground fronting 32 feet, (more or less,) on Locust St. in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, and extending in depth 245 feet (more or less,) to a fourteen feet wide alley, on which is erected a two story FRAME DWELLING, HOUSE, Fruit Trees and other improvements, adjoining property of Joseph Derthick, on the east, and Mrs. Mellinger on the west.

As the property of H M Wills.

ALSO, at the same time and place, a Lot of Ground fronting 30 feet (more or less,) on Second St., in the borough of Columbia, and extending in depth 110 feet (more or less,) with a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE, and other improvements, adjoining property of the Columbia Manufacturing Company.

No. 2, a Lot of Ground, fronting 15 feet, (more or less,) on Fifth street in said borough, South of Union street, with a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining property of Jacob Hindle.

No. 3, a Lot of Ground, fronting about 15 feet on Fifth street, north of Union street, and extending in depth 80 feet, with a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining other property of defendant.

No. 4, two Lots of Ground, on Fifth street, between Union and Perry streets, fronting together 30 feet, with a two-story FRAME DWELLINGS, adjoining other property of defendant and Mrs. Sparrow.

No. 5, Four building Lots, on Fifth street, each 15 feet front and 160 feet deep, with good cedar walls on each lot, adjoining other property of defendant.

No 6, Five building Lots, adjoining other property of defendant.

No. 7, three Lots on the north side of Union street, east of Fifth street, one 17 feet front and the others 16 feet each, extending 160 feet deep, adjoining property of defendant.

No. 8, the undivided half of Three Lots of Ground on Union street south of Fifth street, with a two-story Frame DWELLING HOUSES, with one and a half story back buildings, each about 25 feet front, and 100 feet deep, adjoining B. Herr and others.

As the property of Henry Pfahler.

Seized and taken into execution as the estates aforesaid and to be sold by S. W. P. BOYD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, LANCASTER, Sept 30, 1861
Oct 5, 61-4t

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Columbia Post Office, Oct. 1, 1861.

Buchmyers Emma 2	Linart George
Black John	Lev. Nathan
Brown Sarah	Metzgar Mary
Buckingham S C	McBrig Mary
Baird J F	Mayer Rev J
Conklin Catherine	Moore Col James
Carrather Sarah	Mersky Anna
Crowshey Wm	McCombs Adeline
Clayton Rosa P	Meyers Jacob jr
Duck Ann	Moore G M
Gilman Nicholas	Myers Daniel
Gorman Wm	Miller Louisa A
Green Samuel	Pguin Joseph
Graham Jas	Robison Wm
Goudy Catherine	Riely Widow
Hughes A P	Roach John
Huson Henry	Swift H T
Henderson Ella K	Snider Bantel
Hoffman Catherine	Shireman W T
Hacket Jas	Stockler Adam
Kemmerer Jacob F	Watson J W
Keeney John	Wolfe J E
Keller Ann	Wendle Sarah

Persons enquiring for letters will please mention if they are advertised.

H. H. FRY, P. M.

Columbia, Oct. 5, 1861.

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 land laws of the U. S. Government as far as applicable to present enlistments 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 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 Chestnuts, 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 Trees and Flowering Shrubs. Roses of choice varieties, Camellias, Bedding Plants, &c.

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

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address 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 on the election officers of the state of Pennsylvania, I, S. W. 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 Register 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.

ONE PERSON 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 Lichter in East King street; those of the North West Ward at the public house occupied by Adam Trout, those of the South East Ward at the public house of Samuel McCaslister, 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