



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Oct 30. 1861.

The Difference.

Some of our readers have no doubt read the Abolition speech of Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate.

This Abolition babbler, has lately been fulminating his pet dogma before the people of this country through the channels of a Black Republican State Convention in Massachusetts, urging upon the War power of the Government the duty of emancipating all the slaves in the country.

The two political heresies Secession and Abolitionism, have each had able advocates in both sections of our country—in the Senate and in Congress. The South boasts of her secession leaders, Davis, Toombs, Cobb, Wise, and a host of others, who have engaged to practically demonstrate their heresy. In the north, we have such champions as Sumner, Giddings, Wade, Chandler, and Hal, who boldly faced their brother heretics from the South on the floor of the Senate and the House; but now, when they have brought the present calamity upon the nation, these northern champions refuse to practically engage in carrying out their Abolition theory. Unlike their allies in the South, who say come—they meanly skulk about their homes urging men to go! The blistering courage formerly exhibited by them on the floor of Congress seems to have totally evaporated. It would look much better for Mr. Sumner and his collaborators here in the north, to go and meet their former equals upon the field of carnage, and thereby demonstrate to the whole country the honesty of their purpose.

Thus, while Davis, Toombs, Wise & Co., are in the front rank of their Army, we find such patriots (as Sumner, Greeley, Wade & Co., babbling about home, and laboring zealously to bring about a division in the North; similar to that inaugurated by them between the North and the South. If as Mr. Sumner alleges in his speech, this war must result in the emancipation of the negroes and must be prosecuted with that result in view, why does he not step forward and lead a regiment "on to Richmond?" and thus demonstrate the feasibility of his Abolition heresy.

One of two things is patent in the conduct of Mr. Sumner and his collaborators here in the North, they have either full confidence that the Administration at Washington will do for them what they desire and claim as a duty upon the part of the government to free the slaves; or, they are demagogues and cowards of the meanest kind.

REPRESENTATIVES.—From what we can gather from the vote given by the volunteers for Representatives, we think that the Union candidates are elected.—McKean Minor.

Bully for the Miser. The above four lines contain more political truth than we ever found in one issue before. We are pleased to learn of the conversion of our friend of the Miser, and we can assure him that Geo. W. Ziegler and Chas. R. Early are two as good Union men as we have among us; and their election is indeed a great Union triumph for the "Wild Cat" district.

Their Democracy is above suspicion, and their ability is unquestionable. We rejoice in common with our cotemporary at the defeat of the Abolition candidates, and the triumph of the "old Union" sentiment in our district once more.

CAN ANYBODY explain why it is considered almost or quite reasonable to call attention to and demand investigation of the alleged gross extravagance and mismanagement at Washington City.—Pitt. Dispatch.

We hear no one pronounce it treason except Abolitionists, and not being a member of that tribe of lunatics we cannot answer. We are surprised that the editor of the Dispatch, who seems to glory in his Abolitionism, should be kept in the dark by his own friends. We wonder if they leave him out in the cold during caucus hours, when treason is defined and explained in solemn council!

They have a poet in the office of the Clearfield Republican. Hear him. Let the Republican party "wag as it will." The Democrats "will be gay and happy still."

There is no pronouncement that decidedly the best and most truthful poem of the season. Hereafter the writer will write exclusively for the New York Ledger.—Cambria Dem.

Our mountain friend labors under a mistake, we have not been engaged to write for the Ledger, but it has been hinted that we would, ere long be engaged in the Hotel de Lafayette, adjacent to the vicinity of the Ledger. But it poetry makes one eligible to write for the Ledger, our friend Murray will bear off the palm, as his last issue contained no less than three "original poems!" The man must be unmarried or intends to qualify himself to write for the Ledger.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Thursday, the 28th of November as a day of thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

A Free Press (17)

Our readers no doubt recollect that while the mob spirit, acquiesced in by the Administration, a few months ago prevailed in the eastern part of our State, that the Jeffersonian at West Chester and the Christian Observer in Philadelphia, were nearly destroyed, and the fragments taken care of by the U. S. Marshall, and the editors were arrested and held to answer a charge of treason.

The trials came on in Philadelphia last week and when every thing seemed to be ready for trial, the proceedings were cut short by an order from the War Department to the District Attorney to let them go, and the editors were thereupon released.

Since, however, these "audacious essays" have both resumed the publication of their papers, but now find themselves defeated by another order from the Post Office Department closing the mails against both of these papers.

There might be some excuse for this outrage of individuals and constitutional rights, if the Administration would also stop papers whose editors admit that they have labored for twenty years for a dissolution of this Union, and have for years kept such sentiments as the following, standing at the head of their columns:

"THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

The editor of this Abolition sheet used the following emphatic sentence but a few weeks ago, in reference to the Constitution:

"At last judgment has been laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; the ball has swept away the refuge of lies, the waters overflow the hiding place; the covenant with death is annulled, and the agreement with hell no longer stands. The Union of 1789 is perfidiously overthrown by the very class which fashioned it at the beginning, and which until now has controlled its administration."

If this is not treason, what is treason? But it has been well said that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and this is the only redeeming feature that seems to hover in the political firmament.

COL. L. L. TATE.—This veteran editor of the Columbia Democrat, has been elected to the Legislature, in connection with Col. Tutten of Wyoming, in the district composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, by an old fashioned Democratic majority. Some 30 years ago Col. Tate, in connection with Wm. L. Moore, published the Banner, of which the Republican is the legitimate successor. He was then a Democrat, and has continued a faithful and devoted advocate of the principles of the National Democracy from that day to this, through sunshine and storm. Like most other editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania who had the independence to maintain the indivisibility of the Democratic party last spring, Col. Tate and his office were threatened with the vengeance of the mob. His Democratic fellow citizens, whose devotion to the Union, the Laws and the Constitution cannot be doubted, forthwith selected him as the man to represent them at Harrisburg.

DANIEL H. NIEMAS, editor of the Easton Sentinel, whose office, as our readers will remember, was destroyed by a mob a few months ago, because he most bravely defended the freedom of the press, was immediately nominated by the Democrats as one of their candidates for the Legislature and elected by over 1300 majority. But Dan. is a glorious good fellow, and deserved to go to the Legislature without being sent there by a mob!

The following letter from a well-known Missionary appeared in the New York Observer some time since. The sewing machine having become a household necessity, the information is of importance to every family; more especially as it would seem by this, a very superior Machine can be purchased at a much less price than is generally supposed.

New York, April 4th, 1861.

Dear Sir:—I have now in use one of your Machines six months, and am ready to thank you for introducing them to the public, and furnishing them so reasonably to Missionaries. Having used one of the best double thread Machines in the Market, we speak intelligently when we say—that for simplicity, ease, and precision of work, yours is unrivalled.

It is the only Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I should venture to introduce it in Syria—among people who have only a modicum of mechanical skill.

I am quite sure I shall be able to bring it into use to some extent in that country.

We are particularly pleased with the beauty of the work done by the hemmers. We would prefer the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine to any other, at whatever price.

Hoping to have occasion to send for one or more soon after our arrival in Syria, I remain, yours truly. A. T. PRATT.

Missionary of American Board.

The Christian Advocate & Journal says of the Machine, "For family sewing in all its variety, the work of this simple Machine is perfectly strong and reliable;—and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison."

FAMILY CARRIAGE.—Our celebrated proviso friend, S. H. Shaffner, is great on "cabbage heads." He left a stock of this family staple at our office, which has no less than six perfect heads upon it.

The Late Battle.

We publish the result of the late battle near Leesburg as full as we can from the numerous and contradictory reports given us thro' the Administration channels. The fact that the troops had no boats at the river, after being there for over three months seems ridiculous indeed, and this is given as the reason that so many of our men were lost.

It would be as reasonable to state, and assign as the cause of the defeat that our troops had no guns, as under circumstances like this to say they had no boats.—For an army of 40,000 men to occupy the bank of a large river which they intended to cross on almost any day, and have no boats prepared, is past all excuse. To be prepared for a retreat is as much the duty of the commander, as to prepare for a battle, and to fail to do this must be either ignorance or carelessness.

This affair is an improvement on the Bull Run battle, the retreat has been as inglorious, and the addition of drowning men has been added to the horrors of the fight. One statement is that 70 were drowned out of one hundred in the first trip the boat made. It is also stated that our men run out of powder and ball; if this is so we may be prepared to hear the next time our army being defeated, that instead of having no boats &c., that they had no muskets.

JUDGE MERRICK.—This gentleman is one of the Judges of the District of Columbia, and was last week arrested for treason.—His brother Judges, Morsell and Dunlap issued an order to Provost Marshall Porter, to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against him for obstructing the process and cause of justice, in the case of Judge Merrick.

The President immediately instructed the United States Marshall not to serve the rule, but to return it to the Court, and inform them that the President had for the present, suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus in all cases relating to the military, for reasons of public necessity.

The public may learn from this that so far as the Judiciary is concerned, and whatever little of civil authority still remained in Washington, the last vestige has been swallowed up by the military.

CLEARFIELD PROGRESSING.—We have been much pleased to learn that Dr. Foster, the enterprising proprietor of the stage line from Tyrone to this place, has effected an arrangement with the proper authorities by which in the space of four or five weeks, the mails, passengers, freight, &c., will be transported on the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., from Tyrone to Sandy Ridge, thus reducing our distance from civilization, from thirty-five to twenty-three miles. This arrangement will make several hours difference in the arrival of the mails here, and save a vast amount of Continental money from persons passing over the Bald Eagle & Tyrone Plank Road.

According to the message of Gov. Harris of Tenn., that state has raised and equipped, since the sixth of May last, thirty eight regiments of Infantry, seven battalions of Cavalry, and sixteen companies of Artillery; in all about 46,000 men.

The state authorities have also erected a Foundry at Nashville, which is turning out 250 cannon per week, and a percussion cap manufactory, which turns out 225,000 per day, besides manufacturing an immense quantity of muskets and rifles.

JOHN BROWN, JR.—This notorious Abolitionist is raising a company of Abolition Sharpshooters in the western part of this state, intended for Montgomery's Kansas regiment. Montgomery was the leader of the notorious Jay Hawk party, during the Kansas troubles, and has lived the life of a murderer and highway robber ever since. Hereafter, however, he can continue his business in a legal form, as he now holds a commission from Washington, and in connection with Brown they will, no doubt, continue their old business in a legal way.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.—Every young man not engaged in the service of his country, should strive with all possible dispatch to prepare himself for usefulness by attending some school adapted to the wants of the present age; and in this respect the Iron City College of Pittsburgh, Pa., sustains a high reputation, as is shown by the numerous prominent and responsible and prominent positions now filled by graduates from this School.—Send for their Catalogue and examine for yourselves.

The new beef contract has been awarded to B. S. Kunkle and J. L. Metzgar, of Harrisburg at \$3.49 per hundred gross weight, or about seven cents per pound. The contract is for 4000 cattle or may be increased to 16,000, to be delivered at Harrisburg or Chambersburg, as the Government may direct. The bidding was very spirited, there being ninety eight bids for the contract.

FIRE.—We learn that the dwelling house of Nicholas Tubbs of Ferguson tp., took fire one night last week and was burned to the ground, and four of the youngest Children were burned to death.

The oldest was about 12 years old. The parents had gone to church about a mile and a half distant, having locked the children in the house. It is supposed the fire originated from the candle as no other fire was in the house at the time.

THE WAR NEWS!

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF, NEAR LEESBURG VA.

Our Army Again Defeated!

The Massachusetts Men the first to Retreat, and raise a White Flag.

Four Colonels and a large number of Other Commissioned Officers Killed.

We are yet without full particulars of the battle of Ball's Bluff, and such as have come to hand throw no very clear light upon the action. It appears that on Sunday night, Col. Devins, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Capt. Philbrick, of Company H, and Quarter-master Howe, of his staff, with a detachment of 200 men, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg. They crossed from the island to the shore, and executed the order by approaching within three fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting point about ten o'clock at night, discovering, as they supposed, a small camp, one mile or more from Leesburg.

On reporting to Col. Devins, the latter with about three hundred men pushed forward by direction of Gen. Stone in the same locality with orders to destroy the camp. At daybreak the scouts returned to Col. Devins, who remained with his command concealed, and word was sent back that no enemy was in sight, Colonel Philbrick's company taking an advanced position, while the remaining companies were concealed as a reserve in case of an attack on the advance.

When about a mile and a half from the river, and five hundred yards in advance of Col. Devins's reserve, Capt. Philbrick, accompanied by Col. Devins in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of rebel cavalry. In the skirmish Capt. Philbrick had a difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth bore guns to have much effect, whereas the others used long range rifles on our forces.

At daylight, and the same hour that Col. Devins's command left the shore to make the advance, Col. Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on shore to cover the return of Col. Devins. The Col. however, maintained his ground, and was reinforced during the morning by 300 more of his regiment under Lieut. Colonel Ward.

About one o'clock he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen who attempted to outflank him. Fearing that they might be successful, and after resisting them for some time, Colonel Devins slowly retreated, in perfect order to the river, where then, Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California regiment, which was commanded by Lieut. Colonel Wistar.

Gen. Baker then took command, complimenting Col. Devins for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than 600 men, the right of the line of battle; the centre and left being formed of about 300 of the 20th Massachusetts, under Col. Lee, and the California battalion, about 500 in number, under Col. Wistar.

Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieut. French, and one piece of the N. Y. Battery, commanded by Lieut. Bramball, were in front of the centre, immediately previous to the commencement of the action.

The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, but was soon directed more heavily to the centre and left. For about two hours the battle raged terrifically; a complete shower of leaden hail fell. Three times the left of the lines made an advance, but were compelled to retire as often. The right was better protected, and held their position.

An order came from Gen. Baker to throw two companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts to the centre, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay.

The left was hard pressed, but remained firm. About this time the news spread that Gen. Baker was killed. While in the act of pushing a cannon forward with his shoulder to the wheel, he was pierced by six balls. It is very evident that he was the object of the enemy's sharpshooters.

After this there was a cessation of the fire for a few minutes, during which Col. Coggswell, of the Tammany regiment, arrived with two companies, and, he being the senior officer, the command devolved upon him.

In a short time it became evident to Col. Coggswell that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edward's Ferry, where Gen. Gorman was in charge, throwing over reinforcements by direction of Gen. Stone, who was in sight of the battle field at Edward's Ferry, directing the general movements.

An order was now issued to transfer the Massachusetts 15th from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as at a battalion drill.

Col. Coggswell soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edward's Ferry as desired, and gave an order to fall back towards the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances would permit he reached the river bank above about twenty minutes before nightfall.—Here, the 15th deployed as skirmishers along the shore.

The only means of conveyance on shore to the island was a large boat, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped, and another boat of small dimensions. The troops remaining along the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that if they had taken comparatively few prisoners in consequence.

Those who could swim plunged into the river, many carrying their arms with them, and others throwing them into the river, to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands, some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness and the heavily wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters of the Potomac.

The behavior of our troops over a superior number of the enemy, was marked by noble bravery and endurance. Near the close of the action, and after the day was considered irretrievably lost, the two

companies of the Tammany Regiment, which had just arrived, made a desperate charge on the enemy, but were met with a terrific fire.

It is probable that the officer who appeared in front and gave the order to make this charge was a secession officer, and was mistaken by our men for one of their commanders.

Lieut. Bramball, of the New York 9th battery, lost one of his guns and was himself wounded very severely but not fatally.

Lieut. French, of the howitzer battery, fired four shots with his own hands after the day was lost and his men scattered.—He was shot in the left breast and ankle, but not mortally.

On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolver into the river, and swimming across, Col. Devins at once posted thirty of his men to prevent any attempt of the enemy at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented by the arrival there of other companies from the Maryland shore, under Col. Hinks, of the 19th Massachusetts.—Col. Devins received a slight contusion in the breast from a musket ball.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Disheartening Details of the Affair.

NUMBERS OF OUR MEN DROWNED.

Upwards of 1,000 Missing.

Capt. F. G. Young, of New York, aid to Col. Baker, and who was with him when he died, gives the following account of the recent engagement near Edward's Ferry:

Gen. Stone ordered Col. Baker on Sunday evening, to have his brigade ready to move at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. The brigade was then stationed five miles from Conrad's Ferry. At 3 o'clock in the morning however, a messenger from Gen. Stone ordered the first battalion, under Lieut. Col. Wistar, to move immediately, so as to be at Conrad's Ferry at sunrise, which they did, and reported themselves to Gen. Stone.

Orders were then sent from Gen. Stone to the battalion to stand fast until they should hear heavy firing in front, and then to cross. About an hour afterwards, musketry having been heard previously, and wounded men began to be brought over to where we were. At 10 o'clock the number of killed and wounded brought in was increased. General Stone ordered Col. Baker to take command of the forces on both sides of the river at that place, and to bring up his brigade and the Tammany regiment, commanded by Col. Coggswell, which was in camp about three miles distant, and to cross immediately.

Capt. Young carried the orders to the Tammany Regiment, and the whole force proceeded about a mile down river, ready to cross. We found two scows, each of which could carry from forty to fifty men, and managed to get from the canal a dug-out, which would take sixty or seventy more.

Six companies of the first Battalion of the California Regiment, three pieces of artillery, with men and horses, belonging to the Tammany Regiment, with Col. Baker, Col. Coggswell, Lieut. Col. Wistar, Assistant Adj. Gen. Harvey, and Captain Young got to the island, where we were joined by a battery of the 21 Rhode Island Artillery with two small howitzers. The passage to the island was very difficult, with our insufficient means of transportation, the distance being a quarter of a mile and the current swift.

We poled ourselves up the eastern shore a long distance, thence were drifted down to the landing. From the island to the Virginia shore, our only means of transportation was one scow and a metal boat of little or no service. We landed under a steep bank, 100 feet high, covered with rocks and jungle.

Scrambling up this bank, we found an open field of six acres, with thick woods on three sides, out of which came a constant, irregular firing from the enemy. Here were Col. Devins's Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment on the right line at the head of the woods, having been driven in a water proceeding a mile and a half towards Leesburg. We formed on the left, and presently advanced two companies of skirmishers to the woods in front. The concealed enemy drove them back with a heavy, telling volley, and followed the regular with an irregular firing. Our men fell on their faces under the brow of the hill, the enemy not being in sight. The artillery could not be served because the gunners were not to be found.

Capt. Stewart, of Gen. Stone's staff, came with a message to Col. Baker to hold his ground, as Gen. Gorman, with 5,000 was marching from Edwards Ferry to reinforce him. One company was advanced to the left, the direction from which Gen. Gorman was expected. They were met by a yell and a volley as before, and fell back to the line. The hidden enemy now appeared to be in force on three sides of us, which, with the river at their back, disheartened the men.

The line officers of the Massachusetts Regiment ordered their companies to retreat, and the enemy coming out of the woods for the first time in sight, general confusion ensued. The men, running to the water's edge, and finding no boats, rallied, ran up the hill, discharged two volleys, when an officer of the Massachusetts 15th tied a white handkerchief to his sword. The enemy ceased firing, and took prisoners. Many escaped into the woods. Some swam for the island, others found some small skiffs. Some were drowned, among them many of the wounded.

Soon after Capt. Stewart's appearance, Col. Baker, who was, during the whole engagement, perfectly cool and brave, on foot, cheering and leading on the men, was shot from the wood, several balls making fatal wounds, and all believed to have been shot from one revolver. The rebel who killed him ran out in his shirt sleeve, followed by four or five others. As they approached the body of Capt. Devins, Bernal, of the 22d, and Ward, the pugilist, with ten men of his company, rushed forward, shot the killer, and drove away the rest. Capt. Young bore the body from the field.

Three hundred and twenty of the first battalion, the only one in the engagement of Baker's regiment, were missing at ten o'clock on Tuesday; of two companies of the Tammany regiment engaged there were 100 missing; of 600 of the Massachusetts regiment, at least half were missing. There were about 1,700 in all engaged, of which less than 800 returned to camp. Lieut. Col. Wistar, of Col. Baker's reg-

iment, was brought from the field with a leg, an arm, and his lower jaw shattered. Asst. Adj. Gen. Harvey of the 1st brigade, and Capt. Markoe, were captured. The brigade returned to its former camp, five miles from Conrad's Ferry, the same evening. Scores of men, nearly naked, arrived at the camp, having labored away their clothes to swim the river.

General Banks crossed at Edward's Ferry at five o'clock on Tuesday, and joined 5,000 men of his command already on the other side. There was fighting at that hour, with cavalry, infantry and artillery engaged. The firing had ceased at six o'clock, with no result.

Still Another Account.

A correspondent of the New York World, sends the following additional particulars of the battle:

The California Regiment took over 200 men and officers six hundred and eighty-nine. The drowned are about fifty; the killed thirty; the prisoners three hundred, and the wounded one hundred and twenty-five; total five hundred and fifty-five, about one hundred and eighty-eight were taken prisoner. Col. Devins swam the river. His Lieut. Col. lost a leg; his Major was safe.

The engagement took place on the height above the landing, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continuing till dark. All through the day the enemy had been firing skirmishing shots. Our troops were drawn up on the edge of the hill, in a semi-circular field or opening skirted by dense woods. The Californians, under Lieut. Col. Wistar, on the left, the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth on the right, and the Tammany skirmishing.

Two howitzers and two field pieces of the Second Rhode Island Battery were also hauled up the hill and effectively handled during the fight by Col. Baker himself, aided by Wistar, his Adjutant General, Harvey, Col. Coggswell, of the Tammany, and Company G, Captain Bernal, First California. Only the Rhode Island officers stood by their guns, the men retreating early in the fray.

The enemy charged from the woods in all directions, converging upon our force. They were bravely met; but the slaughter of our best officers and men was so terrific that the Federalists were at last obliged to retreat.

Col. Baker was killed by a horseman, who rode close to him and fired five shots from a revolver, all taking effect. The slayer was at once brought down in turn by Capt. Bernal. The same brave fellow recovered Baker's body, heading a charge of his company for that purpose. Finally Col. Coggswell, just as he was taken, gave the order to retreat, and an individual rush was made down the hill to the river. Only one gun was brought away.

The scene at the river side was horrible in the extreme. The rebels came to the edge of the hill and fired down upon our retreating masses. The one boat filled and sunk, and those who did not attempt to swim across were forced to surrender.—Many were drowned in crossing, and the rebels kept up a murderous fire on those struggling in the water.

The remnants were gathered in a dismal rain on Harrison's Island, and the carnage ceased.

When our skirmishing companies had reached the edge of the woods, suddenly the enemy, hitherto concealed, rose with a yell and fired a volley; then began fighting in their usual manner; first firing a yell and volley; then loading and firing at will for a few minutes; then ceasing an equal time; then giving another yell and volley, and so on, pouring a murderous fire into our little band for the space of half an hour. The whole wood around swarmed with them. They had no artillery or no cavalry.

The Rebels took all our guns but one. When I left yesterday they had shouted to us, telling us to come over and take away our dead sons of b— under a flag of truce; had also mounted our own guns on the heights, and warned us to leave the island in four hours.

The cause of this sad havoc was that we had no proper means of transit and retreat.

IN TOWN.—Charley Holes' Amblyope Car has again made its appearance in front of our office. Charley takes an excellent picture at a very low figure. We advise those of our readers who want to get a life-like picture taken, to call on Holes.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Ven. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Courtroom in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 26th day of Nov. next.

All the interests of the said defendant, Jos. J. Lingle, being the one undivided fourth part of all that certain tract or portion of land situated in the township of Rush in the county of Centre, and the township of Decatur in the county of Clearfield, containing seventeen hundred and five acres and allowances, being held in common with A. G. Curtin, D. L. Proctor, and J. H. Hale, all of which said premises are described by notes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said J. J. Lingle to Wm. H. Blair, date 1st Sep. 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds &c., in Centre county, in mortgage book E, page 34, &c., with the improvements and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jos. J. Lingle.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Bellefonte, October 30, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted this day to the undersigned on the estate of PHILIP KUNEB, late of Brady township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS RISHBACH, Administrator.

Brady tp., Oct. 30, 1861, 61.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business at Luthersburg, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th instant. The accounts of Henry Bantz are left with Eq. Fiegel, for collection, to whom payment is to be made without delay.

HENRY HOOPER, HENRY BANTZ.

Luthersburg, Sept. 24, 1861.—41

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law.

Office on Market street, opposite Moser's 81st Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections and Sales of Lands, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been this day granted to the undersigned on the estate of PETER MULSON, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. F. COUTERET, Administrator.

Sept. 28, 1861.—61.