

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA. Thursday Morning, Sept. 19 '61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR. HENRY JOHNSON, OF LYCOMING COUNTY. ASSEMBLY. SAMUEL McWILLIAMS, OF FERGUSON. ASSOCIATE JUDGES. PETER WILSON, OF GREGG. JACOB BAKER, OF HOWARD. TREASURER. C. G. RYMAN, OF MILLSBURG. COMMISSIONER. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, OF POTTER. AUDITOR. J. H. McCLURE, OF BELLEVILLE.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

We call upon you to pay your license on or before the first day of October, as after that time all accounts will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. Pay your license and save costs.

W. W. BROWN, Co. Treasurer.

To All Whom It May Concern.

The Books of J. S. & J. J. Brisbin, having been left in my hands for collection, I hereby notify all subscribers to the Centre Democrat who have not yet paid their subscription for the year 1860, that they are indebted to the amount of \$2.00, which if not paid immediately, I will be compelled to collect according to law. The amount can be sent by mail on a receipt, or it can be sent by return mail, for all money paid. Persons knowing themselves indebted will save trouble and cost by attending to this matter immediately.

Geo. H. WEAVER, Justice of the Peace.

Sept. 12th '61.

Thursday, our publication day being a day of Humiliation and Prayer, we do not issue our paper until Friday.

Our good friend Thos. J. Taylor, who is so well known to our citizens as a Photographer Artist, which arrived in our town, with his mammoth Picture Car, which now occupies a place on "the school hill." His car is a magnificent affair—being new, large and light, and having been built under the direction of Mr. Taylor, himself, it is better calculated for taking pictures in, than any place we ever saw. Mr. Taylor has made arrangements by which he is now ready to take good and durable pictures of all who may favor him with a call.

Col. Blair an Abolitionist.

We have a word to say to the honest masses of Centre county. The Watchman last week charges us with being an Abolitionist. We have not room space to answer their scurrilous attack. We do not wish to stoop to personalities. With a man's political character, and that only, we have to do. In answer to their charge we say that the only Abolitionist now living in this county, of whom we know anything, is Col. Blair the traitor Breckinridge candidate for the Senate. He was a member of the first and only abolitionist society ever organized in this county. His name stands recorded as Secretary of the organization. We dare and defy Col. Blair to contradict it. Honest Democrats of Centre, can you trust him? If he were an abolitionist, what is he now? We hope you will answer at the ballot-box. He has been an Abolitionist, a Whig, a Douglas Democrat, and lastly a Breckinridge Democrat, what he will be next we are not prepared to say. Let us not trust him. Let us work like men to keep him at home. He is better here than in the Senate.

Henry Johnson, Esq.

This gentleman, the competitor of W. H. Brain for the Senate, is now visiting our county. He is a most excellent man—a good lawyer, and will, therefore, make a first class Senator. Mr. Johnson is the nominee of the true Union party of Lycoming and Clinton counties, and will, therefore, be elected by at least eight hundred in the District. If most Republicans, Patriots, Union men of Centre, if you would sustain a reliable and efficient man, if you desire "a reliable" man for the Senate, vote for Henry Johnson. If you would maintain and uphold the State and National Administrations vote for Henry Johnson. If you are in favor of the war and its speedy consummation, vote for Henry Johnson. If you desire to put down speculators and speculators in the State Legislature, vote against W. H. Blair and prevail upon your friends to do the same. He is a speculator. The record of the Court will prove what he will do to make money. The heirs of a certain man in Bald Eagle Valley will testify to the fact of his trying to cheat them out of all they were worth. Repudiate him if you love honesty, virtue, manhood and principle. Vote for Henry Johnson, a reliable man against whom even the traitor papers of the district dare not say a word.

McCulloch Marching to Make a Junction with Price.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 25. News from Lexington reports that Col. Grover of the House Guards was killed from a wound in the thigh; also Lieut. Col. White, of St. Louis, St. Louis regiment, was killed by a musket ball. A man named Aldridge, a rebel from Lexington is here under arrest as a spy. He was sent down here by Gen. Price to learn the strength of our forces. Papers were found on him testifying that our force at St. Louis is only 40,000. McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, with a large, well trained force and a good supply of artillery. He is now near Lexington. McCulloch's total loss at Lexington was not over 150, and that of the rebels not more than 300.

From the Muncy Luminary. Henry Johnson, Esq.

This gentleman, who, as will be seen by the proceedings of the Conference meeting, which we publish to-day, has been placed in nomination as the Union candidate for Senator, has for the last twenty years occupied a prominent position and taken an active part in the public affairs of this county and State. In these times of national peril, the people will put to a searching investigation, the characters and claims of all candidates, and especially of those who are named for the responsible position of Legislators, to be entrusted for the three ensuing years, with the destiny, in part, of this great Commonwealth, and through her action, of that of the great Confederacy, of which she is the Keystone. It has been the custom in past times, to confide with great reliance, upon such persons, as by their ancestral relations, are supposed to be more intimately connected and associated with the struggles and hardships of the Revolution. And if ever these were justly entitled to consideration, they appeal with peculiar emphasis, and pre-eminence of that liberty and independence which the revolutionary war established. We submit, therefore, the following memoir of one of those distinguished soldiers who largely participated in that eventful era, contributing much to the glory of his native State of Pennsylvania, and to whom, when in extreme peril, the settlers of Muncy Valley, were it as will show, greatly indebted. It is taken from De Hass's History and Indian Wars:—

It has with much truth been said "that the history of the Revolution, is not written and cannot be, till the biographies of the men who made the Revolution are complete." This is eminently true of the great struggle in the west. The conflict here was with the tomahawk and scalping knife, united to the arm of scientific warfare. It was one in which the remorseless savage stole upon the infant settlements in the stillness of the night and dealt death in all the horrid forms of his peculiar and revolting warfare. It was a war terrible indeed to man, but more terrible still to gentle women, and most terrible to helpless infancy.

To defend the country against the ravages of such a war, required men of iron nerve and determined will. To lead on these men to victory and success, demanded others of no ordinary character. But there were men fitted to the task: men able, ready, and willing to lead and to strike. It was to the energy of this defence; the skill, bravery and consummate judgement of these able officers, and experienced frontier soldiers, that the West was saved from the diabolical system of subjugation, meditated by the British ministry.

One of the men most prominent in this defence, and one who contributed greatly towards breaking down power of the savage, and humbling the dominion of Britain, was Daniel Brodhead, the subject of this memoir.

Gen. B. was a man of acknowledged ability and great energy of character. His early years indicated of much promise and foreshadowed the career of honor and usefulness, which he afterwards ran. Scarcely had the news of the battle of Lexington ceased agitating the people, ere Capt. B. mustered a company, and marched to the defence of the seaboard. He joined Sullivan, and at the battle of Long Island, his brave "Pennsylvania Riflemen" literally cut their way through the ranks of the enemy.

In the fall of 1777, information having been given that the Indians meditated a united attack upon the settlements along the upper Susquehanna, vigorous efforts were made to resist them. In the spring of 1778, Fort Muncy was evacuated, as well as Antis and Horn's forts above, the inhabitants taking refuge at Sunbury. The savages destroyed Fort Muncy, but did not penetrate near Sunbury, their attention having been directed to the memorable descent upon Wyoming. Shortly after the big runaway, (as it was called,) Col. B. was ordered up with a force of 100 or 150 men to rebuild Fort Muncy, and guard the settlers while gathering their crops, which service he performed.

Historical Col. of Pa., 452. Shortly after this Col. B. was ordered to Pittsburgh to relieve Gen. McIntosh, in command of the western division of the army. His appointment was communicated in a very complimentary letter, from Gen. Washington.

He again wrote to him, under date of 22d same month, that an incursion into the country of the Six-nations was in preparation, and that in connection therewith, it might be advisable to have a force ascend the Allegheny to Kittanning, thence to Venango, and having fortified both points, then strike the Mingo and Muncy on French creek, and thus greatly to aid Gen. Sullivan in his decisive blow which he was to give by his march up the Susquehanna. He further directed Col. B. to notify the western Indians, that in the event of any troubles on their part, the whole force of the United States should be turned against them. On the 21st of April, however, these orders were countermanded, and Col. B. directed to prepare a road for the savages north and west of the Ohio, and especially to learn the best time for attacking Detroit. Whether this last advice came too late or was withdrawn again, we have no means of ascertaining. Brodhead proceeded, as at first directed; marched up the Allegheny, destroyed the Indians' crops, burned their towns, etc.

The immediate effect of this prompt and energetic movement on the part of the western commander was to bring Delaware, Wyandott, Shawanese, &c. to a treaty of peace at Fort Pitt in the month of September, to which reference has already been made. It had long been apparent to Washington and the Board of War, that the possession of Detroit and Niagara by the British, enabled them to exert a controlling influence over most of the Indian tribes occupying the northwest; and thus greatly to annoy the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Col. B., soon after assuming the duties of commander of the western division, early

saw the absolute necessity of striking an effective blow against these two strong-holds of the British. In a letter to Washington, dated Fort Pitt, Jan. 23d, 1781, he writes thus: "The whole of my present force very little exceeds three hundred men, and many of them are unfit for such active service as is necessary here. I hope your excellency will be pleased to enable me to take Detroit the ensuing campaign; for until that and Niagara fall into our hands, there will be no rest for the innocent inhabitants, whatever sums may be expended on a defensive plan."

Previous to this, Washington, in a letter to Col. B., dated April 21, 1779, in reply to his request to fit out such an expedition, directed him to make the necessary preparations; but, on the 4th of January following, wrote to countermand the order, in consequence of the operations in South Carolina, and his inability to reinforce Fort Pitt, in case of disaster. Feb. 4th, 1780, he again declined a compliance with Col. B.'s renewed and urgent solicitation, on the ground that his regular troops would all be needed to co-operate with our French allies. The want of provisions too, at that time, was greatly felt, which Washington alluded to, adds, "You must therefore, of necessity, confine yourself to partisan strokes, which I wish to see encouraged. The State of Virginia is very desirous of an expedition against Detroit, and would make great exertions to carry it into execution. But while the enemy are so formidable to the southward, and are making such strides in that quarter, I fear it will require a greater force of men and supplies to check them than we, since the defeat near Camden, shall be able shortly to draw together."

The desire of Col. B. to undertake the reduction of Detroit, was thus regretfully declined by commander-in-chief, and the wishes of Virginia, and indeed the whole country, disappointed. In the Spring of 1781, Col. B. led an expedition against the Indian towns on the Muskingum; a full account of which having been elsewhere given in this volume, it will be unnecessary to notice further now.

Near the mouth of Broked straw creek, a tributary of the Allegheny, stood the Indian town of Buckaloon. In 1781, Col. B. attacked this stronghold of the enemy, and after a hard siege, finally routed the savages and burned the town.

We regret our inability to notice in detail all his expeditions. They were numerous and extensive enough to fill a volume. No better officer could have been selected for the arduous post of commander of the western division of the army. It required a man bold, cautious and sagacious, and Col. B. was the very embodiment of all these. He proved himself admirably qualified for these trying situations, and acquitted himself with distinction, and to the entire satisfaction of the commander-in-chief. In November, 1781, with the consent of Washington, he relinquished the post into the hands of Col. John Gibson, a gallant Virginian, who had done active duties on the frontier.

Col. B. negotiated during his residence in the west, two important treaties; the one was concluded July 22, 1779, with deputies of the Cherokee nation. In this treaty, intimations were given out of a native representation in Congress, and a new Indian confederacy with the Delaware as the head.

Congress passed Col. B. a unanimous vote of thanks for the highly satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties on the western frontier. Gen. B. received many marks of distinction from the State of Pennsylvania. He was a surveyor-general for many years, and filled other places of honor and profit. He was a large, robust man, kind, generous and amiable. He died at Millport, Pa., Nov. 15, 1809, at the age of seventy-three. The portrait which accompanies this memoir is from a miniature now in possession of his great-grandson, Henry Johnson, Esq., a prominent member of the bar in Northern Pennsylvania.

It gives us pleasure, thus to recall the memory of the great men of the "times that tried men's souls"; not only for the purpose of the ensuing election; but because it may serve as an incentive to the men, who are now engaged in the field; conveying to them, as it does, the assurance that their memory will also become a part of the national treasure house in the future.

Henry Johnson is emphatically a self-made man, having none of the auxiliaries of wealth or family connections, to push him forward. When an infant, it was his misfortune, to lose, by death, his father and only brother. He was reared and educated by his now aged mother, with whom and his sisters, he removed and settled in the borough of Muncy in 1814, and where continued with them to the present time. They together with his wife and two little daughters, constitute his household, and the duty of guarding over them has been the only obstacle that has hitherto prevented him from entering the ranks of the army; and we are assured that if the exigencies of the war shall require the sacrifice of these ties, he holds himself ready and willing. Seldom has a lawyer hung out his shingle with less to encourage and cheer him. Without an acquaintance in the county of Lycoming, with a cash capital of only \$13, 84, and a library consisting of McKinney's Pennsylvania Justice, and Purdon's Digest, but confident of his own powers, and self reliant, he determined to carve out a successful future for himself. With such a spirit, failure was impossible. In the practice of his arduous profession, though always zealous and persevering, in the cause of his clients, he has probably given as little offence as any other advocate, who has had the management of as much business, as has been during a period of 20 years entrusted to him. In 1848 he was placed on the Taylor and Fillmore Electoral Ticket, by the Whig State Convention, and having been elected, "enjoyed" the high honor of giving votes which resulted in making two of the best Presidents, the Union has ever had. His qualifications for the position of Senator are not disputed by any one, and he is in every respect, up to the standard contained in the resolution adopted by the Union-Convention, which first

nominated him "entirely unexceptionable, eminently patriotic and worthy of universal support." To adopt his own language at this meeting, he is "for the Union, one and inseparable, now, and forever, and if necessary to sustain it, for the expenditure of the last dollar, and the sacrifice of the last man."

His selection by the great Mass Convention, composed of the best men of both parties, and from all parts of Lycoming County, is the best endorsement of his private and public character, that could be given, and further comment by us is unnecessary. His election by an overwhelming majority, may be confidently predicted.

When Will This Rebellion End?

To-morrow, if the Rebels lay down their arms. It is matter entirely for the traitors themselves to decide, and we firmly believe that if there had been no sympathy shown for this outbreak by northern sympathisers, it would have ended as Secretary Seward predicted, in sixty days from its origin and development. Its main strength and encouragement came from the traitors in the north. It was encouraged to arms by promises of assistance from the north, while the very arms now in the hands of the rebels, were either the voluntary contribution of northern political allies, or stolen from the forts and arsenals of the country during a democratic administration by democratic officials. The question then, of when this war is to end, must also be answered by the rebels. So far as the government is concerned, and knowing the loyalty of those who support and rally around the government, we can safely declare that the war will never be ended, except in the manner we have stated, the complete subjugation of the south or the utter destruction of the powers of this government, military and civil. There can be no peace between these states until the federal authority is restored upon every foot of their territory. There can be no order in this Union until all the laws of the land are enforced among all the laws of the nation.—When all this is done, the war will end—Until it is done, the armies of the government will be rallied for its achievement, and a battle will be fought whenever there is a rebel host to dispute their progress or deny the authority they now seek to outrage and disgrace, lay down their arms and return to their former peaceful pursuits, the war will end, order will be restored to society, security will return to business, and the Union once more assume its proud position before the nations of the world. To talk of peace, and all this still unaccomplished, is to make a mockery of the genius of free government. To talk of compromise, is forever to destroy the force and power and majesty of the law. There will be no peace until traitors are punished to the full extent of the law, and when this is done the war will end.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Maj. John H. Stover.

We clip the following complimentary notice of our fellow townsman John H. Stover, a d our friend Col. Wise, from the Philadelphia Evening Journal. We feel honored ourselves whenever any of Centre county's noble sons are honored. We rejoice in their elevation. We hope our friend Capt. Stover may prosper, live through the war, and then be honored by his countrymen for his bravery and patriotism.

THE KEYSTONE REGIMENT.

This regiment, now organizing at the buildings of the old Pennsylvania Bank, promises to make one of the most efficient of the Pennsylvania Regiments accepted into the service. Its officers are Colonel, Peter A. Wise, of Williamsport, Pa.; Lieut. Colonel, E. R. Badger, of Philadelphia; Major, John H. Stover, of Belleville, Pa.; all men of military knowledge and experience. When President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, Major Stover was prostrated on a bed of sickness. Believing that "sick" was "played out," and against the positive advice of his physician, he raised a company, and proved one of the most active officers on the upper Potomac. Although sacrificing large business interests, being District Attorney of Centre county, he felt it his duty not to leave the service in this, the hour of his country's peril, and we think the officers of the Keystone Regiment did wisely in electing him to the important office of Major.

Extract from the Last Speech of Stephen A. Douglas.

"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised and war waged to accomplish it. These can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be no patriots and traitors."

Important from Kentucky.

War Declared against the Rebels by the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19. War is declared. The Legislature to-day adopted resolutions inviting Gen. Anderson to take command of the department of Cumberland, and also passed resolutions that the invaders must be expelled, that Gov. Magoffin must call out a sufficient force to do it, opposing the confiscation of property and emancipation of negroes, and placing the troops under the immediate command of Brig. General Crittenden, of the Home Guard (Union). The deepest feeling prevails, and excitement runs high. All the State arms, munitions of war, etc. will be placed under the control of General Anderson. If the Governor refuses to approve the resolutions which will only delay action one day, and the war will flow freely. Unanimity of sentiment is all that is wanting.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Stanton, (Republican), Elected Governor. TEXANS EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA.

A VAST FIELD OF GOLD.

OTHER STATION, PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Sept. 16.—The Pony Express passed here at 5 P. M. with San Francisco dates to Sept. 14. The markets are generally firm and healthy, with no important sales since the election. The immense Union vote has dispersed all fears of any disturbance, and there is every prospect of an early and profitable fall trade. The returns from the State election are still incomplete, the vote of the whole State will not be known until the 20th inst. Mr. Stanford (Rep.), has 48,000 votes; the Union Democratic candidate 25,000, and McConnell (Breok.) 19,400. The balance of the vote will not materially vary from the above proportion to vote.

The United States Marshall, yesterday, seized the ship Henry Bringham, which had just arrived from Liverpool. He also seized 200 tons of coal on board, which were shipped on the owner's account, as well as the freight on the balance of the cargo, consisting of upwards of 800 tons of coal. The ship is owned by non-residents, the brothers Ledyard, of Savannah, Ga., though in the American Lloyd's she is registered as used by Naimator & Mulford, of that place. She was built in 1851, by B. & S. Sprague & Co., of Boston, and was named the Telegraph. When at Savannah in 1859, she was burned, and there rebuilt, when her name was changed to the name she now bears. She is a clipper model, registered 1,000 tons, and her value estimated at \$100,000. Her 200 tons cargo, and freight money on the balance, after paying seamen's wages, and probably captain's wages also, are confiscated.

The steamer Carlie Lead arrived at Portland, September 2d, bringing 27,000 in gold dust from the Nez Perces mines. The Indians are reported as peaceable, and the recent alarm sounded about the danger of Indian hostilities on a large scale is evidently an exaggeration. The correspondent of the Doll Mountain says it is demonstrated beyond dispute that the whole region of country embraced between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains is one vast gold field, and only required development to revolutionize that entire coast. An area of 25,000 square miles has been so efficiently protected to establish the existence of mineral wealth. Exploring parties have been fitted out for the Elk country and Bitter Root valley, where large prospects are anticipated. The next approach of winter renders a postponement of emigration to that quarter advisable, but in the spring these will probably be another gold rush.

Ladies Knitting Association.

Pursuant to notice the officers of the Ballston Ladies Knitting Society met at the residence of Wm. Humes Esq., on Monday evening 23rd inst., when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolved, 1st, That we do hereby call upon the Ladies of the different townships to form knitting societies to provide socks for our brave soldiers who are honorably engaged in the war. Resolved, 2d, That we do earnestly request the cooperation of the Ministers of the different congregations in the county, that they assist us by speaking of the matter in their pulpits on the coming Sabbath, and urging upon their congregations the importance of dispatch. Resolved, 3d, That we do hereby request the ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous of contributing to the cause, to apply to the President of the society and yarn will be given them.

Resolved, 4th, That the 75¢ value of socks must be ready to send to the war department by the first week of November, and the Presidents of the different societies throughout the county are requested to inform the donors to Mrs. Wm. Humes President of the Ballston society by that time. Resolved, 5th, That the President appoint committees to visit every lady in our district to ascertain what assistance they can give in the way of socks, and to be at least 2lb in weight, and it is recommended that no white yarn be used.—They will be sent to the military store in Harrisburg and 25¢ per pair, paid to the ladies of the society. This sum will be placed in the hands of the County Treasurer, and he will credit to each of the ladies the amount of their contribution to the soldiers Relief Fund, thereby lessening the tax level for said fund. The Presidents of the different societies are requested to report to the President of this Association, by the 1st of October. For any further information ladies are requested to address the President of this society. JENNIE F. McBRIDE, REBECCA VALANTINE, Rec. Secretary. MRS. WM. HUMES, President.

STARTLING REPORT.

Reported Surrender of the Gallant Mulligan.

HIS MEN COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—A special despatch to the Times, sent from Quincy, Illinois, at 10 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, says the mail agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening from St. Joseph, states that Colonel Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington surrendered to Gen. Price on Friday morning at 5 o'clock. The siege continued from Monday until the time of the surrender. Col. Mulligan's men were within the walls for four days, and Friday morning found them completely exhausted. They fought valiantly and desperately, but were compelled to yield to vastly superior numbers. The number of Union troops killed is said to be from eight to nine hundred, while that of the Rebels is estimated at some three or four thousand and with a proportionate number of wounded. The report of the above battle and its unfortunate result is fully corroborated by passengers on the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being forty miles. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt. A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, from head quarters at St. Louis, received this (Sunday) evening, says the surrender of Mulligan is not believed there; but that reinforcements were being sent towards him from four different directions.

ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT.

Nearly Two Hundred Rebels Killed and Wounded.

STILL LATER FROM LEXINGTON.

REBELS SCATTERED BY A BRAVE IRISH REGIMENT.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—At headquarters it is supposed that the force of Mulligan at Lexington is 3,500, consisting of an Irish regiment, Colonel Mulligan's 900 men, Col. Marshall Illinois cavalry 600 men, and a Kansas regiment numbered five hundred, five hundred mounted home guards, five hundred infantry, (home guards) together with three six pounders, one howitzer and two mortars. Advice by private letter from Lexington to-day says Price attacked the rebels at 10 A. M. yesterday, with a force of 30,000. The federal forces were estimated at from three to four thousand. The federal fought them back to their entrenchments. The Irish regiment then came out and charged them at point of bayonet, scattering the rebels in all directions. The rebels were attacked again this morning with seventeen pieces of artillery. No statement of loss on either side is given.

The Surrender of Lexington.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MULLIGAN'S MEN FIFTY-NINE HOURS WITHOUT WATER.

The fort was surrounded on Friday afternoon. The men fought for forty-nine hours without water and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst. There are no wells or springs on the camp ground and it has been stated, the supply of water being entirely from the river. There were breastworks all around the camp with the exception of the portion near the river.—It was here that the hardest fighting was done. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They cut off the supply of water and had the camp completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the siege. Their object was to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water. Having accomplished this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who 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.

Route of the Rebels at Blue Mills.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Fifteen hundred men, under Col. Smith, overtook 3,000 secessionists as they were crossing at Blue Mills Landing, on the 17th, and completely routed them, between 150 and 200, and taking 12 prisoners. The United States loss was fifty killed and twenty five wounded. St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Two fights occurred at Blue Mills Landing, on the 17th inst. The first between 500 of the Third Iowa Regiment with one piece of artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, and 400 Rebels. After a desperate struggle of an hour's duration, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Scott lost 120 killed and wounded and all his horses, he retreated slowly for half an mile, hauling his cannon by hand, then he took a position on an eminence and waited an attack, but the enemy did not pursue. Not long after Col. Smith's command, with four pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills by another route and engaged and routed the Rebels as they were about crossing crossing their river.

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood."

It was said by inspiration before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purpose and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it, and we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine, we have never less several times been under obligations to the skill and gentleness of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, and had regard to this important fact, the Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extracts of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that cures disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine, we have never less several times been under obligations to the skill and gentleness of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, and had regard to this important fact, the Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extracts of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that cures disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine, we have never less several times been under obligations to the skill and gentleness of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, and had regard to this important fact, the Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extracts of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that cures disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience.

DISOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Jos. D. Harris James Somerville and Jno. Harris is dissolved as of the 25th day of Sept. 1861, so far as relates to the said Jos. D. Harris and James Somerville. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, on the 25th day of September, 1861, at the residence of the said Jos. D. Harris, at St. Louis, Mo. JAS. SOMMERVILLE, JOS. D. HARRIS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th, '61, at 10 o'clock of said day, the following described property, being the Real Estate of Geo. Swartz, dec'd., being and lying in Spring township, in the county of Centre, to-wit: On the South by lands of Geo. Hoy, on the West by lands of Jno. McClelland, on the North by lands of Jno. Reeky, and on the East by lands of Jacob Gill and James Gordon, containing TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE ACRES AND SIXTY-THREE PERCHES, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, lying at a distance of about four miles South of Belleville.

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