

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 31 61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THE TAX COLLECTORS OF CENTRE COUNTY.—I am in great need of money. I cannot get along without it. The time allotted for the collection of your duplicate has expired. You are liable to distress and execution at any time. I do not wish to put cost upon you. Why cannot you collect the tax in obedience to your warrant and thus save us a very unpleasant duty? Some of you are four or five years in arrears. This state of things cannot be permitted any longer. It is not my fault that there is no money in the Treasury. I want you to collect immediately all the money on your duplicate, and send it, or bring it to me, not later than the Third Monday of November, it being the first day of the adjourned Court. By so doing you will aid me in retaining the credit of the county, and save yourselves trouble and cost.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
W. W. BROWN, Treasurer.
—Execution will be issued on all defaulting Collectors immediately after the November Court. I hope to be spared this painful duty. W. W. B.

Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

The following eloquent and appropriate proclamation, appointing a day of general thanksgiving and praise, has just been issued from the Executive office of Pennsylvania. There is something in the composition and tone of this production, unlike any other proclamation on the same subject which has ever issued from the same department, and we cannot but commend both its elegance of diction and really eloquent sentiment: PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANNE W. G. CURTIS, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is most right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

Thursday, 28th of November next,

as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, for having prospered our arms and watered our furrows, and blessed the labor of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, to that our lands are filled with plenty; and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth, and strengthened the bars of her gates, and blessed the children within her, and the men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him, also, on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers, and that the brave and loyal men now battling in the field for her life may have arms made strong and their blows heavy, and may be shielded by His Divine power, and that He will send forth still the outcries of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways, and bring forth a more perfect obedience, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the Republic, and in a quiet and peaceful life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

[I.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIS.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Great Naval Expedition.

The great naval expedition which has been in course of preparation for several weeks past at New York and other ports on the Atlantic coast, was at last announced as anchored in Hampton Roads, off Fortress Monroe, all ready to sail. The total number of vessels employed is about 80, including steamers, frigates, gunboats and transports. The transports are all armed. Between 30,000 and 40,000 of our best disciplined soldiers accompany the expedition. It must be borne in mind that this vast body of troops can act altogether independent of the fleet, as the steamers and gunboats are all furnished with marines and trained gunners. But it is obvious that the land forces are to act in conjunction with the fleet, from the fact that the latter carries with it some five hundred sea boats, and other facilities for a simultaneous landing of the soldiers. Vast quantities of shot, shell, ammunition and army stores are carried by the transports.

The destination of this grand expedition, is of course, unknown. It cannot fall, however, to carry terror and consternation to the Southern heart from this fact, for the wholesome lesson administered at Hatteras has taught them the bitter truth that on the seas at least we are sole umpire. A great blow is impending to the South, and whether it falls on New Orleans, Charleston or Savannah, it will be calamitous and irreparable. May God send propitious winds to speed this noble expedition if a noble cause gloriously on its way, and vouchsafe to its proud flag a lasting victory.

Hasty Condemnation of Officers.

Another instance of the gross injustice of hasty judgments has just been given in the case of the heroic Baker. He was said to have disobeyed orders in his anxiety to make military reputation for himself. Yet it now appears that he only endeavored, with sublime self-devotion, to carry out written instructions found on his dead body, the paper pierced with one of the five fatal bullets by which he fell—a draft on his duty literally accepted with heart's blood. This example of wrong done to a noble name should suggest at least as much justice in handling the characters of our officers in their perilous careers as it merited to a prisoner on trial—that they shall be presumed innocent until they are proven guilty.

General Fremont.

Those of our readers who have held an unwavering faith in the military skill and prowess of Gen. Fremont, have reason to-day to be proud of that officer who has advanced upon the rebel forces with an energy and determination that will go far to disprove the allegations made against him, and to strengthen the hold that he has on the vast body of our loyal countrymen, especially in the Northwest. He has driven the rebel hordes from Springfield, and within the present week, will no doubt pursue their broken columns across the boundaries of Arkansas.

Pennsylvania.

HER ARMED FORCES IN THE ARMY FOR THE UNION.

We printed an article in yesterday afternoon's edition of the Telegraph, containing a statement of the forces. Each State was supposed to have among the armies of the republic, in their various camps along the whole line from the Atlantic to the far west.

In that statement the force of Pennsylvania is put down at 55,800 men, while New York is rated 90,500 and Ohio at 67,100 men, leaving the Old Keystone far behind in the estimation of soldiers to fight the battles of the Union. But when we state that we derived these figures from a tabular statement published in the New York papers, the Pennsylvania reader will understand the fact of our own State being placed below both Ohio and New York in this computation. A careful perusal of the following figures compiled from official sources, will also prove that the contribution of troops by the authorities of Pennsylvania, with the enlistments made within her borders from among her very best people, far exceeds that of any other Commonwealth in the Union. It exceeds all others not only in actual numbers, but her force is larger in proportion to population, than that of any of the loyal States now all so gallantly battling for the defence and perpetuity of the Union.

We submit this statement, prepared, as we stated above, from official records, as the most correct and reliable estimate that has yet been made as to the actual contribution of men, by Pennsylvania, to the federal forces. It is a plain grouping of facts in figures, the perusal of which must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian:

Under the first requisition of the general government, Pennsylvania furnished—
25 Regiments, numbering in the aggregate, 20,175
These were the three months men, put into the field in April, whose term of service expired in July last.

She also furnished—
4 Regiments, called by the United States directly, for three years or during the war, amounting in the aggregate to, 5,504
These four regiments were put into the field previous to the expiration of the three months term of enlistment, and are of course still in the service.

Also—
15 Regiments, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, comprising 13 regiments of infantry, 1 of artillery, and 1 of cavalry, numbering, 15,653

She has now in the service, including the four regiments just mentioned, and the Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps—
50 Regiments, of which six are rifle regiments, and 6 Companies of infantry, numbering 55,407
6 Regiments of cavalry, numbering 6,628
1 Regiment and 3 Companies of artillery, numbering, 1,545

making an aggregate in service of 117 to this added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the District of Columbia volunteers, in the Maryland brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the State, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other States, estimated at, 6,400

the above aggregate of men now in service is swollen to, 69,980

She is now preparing to enter the service—
24 Regiments of infantry, numbering 25,128
5 Regiments and 4 Companies of cavalry, numbering 5,650
2 Companies of artillery numbering 312

making an aggregate of 31,090

Of the regiments preparing for service, she has no in camp ready to go into actual service—
9 Regiments of infantry numbering 9,423
3 Regiments of cavalry, numbering 3,414

making an addition of 12,837 to the 69,980

—now in service, and showing Pennsylvanians actually in the field to the number of 82,817

When the remaining 17 Regiments and 6 Companies, numbering 18,253 men, now preparing, shall be ready to enter the service, which is expected will be accomplished within the next six weeks,

It will appear that Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, will be 101,070

The quota of men called for from Pennsylvania by the last proclamation of the President, was 75,000, and thus it is shown by the above, that the authorities have succeeded in exceeding this amount by twenty-six thousand men! In doing this, it is also worthy of notice, that there are throughout the State thousands of men ready to respond to any further requisition that may be made on the authorities of Pennsylvania for increased numbers, and there is material yet left among our mountains to form at least fifty more regiments, if it is deemed necessary that the old Keystone State should contribute that increase to suppress rebellion.

These statements, based on the most reliable facts and figures, show a result such as no other State in the Union can exhibit, notwithstanding the social and religious organization of our communities renders a vast portion of our people conscientious on the subject of bearing arms against their fellow men in any cause or for any purpose. In Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks and Chester counties, where the Quaker sentiment and religion to a large extent prevail, the enlistment of men was immense—and in counties also where the Mennonite sect numbers a vast portion of the population, the same energy was manifested to swell our army and contribute financially to the support of the Government. Beyond Philadelphia, there are counties in the Commonwealth which have forwarded entire regiments, while along our borders, as we show in figures, the enlistments for other States was immense.

Taken altogether, we submit this statement with pride, because it places Pennsylvania in the position justly her due, of having, first, given birth to the Declaration of Independence, second, that the convention to form the Constitution was held within her limits, and now she sends forth from her midst, and from among her bravest and most hardy sons, a larger force to sustain the Declaration of Independence and vindicate the Constitution and laws, than has been contributed by any other Commonwealth in the Union.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.
Camp Griffin, Oct. 23d, 1861.
Near Lewisville Virginia.

Mr. Editor:—

I am not certain whether my last communication, written just after our arrival at Washington ever reached you or not. We have not had pleasure of seeing any of your issues in our camp, and we give you due notice hereby, while we are duly sensible of the dignity, power, and privileges of the press, we are fully resolved that you shall be compelled to live in ignorance of our brilliant achievements, "away down in Dixie" for all the future, unless you reiterate, and gladden our eyes with the sight of something that belongs in Old Centre.

We have seen better days than the one we are spending, but a more muddy and disagreeable one, if we ever experienced it, we have forgotten.

Perhaps you would like to know what we are doing. You might possibly be interested to know what we have done. Just now we are doing nothing except eating, smoking and sleeping, things we never neglect attending to, unless it be for want of the raw material. Most of our time is spent in drill, when the weather permits it. We have had a good portion of "Cloudy" and "wet weather." Our Camp is rather low, and so flat that the water did not know which way to run until we made ditches for it. In fact I have the authority of one of the "boys" for the declaration that it came into his tent without knocking or being invited, "to get out of the rain" he reckoned.

The forty-ninth after six weeks of service has lost no man except the two who were killed on our trip to Baltimore.—We have fewer men in the Hospital, (an empty House near our camp) than either of the other Regiments in the Brigade; we have none dangerously ill, considering the hardships we have undergone, and the youthful,ness of most of the Regiment, we have been remarkably healthy.

We have had but little idle time since we crossed the Potomac. As though it were an omen of our future experience, it rained on us all the afternoon we marched from Washington across the chain Bridge and into our first bivouac, for we did not camp the first night. The reason why, was, that it was very dark and very wet, and a wagon upset, and our baggage train could not find any road to us. We built fires and stood around them, or lay down with our feet to the fire and waited, and growled at our luck, or laughed at our misery till daylight. It was interesting time, our first night on this side of the river. We were right by an old house in which all, who could were crowded. The floor of the second story was gone, but a man could lie with safety on the ceiling though the few lathes he might stand on would not support one. Our Adjutant is not a small man, and he tried the endurance of the ceiling to such an extent, that it dropped him, and skinned his face. The scene was interesting then. The boys came out of the house pretty fast, being under the impression that it was coming down, when it was only the Adjutant. Our fires were large and soon there was a circle of shoes around them, the owners thereof dreaming of their homes, or perhaps the "girls" they left behind them. There were also those who had, or took, only privileges. But unfortunately for the dreamers the old Stable "was all," and the fire ceased to be so hot, and a circle formed inside the shoes, of dreamers too, and afterwards one after another of the outsiders, all his pleasant visions dissipated, got up and said he was chilly, and wanted to know why they did not put more wood on the fire.—Morning came and we discovered, first where we were, next, that we had come the worst road, and that we had waded through the stream when we might have crossed over it. Since this first night we have moved our Camp twice. On both occasions we have had to wait for our Commissary to follow us, and have been denied the bountiful rations Uncle Sam provides for the space of twenty-four hours, and in the case of those who go on Picket for forty-eight, all for want of transportation. By the way we think it strange that our Brigade has such limited means of transportation when we hear that the Government has more teams than it needs.

We have been constantly on the advance of the army until a few days since, when the Reserve Corps passed us and went towards Leesburg. Our duties at first were principally chopping down the woods, building bridges, and making roads.

Our Picket duty has been heavy too, for we had a line of Pickets several miles long. On one occasion all the men in the Regiment were out on duty but six. For the last two weeks however we have not had so much to do and we have improved the time in drilling. Our Regiment has been complimented by our Brigadier for its rapid improvement, and when we remembered that we had no opportunity to drill before we have done well to learn what we know. We are learning the skirmish drill. We drill with knapsacks on, and as we are kept at it nearly all day, beginning with forming a line of Battle at dawn, and ending with Dress Parade at Sunset the boys are tolerably tired sometimes and "don't care if they do miss that knapsack drill."

Perhaps you would like to know what Picket is like. As your correspondent has seen the thing under different circumstances perhaps he can give you an idea of it. We start from the stations an hour before daylight so as to relieve the old guard at dawn. The reason of this being the time of relief is, that it is the most useful time of attack, and in case of one, the Picket are then double the usual force. Picketing is very unpleasant in rainy weather, as you would be convinced after one trial. The men are posted by reserves and stations. The reserves consist of twenty or thirty men, to whom the men from the stations rally when attacked. If it can be done two or more reserves join and retreat as slowly as possible toward Camp, making a stand at every favorable opportunity and fighting as obstinately as they may with

safety. The great object is to prevent the enemy from cutting them off, and to give the men as much time to prepare for the attack in Camp as can be gained by keeping the enemy back. During the day part of the men may sleep a part keeping watch. At night not a man dare sleep either at the posts or reserves, and every one approaching must promptly respond to the sentinels hail "Who comes there?" There are from three to five men on each station. We are ordered not to fire except when attacked or approached by a superior force. Persons approaching the lines without the countersign are compelled to surrender and sent to headquarters. Refusing to surrender they are fired upon. Thus it is that the sons of the Keystone keep watch and ward about the gates of the Capital.

We made a reconnaissance on Sunday last in company with detachments from the other regiments of the Brigade, and our Battery. (Motts.) We went out towards Fairfax and then defeated towards Leesburg, in all a distance of eight miles. We were drawn up just on this side of a hill which we have since learned is called Flint Hill. One of the Cavalry who accompanied us, and went on by the Fairfax road was mortally wounded by a rebel Picket. I see by the Tribune that we saw a great many Rebel Pickets from the brow of the hill, but as I did not take the trouble to look over the hill I can't say whether we did or not. We grow very careless of passing events. None of our company I believe cared enough about the enemy to go twenty rods to see what was beyond us. Gen. McClellan came out and took off his hat to our grateful present arms. He is a fine looking fellow and rides a good horse, I don't know whether "he knows how to keep a hotel" or not, but I believe he can command an army. Just as we came to the hill and the cannon commenced wheeling off the road, a beautiful young lady came from a little house beyond, waving a white handkerchief. Our boys understood it as a welcome, and their eyes brightened, but I think she feared we were going to open fire, for she said as she came up "I thought you were going to fire." She seemed much pleased to find we were not, and I presume that the Rebel Pickets were close and that she was aware of it. Perhaps a brother was in their midst, and about whose welfare she was anxious, or acquaintance had been formed with someone who had been there on Picket from the other side. We heard of such things in war before. We came back in good spirits and have been busy since trying to keep dry. We have no difficulty in keeping cool. Now don't forget to send us the Democrat. A few words as to the election. We care nothing about party, all we are sorry for is that the true Unionists of both or all parties did not unite, and that a few secessionists and compromisers got office through partisan views. We do not consider the expression of Centre county of much importance, on account of the well known ignorance of the southeast portion of it. Such a people are unfit for self government and it is fortunate that they have the majority in but few sections. We can also see the indifference of the men who had pressed the Republican Party into service to preserve a tariff to secure their personal interests, and then because they feared the effect of a conflict, were ready for the same reason to sacrifice all that they had professed to be noble and just and right. We hope the time will come when ignorance will cease to rule the country, and selfish business will be unable to shape public policy to serve private interests. The only question before us now, is whether the people of this country ought to rule it, and the will of the majority be carried out, and all others are subordinate or they are dead questions.

Yours very truly

A. B. H.

"Deep Calleth Unto Deep."

The Pacific has spoken to the Atlantic— not ceremoniously by the thunderous sound of waves through the stormy Straits of Magellan, or along the slow current of a Gulf Stream meandering around the watery world—but by the unheeded voice of the lightning and through the liquid channels of the air. In plainer language, the line of Telegraph from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic cities has been completed, and the Mayor of San Francisco sent yesterday to the Mayor of New York a telegraphic message of greeting which will be found elsewhere in our columns. This great event is, in one sense, no more wonderful than the electric transmission of intelligence from a city to its immediate neighbor, or indeed of talking with the tongue of lightning, and writing with its pen through any, the smallest interval of space. But when an invention, marvellous in itself, is operated on so vast a scale, thought is amazed by the grandeur of the result, and the marvel swells to a miracle of overwhelming vastness. And, indeed, even in this age when prodigies are so daily food, an event like this is enough to shock, with fresh astonishment, a mind already stunned into a chronic *admirari*—into a mood that regards marvels themselves as matters of course, unworthy of a moment's musing.

If we could wonder at anything, at what could we wonder more than that thought should thus fly, instantaneous as the light, without change and without diminution, across the breadth of this mighty Continent? Science has now made the winds her steeds; has linked the lightnings of her wings; and has harnessed the waters of her chariot. And now messages of love, or sorrow, or politics, or commerce, or ordinary business shall thrill through the air, devouring space and annihilating time, around one-eighth of the surface of this globe upon those soulful wires. Oh, it is marvellous beyond all prose, beyond all poetry, beyond all fairy tales, beyond all dreams of opium or of fever. And soon the voiceless wires will talk, tingling round the whole circumference of the world, literally filling the grand figure of the Psalmist, "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." But we must pause. This great event leads off the mind through extended and radiating avenues of thought, where reality will outstrip imagination, and waking daylight put to shame the visions of the sleeper. But the excitement of our columns, alike forbid us to venture farther now into that replend and unimaginable world.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Official Statement of the Loss.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

Gen. McClellan is now at his headquarters from the best data obtained at Harrisson's Island, up to late this evening, it is believed that the number of killed is 79; wounded in our possession and in possession of the enemy 141; missing now prisoners in the hands of the enemy or wandering in the woods on both shores of the river, not exceeding 400. The total loss in killed, wounded and missing 620. This will be reduced by men returning to camp as they are constantly coming in.

The officers and men behaved with the most extraordinary courage. They were pressed by a superior force, but stood firm until their whole supply of ammunition was exhausted, and then retreated to the river, and threw their guns and swords into the river, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them.

Col. Raymond Lee and staff were furnished with a skill to make their escape. The Colonel gallantly refused, and gave orders to use it for conveying the wounded across the river. It was filled with wounded, who reached the Maryland shore in safety. The humane and gallant officer was taken prisoner. All credit is due to him.

Gen. McClellan returns with renewed confidence in the action and efficiency of his soldiers. The conduct of Gen. Baker, in his effort to rescue the Massachusetts and other men under fire, was heroic beyond description. Col. Josiah T. Owen, of the Second Regiment, California Brigade, arrived here to-night direct from Edwards' Ferry, and has related the following additional particulars in regard to the recent engagement.

The force was seventeen hundred and thirty six on our side. Of the number killed, wounded and missing, two hundred and thirty-seven belonged to Colonel Baker's Regiment.

Captain Vaughan, who was sent over to bring the dead, reports that a large number of the rebels slain were carried away, while others were interred on the battle field. The impression is that their killed far exceeded ours, owing to the efficiency of our artillery.

Lieut. Col. Wiater, who was wounded in the shoulder, arm and jaw, is considered out of danger.

Capt. Markoe, of Philadelphia, was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner. Lieut. Williams, of Capt. Putnam's company, was killed.

Col. Owen further states that immediately previously to the fall of Col. Baker, the Rebels made a flank movement to turn the latter's line. Col. Baker perceiving this, immediately wrote an order, to be conveyed to the companies of the Tammam Regiment which had just arrived, and while immediately facing his command to meet the flank movement and about giving orders to charge he was killed, falling ten feet in advance of the column.

The field on which the battle was fought is circumscribed within an area of six acres. Lieut. Bennett, who was taken prisoner, reports that Col. Hutton of the Rebel army was killed at the commencement of the engagement.

GOOD NEWS FROM GENERAL FREMONT

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

BRILLIANT ACTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Twenty Thousand Driven out by Gen. Fremont's Body Guard.

The Stars and Stripes Raised on The Court House.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.

The following despatch was received here this evening:

"HEAD QUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Near Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 26.

"To Capt. McKee, Assistant Adjutant General:

Yesterday afternoon Major Zagoni at the head of my body guard, made a most brilliant charge on a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2000 or 2200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the national flag on the Court House, and retired on a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

"This successful charge, against such very large odds, is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night. (Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding."

General Fremont's Body Guard numbers but three hundred men.

Brilliant Victory at Romney, Va.

GEN. KELLY ROUTS THE REBELS.

THREE CANNON AND MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

THEY RETREAT TOWARDS WINCHESTER.

NEW CREEK, VA., Oct. 27.

Brigadier Gen. Kelley marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked the rebels, entrenched on Romney yesterday afternoon. He routed the enemy capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipment. The rebels retreated towards Winchester.

Our loss is trifling; that of the rebels has not been ascertained, but is believed to be large.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF GEN. KELLY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

Lieut. General Scott, to-day, received the following despatch, dated Romney, Va., Oct. 26, P. M.

"In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place at twelve o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at three o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their outposts, and after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipment, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but I cannot say to what extent. (Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-general commanding."

More Pennsylvania Troops.

Eight more Regiments to Leave for the Seat of War.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29.—Gov. Curtin, in accordance with instructions to receive from the War Department, has issued orders to the following named Regiments:—
Col. Hartranft's 51st Regiment.
Col. Dodge's 52nd Regiment.
Col. Brooke's 53rd Regiment.
Col. Coulter's 11th Regiment.

The above are all at Camp Curtin.

Col. Davis' One hundred and fourth Regiment, at Doylestown.

Col. Oake's Ninety-sixth Regiment, at Pottsville.

Col. Guss' Ninety-seventh Regiment at West Chester.

Also, one Regiment from Camp Cameron, near this point.

A Queer Story.

The Philadelphia North American says, at the head of a file of men on their way from New York to Washington, through this city, we encountered a man who has probably seen as much of real life as any other person living. Louis Napoleon alone excepted. Captain B. ten years ago was a log cutter or wood chopper in the Clearfield pines, working in the employ of ex-Gov. Bigler. He lived in a cabin entirely alone, miles away from any settler, and where the silence of the forest was broken by no other sounds than the strokes of his axe or the baying of his dog when upon the track of a deer. He was bitten one day by a monstrous rattlesnake, but never losing his presence of mind, he dug out the wound with his hunting knife, and pouring into powder his shackled pipe, he moistened it with saliva and bound it upon the wound.—The poison was drawn to the surface by the application, and excepting a rigidity of limb, which still remains, he experienced no further ill effects from the deadly bite.

On one of his few visits to the town of Clearfield, for a supply of tobacco and whiskey, he chanced to save from drowning the child of a wealthy citizen, who rewarded him by a present of three hundred dollars. The man never returned to his cabin, but receiving the wages due to him he set out for Philadelphia, where he engaged a teacher, and in a brief period taught himself to read. He was preaching shortly after this, but finding himself pursuing a mistaken vocation he blossomed out as a cancer doctor, in which capacity he traveled over the entire west and south, returning to New York with about three thousand dollars. He married a wealthy widow in New York, who died a month after her marriage, leaving him heir to every dollar. He made a second fortune by finding himself pursuing a mistaken vocation he blossomed out as a cancer doctor, in which capacity he traveled over the entire west and south, returning to New York with about three thousand dollars. He married a wealthy widow in New York, who died a month after her marriage, leaving him heir to every dollar. He made a second fortune by finding himself pursuing a mistaken vocation he blossomed out as a cancer doctor, in which capacity he traveled over the entire west and south, returning to New York with about three thousand dollars. He married a wealthy widow in New York, who died a month after her marriage, leaving him heir to every dollar.

He secured a position upon the police force of New York, and in the course of his duty came upon a discharged convict. The convict gave him certain information, the truth of which he could not doubt. A heavy robbery had been committed on the continent. The convict had been engaged in it, and knew where the money was still secreted.—The rover purchased the secret from the fellow-wrecker to Europe, disclosed it to the public authorities, and was made the possessor of a reward amounting to about eight thousand dollars.

With this money he returned to New York and then to Philadelphia. At the Girard House one night he met a Texan, who won from him four thousand dollars at a single sitting. The society of the gambler charmed him, and he went with the Texan to Galveston, taking the remainder of his capital with him. He went upon a ranch, and was engaged in sheep grazing, with Hon. Amos Kendall as a near neighbor. Secession broke out at last, and our rover was compelled to fly by night to Galveston, where he got upon a vessel bound for Cuba without any other possessions than the clothes upon his person. He was twice wrecked in returning to New York, where he arrived a mere bundle of skin and bones.

The Union Army.

The Generals of the Union army along the whole line, from the Atlantic to the Far West have now at their control as magnificent a force, perhaps as ever were put under the command of any number of Generals. From reliable sources we have compiled a table showing the number of troops each State has now in the field or on their way to the seat of war:

Infantry.	Cav.	Art.	Total.
Connecticut, 4,188	100	—	4,288
Illinois, 41,000	8,000	—	49,000
Indiana, 30,000	2,000	500	32,500
Iowa, 16,110	2,000	—	18,110
Kansas, 4,000	1,000	200	5,200
Massachusetts, 29,000	—	—	29,000
Maine, 8,000	1,200	—	9,200
Michigan, 18,754	5,800	500	24,854
Minnesota, 2,000	—	—	2,000
New York, 85,000	5,000	500	90,500
New Jersey, 9,000	—	—	9,000
New Hampshire, 8,000	—	—	8,000
Ohio, 63,000	3,500	600	67,100
Pennsylvania, 51,000	4,000	800	55,800
Rhode Island, 2,628	—	750	3,378
Vermont, 5,000	100	—	5,100
Wisconsin, 19,900	1,200	100	21,200

Total, 384,700 35,500 5,300 425,500

In addition to the above, there are the State and Government troops in Kentucky and Missouri, which may be estimated as follows:

Government.	State.
Missouri, 10,000	25,000
Kentucky, 8,000	20,000
Total, 18,000	45,000

There are also five thousand volunteers raised in California, five thousand in Maryland, one thousand six hundred in Delaware and two thousand in the District of Columbia, besides ten thousand regulars, which, added together, will show the Union has forces to number five hundred and twelve thousand men. With such an army, under good generalship, what might not be accomplished?

An Indian Outrains all England.

The Indian pedestrian, Deerfoot, was challenged to contend against three most celebrated runners in England, viz: Mills, Brighton and White