BY S. J. ROW.

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### Where There's a Will, There's a Way.

- It was a noble Roman,
  In Rome's imperial day
  Who heard a coward croaker,
  Before the battle, say:
  "They're safe in such a fortress;
- There is no way to shake it..."
  "On!" exclaimed the hero,
  "I'll find a way or make it!"
- Is Fame your aspiration?

  Her path is steep and high;
  In vain he seeks the temple,
- Content to gaze and sigh! The shining throne is waiting, But he alone can take it, Who says, with Reman firmness, "I'll find a way or make it!"
- Is Learning your ambition ?
- There is no royal road; Alike the peer and peasant Must climb to her abode;
- Who feels the thirst of knowledge In Helicon may slake it If he has still the Roman will
- To find a way or make it ! Are Riches worth the getting?
- They may be bravely sought; With wishing and with fretting, The boon cannot be bought;
- To all the prize is open,
  But only he can take it
  Who says, with Roman courage,
  "I'll find a way or make it!"
- In Love's impassioned warfare, The tale has ever been
- The tale has ever been
  That victory crowns the valiant;
  The brave are they who win;
  Though strong is beauty's castle,
  A lover still may take it,
  Who says, with Roman daring,
  "I'll find a way or make it."

# AS YOU HAVE OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Frazier sat reading in his counting-room. He was in the midst of a piece of interesting news, when a lad came to the door and said,

"Do you want a boy, sir?"
Without lifting his eyes from the paper, Mr. Frazier answered "No," to the applicant and in a rather rough way. Before the lad reached the street, conscience had compelled the

merchant to listen to a rebuking sentence. "You might have spoken kindly to the poor boy, at least," said conscience. "This is an opportunity."

Mr. Frazier let the paper fall from before his eyes, and turned to look at the lad. He was small-not twelve years old, to appearance-poorly attired but clean. The merchant tapped against one of the windows in the counting room, and the boy glanced back over his shoulder. A sign from the merchant caused him to return.

"What did you say, just now?" "Do you want a boy, sir?" The lad re-peated the words he had spoken, hesitatingly, a few moments before.

Mr. Frazier looked at him with a suddenly awakened interest. He had a fair, girlish face; and though slender and delicate in appearance, stood erect, and with a mauliness of aspect that showed him to be already conscious of duty in the world. But there did not seem to be much of that stuff in him that is needed for the battle of life.

"Take a chair," said Mr. Frazier, involuntary respect for the lad getting possession of his mind. The boy sat down with his large, clear eyes fixed on the merchant's face.

"How old are you?" "I was twelve, sir, last month," replied the

"What splendid eyes," said the merchant to himself. "And I have seen them before. Soft, dark and lustrous as a woman's."

Away back in the past went the thoughts of Mr. Frazier, borne on the light of those beautiful eyes; and for some moment's he forgot the present in the past. But when he came back into the present again, he had a softened heart towards the strange lad.

"You should go to school for a year or two

"I must help my mother," replied the boy. "Is your mother very poor?" "Yes, sir; and she is sick."

The lad's voice shook a little, and his soft, woman's eyes grew brighter in the tears that filled them. Mr. Frazier had already forgotten the point of interest in the news after which his mind was searching, when the boy interrupted him.

"I don't want a lad myself," said Mr. Frazier, "but it may be that I could speak a good make an honest, useful lad. But you are not

"Oh, yes, sir, I am strong!" And the boy stood up in a brave spirit. The merchant looked at him with a steadily increasing interest.

"What is your name?" he asked. "Charles Leonard, sir."

There was an instant change in the merchant's manner, and he turned his face so far sway that the boy's eyes could not see the expression. For a long time he sat still and sient-so long that the boy wondered.

"Is your father living ?" Mr. Frazier did not look at the boy, but still kept his face away. His voice was low and not very even. "No, sir. He died four years ago,"

"Where ?" The voice was quicker and firmer. "In London, sir."

"How long since you came to America?"

"Have you been in this city ever since?" "No, sir. We came here with my uncle a year ago. But he died a month after our arrival."

"What was your uncle's name ?"

"Mr. Hoyle, sir." Then came another long silence, in which again, there was such a new and kind expres-Your his face, that he felt an assurance in his get me a place. He was a kind looking man heart that Mr. Frazier was a good man, and would be a friend to his mother.

"Sit there for a little while," said Mr. Fra-zier, and turning to his desk he wrote a note, in which without permitting the lad to see what he was doing, he enclosed two or three

"Take this to your mother," he said, handing the note to the lad.

"Oh, yes. You shall have a good place.

But stay, you have not told me where you had called and wished to see her.

"At No. -, Melon street." to her son. "Very well." Mr. Frazier noted down "Oh, mother. It's the gentleman who sent | the county in a false position.

sat with his hand shading his face, so that no one saw its expression. If spoken to on any matter, he answered briefly, and with none

The merchant did not resume his newspa-

to your mother."

of his usual interest in business. The change in him was so marked that one of his partners asked him if he was not unwell. "I feel a little dull," was evasively answered. Before his usual time Mr. Frazier left the store and went home. As he opened the door of his dwelling, the distressed cries and sob-

bings of a child came with an unpleasant shock upon his ears. He went up stairs with two or three long strides, and entered the nursery from which the cries came. "What's the matter, darling ?" he said, as

he caught the weeper in his arms, "what ails my little Maggie ?" "O, papa, papa," sobbed the child, cling-

ing to his nuck, and laying her wet cheek "Jane," said Mr. Frazier, looking at the

nurse, and speaking with some sternness of manner, "Why is Maggie crying in this manner ?" The girl looked excited and pale. "She's

been naughty," was her answer. "No, papa! I ain't been naughty," said the child indignantly. "I didn't want to stay here all alone, and she pinched and slapped me so hard! O, papa!" And the child's wail rung out again, as she clung to his neck, sobbing. "Has she ever pinched and slapped you be-

fore?" asked the father. "She does most every day," answered the little girl. "Why havn't you told me ?"

"She said she'd throw me out of the window if I told! Oh, dear! oh, dear! don't let her do it, papa !"

"It's a lie," exclaimed the nurse passion-"Just look at my poor leg, papa." The child said this in a hushed whisper, with her

lips laid close to her father's car. Mr. Frazier sat down, and baring the child's hip, saw that it was covered with blue and greenish spots, all above the knee; there were not less than a dozen of these disfiguring marks. He examined the other leg and found it in the same condition. Mr. Frazier loved not less than a dozen of these disfiguring marks. He examined the other leg and found that child with deep tenderness. She was his all to love. Her mother, between whom and himself there never had been any sympathy, died about two years before; and since that time his precious darling-the apple of his eye-had been left to the tender mercies of hired nurses, over whose conduct it was impossible for him to have any right observation. He had often feared that Maggie was neglected-often trouble! himself on her accountbut a suspicion of cruelty like this had never entered his imagination as possible. Mr. Frazier was protoundly disturbed, but even in

his passion he was very calm. "Jane," he said sternly, "I wish you to leave the house immediately." "Mr. Frazier-"

"Silence!" He showed himself stern and angry, even in his suppressed utterance of the word, that Jane started, and then left the room immediately.

Mr. Frazier rung the bell, and to the waiter who answered it, said : "See that Jane leaves the house at once. I have discharged her. Here is the money that is due. I must not see her again."

As the waiter left the room Mr Fraizer hugged the child to his heart again, and kissed her with an eagerness of manner that was unusual with him. He was fond, but quiet in his caresses. Now the sleeping impulses of a strong heart were all awake and active.

In a small back chamber, sat a pale, sweetfaced patient looking woman, reading a letter which had just been left her by the postman. "Thank God," she said, as she finished reading it, and her soft, brown eyes were lifted upward. "It looked very dark," she murmur-

ed, "but the morning has broken again." At length, a quick step was heard on the stairs, and the door was pushed hastily open. "Charles, dear !" The boy entered with an excited countenance. "I'm going to have a place, mother," he cried to her, the moment his feet were in-

side of the door. The pale woman smiled and word for you, you know. I think you would held out her hand to her boy. He came quickly to her side. "There is no necessity for your getting a place now, Charles. We shall go back to

England, "Oh, mother!" The bcy's face was all aglow with sunbeams.

"Here's a letter from a gentleman in New York, who says he is directed to pay our passage to England, if we return. God is good my son. Let us be thankful."

Charles now drew from his pocket the note which Mr. Frazier had given him, and handed it to his mother. "What is this?" she asked.

"The gentleman who promised to get me a place, told me to give it to you." The woman broke the seal. There were three bank bills, of ten dollars each enclosed,

and this brief sentence written on the sheet of paper: "God sent your son to a true friend. Let him come to-morrow," "Who gave you this?" she asked, her face growing warm with sudden excitement. "A gentleman. But I don't know who he

was. I went into a great many stores to ask if the one where the gentleman was who sent you this letter. He spoke roughly at first; and then called me back and asked me who I the lad was not able to see the merchant's was, and about my mother. I told him your countenance. But when he did look at him | name, and how father died, and you were sick. Then he sat a good while and said nothing : sion to the eyes which seemed almost to de- and then wrote the note, and told me he would

if he did speak roughly at first." "Did you see what name was upon the sign ?" "I never thought to look," replied the boy. I was so glad when I came away. But I can

go straight to the place." "I will write the gentleman a note, thanking him for his kindness, and you must take it to him in the morning. How light it makes my | hundreds to the Sub Treasury. heart feel to know that we are going back to ar England! God is good The boy lifted to him an appealing and we must be obedient and thankful."

Just a little before the evening twilight fell, word came up to the woman that a gentleman "Go and see who it is, Charles," she said

street and number. "And now take this note | you the note," exclaimed he, in an under tone, | coming back quietly; and he wants you. Can

he come up ?" per after the lad departed. He had lost all There was a hasty glance of the woman's interest in its contents. For a long time he eyes around the room to see if everything was in order, then a few changes in attire.

"Ask him to come up, my son," she said, and Charles went down stairs again. A man's firm tread approached the door. It was opened, and the boy's mother, and the boy's new found friend looked into each oth-

er's faces. "Oh, Edward !" fell from her lips, in a quick, surprised voice: and she started from her chair and stood strongly agitated before him. He advanced, not speaking until he had taken

"Florence! I never thought to see you thus." He said it in a kind, calm, evenly modulated voice; but her ears were finely enough chorded to perceive the deep emotion that lay beneath. He said it, looking down into the dark, soft, tender, brown eyes. "But I think there is a Providence in our meeting,"

They sat down and talked long togethertalked of the times gone by, and of the causes that had separated them, while their hearts from New York, rightly said in a recent speech: and he afforded such protection to the court that had passed for both of them since then, of the actual present of their lives.

"I have a motherless child," he said at last, "a tender little thing that I love, and to-day I find her body purple with bruises from the cruel hand of a servant! Florence, will you be a mother to that child? You have a noble boy that is fatherless; let me be to him a fath-er? Oh, Florence there has been a great void first thing is to protect that; for everything in our lives. A dark and impassable river has depends upon it, everything centres in it. If flowed between us for years. But we stand at the flag be down, there is no protection for insurgeants, and warn them of their danger. last together; and if the old love fills your life, property, religion or anything else. The heart as it fills mine, there are golden days country is in the hands of rebels and land pi-

for us in the future." And so it proved. The lady and her son did not go back to England, but passed to the merchant's stately residence, she becoming its mistress, and finding a home and a truer father than the one he had in former years called by that name.

it should do so without a moment's further an outlaw in the very nature of the case. have a secret organization, are well armed, and permitted to get the better of the Union men every Secession journal be swept from the land. in a single encounter, the Government will Secessionists are forming in the State. A armed State Guard, in Owen county, near the State Capital, shortly after our Legislature is to assemble; and I am credibly informed that the Secession Congressman of the First District, H. C. Burnett, has received from the Southern Confederacy, through the agency of George N. Sanders, 5,000 stand of arms, for the Secession camp near Glasgow, in our State, called Camp Vallandigham; that 3,500 more are soon to be sent to him; and that these arms are to be used to attack the camp of Kentucky Union men in Garrard county."

NEW JERSEY .- The White-Feather movement does not seem to flourish in New Jersey. The attempt to hold a meeting for Compromise and Peace, was frustrated by the uprising of the indignant committee of Middletown, Keyport, Red Bank, and the region round about, who organized a large mass meeting at Middletown, and passed a series of patriotic resolutions. Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, was present by invitation, and delivered a stirring speech, which was received with wonderful enthusiasm. Mr. Thomas Dunn English, who had purposed addressing the White-Feather fraternity, was roughly handled by the crowd, and had to be locked up by the United States Marshal Deacon, to save him from lynching. Not less than 2,000 of the most respectable citizens of Monmouth were present, full onehalf of whom were of the Democratic party. It is not likely that Compromise and Peace

Manmouth and Trenton. We think it not amiss to direct attention to the fact, that while in nearly all the Republican counties in the State movements have been set on toot looking towards the concentration of the Union men upon a single ticket to be voted for at the next election, the case is very different wherever there is a decided democratic majority. In counties like Berks, Montgomery, Northampton, Monroe, Lehigh, etc., the democratic leaders reject with scorn all propositions of a union upon the simple basis of sustaining the government in its efforts to put down treason. We do not hold for they are controlled by the Breckinridge leaders, who would prefer to see the country destroyed rather than surrender their partisan influence. We trust the Union men of the State will not be led astray by the efforts of these demagogues, but discern their duty clearly, and not be afraid to perform it .-Reading Journal.

An elderly lady who attended a meeting of the First Vermont regiment arose, full of enthey didn't want a boy, and at last I came to | thusiasm, and said she thanked God that she was able to do something for her country; her two sons, all she possessed in the world, were in the regiment, and the only thing she had to regret was that she could not have known it twenty years ago-she would have furnished more of them.

> The success which has attended the new loan is the most extraordinary in the history of financial affairs. Already, even before the notes are ready, thirty-seven hundred applications have been made for it in New York city. From the millionaire down to the servant girl, and the old woman with her "stocking of gold," the applicants are thronging by

> A large number of Democrats in Montgon ery county, Ohio, the home of Vallandigham, have issued an address repudiating Vallandigham and his doctrines. The cause of the address was the action of the County Democrat-

### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Attempts will no doubt be made to confuse the public mind in view of the recent activity in New York and Philidelphia in suppressing treasonable presses. It will be said that the freedom of the press is the palladium of liberty; that if arbitrary despotism is to destroy the watch-dogs of freedom, we are on the high road to the ruin of the republic, &c., &c. We wish to put our readers on their guard

disguise. The principle in the case of the surgency." grand jury of New York and of Marshal Millward is perfectly plain, and all the sophistry in the world cannot confuse it to right thinking men.

The case is briefly this: In a question of question of sovereignty is like that of privilege in a deliberative body; it overrides everything. The reason is plain. Sovereignty is essentially alone and supreme; if it be sub-

In time of peace, the liberty of speech and of the press are carefully guarded. So is the liberty of the citizens in the shape of the habeas corpus. Yet Mr. Dickinson, the Senator beat only for each other of the weary years "In such a time as this, if there were no other at that place, that it resumed and executed way of suppressing treason, I would suspend

the habeas corpus and the traitor too." In looking at the laws, we must look at their reason. When law is supreme and the public peace undisturbed, the liberty of the citizen, the freedom of the press and of speech cannot be too carefully guarded. But when rates. The first thing is to save your Govern-

Now if newspapers are issuing daily or weekly treason against the supreme authority; if they are encouraging those who are making war against it; if they are doing their utmost to trail our flag in the dust-it is perfectly idle to talk of the freedom of the press in KENTUCKY .- If the Government has not al- their case. All the rights of citizens presupready sent aid to the Union men in Kentucky, posed loyalty; a traitor has no rights. He is

cedents that are needed. Let them be followare banded together as one man. If they are ed up by similar action everywhere. Let

The case of the Christian Observer, for have cause to regret it. A Louisville corre- which there may be an attempt to create some spondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says : "Pic- sympathy, is a perfectly clear one. Its editor nics and barbacues and active canvassing are was earnestly remonstrated with by almost still carried on, and have been, more actively every prominent minister of the Church to after the election than before it; camps of which he belongs, resident in the city and vicinity and so anxions were they at one time large gathering is to be held, including the to be freed from the scandal of the Observer's pro-slaveryism, that they offered \$10,000 for the paper, far more than it was worth, but expressive of their desire to be rid of it. Finding the editor incorrigible, they one by one repudiated that journal, and were only of late waiting the regular meeting of their action against it. The articles and communications became more offensive every week. The North was sneered at ; irritating statements were made and reiterated, until no one its whole bearing was in favor of the rebel such papers are allowed to be published, gov- preachers. ernment is a mockery. The fact that the Observer was called a religious journal, that it published church news, &c., did not in the least alter the case. Treason is no better for coming in a religious garb; it is worse, indeed, because more concealed, and, therefore, more dangerous. -Philadelphia Bulletin.

FROM MISSOURI .- ST. Louis, Sept. 1, 1861 .leading Democratic paper in this city, is a fair expression of the feeling with which the proccitizens of St. Louis, many of whom I have seen to-day, and all of whom declare that the tematically. decided action of the commanding General is timely and right. The Republican, says :

"The proclamation of Major-General Frewith traitors will soon again be suggested to | mont, which appears in another column, is the the grandsons of the patriots who fought at most important document which has yet appeared in the progress of the war. Let it be read with careful consideration by every citizen. The prompt visiting of the extremest in the established military lines; the confiscation of the property of persons who shall take up arms against the Government, and the of all such persons; the extreme penalties to servance of the Ordinance. be visited upon bridge-burners, railroad and telegraph destroyers, treasonable correspondence and libels, and peace destroyers of all kinds, are measures of the most extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer of the army of the voting masses responsible for these things, the West we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen. There is no longer any middle ground or room for traitors where the lawful Government has sway. Gen. Fremont strikes boldly and fearlessly. The consolidated patriotism and the boundless resources of the great North-West are at his back. Let every faithful man, by word and deed, give aid and encouragement to this grand movement for the re-establishment of the whole people."

Tobacco Culture in the North is a novelty and yet it is pronounced a success. There are many acres of the weed growing in Massachusetts, New York, and other Northern States, and as an evidence that our soil and climate are not unfavorable to the plant, it is said that Northern grown tobacco is already becoming a noticeable element in the market. The crop in New England this year is repor-

ted to be very promising. TREASURY NOTES .- The demand Treasury notes have been put in circulation, and are eagerly sought after, especially by Western firm and mild, but sympathy, warm and tender. men, who predict that they will soon drive So long as parents are their best and most aont all other paper money in that section.

ONE LOT IN SODOM .- J. L. Riddle, late Postat Mew Orleans, and settled his accounts with the Department in full. He has been removed by Davis.

The health of the army at Washington is ic Convention, which being packed by Vallandigham's friends, placed the Democracy of and tomatoes, which are freely used with the most beneficial sanitary effect.

#### SHAYS' INSURRECTION.

In the year 1786 an insurrection took place in Massachusetts. "A heavy debt lying on the State, and almost all the corporations within it; a relaxation of manners; a free use of foreign luxuries; a decay of trade; with a scarcity of money; and above all, the debts due from individuals to each other; were the primary causes of this sedition. Heavy taxes, necessarily imposed at this time, were the against the insidious attempts of rebels in immediate excitement to discontent and in-

The leader of the malcontents in Massachusetts was Daniel Shays. At the head of 300 men, he marched to Springfield, where the Supreme Judicial Court was in session, and took possession of the Court House. He then sovereignly there are no degrees or limits. The appointed a committee, who waited on the Court with an order couched in an humble form of a petition, requesting them not to proceed to business; and both parties retired. The number of insurgents increased; the posdued, everything is in ruins; anarchy reigns. ture of affairs became alarming, and an army of four hundred men was at length ordered out for their dispersion. This force was placed under the command of General Lincoln. His first measure was to march to Worcester; the judicial functions. Orders were given to Gen. Shepard, to collect a sufficient force to secure the arsenal at Springfield. Accordingly, he raised about 900 men, who were reinforced by 800 militia from the county of Hampshire. At the head of this force he marched,

as directed to Springfield. On the 25th of January, Shays approached, at the head of 1,100 men. Shepard sent out one of his aids to know the intention of the Their answer was, that they would have the barracks, and they proceeding to within a few hundred yards of the arsenal. They were then informed that the militia were posted there by order of the Governor and that they would be fired upon it they approached nearer. They continued to advance, when General Shepard ordered his men to fire, but to direct their fire over their heads; even this did not intimidate them, or retard their movements. The artillery was then levelled against the centre column, and the whole body thrown into confusion. Shays attempted in vain to rally them. They made a precipitate retreat to Ludlow, about ten miles from Springfield. Three men were killed and one wounded. They soon after retreated to Petersham; Gen. Lincoln pursuing their retreat they finally dis-

Some of the fugitives retired to their at Gen. Bank's camp, the other night, guardhomes; but many, and among them their prin- ing the spring that supplied the camp, shot a cipal officers, took refuge in the States of man who was crawling upon his belly, under New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.

A TERRIBLE PARSON IN BATTLE .- A COFFESpondent of the Memphis Appeal says : "Parson Rippetoe, a Methodist preacher, and Captain of a Virginia company, performed prodigies of valor at the first taking of Sherman's battery, (for it was taken, then lost, then taken again.) He cut the throats of the horses, and then engaged Lieutenant Sherman in a hand-to-hand conflict with sabres. After Church Court to take public and combined | a ten minutes' fight, both being accomplished swords men, he severed Sherman's head from

his body at one blow." The beheading which Sherman received from this militant Methodist preacher is not that read the paper had the least doubt that | likely to do him or his battery any serious injury. When the next fight comes they will government as against the United States. If be ready to receive a whole legion of secession

> When a man becomes a secessionist, he seems straightway to become a liar and a thief,

thieves, and they have been honored by the and purest men of Kentucky. rebels for their expertness in stealing. The Attorney General of the Confederate States is a thief. The funds in the hands of the rebels The subjoined extract from The Republican, the | were stolen. The provisions of their armies are pilfered under a disguise of paying scrip. And, from Jeff. Davis and Beauregard down lamation of Gen. Fremont is regarded by the to the meanest editor in Secessia, lying-intense and egregious lying-is carried on sys-

TREASON IN CHICAGO. - The City Councils of Chicago have passed an ordinance calling cannon, I columbiad, a brig loaded with cotupon all those traitors in Chicago who are not willing to renew their oaths of allegiance to two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, and a vathe Union and the Constitution, to leave that riety of other articles. city; and making it the duty of the Union Defense Committee to ascertain the names of | tional detective police will speedily be organpenalties of martial law upon the Rebels with- all such disloyal persons, and have them pub- ized and in active operation. At its head lished in the city papers. The Mayor has is- will be placed a well known western detective, sued his proclamation accordingly, and the of national reputation, and the supervision of the Union Defense Committee has resolved itself force will extend over the whole country. declaration of absolute freedom to the slaves into a Vigilance Committee for the proper ob-

RAT STORY .- We are assured that once, in Scotland, a thrifty laird, finding his store of eggs diminish, watched to see how the thieves could carry them away. He saw three rats go together to the pile of eggs, when one turning on his back, the others rolled an egg upon him, which he clasped safely to his bosom, officer should commit a blunder. The misand his companions, taking his tail in their take attributed to General Butler at Big Bethmouths, started off like a team drawing a el has been wiped out by his conduct and cousledge, and disappeared behind some barrels : rage at the taking of Hatteras. which were the outer fortifications of their

ENGLISH BANKERS WANT \$50,000,000 OF THE LOAN .- It is stated upon reliable authority that an offer was lately made to Secretary Chase, on behalf of foreign bankers, to take \$50,000,000 of the loan, provided the Government would promise to pay the interest at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The Secretary, however, declined the offer, as he is confident in the ability of the Government to maintain it- scribed, in appropriate terms, to "The Defenself without asking the aid of foreign capital.

Parents must never put away their own youth. of the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Chase, They must never cease to be young. Their Ohio, had a "letter of marque" from Gov. sympathies and sensibilities should be always Wise, in which he was empowered to "pick quick and fresh. They must be susceptible. They must love that which God made the child to love. Children need not only government, greeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of others.

Andrew Johnson, the brave and intrepid Tennessee U. S. Senator, is about to stump the State of Kentucky in aid of the cause of Constitutional liberty.

There will be no more trouble henceforth

# THE JOURNAL.

# THE WAR-INCIDENTS AND NEWS.

A HEROIC UNION WOMAN .- The Louisville Journal says: A few evenings ago, whilst a gentleman who lives near Midway in this State and has a Union flag before his door was absent, the secessionists, about twelve or fifteen in number, went to the house, only his wife being at home, and commenced cutting down the flag. The noble woman ordered them to leave. They refused. She demanded by what authority they were cutting down the flag. They replied, "By the authority of our Cap-She selzed a revolver and fired, when the scoundrels fled in consternation, and the victorious heroine, grasping the flag and waving it in the air, gave three cheers for the Union and Star Spangled Banner.

How Many ?- It is a gratifying fact that no man can to-day do anything more that guess, in the loosest way, at the number troops in Washington, or under Gen. Banks. As to the forces in western Virginia there is equal doubt. The chief positive statement of any importance as to the number of Union troops which we have lately met, is one in the St. Louis Republican. That paper declares that within an hour's ride of the St. Louis Court House, Fremont has in camp not less than thirty thousand well armed men-a number which pleasantly surprises many readers.

A REBEL REPORT OF THEIR DEFEAT .- A special despatch from Nashville says: The news of the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, is confirmed by advices from Wilmington. Our men (the rebels) fought bravely. It is reported that 600 of our men were taken prisoners, and our loss 40 killed and 20 wounded, Another report gives 80 killed, and that only ten or twelve escaped.

INDIANS JOINING THE REBELS .- Advices received at the War Department confirm the report that the Kiowas and Camanches, from whom Government have this year withheld their usual presents on account of previous rascalities, have united their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. The principal rendezvous of the tribes is near Fort Bent. COMMODORE BARRON'S SWORD .- The sword

of Commodore Barron, the traitor commander of the rebels at Hatteras, was presented to the President of the United States by Commodore Stringham. Commodore Barron was captured in full regimentals, and wearing the cagles and stars of the Government he had so basely deserted, to join the rebels. AN INCIDENT OF WAR .- One of the sentries

cover of darkness, with a pound and a half of arsenic, to sweeten the water. The sentry fired without knowing what the moving thing was, and killed the man. THE FORTS .- The eight bundred gallant fellows in command of Hatteras, are in terts of

such a character, and have been taken with

such a small loss of life on account of the en-

trenchments, that they may be held against

all odds if attacked. They forts are built with casements, bomb-proofs and embrasures. THE CRITTENDENS .- Although one of the sons of the veteran Jno. J. Crittenden has accepted a Brigadier's commission in the rebel army, greatly to his father's sorrow, his eldest son, Thomas L. Crittenden, stands for the Government, and insists that its authority

should be maintained at every hazard. CAMP ROBINSON .- The Louisville Journal says of the men in the Union Camp in Garrard county: "Since wars began upon the earth, there never was assembled in a camp a nobler, and to lose all sense of shame. The leading truer, better set of men than those at Camp conspirators in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet were Robinson. Its officers are among the brightest

> JEFF. DAVIS AND THE STATE OF MISSOURI .-It is announced that Jeff. Davis has or is about to issue a proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Southern Confederacy-recognizing Jackson as Chief Magistrate of that State, and his recent acts and proclamations as valid. WHAT IT CONSISTS OF .- At Hatteras there

> were captured 714 men, 1 General, 1,000 stand of arms, 75 kegs powder, 5 stand of colors, 30 ton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, THE NATIONAL DETECTIVE POLICE.-The na-

> THE PRISONERS .- The officers captured at Hatteras will be sent to Fort Lafayette, and the men to the Rip Raps and Fortress Monroe. Fort Lafayette appears to be rather an aristocratic boarding-house, judging from the num-

> ber of extinguished persons sent there. BIG BETHEL AVENGED .- It is worth something, we must admit, that a gallant American

> THE LANDING AT HATTERAS. - The army of General Butler landed under a heavy fire and through a deep surf, which was up to their necks. Many of the boats were broken to pieces, but not one of our gallant fellows was lost. All honor to them.

"THE DEPENDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.'-A. mong the trophies of the capture of Hatteras, was a beautiful silk banner, presented by the ladies of Newbern, North Carolina, and inders of North Carolina."

No More "Picking OFF," FOR HIM. - One off" Union scouts at five dollars a head.

DISGUISING SOLDIERS .- A Secessionist in Georgetown has been detected in exchanging clothes with runaway soldiers, giving them plain clothes for their uniforms.

CAPTURED .- Among the guns captured at Hatterss, was one of the ten inch Columbiads from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, which

THE ARMY OUTFIT .- Since the middle of July, 9,840 horses, 3,687 mules, 2,765 wagons, and 1,100 ambulances, have been received at

Washington city.
The Harriet Dane is safe. Capt. Faunce had to throw his guns overboard, to get her afloat.