



#### THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

Four gentlemen arrived in this city from Lexington, from whom we got additional particulars of the siege at that place. The first assault of Colonel Mulligan's entrenchments, was made, as has heretofore been stated, on Thursday the 12th inst. in the afternoon, when Price's forces, after an engagement of about two hours, were repulsed with considerable loss. Two of the rebel cannon were dismounted, and the attacking party were driven back two miles to the fair grounds.

No general fight occurred from Thursday, until the following Wednesday, although there were frequent skirmishes between the pickets of the two armies. On Wednesday, Price, having been reinforced by Green and Harris, and his command then numbering as is said, as many as thirty thousand, commenced a most determined and desperate siege.—The fight lasted from nine o'clock Wednesday morning until five on Friday afternoon, when Colonel Mulligan was compelled to surrender unconditionally. Of this whole time, the forces on both sides scarcely paused five minutes in the battle. The roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry were kept up almost continually, day and night. The enemy erected breastworks of hemp bales, and fired upon the Federal garrison from tree tops, hill sides and roofs of houses. Several terrific charges were made upon the entrenchments, but in every instance, the secessionists were repulsed by the brave defenders of the Stars and Stripes.

On Thursday night Gen. Price sent in a flag of truce, with a peremptory order for the unconditional surrender of the whole force, but Col. Mulligan forwarded a reply, that he could not accede to the demand. This only served to exasperate the besiegers still more, and the battle was renewed with increased vigor. On Friday desperate charges were made upon the fortifications, the rebels rolling bales of hemp before them, for breastworks, and thus protecting themselves from the steady fire of the federal troops. They also carried large bundles of hemp in their arms to serve as shields against the bullets that showered upon them like rain.

In one of these charges made in the afternoon of Friday, the secessionists got their portable breastworks very near to the Federal entrenchments, firing upon the garrison as they advanced. At the point where the attack was made, a company of Marshall's Illinois cavalry, under Captain Walton, and a company of the Irish brigade together with a company of Lexington home guards, were stationed. The advance of the rebels seemed so overwhelming, that a terror stricken guard took white handkerchief and fastened it upon his bayonet, thus improving a flag of truce.—The movement created considerable confusion in the federal companies, who, anticipating that all would be taken prisoners, beat a hasty retreat.

The rebels were thus enabled to capture a six pounder from the trenches and another six pounder from the Irish brigade, gade, that had been placed in a position to protect the hospital, upon which the enemy had no scruples in firing. The taking of these guns was signalized by a general shout and a burrah from the secession ranks, which demonstration, however soon ceased for good reasons. On reaching the wagon corral on the inside of the entrenchments, the Irish company and the Lexington company returned. Another company was ordered by Col. Mulligan to their support, and the three made a bold and gallant charge, which resulted in the recapture of the guns, which were immediately planted in their former position. This splendid achievement was accomplished just before the reception of the last flag of truce from Gen. Price's command, and was about the finishing part of the battle.

The surrender was made at five o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, and was on account of the reasons with which the public are acquainted. The noble garrison had fought two days without food or water. Five hundred head of horses had been killed inside the fortifications, and the intolerable stench arising from their carcasses added to the sickening sensations of the famished and exhausted troops. Men fainted in the trenches for want of water, and when the surrender took place, the whole command was dropping with faintness and fatigue.

The wounded and killed on the federal side amounted, in the whole engagement, to one hundred and forty nine. The dead, up to Monday morning amounted forty two. The loss of the enemy is not believed to be less than one thousand, and by some reported to have reached fifteen hundred.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 6.—From information received from scouts there are about 1,100 armed rebels scattered over the south-western part of this State, including from 5,000 to 7,000 at Camp Walker, Arkansas, eight miles below the Missouri line, under command of young Ben McCullough.

Major Wright of the Home Guards furnishes us with the following statement—

A physician, well known to the Major, whose name I was not permitted to use, arrived from the south west on Tuesday evening.

This physician was formerly a partner of Dr. Shell McCullough's army surgeon. The former very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that at the battle of Springfield, McCullough was shot through the hips, and a grape ball struck him on the forehead. Soon after making his report of the battle, he with the Texan forces, was ordered to Texas, and after reaching camp Chesapeake, near Mount Vernon, died from his wounds.

Before he expired he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians and declared that if he had known the true position of affairs he never would have entered the State. His body was placed in a metallic coffin and taken to Texas. His death was concealed even from his own son for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate in the prestige of his name. His son Ben McCullough, Jr., was therefore placed in nominal command, in order to keep up the deception. Major Wright who is an old acquaintance of McCullough, having as late as winter before last, ranged with him several miles up the Colorado river, is convinced that the latter is dead.

Letters have been received by Mrs. Crawford, from her husband, Col. Crawford, of Price's army, stating that the latter was hemmed in, and occupying a critical position, and urging the immediate removal of his troops to the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Gen. Wool returned day to day to fortress Monroe, to resume his old command, it having been decided not to send him to St. Louis, even temporarily.

The drafts of Gen. Fremont, heretofore cashed at the Treasury amounts to only one million and half dollars. They have been reported at much a higher figure.

A rebel lieutenant, named Sigler, was captured in the neighborhood of Fall's Church yesterday, brought to Washington and lodged in prison.

Washington Sept. 29.—Early this forenoon the pickets from Gen. Smith's advanced to and now occupy Fall's Church. Neither this nor the preceding movement met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Sunday night retreated from the whole line of their positions fronting Washington. Upon this hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included in the points now held by our forces. The works of the enemy, at the places they had evacuated, were nothing more than rifle pits, of very common construction.

The positions at Munson's and Murray's Hills afforded the rebels merely an unobstructed view of our fortifications and other defences. The appearance of the ground occupied by the rebels, indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they ever had mounted any guns there. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend to temporally occupy their present position.

The advance of General Smith on Fall's Church from the chain bridge was attended by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderweecker's and Vandenberg's houses, on their way to the former place, and about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Col. Owen's Philadelphia Irish Regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for the rebels, Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by Gen. Baker's California regiment, Col. Baxters Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Col. Friedman's Cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect.

The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieutenant Bryant having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of his friends. All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained, and confidence established. Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom blame should rest.

The killed in Captain Mott's battery is Timothy Ray; wounded, Corporal Bartlett and Private Cillier, both of whom will die, as they were not only run over by the gun carriages, but trampled upon by the cavalry horses. Of Gen. Baker's California regiment, the killed were Elwin Morris, Co. I, Joseph Paschall, Joseph White, Co. II; Sergeant Alexander Philison, Company N.

The wounded are Darry Clinton, company L, slightly wounded in the knee; Sergeant Brands, same company, wounded in the head; William Ogdon, company N, wounded in the head; Timothy Gregory, company D, shot in the leg; R. G. W. Blaker, company N, shot through the thigh; William Smith company L; Harvey Warren, company N; G. W. Martin, company P; Martin Gleuning, company I; Luke Lutchin and Atwood Morris both of company L.

In Col. Baxters Fire Zouaves none were killed, but the following named were wounded: Sergeant Gray, company D, shot in the head; Lieut. Shreeves, shot in the legs and head; Benjamin Flood, company D, shot in the head; George Hargreaves, company K, shot in the pelvis; John Doran, company I, first Pennsylvania dragoons, was mortally wounded. In Col. Owen's Pennsylvania regiment, Sergeant Gillen, company B, was killed, and Sergeant William B. McCann and Charles Shields, of company E, were wounded.

The killed were all buried to-day near their encampments, with military honors, while the wounded were removed to hospitals, principally at Georgetown. They are receiving the best attention. There are reports of others being killed but no positive information has been so far obtained concerning them.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—A reliable informant from New Orleans says that the Federal forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandelier, and that they have lumber on Ship Island sufficient to build accommodations for ten to twelve thousand troops.

Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New Orleans premature, but says that the Federal forces can take New Orleans in the rear and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for the fleet to come up the river.

Advices from New Orleans to the 13th say that the Governor of Louisiana had ordered all the stores in New Orleans to be closed at two o'clock each afternoon, and that arms had been ordered to drill the balance of the day, an attack from the Federal forces being considered imminent. The Confederates had planted columbiads in Carrollton, nine miles from above New Orleans, and at English Town below the city.

It is conjectured that Buckner with five thousand men has gone to join Polk and make a joint attack on Paducah.

Hon. James F. Beckner, a leading man of Christian County, endeavoring with twenty others to escape, was taken by Kentucky Confederates and carried into Tennessee. The remaining twenty escaped.

Hugh Curry and three others accused of treason were brought here to night from Salt River.

The City Council last night passed a resolution instructing the Mayor to bring all City officers suspected of disloyalty for examination.

James Guthrie, D. H. Newcomb, Thos. Quigby, J. B. Nider, Dr. U. B. Ewing and James Speed were yesterday elected directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Jeff Davis is at Fairfax Court House laying plans for a vigorous campaign.

#### ABRAHAM KOPELIN,

Attorney at Law—Johnstown

OFFICE on Clinton Street, a few doors north of the corner of Main and Clinton.

April 23, 1861.

#### GEORGE M. REED.

Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW,

March, 1861.—tf.

#### ROBERT A. M'Coy,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

All manner of Legal Business in the several Courts of the County promptly attended to.

Ebensburg, June 27, 1860.—tf.

#### M. D. MAGEHAN.

Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

OFFICE No. 2, "Colonade Row" near the

Court House.

December 7, '61.—tf

PHIL S. NOON. J. C. NOON.

Ebensburg. Johnstown.

O. O. F.—Highland Lodge No.

428 meets every Wednesday

evening at their Hall on High st., in the upper story of Shoemaker's store

WANTED.—Places for four BOYS, ages varying from 5 to 10 years. Apply at the

Poor House or to any of the Directors of the

Poor.

Aug. 7—tf.

#### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to R. S. Bunn, are

requested to call and make settlements im-

mediately. Otherwise their accounts will be left

with the proper authorities for collection.

Ebensburg, Aug. 21.—tf.

#### FOUND,

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428 meets every Wednesday

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Poor House or to any of the Directors of the

Poor.

Aug. 7—tf.

#### ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of

William Burke, late of Summerhill township, Cambria County, dec'd, having been granted by

the Register of will to the undersigned, all per-

sons indebted to said estate will please make

immediate payment, and those having claims

against the same will present them without delay to

JEREMIAH GLEASON Adm'r.

Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

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#### ARCADE HOTEL, Ebensburg, Pa.

HENRY FOSTER, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL, FORMERLY KNOWN AS

"The Ebensburg House," is one of the oldest

and best stands in the borough of Ebensburg,

for the accommodation of the traveling community.

The Proprietor assures all who may be disposed to patronize him that his TABLE will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season, his BAR with the choicest of Liquors, and no pains

are spared to render his guests comfortable.

Ebensburg, April 14, 1858.—tf.

#### GEO. HUNTYL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MANUFACTURE

OF TIN, COPPER, AND

SHEET IRON WARE, AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, Nails,

Glass, &c. &c. He also has on hand a very

large assortment of the above articles, which he will sell at a very small advance on cost, for cash.

Ebensburg, July 10th, 1861. tf.

#### NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

JOHNSTOWN

MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties that he has just received a fresh stock

of the finest MARBLE and other MATERIALS,

at his establishment on Franklin street, Johnstown. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE & BUREAU TOPS,

manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of Foreign and Domestic MARBLE, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be.

GRINDSTONES of various grits and sizes, suitable for Farmers and Mechanics, sold either by wholesale or retail.

Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance, and work delivered wherever desired. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied he can sell cheap.

For the convenience of persons residing in the east and North of the county, specimens may be seen and orders left with George Huntley, at his