



—BEDFORD, Pa.—
FRIDAY:..... NOV. 8, 1861.
B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

New Terms.

All Orphans' Court printing including Administrator's and Executor's notices, all Auditor's Notices, Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance.

Executors and Administrators owing us at present will please come forward and settle.
INFORMATION WANTED.
If the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade who removed from Bedford county to Mercer county, about 20 years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage.

Gen. Fremont.

There can be hardly a doubt (says the magnetic telegraph) that Gen. Fremont has been superseded in the command of the Federal army in Missouri. His incapability to manage a force so large, his reckless extravagance and corrupt and dishonest dealings, have been fully ascertained by Adjutant General Thomas, (who has made a lengthy report on the subject to the War Department) and we presume for this reason he has been removed. We have always looked upon Fremont as a stupendous, puffed-up, vain-glorious humbug; "only this and nothing more." That he should have gained the confidence and secured the affection of a very large portion of the American people is nothing astounding in this day of wonders, when people love to be humbugged now and then, just for the sake of "a change." That he should have been made the representative of the great sectional party which sprung up to the destruction of the Union and the imminent peril of the Government, is not more strange than that a majority of the people of the North were so deluded and be-fooled as to think that the country would be safe under the rule of such a party. But that he should have been entrusted by the President with so important an office as the command of the army in Missouri, is wonderful beyond all comparison or conjecture. A man who was a notorious mutineer when formerly in the service, who had been broken of his

ous insubordination, who had no reputation whatever as a military commander, who was known merely as a reckless and fool-hardy adventurer, could not have had any claims upon the President for a position so responsible, arduous and important, and should never have been appointed to fill it. But it is well that Fremont's wild career has been curbed thus early. The mischief he would have done to the Government, had he been suffered to retain his command, is incalculable. True, his removal is raising up a powerful faction among the "Republicans," who are moving heaven and earth to break down the Administration; but the gallant and loyal Democracy will rush to the rescue of the President, as they have already rushed to the battle-field for the rescue of the Constitution; and if there is to be a conflict between the Administration and the Abolitionists of the Republican party, the people will sustain the former while the latter will receive a quietus from which they can never arise. For ourselves, we are glad to be able to approve of the President's removal of Fremont. It should have been done when he violated the law, by attempting to declare the emancipation of Missouri slaves. Had he been a Democrat, his neck would long ago have felt the edge of the Executive guillotine. But as he belonged to the party of the Administration, his case has been leniently and temporizingly handled. Nevertheless, we are entirely satisfied, and we doubt not that all good citizens, especially the conservative Union men of the country, will rejoice with us, that Fremont, the corrupt and dishonest Abolition general, has been dismissed from the service which he has already too long and too deeply disgraced.

Retirement of Gen. Scott.

Lieut. Gen. Scott has resigned the chief command of the armies of the United States, and has retired from active military service. It is with deep regret that we make this announcement. In the retirement of Gen. Scott, the Government loses an officer whose name is interwoven with the history of the most brilliant triumphs of American arms; the country loses the active service of a true patriot and the army a general whose peer is yet to be found among our cis-Atlantic military men. The reason given for Gen. Scott's resignation, is feeble health. May the veteran hero live to see peace restored to the country he loves, and may the twilight of his existence be calm and peaceful as the meridian of his life was brilliant and glorious!

It is rumored that General Rosecrans has surrounded the rebel general, Floyd, near Gauley Bridge, and taken him prisoner. Rosecrans cut his way around a mountain, and completely surprised Floyd by shelling his camp. If the rumor be correct, it will have a great effect in crushing out the secessionists in Western Virginia.

The Tug of War

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," is an old saying and is about being verified by a controversy which has recently sprung up between the Somerset Herald and Whig and the Bedford Inquirer, the "Republican" organs of their respective counties. The Herald and Whig complained in a long string of dolorous adjectives, that the "Republicans" of the Judicial and Assembly Districts were "sold," (which was quite true) and the Bedford editorial Ajax hurled back the charge, and with that wonderful "main strength and awkwardness" so peculiar to himself, strives to make it appear that the Somerset man is dissatisfied, not because of the "selling," but because Somerset county did not derive an advantage from the "sale." The Herald and Whig replies, accusing the Inquirer man of infidelity to the party nominations and of supporting one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. Its last article reads, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Davis Over, the editor of the Bedford Inquirer, who professes to be a Republican, whose paper is ostensibly the organ of the party in that county, and had, during the canvass, the name of George W. Householder at its mast-head, while its editor was zealously laboring for his democratic opponent and thus betraying the interests of his party and playing false to his nominee, has taken umbrage because we deemed it our duty to expose his duplicity, and wash our hands of the consequences before the result of the election was known. He thereupon devotes a column of abuse and attempted sarcasm, to the Republicans of this county in general, and ourselves in particular. This diatribe we would have treated with the silent contempt it merits, but for the attempt of its author to wipe off some of his nastiness on our skirts," &c.

We have no desire to meddle in this fratricidal conflict, and we must confess that we admire the course of the one combatant about as much as that of the other. The Herald and Whig is entitled to our highest esteem for its faithfulness to its party friends, whilst the editor of the Inquirer in his efforts to defeat Mr. Householder, after having been a member of the Convention which nominated him and whilst keeping his name at the head of his paper, furnishes a species of treason so acceptable to his political opponents that it is almost impossible for them to despise the traitor. We could say, without the least hesitation, that our old friend Scull deserves great credit for the stand he took during the late campaign (barring that cancer in Wilmot's stomach) but were we to do so it might wound the feelings of the Inquirer man, which we would not do for the world after his valuable assistance to the Democracy on the Assembly question. Therefore, we shall at present say no more in regard to the matter.

TREASON AND DISUNION IN 1846.

A writer in the Elmira Gazette makes the June 6th, 1846, from the proceedings of a Convention held previously in Faneuil Hall:
Resolved, That if the Governor or the Legislature of this Commonwealth shall do any act to aid the Government of the United States, in prosecuting the infamous war in requisition for troops, or co-operate in any way to assist in war or to give it countenance, they will deserve the contempt of all honest men, and be recreant to duty, to liberty and to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we, the people of Massachusetts, do here now deliberately assert that there is no longer a Union of the States a national Constitution, a National Executive, that no citizen of these States is under any kind of obligation of patriotism or of honor to aid the act of unparalleled outrage upon a sister republic; that a participation in this war to an act of conspiracy with lawless marauders and murderers against that nation; and that we announce for ourselves, and recommend to our fellow citizens the adoption of these three measures as alone suitable to the present crisis:

- 1. Individually and collectively to pledge ourselves in no way to countenance, encourage or aid this inhuman and impious robbery of Mexico.
2. Individually and collectively to pledge our contribution to support the families of those who, being drafted for this war, refuse to serve and take the penalty.
3. To meet in primary assemblies of the people, and in county, State and general conventions for the end of re-establishing the posture of forming a new bond of Union of Free men only; of adopting a new Constitution which shall be founded upon principles of universal justice, and fitted in all its articles to secure the equal rights of every citizen to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" an organizing the people into a nation which God in his providence designed us to be, a nation of united Freemen.

The Great Expedition by Sea.

The great naval and military expedition against the Southern coast sailed from Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday morning. The flagship Wash took the lead at daylight when a gun was heard as a signal. The steamer Cahawba brought up the rear. The vessels, more than fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads and went out under the cape in splendid style. In all its appointments, this armament excels anything ever before witnessed on this continent. Its destination remains as yet, a profound secret, and probably will so remain until it is revealed by the blow it proposes to strike. There are in the expedition 31 large transport vessels, conveying over 12,000 troops, with their arms, provisions, &c.—16 steam gun-boats, with 8 or 10 other vessels of war, carrying in all about 400 guns. It is in every respect a powerful and admirably organized expedition, and but for accident which cannot be foreseen, it will unquestionably render very essential service to the Union cause. The naval portion is under the command of Commodore Samuel F. Dupont, and the military portion is commanded by Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. The appearance of this fleet as it left Fortress Monroe Tuesday, is described as one of the most magnificent scenes in the annals of American history. We shall soon have stirring news of the doings of this fleet.

Local and Miscellaneous.

...Harry Turn recently married his cousin of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied that it had always been a maxim of his, that "one good Turn deserves another."

...The greatest coward may avoid shaking in his shoes by wearing boots or going bare-footed.
...When do broken bones begin to make themselves useful? When they begin to knit.

...In obedience to an order of the War Department, Gen. McClellan has assumed command of the armies of the United States.

...Dr. Lloyd, the volunteer guide of our troops in the vicinity of Vienna, was arrested on Thursday for giving information to the rebels.

...The rebels are now said to have their pockets on Harrison Island.

...A man in Westchester, New York, lost three sons and two nephews at the battle of Ball's Bluff. They were in the Tammany Regiment.

...The Mercantile Library in Boston, was damaged by fire to the extent of one thousand dollars on Wednesday.

...Anthony Trollope, the celebrated English novelist, is now stopping in Cleveland, with his wife.

...The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad depot at Pittsburg, has been completed, and is now occupied.

...The whole number of regiments already authorized by the Governor of Ohio, is eighty-three.

...LARGE TURNIP.—Our young friend, Brin-ton Lyon, has presented us with a turnip measuring 17 inches in circumference and 10 inches in length, raised on the farm of W. Lyon, Esq., in Bedford tp. A "tall and portly" turnip! Who can beat it?

Table with columns: Week, Previously, Total. Rows for 1861, 1860, and Increase.

...We are often more cruelly robbed by those who steal into our hearts than by those who break into our houses.

...Among the valuable accessions to the ranks of the Democracy of this county, at the recent election, we are pleased to record the name of SAMUEL A. MOORE, of Liberty tp. Mr. Moore has always heretofore acted with the opposition and was last Spring chosen In-

young man of good education and a high order of intelligence. We give him a cordial welcome to the Democratic ranks.

...At the last meeting of the County Commissioners, Philip J. Shoemaker, Esq., the newly elected Commissioner, took the oath of office and assumed his seat as a member of the board. We feel certain that Mr. Shoemaker will make an excellent officer. The retiring Commissioner, Jacob Beckley, Esq., has discharged the duties of his office, with great fidelity and with entire satisfaction to the people. He retires with the good wishes of hosts of friends. Messrs. H. J. Bruner, Cadwalader Evans and Jacob Beckley who have retired within the last two years, were confessedly among the best and most upright Commissioners the County ever had.

...The freshet on Saturday last was very turbulent and rapid, and destroyed much valuable property along the water-courses. We understand that Mr. G. W. Gump lost twenty head of sheep on his farm near the Forks of the Road. A house near the Crossings was carried down the Jefferson, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The bridges across Yellow Creek, between Bloody Run and Hopewell, were torn away, and considerable damage was done to fences and corn-fields. In this place, for a little while, the streets became rivers, and people in the less elevated parts of the town began to cast anxious eyes toward their cellars and pig-pens, but soon found enough to do to keep their own dear selves out of harm's way. The water flowed through the house of Mrs. Cromwell, almost submerging the piano and damaging some fine furniture. One of the daughters of Mrs. Cromwell was rescued from the house by placing her upon a horse. Altogether it was an extraordinary flood. May it long be the last.

...B. F. Hallet, of Boston, has written a long letter to a committee in Holmesburg, Pa., which is published in the Philadelphia Press, in which he says:

There is no issue but this one great test:— Shall the constitution be the supreme law of the land in every State and Territory? Eleven States have repudiated it by Secession. We must take care that the Free States do not abrogate it by Abolition. Both are alike heresies to the Union, and both must be driven out of our Eden, or we can have no Union, and no peace in it if we had no Union.

How to Know a Traitor.—Some of our negro loving exchanges are publishing a series of paragraphs, purporting to describe the men in the North who may be set down as traitors to their country. We have very little faith in any of the political receipts thus given, and therefore, present one of our own, which we have never known to fail. Whenever you meet a man who has more love for the African than the Constitution, you can rest assured that his pretended loyalty to the whole Union means only one-half of it.—Weekly Observer

New Fancy Goods—a fine lot—just received by M. C. Fetterly. Call and see.

MUSTER ROLL

FRYCE'S ZOUAVES, CAMP CAMERON.
H. L. Ryce, Captain.
W. P. Barndollar, 1st Lieut.
Edwin H. Hickok, 2d Lieut.
C. R. Miller, 1st Serg't
R. P. Pilkington, 2d Serg't
Levi Smith, 3d Serg't
Jas. M. Middleton, 4th Serg't
H. H. Nulton, 5th Serg't
I. H. Rawlins, 1st Corporal.
J. G. Flegel, 2d "
Jno. W. Bohm, 3d "
Phil. Huzzard, 4th "
Alex. Lyon, 5th "
Jacob Cypher, 6th "
A. S. Bennett, 7th "
Wm. Adams, 8th "
D. S. Elliott, Musician.
John Stouenour, Wagoner.
Jac. Stouenour, Wagoner.

Privates.
Kiser David O.
King John T.
Kendig John H.
Klabre Theo.
Kramer J-rry
Kramer Frs.
Leary Jas M.
Leader John
Long Jos.
Mittong J. W.
Meredith C. B.
Martin Thomas
McBride Bernard
McCoy William
Millhouse Aug.
Negley D. S.
Norris Jesse
Noian John
Needle Josh.
Pepnell H. C.
Reisling Wm.
Reel Ferdinand
Smith S. S.
Snaue Jos. W.
Steckman Dan. H.
Sohn Calvin
Sutton Jos.
Taylor Jas. H.
Taylor Robert
Thatcher Barth'law
Washbaugh Wm.
Wolf Sam'l
Wiltmyer Dan'l

Roll of Members of the Taylor Guards.

Captain—Joseph Filler,
1st Lieut.—Edward Bedell,
2d " —Frank D. Snapp.
Orderly Sergeant—Wm. F. Martin,
1st Sergeant—George E. Leech,
2d " Joseph M. Lehman,
3d " John Dibert,
4th " Wm. A. Mook.
1st Corporal—Henry G. Drenning,
2d " Isaac Imler,
3d " Wm. Maul,
4th " Washington Herring,
5th " Isaac Flegel,
6th " Andrew Turner,
7th " Moses F. Marshall,
8th " Joseph Tewell.
Filer—James Hughes.
Drummer—Joseph Haley.
Sergeants—Alexander Allen, William Mook, Josiah B. Mook, Anthony Mook, Michael S. Moran, Thomas Marchall, Henry Miller, John W. Miller, Nelson P. Myerly, James F. Mausebury, John May, Joseph C. Rollins, Andrew Reese, George L. Robb, John Ritchey, Jonas Frazer, Ferdinand Ritchey, Daniel Radebaugh, Jacob Shult, Henry R. Smith, Jeremiah Sams, Frederick Stingle, Jacob Saupp, John Wentz, John Wentz, Henry Wentz, Adam Wentz, Isaac Kinsey, Peter Jr. Leopold, John Leitch, Thomas Leitch, William Ringely, J. Nicholas Ling, David Bowser.

The Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.
Since Friday, when the Pacific and Atlantic telegraph was open, the President received a number of dispatches over that line. These embrace the announcement from the President of the Overland Telegraph Company that the line is completed, and expressing the hope that it may be a bond of perpetuity between the State of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific.

It is a curious coincidence that all the journals, which are now bawling so lustily for Emancipation, are the very same ones which agreed last fall with the New York Tribune, that the South is worth nothing to the Union, and if she really wants to leave it, we will "help her out." It is not at all unlikely that the Abolition cries, which ring out with such peculiar fervor at this time, are intended to "help her out." Whether intended or not, they surely have a tendency to do so.—Weekly Observer.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—All who suffer from weakness or debility where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to Jun-son's MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS. They quickly purify the blood and act the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a drangment of the functions; and to mothers these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine which ensures lasting health. This great Household Medicine ranks among the leading necessities of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures complaints other remedies cannot reach; this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World.

Thurlow Weed on General Fremont.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Since it cannot be concealed or denied that General Fremont's conduct in Missouri has been the subject of official inquiry, and is now the occasion of Executive vituperation and of popular solicitude, I have made it my business to obtain, from various but reliable sources, information from which the people, as jurors, may safely render a verdict.

On coming, as I have, to a conclusion unfavorable to General Fremont, it is scarcely needful to say that I had, in doing so, to "conquer" my "prejudices." My relations with General Fremont have been intimate and pleasant. I thought him well fitted for the high command with which he was invested; and he went forth with my heartfelt aspirations that he would render good service to our country and win glory to himself.

Passing much that might be said, impugning the sense and taste of General Fremont, and confining myself to accusations undeniably true, I submit to the readers of the Journal some facts which will show them how lamentably a favored general disappoints the popular expectation.

When General Fremont reached St. Louis, he took as his headquarters a house for which the Government is paying \$6,000 a year.

He surrounded himself with a numerous staff, none of whom were residents of Missouri, organizing, simultaneously, a body guard, consisting of nearly three hundred horsemen, through which access to the chief is as difficult as the approach to a monarch in the darkest ages of despotism.

He has appointed and commissioned, without the shadow of authority, more than fifty officers with the rank of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, &c. Colonel Andrews, the United States paymaster, was required to pay these officers, and upon his refusal to do so, was threatened with imprisonment. He was also directed to make an illegal transfer of \$100,000.

The officers belonging to General Fremont's staff are interested in army contracts. Captain Haskill, an aid, is a partner of Colonel Degraf in mule, hay and other contracts.

Captain Turley, a United States commissary, was ordered to receive and pay exorbitant prices for inferior mules, from Captain Haskill, and upon protesting against this wrong, was ordered away from the post by General Fremont.

Captain E. M. Davis, of General Fremont's staff, received a contract for blankets, which, on delivery, proved rotten and worthless, and though condemned, were paid for and sent to the hospitals.

The muskets purchased by Gen. Fremont, in France, are worthless. After Gen. Meigs limited the price to be paid for oats at 30c., corn at 28c., and hay at \$17.50, a contract was made with Baird & Palmer (Palmer Cook & Co., of California notoriety) at 34c. for oats, 30c. for corn, and \$19 for hay, amounting in the aggregate to \$100,000.

Gen. Fremont, on his arrival at St. Louis, was met by the aid of General Lyon, accompanied by Major Phelps, M. C., asking for reinforcements, which were not sent.

The indebtedness of the quartermaster's department, to Gen. Fremont's command is over two millions and a half.

The disastrous condition of things is attributable to the "malign influences" of Californians, with whom General Fremont became unfortunately connected in mining operations, and who hurried from the Pacific on learning that he was intrusted with a high military command. These ill-omened men, some or all of whom left a dark record in California, seem to have obtained either a voluntary or constrained control of the quartermaster and commissary departments of Gen. Fremont's military districts. The results and consequences are fatal alike to the interests of the country and the usefulness and reputation of the commanding general. They impeach either his head or heart, and so far as he is practically concerned, it is not material which; for whether a wicked or a weak general, he is unfitted for so great a trust.

Nor are these faults, grave as they are, the only ones to which he is obnoxious. The war is being prosecuted by the army under his command, in a way which recalls and deepens the horrors of vandalism. Without conquering traitors he is converting Union men into enemies. His line of march is marked and memorized by spoliation and ravages which disgrace an age of civilization. We have a letter dated "Tipton, Mo., October 17," from an intelligent, observing, truthful friend, from which we take the following extract:

"From Tipton to Warsaw the march was one continuous devastation, without the least regard for principles or antecedents. One Union man, who had kept five sons from joining the secession forces, had his place literally gutted, the men of Abott's and Sigels divisions killing, on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies lassoing mules and shooting oxen, sheep and hogs, then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered biped left within five miles on either side of their march; not a whole looking-glass or an unrudded bureau or blanket that has not been seized. For all this there is no excuse, the army having an abundance of provisions and stores.

"The army has now reached Warsaw and can advance no further, and never was intended to advance further. Price and his army are to-day more than seventy miles ahead of ours. Fremont does not expect, and never did expect to overtake him.

"Let the least disaster happen to us in front, and not a man will ever return to tell the story— for we shall have left behind us a maddened, beggared, famishing, frozen population, in which those who were Union men ten days ago are to-day our most bitter enemies.

"Such license adds horrors to the legitimate and unavoidable evils of war. An army that leaves such remembrances along its line of march will be forever exterminated.

It is sad to record these things of a youthful general, from whose career the country looked for heroism tempered with humanity. But high as our hopes were of Gen. Fremont, we cannot afford, when—whether from fault or misfortune—so much depends on the wisdom and integrity of generals, to be deceived. I am, by the force of evidence which cannot be resisted, constrained to admit that he has signally failed to discharge, with usefulness to the country, or credit to himself, the duties of his station.

There are two classes of men generally in the wrong. Those who don't know enough, and those who know too much.

THANKSGIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania, ss.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION
Whereas, every good gift is from above, and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks to His mercies; therefore, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor do recommend to the people of the commonwealth that they set apart

Thursday, 28th of November next, as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandmen, and crowned the year with His goodness; in the increase to the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns 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 made 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 where with she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that may see the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him pure sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

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.

A. G. CURTIN.
By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Case of the Savannah Privateersmen in New York.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.
The United States Circuit Court met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, to receive the verdict of the jury in the case of the Savannah privateersmen. Half an hour after the opening of the Court the jury entered. BAKER, HENDERSON and PASSELLAUGE, on the entrance of the jury, endeavored to conceal the emotion it was evident they felt, while the remainder of the men, as their names were called, exhibited the most lively interest.

After the names of the jurymen had been called the clerk asked if they had agreed upon a verdict.

Foreman—"We have not."
The Court—"Is there any prospect of agreement?"

Foreman—"No prospect at all."
The Court—"Is the opinion of the foreman that of the other jurymen?"

Another Jurymen—"It seems to be so. So far as I can see their seems to be no chance of agreement."

The Court (Judge NELSON)—If the Court supposed there was any fair, reasonable prospect of your coming to a verdict, it would be inclined to direct you to return and consider the fact further. But you have been out twenty hours, and unless there is a possibility—a probability—that you will agree, we are not inclined to cause you to renew your consultation.

A Jurymen—"There is no likelihood of an agreement."

The Court—"We discharge you from further consideration of this case."

After a pause, the United States District Attorney SMITH moved the case for trial again at as early a day as the convenience of the Court would allow.

WAR NEWS.

BODIES RECOVERED.
WASHINGTON, November 3.—Five bodies of the victims of the fight at Ball's Bluff, were fished out of the Potomac to-day, at Chain-Bridge. They were so much mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Only one of them was apparently wounded.

GENERAL FREMONT SUPERSEDED.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—There seems to be little doubt that, nearly a week ago, a special messenger left Washington with a letter to G. general Fremont, ordering him to transfer his command to Gen. Hunter until a successor shall be specially designated.

Details of News from Washington.
We copy the following from the Washington Star of Saturday evening:
GEN. SCOTT'S ESTATE SEQUESTERED.

We learn to-day that shortly before his retirement Gen. Scott obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called Confederate Government.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Gen. McClellan may be said to be commander-in-chief of the United States army, by virtue of General Scott's retirement. General S. had him placed next to him in rank in the service, that he might be his successor. Never was there more confidence between father and son than has existed between Lieut. General Scott and Major General McClellan. The latter's plans for the prosecution of the war, we need hardly add, meet the hearty concurrence of the retired veteran.

The amount of forage issued by the Government daily for use in Washington and vicinity is, of hay, 215 tons; of grain, 180 tons.

MARRIED.

TRITLE—MAXWELL.—At Chambersburg, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. B. Bausman, Mr. Frederick C. Trittle, of Waynesboro, Franklin county, to Miss Lizzie A. Maxwell, step daughter of the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, of Friends Cove.

DIED.

COOK.—On the 29th Oct., at Piercetown, Ind., Miss Matilda A. Cook, aged 21 years.
Deceased was a very interesting young lady, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Cook, formerly of this place.