



-BEDFORD, Pa.-

FRIDAY: NOV. 22, 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.

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.

The Cloven Foot.

The organ of the Republican party of this county—the Householder wing—has an article in its last issue, which, if viewed by the Administration in the same light in which it has chosen to look upon some independent Democratic newspapers, would be amply sufficient to procure the editor his boarding and lodging for an indefinite length of time in Fort Lafayette.

was to be the great Abolition camel (matured from the Woolly Horse of 1856) on whose back the sectionalists of the North were to be trotted over the Presidential race-course to the White House.

The Abolitionism with which we charged that paper is now plainly discernible. It is so bold and undisguised that it even strikes at an Administration of its own making, because conservative counsels prevailed to remove from office a representative of Abolitionism.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this excellent and very popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a capital number—the title page for 1861 is a beautiful engraving—in fact, the prettiest of the kind we have ever seen.

DEATH OF CORNELIUS DEVORE, ESQ.—Our readers will be pained at the announcement of the death of this highly esteemed and excellent citizen.

Our subscribers in the country complain very much in regard to the non-receipt of their papers. We can assure them that we mail the Gazette regularly to their address, and we believe that the Postmaster at this place forwards our packages punctually.

HON. F. M. KIMMELL.—The session of Court just ended, finishes the official term of His Honor, Judge Kimmell. We shall miss very much the rotund form and jolly countenance of the Judge in his old place on the bench, as well as his legal lore and the able manner in which he administered the duties of his office.

A HOAX.—The battle reported to have taken place at Pikeville, Ky., in which it was represented that 1000 rebels had been killed and 4000 taken prisoners, and concerning which we expressed some doubt in our last, turns out to be a hoax.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL.—We have received the back numbers of this work, from July to December, for which the Editor will please accept our thanks. We are so delighted with the numbers before us, that we will not be without the Journal, hereafter, if we can help it.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Douglas monument at Chicago is to cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To telegraph to California, for ten words or under, \$6 35 is charged, and 52 cents for each additional word.

As an important improvement upon the barbarous word "telegram," the more expressive one of "tell-a-whopper" has been suggested.

Why do women like stays? Because they feel so laced by them.—[Boston Post.]

Also, perhaps, because stays make less waste (waste) in the family.—[Pron. Post.]

Court is in session during the present week, and our town was pretty full of people for a few days. A number of important trials came off.

The Allegheny mountain has been covered with snow for some days past. The consequences are cold nights and an increased demand for bed-covers and wood-choppers.

The Kimmell supper at the Bedford Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, was gotten up in Col. Hafer's best style. Hafer is "a host in himself."

Lieut. Gen. Scott sailed for Europe on Saturday week in the Arago. He was accompanied by Col. H. L. Scott, his son-in-law, and family, Thurlow Weed, Col. John Winthrop, W. H. Appleton and other noted persons.

Our subscribers at Ray's Hill, St. Clairsville, Dry Ridge and Schellsburg, complain that they do not receive the Gazette. We mail the packages regularly. Who is blamable?

A little child of David Dibert, of Bedford township, was burned to death a few days ago, by its clothes taking fire, it is supposed, from some matches with which the little unfortunate was playing.

OFF TO THE WARS.—A fine-looking band of men, under Capt. D. W. Mullin, left this place for Camp Curtin, on Tuesday last. They hail principally from the Western end of the county. Success to our gallant young Captain and his brave soldiers!

IT WILL WELL PAY ANY one who has a taste for the beautiful in ART, or the useful in SCIENCE, to send 25 cents in stamps to the IRON CITY COLLEGE of Pittsburg, Pa., now the most distinguished Commercial School in the Union, for specimens of their magnificent Penmanship, the beautiful Engraving of the College Buildings, and their large Catalogue. Try it, and see if it does not pay.

A queer state of affairs—things in Missouri. The Federal troops, having taken Springfield after a fierce and bloody struggle, are now on the retreat from that place toward St. Louis. The strangest part of this business, is, that the enemy are not within fifty miles of Springfield, and they will only return to that place when our troops have evacuated it.

We learn from the Harrisburg Patriot and Union that Col. Powers' Zouaves, to which Capt. Rye's company, of this place, is attached and Col. White's Regiment, in which are Capt. Lyons' and Capt. Filler's Companies, both from this county, have left for South Carolina. May they be soon successful in bruising the head of that old snake that coils so defiantly about the Palmetto Tree on the flag of South Carolina.

Our subscribers in the country complain very much in regard to the non-receipt of their papers. We can assure them that we mail the Gazette regularly to their address, and we believe that the Postmaster at this place forwards our packages punctually.

There must be a "screw loose" somewhere among the P. M.'s, and we are determined to find out where it is. We shall not hesitate a moment to report to the Department any wilful misconduct or careless negligence.

The Greensburg Republican is perfectly welcome to our editorials, and may appropriate them to its own use without the crasure of a single letter, nor need it follow the vulgar fashion of giving the "usual credit." Under the circumstances, however, it might not be asking too much of our friend Graham to request him to place our name at the head of his paper, as Assistant Editor, whenever he copies an editorial from the Gazette without credit.

With the present session of Court, the official term of Judge Snavely expires. He has made an excellent Associate. He will be succeeded by Gen. Jas. Burns, who will fill the office, we doubt not, with great credit.

The Union School will open on Monday next, under the supervision of Prof. J. W. Dickerson, Principal.

Our correspondent, "Zentyhoffen," raised quite a breeze by his communication of last week. He desires us to assure his readers, that when he talks about fat people he does not mean lean ones, and when he speaks of the "Confederacy of Sprinklesburg," he refers neither to "The Mills," nor to the Borough of Bedford.

MUSTER ROLL

OF CAPT. WISHART'S COMPANY, composed of volunteers from Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Franklin counties, now in Stumbaugh's Regiment stationed in Kentucky.

- Captain—H. S. Wishart
1st Lieut.—Jacob West
2nd "—James Wishart
1st Sergeant—J. W. Johnson
2nd "—J. S. McDowell
3rd "—Christian Burkholder
4th "—Daniel Manspeaker
5th "—J. W. Skinner
1st Corporal—G. M. Cooper
2nd "—Wilbur F. Sharrer
3rd "—Ezra Lzer
4th "—Emanuel Rinard
5th "—Wm. H. Willett
6th "—Geo. W. Butts
7th "—Jonathan Horton
8th "—Robert S. Kerr
Gr. Master K. A. Moore
Musician, Geo. Bigley
" Joseph Yellis

- Privates,
Alexander James M. Lightner John
Ailer Jacob Lippencott James
Antrim Samuel McElwee Thomas E.
Angermiller Henry McElwee James
Barton Asa McLaughlin David N.
Bayles Samuel F. Myron Harry
Barnett Robert W. Miller James A.
Beck Samuel Miller Christian
Beck Hezekiah Mumfords John
Biven William Mumfords Richard D.
Bigger James W. Murry Edward
Bowman John W. North Conrad
Brown Jeremiah Norris Harrison
Brown John O'Neil Job
Bricker Daniel Ramsey Samuel S.
Butts Henry A. Rebenberger John
Buzard Daniel S. Robinson Calvin
Childers Randle Ross Jacob
Davis Daniel C. Short Michael
Doll Jacob K. Sherman Philip
Fraker John W. Salkeld James
Fraker Jacob Sillhammer George
Fisher Joseph Six Joseph
Decker Isaiah Snow Wm. J.
Green John Snow Andrew
Giffin Peter Stoller Isaac
Heaver George Seibert Luther
Horton Milton M. St Clair Samuel
Houser George W. St Clair Martin
Hockensmith Wm. H. Sullivan Timothy
Hassentop John Vellis Jeremiah
Hill William Winters John W.
Keybaugh John Woodcock Wm. L.
Keeler Bernard Woy George
Kerlin Cyrus C.

Public Entertainment to Judge Kimmell.

The members of the Bedford Bar and some of the numerous personal friends of Judge Kimmell, desiring it proper that the occasion of his retirement from the Bench, should be made an opportunity for expressing their appreciation of his merits as a judge and his qualities as a man, invited His Honor to a public entertainment.

The invitation having been accepted by Judge Kimmell, the entertainment came off at the Bedford Hotel, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th. The cloth having been removed, on motion, Hon. Alex. King was chosen Chairman and Col. J. W. Tate acted as Secretary.

The following were then presented by B. F. Meyers and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the retirement from the bench, of our Honor, Judge Kimmell, the Judiciary of our Commonwealth loses a brilliant ornament and our judicial district, an upright capable and worthy Judge.

Resolved, That during the past ten years, Judge Kimmell has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office, not only with great credit to himself, but with strict fidelity to the legal rights and the common good of the people of our county.

Resolved, That whilst we part regretfully with Judge Kimmell as the presiding officer of our Courts, we bid him farewell with the hope that in his retirement from the Bench his life may be as peaceful and happy as his administration of his office has been just and honorable.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Mower, King, Russell, Forward, Spang, Hall, Palmer, and Col. Tate, approving the resolutions.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the county papers, and that the press of the district be respectfully requested to copy them.

ALEX. KING, Pres't.
J. W. TATE, Sec'y.

RATHER A BAD PRACTICE.—A traveler stopped at a tavern, and was much taken with the landlady, a neat, pretty and agreeable quakeress. When about to depart, he declared he could not go without a kiss. The pretty quakeress blushed, as she replied with a great circumspection: "Friend, thee must not do so impudent a thing."

Letter from Missouri.

The following interesting letter from a worthy and intelligent young gentleman formerly of this county, should have appeared in our columns at an earlier day. It will richly repay perusal.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 23d, 1861.

DEAR PARENTS: Once more I am permitted to take my pen and write you a few lines, something a few days since I hardly expected.

We had quite a serious trip the last week. I may as well give you the particulars. We were at Macon City when I received your letter. I had but time to answer Eliza's and we were ordered away again. On last Sunday morning we were ordered on the cars as far as Cameron, thirty-five miles this side of "St. Jo."

There we got off the cars and got dinner and breakfast together, after which we started on a march South. It commenced raining after we got off the cars, and continued nearly all afternoon.—We all got as wet as could be. We marched ten miles and then put up in an open field.—We were very glad to stop any where. We got plenty of hay to lie upon, so we did well. The next morning we started again and marched some twenty miles. On the third morning we started about two o'clock and arrived at Liberty about six o'clock.

Liberty is a pretty good sized town, very wealthy and secession to a man. There we learned that three thousand of the enemy had passed through the evening before. We sent out our scouts and were informed they were crossing the Missouri River with a large amount of stores taken at "St. Jo."

We had a position above town on a hill, with a good view of the surrounding country. More of our scouts coming in told us the Kansas boys were engaged with them and wanted us to reinforce them. We immediately started on quick time, and marched three miles, then halted and rested for we were nearly all worn out, having been on a forced march for the last six weeks.

We rested and got a drink of water; then our company and one other were sent in front as left and left skirmishers. We were on the left and company J were on the right. We marched through the Missouri bottom where the bushes and under brush was so thick we could not see a man ten feet from us.

We had only marched about a mile, when our Captain spoke to the Colonel and said he thought he heard orders given by the enemy. The Colonel thought not, and continued on. We had not gone ten yards when we were fired upon from a concealed enemy. We immediately fell down and concealed ourselves. The battle then commenced. We had but one piece of Artillery, which was immediately put in a position and fired twice, when the horses were killed, also the cannonier and two of his men.

We got on so close that their old shot guns took tremendous effect on our men. We fought them one hour and forty minutes. We were completely taken in, but our boys fought like tigers. There were only five hundred of our men and only half of them engaged, as those in the rear could not get up. We fought four thousand four hundred of the enemy. We never expected to get out alive and we determined to fight to the last. They were in a position to cut us to pieces. They had us all in the road and were flanking us on three sides, intending to surround us, but our Major saw the movement and stationed some of our men on our right, they fired into them, killed their leader and caused them to retreat.

Finally our Colonel ordered us to fall back and gain a new position. We did so, hauling our cannon with us by hand amid an incessant shower of bullets and grape. We retreated in tolerable order and as they came up we poured into them a heavy fire which made them retreat for good. I was in the hottest of the engagement but did not receive a scratch. Our men were a good deal cut up.—We lost eighty six, killed wounded and missing including home guards. Only eight or nine of our regiment were killed, about sixty-eight wounded. None of our company were killed, eight were wounded, five seriously, but all will recover with care. At least half of our officers were wounded. Our Second Lieut. was shot through the arm, our Captain had five holes shot through his clothes. We left all our dead and one of our wounded on the field. The enemy took our wounded prisoners, and took them across the river. We killed and wounded one hundred and seventy-two of the enemy, over one hundred were killed. They had so many of their own to attend to, that they sent us word to go and get our wounded. We did so. We were also got our dead. It was said to be the hottest battle considering the number engaged that has been fought in this State. I got four shots at them—those were the only times I could get a sight of the enemy. We secured a large college for a Hospital and carried our wounded to it. I never saw such a sight; it was wonderful how the poor fellows bore up under their afflictions. It was a sight to stir up the hardest heart. We were compelled to leave our severed wounded there and march towards "St. Jo." We got to Plattsburg, when we received a message from Gen. Sturgis, who was at Liberty, and wanted our men to go back; also the Illinois 16th, who were nine miles west of us. The Col. chose out all who were wounded and sick, and sent them back to camp, and took the rest to Liberty. I was not well the day of the battle but would go and consequently was completely used up. I have been unwell ever since. We arrived at Cameron on Saturday night, and remained all night. Yesterday morning we came on to this place where we stopped for a few minutes and found a lot of home guards stationed here, among them a lot of my old friends of Knoxville. They would have me get off and stay with them all night.

Who is the Next Governor?

Ferguson and Harvey Neck and Neck!—Democratic Gain in One Year Twenty Thousand.

Returns from counties containing four-fifths of the entire vote of the State of Wisconsin, leave the result of the election yet in doubt as to all the candidates upon the general ticket. A careful estimate of the vote of twenty-six counties as exhibited in our table this morning, give Ferguson, Democrat, for Governor, a majority of Harvey of more than 500.

Assembly. But of this matter no man can now definitely judge.

In any event it is quite certain that the Democracy of Wisconsin has gained since last year in the vicinity of 20,000 votes, and have an even chance for a majority in the Assembly.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM MISSOURI. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 15.

Since the departure of Gen. Hunter's, Pope's and Sturgis' divisions of the army, on Saturday last, for St. Louis, via Warsaw, nothing of interest has transpired here.

General Sigel's and Asboth's divisions have returned from their position south of here, which was merely a feint to protect our withdrawal, and will march for St. Louis via Rolla in a day or two. Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and large numbers of the Union men of the city and surrounding country have left and will continue to leave with the army, not being willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Sterling Price began to move with his army, 27,000 men and twenty-five pieces of artillery, on Saturday morning, towards Pineville, McDonald county, in the extreme south western corner of the state.

Ben. McCulloch broke up his camp on Friday night, and the next day his army was marching toward Perryville, Carroll county, Arkansas. A man recently a prisoner in a rebel camp, says that Price designs to go into winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas—that all his rebels who wish to go home have already returned, and that those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

POINT OF ROCKS, Nov. 15.

A skirmish occurred in Loudon county, Va. opposite this point yesterday. Col. Geary had received information of an attempt of the rebels to erect fortifications in that neighborhood. He crossed the river with Capt. Chapman and twenty-five picked men of the Twenty-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and reconnoitred the vicinity. He discovered a force of the rebels upon whom he quietly closed, and surprised them with a volley of shot. After firing two or three volleys the rebels were routed, leaving three men and one horse dead upon the field.

FROM GEN. STONE'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

A letter dated to-day at the camp at Muddy Branch, says that the rebel pickets have been visible for several nights past opposite the track lying between the Seneca and Muddy Branch, but the rebels are not to be seen during the day. It is believed that there are no strong bodies nearer than Leesburg.

Every thing was quiet along Gen. Stone's command yesterday and last night. The river pickets of the two contending armies have apparently abated the bitter feeling aroused by the Ball's Bluff affair, and hold agreeable conversation with one another across the river. No laudable compliments have been exchanged for some time past.

FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The steamer Coatzacoalcas arrived at midnight, and brings Port Royal dates to the 11th. It was rumored at Fort Walker that the Federal pickets on the opposite side of the Island had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were sent out from the fort.

The Federal troops were to take formal possession of Beaufort on Thursday the 14th. The Coatzacoalcas passed the gunboats Monticello and Connecticut, on the 13th, off Frying Pan shoals, bound south.

The French gunboat Catinet has arrived here.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Senator Gwin, Calhoun Benham and J. Brent, who were arrested by Gen. Sumner, have been released on parole not to leave the country without permission of the Government.

The ships Lydia and John Cottle were seized to-day as rebel property.

The steamship Edinburg brought a small quantity of arms, and her manifest shows an immense quantity of blankets and army clothing.

A letter from Hilton Head, of the 11th, states that the entire Fresnel lighting apparatus, formerly used in the Hunting Island and Martin's Industry lighthouses, was discovered in excellent condition in the arsenal at Beaufort. They were taken aboard the Wabash, and will be placed in their old positions.

Rebel Accounts of Affairs at and around Port Royal, S. C.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

By the Old Point boat, Charleston papers of the 12th inst. have been received. The following are among their contents:

Gen. Lee is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort, which place has not been occupied by Gen. Sherman. The negroes are engaged in removing the cotton and other property. Two Yankee gunboats are aground near the village.

The Charleston Courier states that there is very little cotton stored at or near Beaufort.—Messrs. Pope and Dayard, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises, and also their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them. The guns of the Lady Davis and the Huntress have been placed in battery at Port Royal ferry, under command of Col. Donovan, where a stand will be made. A large number of families have left Savannah for the up-country.

On Saturday last, according to Charleston papers, there were no signs of Gen. Sherman taking possession of Beaufort.

The Rutledge mounted riflemen started for Beaufort on Sunday morning, and also a detachment of additional mounted riflemen of Col. Clingman's North Carolina regiment was on the way.

The Charleston Mercury condemned the manner in which the Confederates have neglected to prepare for the emergency.

TWO MORE GREAT EXPEDITIONS.—A correspondent of a Boston paper says—we know not on what evidence—that the United States Government is fitting out two more expeditions against the shores and strongholds of the rebels. Both the ships and men are to be dispatched as soon as possible. One of these new expeditions is to be commanded by Gen. Butler, and the other by Gen. Burnside. They are destined to crush out treason wherever they strike. Their destination is a profound secret, though preparations have been going on for some time past, and are now being more actively pressed forward than ever.

Capture of the Confederate Ministers.

Mason and Slidell.

They are Seized on a British Steamer. PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST.

The British Captain gives them up under Protest.

THE PRISONERS SENT TO NEW YORK.

The steamer Adelaide, which arrived from Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning, brought us the announcement that the United States steamship San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday, having on board the Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, and the Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, the Confederate Ministers to Europe, as prisoners. Lieut. Taylor, bearer of dispatches, came up in the Adelaide, and proceeded on to Washington, and the following from the Star, doubtless gives a correct account of the arrests:

The Seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.—The United States steamer San Jacinto, cruising in the Bahama channel on the 8th of Nov., in the forenoon, overhauled the English mail steamer Trent, and placed her under her (the Jacinto's) guns.

Lieut. Fairfax was ordered on board the Trent to ascertain if Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland and Estis were on board, with directions, in case he found them there, to cause them to be brought on board the San Jacinto.

They were found there, and declined to go on board the U. S. steamer unless force was used; whereupon Lieut. Fairfax placed his hand on Mason's shoulder, and with other assistance, quietly took them to the "Trent's" gangway, and from thence into the San Jacinto's boat.

Mr. Slidell, making a similar assertion of his purpose, was taken to the gangway and carried on to the San Jacinto's boat in the same way. The rest of the party, including the females, and all their baggage, were taken on board the boat, and thence on board the U. S. war steamer San Jacinto, in the same way, also.

They were all well treated on Capt. Wilkes' ship, which immediately started for the United States with her important prisoners, reaching Hampton Roads Friday morning.

Capt. Wilkes sends to the Navy Department voluminous papers on the affair, including written statements concerning their capture from all the male prisoners named above.

It is presumed that they will be landed at New York, and from thence be transferred to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, their papers being forwarded to the government here.

The officers of the English steamer state that they took them aboard, not knowing who they were, their destination or business.

Capt. Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

Gen. Wool has granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends.

The captain of the British vessel delivered up Messrs. Slidell and Mason under a protest.

REBEL NEWS.

[From the Norfolk Day Book.]

THE INVASION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There are no tidings of special interest, says the Norfolk Day Book of Friday, from the invaders at Port Royal. They seem to be strengthening themselves for a permanent occupation of the islands skirting the harbor of Port Royal, but have as yet made no advance in force towards the main land. Our forces are vigorously at work establishing a line of defenses across the low country, so as to confine the operations of the enemy to as narrow a compass as practicable.

The heat quarters of General Lee and Ripley are at Coosawatchie. These accomplished officers are now busily engaged in locating and building batteries at various points, so as to protect the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah. Troops are also rapidly concentrating to support the batteries, and our military line along the coast is already open of exceeding strength.

The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen were sent on Sunday to Beaufort, which is now quite deserted, excepting negroes. This fine corps is charged with the preservation of order in the unfortunate town, and will, besides, perform scouting duty.

Gen. Robert E. Lee left Richmond as early as the 7th inst, for Beaufort, S. C., and will hereafter have full command in that section.

A LETTER FROM BEAUFORT—THE NEGROES.

The Charleston Courier of Tuesday has the following letter from Beaufort, written on Sunday, the 10th instants:

I rode to Beaufort yesterday. Two Federal gunboats were aground near Fort Littleton, (some two miles below Beaufort), and one was lying at anchor a short distance below. The negroes were docking in and out of the town, laden with prog. Those whom I spoke to answered me with civility.

I am convinced that they have been led by the desire of attaining, without cost, those articles commonly so dear to them. A young man, whose perceptions of truth were not blunted by fear, as he turned and rode back with me, told me that the first boat came ashore with a white flag, and the negroes ran to the wharf to see the Yankees come up to the town.

I saw negroes who had been entrusted with saving their masters' property while the latter moved their families, faithfully executing their commissions—and under the circumstances, I do not consider the state of things so bad.—What can one expect when planters have left entirely to themselves a people who have never been accustomed to perform the smallest task without a direction?

The Yankees, I suspect, are only feeling their way up the streams, and will not land at any place except at the point where they intend to entrench themselves, (perhaps Colleton Neck) where their frigates would find a safe roadstead.

CAPTURE OF FIFTY WAGONS AND FIVE HUNDRED OXEN BY THE REBELS, &C.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.

A wagon master just arrived here giving information of the capture by the rebels at three o'clock this morning, a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Mo., of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, which were on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon master escaped the yokes of the oxen were being burned and preparations were also being made to burn the wagons. The teamsters were all taken prisoners.

Col. Jennison will march immediately for Pleasant Hill.

THE REPORTED BURNING OF COTTON.

The Charleston Courier says:

We deem it due to later and more accurate information to correct the reports which first