

# The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.



"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,  
Unswayed by party or unbought by gain;  
Pledged but to truth to liberty and law,  
No favor sways us and no fear shall awe."

DEMOCRACY—"A sentiment not to be appealed,  
corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness,  
it covers no danger; it oppresses no weakness.  
Destructive only of despotism, it is the  
sole conservator of liberty, labor and property.  
It is the sentiment of Freedom, of equal rights,  
of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading  
the law of the land."

C. T. ALEXANDER, Editor and Publisher.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers will please take notice that two numbers more of this paper will complete the first half volume since it changed editors, after which time two dollars will be charged. Subscribers paying us within two weeks from this date can save fifty cents on the year's subscription. Send us one dollar and fifty cents and we will save money and so will you.

## A GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

### CENTRE COUNTY REDEEMED!!!

One year ago, the Democratic party in this county was defeated, by the combined efforts of the Abolition and Republican parties. We have long been disposed to look upon these terms as identical—fanaticism run wild. Nothing served to stay the tide that threatened to overwhelm us. Democrats who stood up in the midst of the adverse circumstances, which surrounded us, and warned the people of the danger to be approached from the triumph of sectionalism, were reviled and contemned by the very people who have been so much exercised of late for the welfare of the Union. Had these persons then honored and revered the stars and stripes, had they been regarding them as a rich legacy, transmitted to them as a priceless inheritance, by the early founders of this government, we should be rejoicing, to-day, in the choicest blessings of peace and prosperity.

We wish not to be odious in discriminating, but cannot dissipate the reflections which are crowded upon us, as we take a glance at the history of the past few years, to behold the waving of a flag within the peaceful precincts of this village, bearing the impress of but sixteen of our glorious national emblems upon it. We ask our fellow citizens, with an honest and patriotic fervor, if there were not deep and meaning significance in the unfolding of that flag? The causes which led to the overthrow of the Democratic party are well understood in this county. The result of the recent election fully justifies the declaration that the people did not understand the hidden designs of Republicanism. They did not anticipate the fearful consequences that would follow the success of that party. They see them now.

Centre county is once more redeemed, and her citizens may rejoice in the triumph of the Democratic party. The election returns, which may be found in another column, indicate an old fashioned Democratic victory. It is a rebuke to the vile slanders of the *Centre Democrat*. It is a rebuke to Abolitionists and their kindred allies. It is a rebuke, pointed and full of meaning, to the man who would exclude preaching from the Court House, which had been built by the people's money, and assumes to himself the arrogant prerogative of doing the thinking for the people. It is a rebuke to the prejudices of partisan leaders, who would prescribe orders for opinion sake, and a glorious vindication of the people in favor of the Democratic party. This result has been a lesson worthy of remembrance to those who have been so contemptibly mean as to bring about the criminal prosecution of the editors of this paper, for sympathy with the rebels, when those very prosecutions were instigated from party malice, and for partisan ends. Three times three cheers for this glorious vindication of the people.

Encroachments upon the freedom of the press, for partisan purposes, and by partisan Juries, will have their reward. The Republican "no party men" may weep in the bitterness of their own disappointment, at this manifestation of public opinion; but their sighs and their tears must only bring down upon them that contempt which their actions have merited. Centre county is redeemed—every man on the Democratic ticket in the County being elected by a triumphant majority.

The majorities will range from 400 to 900 Charles Ryman, Esq., and that very philosophical Mr. Hutchinson have been the most particular victims among the Republicans. For some reason, the people did not seem to appreciate either Ryman's Nephew, or Uncle Tommy's very economical deductions from the pockets of the tax payer. Queer, isn't it? Perhaps the editor of the *Centre Democrat*—Colonel Brown—may issue another extra, and give us a little information on the subject. It will be so edifying to his readers.

In the District, however, we are less fortunate. We are sorry to learn that Lieut. Blair will probably be defeated by about three hundred votes. This defeat is attributed wholly to local questions in Clinton and Lycoming counties. While our victory, in the main, is one in which we have every reason for rejoicing, our Democratic brethren bore their good fortune without any particular enthusiasm. How very different from that riotous and disorderly conduct manifested last year by the Republicans!—Democrats never have been imitators of Mob Law and Violence, like the Republican prodigals.

**Teamsters Wanted.**  
The Quarter Master's Department advertised yesterday for five hundred teamsters—the pay is twenty five dollars per month and rations. The men must have thorough knowledge of horses, color or age not taken into consideration.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

We do not like to differ with the Administration in anything pertaining to the war, and have passed by many flagrant errors it has committed since its advent to power, without a comment; but upon reading the above article in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, it struck us that a little comment would not be out of place, and that we would run the risk of having another Grand Jury put on our trail, in begging leave to differ with this Administration as to the policy of taking into the service of the United States as "teamsters," men without respect to their color. We have plenty of white men in the North, who are actually in need of employment, and would be glad to accept the portion of "teamster." But it appears "that color is not to be taken into consideration." That is, white labor is to be degraded to a level with colored labor, and white men to be made the associates of negroes. We have no objection, as far as we are concerned, to any person who desires to favor such an association doing so. They have our full consent, but as far as we are concerned, if there ourselves, we would prefer a little lighter color, and less strongly perfumed mess mates.

In condemning the policy of accepting Sambo in our army as a teamster, we do it upon the ground that it is placing the African race upon an equality with the white man, or rather degrading the white labor to the level of the negro. The Almighty has created the African an inferior race of human beings, and any attempt of human agency to elevate that race to an grand jump, to the elevation of the intelligent Caucasian, must fall far short of its object. It is further unjust to bring black labor thus unceremoniously into competition with white labor. White labor is now daily seeking employment and cannot be supplied, yet this Administration, which, before its election, professed to be the poor man's friend, now brings into competition with his labor that of the negro. Let us protect white men first, and then if there be anything left, give it to the negro.

### Army Blankets and Socks.

While our fellow citizens have responded in a most patriotic manner to the call of our Government for men to fight, there remains a duty, equally imperative, for those who stay at home to perform. The Quarter-master's Department is deficient in blankets and socks, and although every loom and needle in the land seems to be employed, it appears that the supply of these articles is still incomplete, and the Department is compelled to call upon private enterprises to assist in supplying the demand. The following address has been issued by the Ladies Association of this county, inviting the cooperation of every one possessing the facilities for the manufacture of these articles.—We hope there will be a response commensurate to the demand and that every one will exert himself and herself so that a complete supply of these indispensable articles of a soldier's wardrobe, may be speedily secured.

We are desired, by Gen. R. O. Hale, the head of the Quarter Master's Department at Harrisburg, to notice the fact that the General Government have advanced the price of Socks to 25 cents per pair, and Blankets to \$5.50 per pair. Robert Kendall having signified his willingness to manufacture blankets, a sample has been forwarded to him by express with the assurance that the Government will take, at \$5.50 per pair, all the blankets he makes coming up to the sample. This seems to be a good price.—Let all our Centre county manufacturers go to work and thus bring money into the county. We understand that Harvey Mann has full force now engaged in the manufacture of army axes. This is right. Let the wool grower bring in his wool. He will no doubt secure cash for it. Our soldiers must have socks and blankets, and they must have them before the cold weather comes on. Let all be active.

### "Ryman's Whiskey."

We understand that C. G. Ryman the Republican candidate for Treasurer, since the election, intends changing the name of his celebrated nephew to that of "Repen-thee," and will limit its sale exclusively to Republicans. A good idea Charley. A little more Repen-thee, judiciously administered, will cure Centre county of Republicanism. You had better bring up a bottle of it to town and exchange it for that other bottle which, on election day, appeared on Edward Brown's counter, labelled Ryman's Whiskey. We have no doubt that W. W. Brown will give his consent to the exchange as he feels a little on the Repen-thee order since last Tuesday. The whiskey did not have its desired effect.

The following are the official majorities in this County: Blair, 714; Barron, 582; Mitchell, 846; Strohecker, 384; Alexander, 664; Buchanan, 549. Rush Township and the Army are to hear from.

### Foreign Sympathy.

Our readers have all read in your youth, the celebrated fable of the Lark and her Young, who had made their nest in a wheat field. As long as the owner relied on neighbors or friends or relatives to reap the grain, the lark felt safe, but so soon as he told his boys that they would rise at daybreak the next morning and cut the crop themselves, the lark made arrangements for moving.

We have been altogether too much concerned about foreign sympathy, and we are beginning to learn the lesson—everything is in the Bible and Esop's Fables—"put not your trust in princes." "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," says that which is next to the Bible, Washington's Farewell Address, ("I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake." We have let down our watch, since these words of Washington were uttered. So clear was our course to us, so full of kindness toward all mankind were our own feelings, that we could not believe that the right, the truth, liberty, government itself would all be as nothing to the old aristocracies and despoticisms of Europe in presence of their self interest. Their travelers, their literature, their society had laughed at our jealousy of Europe, our simple attachment to republican institutions, and our inherited feeling as to the corruption and selfishness of foreign courts. We had come at last, most to feel that these opinions in which we were reared were mere prejudices, and that Western Europe would judge of us in accordance with the truth and righteousness of the case; that if we deserved sympathy, we should have it, and that in a great war in which every right principle is on one side, and every wrong one on the other, we should at least be cheered by warm words of encouragement from all civilized nations.

That it is far otherwise is now too apparent. The words of England have struck cold to the very heart of America, and never has there been, at any moment in this country, so deep a sense of her inveterate dislike and fear of us. We were taught as school boys that the British were our natural enemies. We have all been trying to unlearn it. We have persuaded ourselves that our early prejudices were unworthy of us, and that England was the home of everything elevated and excellent. We shall have to make a second change, and come back where we stand when we read *Weta's* Life of Washington, and the *Exploits of Marion*. England is not to be trusted.—Washington says again—"Constantly keep in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under this character."

We have read with pain the letters written probably by a member of the suite of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, but no doubt with his approbation. They lean strongly to the South, or rather against the power and unity of the nation. As long as they speak of traits common to our whole people, they are acute and somewhat philosophic. But when they come to the question as between the North and South the object becomes apparent, it is to weaken the Union by leading its enemies.

The enemy of Spain can scarcely be kept within civil bounds. Less cunning than England and France, they show their proclivities so plainly that the Secretary of State has been obliged to inquire into the matter, that we may see whether the case does not require something more than words.

Meanwhile we have an allied European fleet—English, French and Spanish—taking advantage of our circumstances to bully Mexico and effect some kind of advantage for themselves in that quarter. It reminds us with painful vividness that Washington and Monroe were far seeing men, looking into the future from the watchtower of the past.

The truth is this, and our fellow citizens of America must learn to lay it to heart:—*The wish which lies at the heart of England, France and Spain, is the division of our Republic.* It is the old principle: *Divide and conquer.* They care nothing about the South, per se. The Secessionists are valuable to them only as tools, but they fear the greatness of this nation, and the secret wish of them all is our weakness. They would, if they could, break us up into petty sovereignties like those of Germany, that they may be undisturbed in their career of conquest, and that they may by intrigue dictate such tariffs and laws of commercial intercourse as would work to their own profit. They cannot for a moment be trusted.

The letter of the Emperor of Russia, has far more significance than has yet been attributed to it. *Russia is the natural ally of America.* It does not seek empire in the Western Hemisphere. Its field is Europe and Asia. Moreover, it desires to hold in check the western powers of Europe, and for this, America is the fitting ally. It does not fear our strength, for that strength weakens not Russia, but its enemies.

We must prepare ourselves to fight out this fight single handed, and to allow no interference. No! not by a hair's breadth must foreigners be allowed to dictate or interfere. We cannot be too jealous of them. Let them say what they please, and let us mind it far less than we have ever done;—but the slightest overt act of interference ought to be condignly visited. Let us stand together as one man against every enemy, as many as choose to come, but asking no favors and allowing no meddling.

### Kentucky in Arms.

The sword of Kentucky has been flung into the scale. The bugle-call of Holt, of Prentice and their friends, has been responded to by a roused people. Volunteers, by thousands are pouring into Louisville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Sherman's Camp, New Haven and Henderson. General Anderson, on the part of the United States, and Gen. T. L. Crittenden, as the State Commander, are enthusiastically at work, and from every quarter their arms are strengthened. Thrilling war cries ring through the columns of the loyal press, until the perusal of the *Louisville Journal* and its allies, is like standing on the battle field and hearing the clarion voice of the hero of Fort Sumter. Traitors are fleeing to their rebel friends, and the armies approach each other hourly. Every one feels that the war on "the dark and bloody ground" will be desperate and sanguinary to a degree not yet realized except in Missouri.

The course of events in Kentucky has been most singular. One would have thought that if there was a spot from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, where white-winged Peace might rest, it would have been Kentucky. The grave of Clay should have been holy ground. The home of Crittenden should have been sacred. The memory of the hosts of fraternal peace-makers should have shed around influences serene and strife-dispelling. In Kentucky, too, slavery presents its most patriarchal aspect. Nowhere is life on the plantation so easy, contented, happy. The chivalry of Kentucky has ever been real; the magnanimity, generosity, and honor of her sons have been held as stainless. Some of the warmest champions of free labor have been proud to be natives of her borders, and there has always been a latitude of opinion on that question conceded by Kentucky, which exists in no other Southern State, save Delaware. Yet all this could not avert the stroke from Kentucky! Sullen Maryland with the blood of loyal soldiers crimsoning the streets of her metropolis; with every brand of treachery upon her forehead, escapes the shock of arms, the torch of the incendiary, the ravages of "cow boys," the desolated fields and the ruined homes which are the inevitable accompaniments of civil war; while old Kentucky, with her kindly feelings, her love for the old flag, and her longing for peace, is on the verge of desolation. The hours may almost be numbered which yet remain without terrible strife.—There will not be time to tiller the crops which are uncut to-day. With the realization of her duty to herself and to the Government, the pursuit of civil life are thrown aside, and the entire force of the State is concentrating to drive back the invader.—No thought of peace now fills a single Kentucky breast, and it is only such appeals as this from Prentice that have any power to enter the ear and the heart of the roused warriors.

"Kentuckians! it is Kentucky that addresses you! It is her voice not ours that summons you to her defence in this hour of sorrow and of peril. You could not if you would resist the call of that magic voice; and you would not if you could. By the renown you have inherited from your fathers, by the shining fame you have yourselves won, by the liberty and independence which constitutes the breath of your proud existence, by the kindling traditions of the past, and the bright realities of the present, and the thrilling hopes of the future, by what you are and what you aspire to be, by all that is sacred and binding in obligation, and all that is touching in sympathy and exciting in ambition, you are bound to answer the call with the whole might and ardor of your fearless hearts. And you will do it. As well might sea or forest resist the wild spell of the tempest as Kentuckians resist the call of Kentucky when her life and honor are at stake."

In this crisis of her fate old Kentucky possesses a claim on her sisters on the other bank of the Ohio, which it gladdens us to see they fully recognize. The volunteers of Indiana and Ohio crowd to her cities and her camps, and join their bright bayonets to the arms now grasped in the stalwart hands of the sons of Kentucky. We await the triumph of their united forces with anxiety, though inspired by confidence. May that victory soon crown their standards, and Peace and Union strike hands in Kentucky over the grave of rebellion, into which no sound shall ever pierce of the tramp of resurrection.

**DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN OFFICERS.**—We are having quite a run of foreigners to enlist for the war as officers. The Comte de Parville and the Duke de Chartres yesterday solicited permission to join our army. Their services have been accepted, but positions have not yet assigned them. They will probably be attached to the Staff of General McClellan. Major John Fitzroy De Courcy, of England, has been appointed a Lieutenant Colonel, and attached to McClellan's Staff. Major De Courcy commanded a Turkish regiment in the Crimean war. He is related by marriage to M. Anstado, the New Grenadian Minister. Major Valentine Bausenwein, Engineer and Aid-de-Camp to Garibaldi, has been appointed Major of the Fifty eighth regiment. Ohio volunteers. He came to the Government highly recommended by Garibaldi. Captain Ernest Baron Von Vegesack, of Denmark, has been appointed a Captain, but not yet assigned to duty. He came recommended by his sovereign. Lieutenant Oscar Hulman has been appointed a Captain, and assigned to duty on General Blenker's Staff. He served through the French campaigns in Algeria, and wears the insignia of the Legion of Honor. Oscar Brabender has been appointed a First Lieutenant, and attached to Blenker's Staff. He served with distinction in the Prussian Royal Guard, and was recommended by the King of Prussia.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—This morning information was lodged at Gen. Smith's headquarters that a young lady, lately a teacher in a seminary in Tennessee, had escaped from that State and come within our lines. It was discovered that the lady had stopped at the residence of an uncle, at a house four miles above Langley's. The individual sent to pass the lady within our lines was unable to reach her for fear of the rebels in the vicinity of the house, and he returned to headquarters without her. Fears are entertained that she may yet be taken prisoner should the rebels hear of her whereabouts.

The name of this young lady is Miss Harriet Morrison; and she has relatives residing in Rensselaer county, New York. About a year ago she left her home and went to Tennessee as a teacher. She is a lady of fine intelligence, and is said to be possessed of complete information as to the strength of the rebel army and its plan of campaign in and about Manassas Junction and Fairfax Court House. She has been six weeks in effecting her escape. She was taken sick at the Junction, and was allowed to go to Fairfax Court House on the plea of having a brother in the rebel army there. She knew Beauregard well, having been introduced to him. She walked from Fairfax Court House to Fall's Church, thus getting into our lines. Gen. Johnson, Beauregard, Lee and Jeff. Davis were at Fairfax Court House on last Tuesday.

At Manassas, she says the rebels have three detachments of batteries, one within the other. A man named Hirst, a resident of Fairfax Court House, came within our lines this afternoon, but he is possessed of little information relative to the strength of the rebel army. He corroborates the statement of the young lady relative to Davis and others being at Fairfax Court House on last Tuesday.

Last week, he says, there was a revolt in the rebel army. One regiment refused to do duty, and four other regiments were called upon to preserve the peace, but they likewise rebelled.

Colonel Einstein, of Philadelphia, who was under suspension for two months, has been mustered out of service. At eleven o'clock on Friday evening, Section and Lieutenant A. J. Sigler, First Virginia Cavalry, under command of Col. Stewart, was brought into the city by Lieut. Martin, of Young's cavalry. He was taken while gathering chestnuts from a tree about three miles beyond Fall's Church, toward Fairfax Court House. He was with a cavalry picket guard, two of whom were under the tree, and on being surprised by a squad of our troops they, with the other two under another tree, fled without their horses. The Lieutenant says that the rebel army is good to whip 300,000 of our men, whenever McClellan is pleased to present his card for a brush. Though not decidedly so expressed, his conversation indicated clearly that Gen. Johnston, now in command of the army, does not propose to attack Gen. McClellan, but will hold himself in readiness for an advance from our side. He says that our men were within six hundred yards of a regiment of rebel Infantry.

### THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

#### A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE.

#### HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.

#### THE ENEMY'S FORTIFICATIONS EXPOSED.

#### OUR LOSS TEN KILLED AND ELEVEN WOUNDED.

#### THE ENEMY'S LOSS FIVE HUNDRED.

#### THEIR GUNS SILENCED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The following is a special despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

CHAT MOUNTAIN, Va., Oct. 3.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Reynolds' Brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, (the Twenty fourth, Twenty fifth and Thirty second) and regiments of six Indiana regiments, (the Seventh, Ninth, Thirtieth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth) together with detachments of Colonel Bracker's Indiana regiment, Colonel Robinson's Ohio regiment, Colonel Greenfield's Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachments of Howe's Regulars, Loomis' Michigan, and Daum's Virginia Artillery, numbering in all 5000 men, left that mountain to make a reconnaissance in force in front of the enemy's position on Green River, twelve miles distant.

Col. Ford's Ohio regiment was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the flanking of our main column. The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortification at 8 o'clock, their pickets retreating after firing an ineffectual volley. Col. Kimball's Fifteenth Indiana regiment were immediately sent forward to secure a position for Loomis' Battery.

Col. Amm's Twenty fourth Ohio regiment were deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain. Loomis' Battery, after getting into position, and being supported by the Seventeenth Indiana regiment, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana regiment, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoner. Howe's battery, supported by the Thirtieth Indiana regiment, then moved forward, taking a position three hundred yards from the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire. Capt. Daum brought forward two pieces, and likewise opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of the enemy's wounded. The enemy's batteries did comparatively little injury, their guns being too much elevated.

vated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up occupying the enemy's attention.—During this interval, the Twenty fifth Ohio and the Fifteenth Indiana regiments rendered efficient service in scouting the mountains.

Before the close of the reconnaissance, which was most satisfactory in its results, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about fifteen thousand.

Although this reconnaissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but ten killed and eleven wounded, but it cannot fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution. It is impossible to ascertain the the enemy's loss, but it cannot fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and horses. The reconnaissance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be obtained from scouts.

Our troops acted nobly. General Anderson and Colonel Johnson, Jackson and Overer, were in command of the enemy's forces.

### THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

#### Exciting News from Lexington.

#### THE REBELS FLYING FROM LEXINGTON—GEN. STURGIS IN HOT PURSUIT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The report contained in the despatches published in this afternoon's papers, that Gen. Fremont has been removed, created intense indignation among the mass of the Unionists, and great rejoicing among the Secessionists.

A recruiting rendezvous for an Irish regiment was closed on receipt of the news.

A meeting in the Second Ward this evening, for the formation of a Home Guard, adjourned without action.

A gentleman who visited Benton Barracks that afternoon, reports that the greatest excitement exists among the troops there, amounting almost to mutiny.

A mass meeting has been called, to be held on Saturday, for an expression of popular opinion here relating to the removal of Fremont.

Col. McKinstry has been ordered to the department of the Cumberland, in Kentucky. A gentleman from Sarcoxie says Judge Chenuit had hung nine men for loyalty to the Union.

### Later and Important from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The following special despatch has been received by the *Democrat*:

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3.—Gentlemen who have attended this evening from Sedalia, confirm the report of the evacuation of Lexington by the Rebels, and also bring intelligence of its partial occupation by General Sturgis.

Major Baker, of the Home Guards, who was among the prisoners taken at Lexington, and who refused to give his parole, escaped from the Rebels on Monday night. He arrived at Sedalia this morning.

He says that all the Rebels left Lexington on Monday afternoon, and that their rear guard as it left was fired upon with shells by Gen. Sturgis, who just then appeared on the opposite side of the river, and several were wounded.

When they first left Lexington, Major Baker thinks it was the intention of Prentice to march direct on Georgetown; but information having been brought to him that General Seigel was advancing with forty thousand men, he moved westward, toward Independence, he moved westward, toward Independence.

Whether the main body of the Rebels pursued this route for any distance, Major Baker is unaware, as during the confusion among the Rebels upon the capture of the news of the large force of Seigel, and the reported pursuit by Sturgis in the rear, he made his escape. He thinks General Price's effective force numbers about 25,000, in addition to which he has some 15,000 irregular troops, whose partial occupation is forcing, but this portion of the army had pretty much left the main body before Baker escaped.

Gen. Seigel, who commands our advance guard, had all his preparations made for an attack last night, and had the enemy made his appearance, he would have met with a warm receipt.

Our forces are mostly stationed at Otterville, Sedalia and Georgetown. The distance from Otterville to Sedalia is twelve miles, and from Sedalia and Georgetown four miles.

We have also something of a force under General Pope, at Bonville, only twenty five miles northeast of Sedalia.

### Military Preparations in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, under date of the 2d, gives the following information:

A full battery of Iron six pounders has been presented to the Home Guards of Leavenworth.

They were cast in this city being the first attempt at casting ordnance.

After the fall of Lexington, General Sturgis made a requisition upon Major General Stone, of the Kansas militia, to call out the militia of the eastern counties of Kansas.—The people responded warmly to the call and poured into Wyandotte in large numbers. They were immediately sworn into the United States service and now compose part of General Sturgis' command at Kansas City. The Second Kansas Regiment, under Major Cloud, is also at Kansas City. Colonel Mitchell, its commander, is rapidly recovering from his wounds received at the battle of Springfield.

Nine regiments, most of which are full and the rest rapidly filling up, have been furnished by Kansas for the war. In addition to this we have twice responded to the call of the authorities and furnished thirty day men when danger threatened. Every man in Kansas is now drilled, and ready to fight if occasion requires it.

Major Price is still the commander of the post at Fort Leavenworth, and is proceeding, with vigor, the work of strengthening and fortifying his position. A long line of earthworks and entrenchments have been thrown up on the west of Fort Leavenworth. The river side is protected by pickets, and masked batteries. Such a thing as taking the Fort by surprise is now out of the question.