

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c -- Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1861.

Poetry.



For the Inquirer. OUR COUNTRY.

BY REV. J MILTON AKERS.

May the God of our fathers defend The land and the homes of the brave. And grant that rebellion shall end, And treason be laid in the grave. May the morn of prosperity daw .. And the bright sun of harmony rise, May the clouds of disunion be gone And darken no more our fair skies

May "peace" be our ruler and king With the coronet LIBERTY crowned Upon it the "banner" we sing With the "eagle" and "peace branch" are fannd

May his throne like a monument stand O'er the top of contention's deep grave, Whose ghost may not visit the land, To trouble the white or the slave.

Next to God shall the land of my birth. Be cherished as dear to my heart. No nation so prosperous on earth From my country I never shall part. May our nation continue to shine, As a star in God's galaxy here, And brighten with glories divine, Through etennity's unending year. Bottle's Run, Md., Oct. 1st, 1861.

For the Inquirer. THE POET'S LIMENT.

BY REV. J. MILTON ACRES.

C, Go if I am weary, foriorn and oppressed, By care and anxiety deeply distressed. The pride and the hope of my life's early day, Forever from me have now passed away ; But the scar they have left though the fact it ieveals,

Thescause of my anguish lorever conceals. My harp that once trilled with the pleasures of youth,

Or echoed the songs of friendship and truth, ts broken and silent, to tune it is vain, It can never be wakened to music again. Sometimes in a vision my youth reappears, And I wander through vistas of happier years, While o'er them the sunshine of realized bliss Streams down for to contrast the former with

We have been requested to publish the following All but Wreck of the Great Eastern. signalled her to come under the lee, which the letter to John Smith, Esq., of Schellsburg, from his son, who is in the army in the State of Missovri :

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 23. DEAR PARENTS:-Once more I am permitted with a permitted with a permitted with a permitted with a solution of the cars and continue nearly when I received your letter. I had but time to answer Eliza's and we were ordered to go on the cars as far as Cameron, thirty five miles this side of case of the forward boats or St. Jo." There we got off the cars and continued nearly all aftermoon. We all got as wet as could be. We murched ten miles and then put up in an open field. We were the find morning we started again and marched some thirty miles of 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 very late to a man. There we learned that three thousand of the enemy had passed through the very weak of the enemy had passed through the very shore. We send to the ord the sould append we shore the area 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 very shore. We send the ord the ord to an source and the ord the ord the area and three we hearned that three thousand of the enemy had passed through the very shore. We send that three thousand of the enemy had passed through the very weak the form. DEAR PARENTS :-- Once more I am permitted to cession to a man. There we learned that three thousand of the enemy had passed through the evening before. We sent out our saonts and were informed they were crossing the Missauri River with a large amount of stores taken at "St. Jo." We held a position above town on a hill, with a good cut away, when the Great Eastern once more started on her course. The passengers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages, which listed neid a position above t win on a hit, with a good view of the surrounding country. More of our scouts comming in told us the Kanas 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 without intermission for three days. Every-thing breakable was destroyed. Furniture, fittings, services of plate, glasses, piano-all immediately started on quick time, and marched three miles, then halted, and rosted for we were neary all worn out, having been on a forced mark for the last six weeks. We rested and got a drink then our company and one other were ant in front as right and left skirmishers. We were on the left and company I, 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 foct from us. We had only marched about is mile, when our Japtain spoke to the Colonel and mark, the hought be heard orders given by the ene-my. The Colonel thought not, and continued or, we had not gone ten yards when we were first upon from a concealed enemy. We immediately fell down and concealed enemy. We immediately fell down and concealed enemy. We immediately first was made, when a tremeudous grading was heard under the paddle-boxes. The shaft had become twisted, and the floats were grind-ing against the side of the ship. The piddle were stopped, and thenceforth the scene is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, beside undergoing the dau-gers arising from the erashes jand collisions which were constantly going on, had shipped, probably through the porthuies, a gaest deal of water, and the stores were floating about in our mer, and only half of them energy. wore very expected to get out alive, and wedtermined to fight to the last. They were in a position to on grow and only half of the energy. We never expected to get out alive, and wedtermined to fight to the last. They were in a position to to get when the that. They were in a position to to significations and run. Some of the chand-lers fell down with a erash. A largo mirror were involved in one common fate. It now never expected to get out alive, and we determined to fight to the last. They were in a position to cut us all to pieces.5 They had us all in the road and were was smashed into a thousand fragments, rails flanking us on three sides, intending to surround us, but our Major saw the movement and stationed tings, were broken into numberles pieces,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 fail back an i gain Finally our Colonel ordered us to fail back an i gain a new position. We did so, bauling our cannon with us by hand amid an incessent 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, in-cluding 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 2d Lieutenant was shot through his clothes.

Some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain-cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare riding Lit gave way to the cable deck, and snocked a hole through the ship's side. Two oil tanks, also on the

captain had five holes shot through his clothes, We left all our dead and nine of our wounded the field. The enemy took our wounded prison

Persia did. But circumstances were such that FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.-The following in regard to the disaster to the steamship Great Eastern is taken from the the Great Eastern's engines could not be slackened, and the Persia made off, probably under the impression that foul play was inten-ded by the Great Eastern. An attempt was made at an explanation, but the Persia was too far off. The Great Eastern continued ber course on Tuesday morning, and reached the Head of Kinsale; where she stopped four hours

to arrange her tackle. She signalled the shore but no notice was taken of her. At four o'clock she arrived off Cork, and a small steamer came off to assist her, and the harbor was soon reached. As the rudder was sufficiently repaired, the ship would proceed to Liverpool soon.

mind which prevailed while the fate of the ship was doubtful. There were several elergymen on board, and religious services were frequent. The demeanor of the passengers was sufficient, spart from any signs of disaster around, to signify the discressing nature of the crisis. A meeting was held in the saloon on Tuesday, and resolutions of a pious and congratulatory character were passed.

mented Capt. Walker and the officers and crew of the Great Eastern for their indefatigable exertions.

strength of paddles, and the way she was ballasted,

The North and the South.

Those who imagine that in the present contest the traitors have been more successful than our own troops, and that they have exhibited greater capacity for a protracted war than the friends of the Union, greatly misapprehend the true position of affairs. It is true that we have encountered some sad reverses, and that higher purpose to prompt his labors, and finds we have not accomplished all that we desired to perform. But there is a disposition to maglers fell down with a crash. A large marror nify the extent of our reverses and mistakes, and to undervalue the effect of our offensive operations, and the magnitude of our prepa- is to be remembered, that none but inferior of banisters, bars, and numerous other fits ations for defence, which should be correct. ed. It should not be forgotten that our enemies will never risk an important battle unless it is offered under such conditions as render their success almost certain. On all ordinary occasions their policy is to make retreat after retreat, until the patience of our troops is exconcussion that two hundled gallons of fish oil unfavorable positions. They have captured contained in them ran into the hold and caus- Fort Sumter, won the battle of Manassas, and ed, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a compelled Col. MULLIGAN to surrendor, but must intelerable odor. The luggage of the on all these occasions their armies so vastly passengers in the lower after cargo space was outnumbered our own that their triu.ph was lying in two feet of water, and before the de-lying in two feet of water, and before the depassengers in the lower after cargo space was lying in two feet of water, and before the de-liverance of the ship was effected, the luggage was literaly reduced to rags and pieces of the brilliant success in Western Virginia, our the brilliant success in Western the stip was defined to rags and pieces of Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurof the forts at Hatteras Iulet, our destruction tion had many times been permitted to outtriumph to man of a number of their privateers, including the number virtue and intel igence. The problem recent dashing exploit at Pensacola, our com-in all governments is how to get the best man plete defence of the capital despite their vain-into the first place. To do this we must not glorious threats of capturing it, our efficient blockade, our well-maintained line of forces along the Potomac, in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, and in Missouri. It is evident, the, that every new day increases our streng b and weakens our enemies. We are adding to the number and improving the condition of cur men, and constantly obtaining new munifiers and powerful means of aggression, by land and by sea. Their power his already culminated, and every hour diminishes it. Few new recruits can be obtained for their armies, and the means of supporting and equipping them are consumed much more rapidly than they can be produced or replaced. Whenever the curtain which bides the real state of affairs in the South from our view is partially withdrawn, a frightful pioture of destitution and misery is disclosed to us. The people of their seaboard cities are living in daily dread of attacks from powerful combined naval expeditions against which they have no efficient protection. and with their trade almost entirely destroyed, and every man compelled to perform military duty, their condition is inconceivably deplorable .-The people of their rural districts, having no market for their products, and no means of supplying most of their numerous wants, are reduced to a semi-barbarous state, and the dread of servile insurrections constantly thrills them with horror. They are rapidly realizing the terrible realities of their position, and it would not be surprising if a fearful rebellion against the rebellion should break out even in the heart of the South .- Philo. Press. MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST .-- Ike goes for soldier; Mrs. Partington makes a farewell address. ("Ike, my son, stand up while 'dress you; hold my bonnet and specks." .--"Fellow soldier : It is the abandoned duty of all to be patriarobal in these times, and to hand down, unrepaired, the glorious flag to all seceeding generations." (Here Ike menced counting off the new fashoned cheer and swinging the old bonnet up and down as he went in, one, two, three; tiger.) "March hesitating into the contented field, and if a rebel demands your quarters, tell him you had but three, and the last one is spent ; then, if he won't quit and leave, quit yourself like a man, and may you have a glorions campaign of

Courational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE. CFAll communications for this department may e addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford unty, Pa

In the last number of the Gazette, "Simon" says, in criticizing our article upon Economy in school matters, that our arguments were weak and that our figures went to prove nothing. We did not expect that anybody so eving. We did not expect that anybody so ev-idently weak in calculation would comprehend them. When he speaks of "reducing teach-And what time do you think, as a general rule ers wages to soldiers' rates," he must have I have devoted to study-to reading and wripossible to exaggerate the anxious state of reference to Reduction ascending. The private soldier receives thirteen dollars per month and his board and clothing. The pri-when Parliament is sitting, not always that. But then, during those hours, I have given my whole attention to what I was about." teachers of Bedford County receive on an avcrege about twenty dollars, pay eight for board, and clothe themselves for the balance. Again the soldier works the whole year and gnests were numerous, and so were the sera the teacher four months; the soldier receives the barkeeper rang the bell repeatedly before The passengers expressed gratitude to the full pay from the time he commences learning, any servent appeared to accompany me to my cumander of the brig Maguel, and compli- and the teacher must work years upon exa room. Directly under my room, in the court pense before he is prepared; the soldier may of the bouse, was the bell which summoned the waiters to the office. Hour after hour the be a drunken, disorderly, ignorant person, bell was jugling, the repetion after the first Some of the proceedings, however, were of while the teacher must be sober, industrious call having more and more of a soolding, im-a less pleasant character, severe comments be-and well educated; and last, but not least perative tone. The truth I found to be, to my, ing passed on the condition of the ship, her considered, the soldier has but one master to serve, and receives credit and advancement for fourth sall before stirring, so they did not conthe correct performance of his duty, the sider themselves really called until the last teacher seldom does.

til there is a cause, (which we contend there is not) we shall not look for the effect. All we ask is, to have the two in regular order.

As for the personalities in this and other articles, we can only say, that if Simov has no higher purpose to prompt his labors, and finds and encourages disobedience. Let it be a pleasure in such ebullitions of supposed wit, fixed principle of domestic discipline, that mwe are inclined to allow him the gratification. We fear no permanent injury therefrom. It and the trouble of government is at an end; minds resort to that style of argument.

OUR PROTECTORS.

It must have been said many times, -- if not it is time it began to be said, -that the best' fortresses and arsenals of a free people are its school houses and libraries. Books are better than bombs, and the drill of the school classes more efficient for the protection of our liberties than the noisy military drill.

Say, if you will, that an appeal to the sword

swer I make. The answer is this: I coutrive to do so much by never doing too much at a time. A may, to get through work well must time. A man, to get through work well mass not over-work himself; or, if he does too much ta-day, the reaction of fatigue will come and he will be obliged to do too little to morrow. "Now, since I began really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had let college, and was actually in the world, I may perhaps of the I began to the world, I may perhaps

VOL. 34, NO. 41.

say that I have gene through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time — I have traveled much, and I have seen much; I have mixed much in politics, and the various business of life; and in addition to all this, I ting? Not more than three hours a day; and

PING DING DING .- I was spending a few days in an excellent hotel at the South. The When about to retire, I noticed that cost, that the servants, naturally, lazy, had become accustomed to wait for the third or acher seldom does. We allow that effect follows cause, but up-ulation to answer the first ring would have secured proper obedience, and all the subsequent ding dings were not only needless, but mis-chievous. It would not be strange if they should be entirely disregarded at last.

Parents are apt to ring too often. One command or request is enough, if it is understood. Every repetition weakens authority, stant obedience is to follow each command, while the opposite principle has in it the elements of procrastituation and rebellion, which will reach beyond the family and beyond time.

Teachers mike the same mistake. Perhaps the school is uoisy. Ding ding goes the bell. The noise continues. Ding-ding-ding. The timid give heed, but the clawor ceases not .-Ding-ding-ding DING. The school is brought to a stand at last; but the probability is that every subsequent uproar will demind an additional ding. The training, to be authorative and effectual, should be such that the first touch of the bell should arrest every

Gen. Fremout in the Field

Our informant states that it is almost im-

The home of my childhood, and friends that I

Are standing before exposed to my view. Laved ones are around me to welcome m

horae.

And tell me again that I never shall roam The cut of my fathers before me doth stand. With the hills and the vales of my own native land,

My lather and mother are waiting for me, And sister and brother I plainly can see. The one that I loved now responds to my knock.

There nothing is here my pleasure to mock. I am perfectly happy no care in my brest, No mortal on earth so supremely is blest. But alas for my pleasures ! my vision has flown. And again I am silent, forsaken, alone. I wearily wander a stranger below, Surrounded by danger, temptation, and wo. The home-place is silent since I am away, The door-latch is rusty, the buildings decay; The one that I loved is "no one knows where," While I am a stranger distracted with care. My father and mether are far, far away, And sister and brother are with them to-day. O. Father in heaven! relieve my distress. And grant that Thy presence my pathway may ble

May Thy grace and Thy glory through Jesus be

And receive me at last in the kingdom of heaven.

Pleasant Grove, Md. 1861.

An Expedition to Edsell's Hill-Our Troops Fired on. A train with 200 troops left Alexandria

resterday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining wood at Edsell's Hill, eight miles from that city. While the cars were loading, some of the troope proceeded over the hill toward Springfield station, when they were fired on by the rebels, and three of their number wounded. The entire party, with the exception of two, who became detached, and were probably taken prisoners, returned to Alexaudria, having fully succeeded in their expe-

A very pleasing incident transpired in the camp of Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth in Gen. Banks' Division, at Darnestown, Md., a few days sgo. At the request of Colonel Murphy and the Protestant Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Father Dougherty, of Montgomery county, celebrated Mass in the camp The whole regiment, with uncovered heads, kneeled and received the benediction. Colonel Muri by is a Protestant, but was happy of the occasion to show that he was no bigot, and in matters pertaining to the Constitution and the have that there should be no division of centi-use that there should be no division of centi-use that there should be no division of centi-tary of the constitution and the lass of the constitution and the constitution and the lass of the constitution and the constitution and the const ment even in religious matters.

the field. The enemy took our wounded prisoners, and took them across the river. We killel and wounded one hundred and seventy-two of the ene-my, 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 dead It was said to be the hottest battle considering the number engaged that has been fought in this state. I got four shots that has been fought in this state. I got four shots at them, these 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 com-ralled to have our swaret mounded there and pelled to leave our severest 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. The Illinois 16th who were nine miles west of us. The Colonel, chose out of all who were wounded and sick, and sent back to camp, and took the rest to Liberty. I was not well the day of the battle but would go and consequently was com-pletely used up. I have been unwell ever since. battle out would go and consequency was com-pletely used up. I have been unwell ever since.— We arrived at Cameron on Saturday night and re-mained all night. Yesterday merning we came on to this place where we stopped for a few minutes and found s lot of home guards stationed here, and among them a lot of my old friends of Knoxville. They would have me get off and stay with them all right.

night. I will go to camp on the morning train, where I will remain till I recruit. As soon as our regi-ment gets back I think we will be sent some place to rest, and recrait our regiment in men, as their are a great many that will not be fit for service for several months. I must close for this time. I will write soon again, I want you to do the same. I remain your affectionate son.

T. R. SMITH.

CAPTURE OF JAMES B. CLAY.

B. Clay, with 16 of his men, while they were on their way to join Zollicoffer. They were to pass two or three turns of shain cable taken to eamp Dick Robinson. John C. around the rudder pin, immediately below the

FLIGHT OF BRECKINRIDGE CON-FIRMED.

The Louisville Jouroal says:

It is now rendered quite certain that John C. Breckinridge, Col. Wm. Preston, Beck, the law partner of Breckinridge, and all the prominent rebels of Lexington have left their mes and found an asylum in a military camp in Morgan county.

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a uscless and demoralizing business, said, in excuse; "You know, doctor, that must live." The brave old hater of everything mean and hateful coolly replied, "he did not see the least necessity of that."

"To Lessen his work," replied the youngster.

red from the concussions caused by the tremendons lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were inumerable. One of the cooks was cast violently, by one of the lurches, against the paddle-box, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arm-, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Auother lurch d him against one of the stauchions, by which concussion one of the poor tellow's legs was braken in three places. The baker received injuries of a very terrible character in vital parts, and one of the most striking incidents of the disaster was this poor, brave man, crawling, in his agony, to extinguish some por tion of the baking gear which at that moment bad caught fire. On Thursday night the gale was from the southwest, but on Friday morning it had turned round to the porthwest, and the ship was drifting an unmanageable log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter

with the rudder. The pin upon which it turnod had broken off three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron, ten inches in diameter-and the iron appeared thoroughly good, breaking at that particular point where it appeared the strongest, which was one of the most curious incidents of the disaster. It was now found necessary to rig up some kind of steering gear. A spar was thrown overboard with the ancho fluke attached, which dragging in the water behind the ship, might bring her head to the CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.-Yesterday after-moon, Lieut, Col. Letcher, with a detachment useless; and a plan was then suggested to the of Col. Woodward's regiment, captured James | captain by the passengers, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was Breckinridge was with the party but managed to make his escape. FLIGHT OF BRECKINRIDGE CON. FLIGHT of breakage occurred, and secure it with wedges and small chains. By pulling either end of the cable, a circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connec tion being effected with the usual chain attached to the rudder, and a temporary wheel rig-ged up below the deck, a shift was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel upon which the locomotion now dependedhardly a vestige of the paddles remaining-soon stopped, being fouled by the rudder, b which the rudder was prevented from veering more than was necessary to steer the ship.

All of Friday was occupied with these ar-rangements. The ship had drifted up the west coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track. On Saturday night the brig Magnet, of Halifax, hove in sight, hauled alongside and

lay to for the purpose of rondering assistance. Sunday, at two o'clock, the Great Eastern help. got under way, the rudder was found to act, and the vessel proceeded at the rate of nine knots an hour with the screw alone.

She met the Perssa the next morning, and cat out of a sunny window.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, is the last in

A pretty woman's soul sometimes sits and looks out through a bright eye like a purring

ur capture tration of the sword till ignorance and corruponly have the high moral culture which can recognize the best when it sees it, but also the intelligence necessary to the adjustment of right men to right places. All excellence is not excellent for everything. There must be selection, even among the very good, to ensure that fitness which is essential to all good "cabinet" work from a milking stool to a chair of state.

> It is a mere traism to say that the ignorant are not qualified to make such nice selectione as the true interests of government demand.-The hod carrier and the farmer, henorable in their places, and even experts in their proper vocations, are not competent to select the rare works of art wherewith wealth would to the enemy in the field. I am not able at adorn its palaces, nor to choose from the great masses of literature, foreign and domestic, the fittest studies for a growing genus. But thousinds venture not to express a doubt of the ample qualifications of utter ignoramuses for the responsible duties of popular sovereignty; and in all lands demagogues very much prefer that a goodly minority, at least, of their constituents, should be untrammelled by any such inconvenient and unmanageable possession as General Information. That is an officer not desired in the "wigwams" and "cabins" of the "anterrified" and "unwashed."

If the enemies of free institutions have need of allies, be sure they will not seek them among the graduates of our High Schools; nor even among those to whom our primary insti-tutions have opened the doors of knowledge.

The presence of full grown men who can neither read nor write in their own mother tongue, is precisely the most dangerous element that a constitutional government can have within it; for, happily, educated and competent knaves will forever be in a small minority where knowledge is diffused. It takes a fool to give any efficiency and force to one rases in political affairs. It follows that the only safeguards to our government are the will cease, if it ever begins; relax their ter influence and anarchy will grow and ripen into ruin.-School Journal.

Edward Bulwer Lytton, in a lecture recently delivered in England, gives the following history of his literary habits:

"Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to

me, 'When do you get time to write all your An old bachele books? How on earth do you contrive to do men is usually ab so much work? I will surprise you by the an- but He ! he ! he !

A MANLY AND PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Gen. Fremont and Staff have left St. Louis to take the field against Price and McCulloch. Just before leaving he wrote the following letter to a friend in New York, which is published in the St. Louis Democrat:

Sr. Louis, Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

My DEAR SIR: I leave at 8 o'clock in the morning, and send you this burried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting. We leave to contend with an enemy having

no posts to garrison, and no lines of transpor-tation to defend or guard; whose whole force can be turned at will to any one point, while we have from Leavenworth and from Fort Scott to Paducah to keep protected.

I wish to say to you that, though the position is difficult, I am competent to it, and also the same time to attend to the enemy at home. It is a shame to the country that an officer going to the field, his life in his bands, solel actuated by the desire to serve his country and win for himself its good opinions, with no othtion. Charges are spoken of when there are none to be made. What is the object of the repetition of these falsehoods, except to fa-miliarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong? Already our credit, which was good, is shaken in consequence of the newspapers intimations of my being removed.

Money is demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend myself would require the time that is necessary to and belongs to my duty against the enemy.

If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring on disorder. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the na-tion directed against the enemies of the country. Everything that is directed against me is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid It and comfort. My private character comes in only incidentally. I defend it because natural-that ly his reputation is dear to any man, but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many school house and the printing press. Let their of my acts, and will be if I stay here. Eve-influence be universal and the reign of rogues rything that hurts, impedes or embarases the rything that hurts, impedes or embarasses the work entrusted to me, I strike at without hesitation. I take the consequences. The most that can happen to me is relief from great la-

Yours truly, JOHN C. FREMONT.

Why is the Union like a orab apple! Because to be worth anything it must be preserved.

An old bachelor says that the talk of women is usually about men -even their laugh is

NEVER DO TOO MUCH AT A TIME .- Sir