



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 1, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

B. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to require as near to cash terms as possible. Hereafter we must have the cash for all orders...

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions in advance. We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms...

In the last Gazette is an editorial article intended to disparage the cause of the Union, and keep up bitter partisan feeling, by charging the cause of the war upon the Republicans. The editor also states that if in six months the rebellion is not put down we should endeavor to change the course of the Government...

Now, we deny that the Republicans were the cause of the war. We can trace it back to the election of James K. Polk; the war with Mexico; the annexation of Texas; the attempt of the Southern and part of the Northern Democracy to keep California out of the Union in 1850, because she desired to come into the Union as a free State; the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854; and the attempt to fasten slavery on Kansas against the often expressed will of her people...

The following account of the battle, its beginning and its consequence, is derived from Col. Colburn, Gen. McClellan's Aid, who accompanied him to Edward's Ferry, and returned with him to-night. On Saturday afternoon, a Captain and 18 men of Col. Devens's 15th Massachusetts Regiment were ordered by Gen. Stone to cross the river at Harrison's Island, follow a bridge path which had been discovered, to the vicinity of Leesburg, and report what was seen. The Captain thought he saw 30 Rebel tents, and brought back word to that effect.

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OFF TO THE WAR.

Capt. Alex. Compher, and Lieut. Boegle and Longenecker, left with their company for Harrisburg on Tuesday last. The company numbers about 65, as good and healthy looking set of men as have yet left our County. Success to the "All Hazard Boys," and a safe return to their homes and friends.

Bedford County has now in the neighborhood, we suppose, of 900 men in the service.

We publish some glorious news in this week's paper, from Missouri, where Gen. Fremont is after the rebels with a sharp stick, also from Kentucky and Western Virginia. These victories are more than an offset to the unfortunate occurrence at Ball's Bluff.

FAT HOG.—John J. Casena, Esq., killed a fat hog on Tuesday last, weighing 422 lbs.—Pretty good porker, that.

Garibaldi says he will come to the United States, if his services are needed, to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Hyde County, N. C., has succeeded from secession.

The great naval expedition has sailed.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

The St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church in Friend's Cove, near Bower's Mill, will be consecrated, by Divine permission, on the 10th of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ministers from a distance are expected. The public generally are invited to attend.

Building Committee.

Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Roll of Members of the Taylor Guards.

- Captain—Joseph Miller, 1st Lieut.—Edward Bedell, 2d Lieut.—Frank D. Saupp, Orderly Sergeant—Wm. L. Martin, 1st Sergeant—George E. Leach, 2d Sergeant—Joseph M. Lehman, 3d Sergeant—John Diwert, 4th Sergeant—Wm. A. Meek, 1st Corporal—Henry G. Drenning, 2d Corporal—Isaac Inler, 3d Corporal—Wm. Maull, 4th Corporal—Washington Herring, 5th Corporal—Isaac Fiegel, 6th Corporal—Andrew Turner, 7th Corporal—Mosses F. Marshall, 8th Corporal—Joseph Tewell, 9th Corporal—James Hughes, 10th Corporal—Drummer—Joshua Haley.

- Allison, John, Allen, William, Allison, David, Christie, Michael S., Corlie, John, Claycombe, Fredk., Coffey, John, Cable, Henry, Corlie, Chauncey, Corlie, Eli, Cobler, John, Claycombe, John, Danner, John, Dibert, Jacob, Eklne, Jacob, Frazer, William, Genden, John, Gordon, William, Granger, Joseph, Hallar, James, Bloom, Jacob, Hyde, Abraham, Hammer, Ezekiah, Butler, Andrew, Inler, John, Kipp, Jonas, Kinsey, Peter, Kinsey, Peter Jr., Leopold, John, Lettch, Thomas, Lettch, William, Ling, David, Earnest, Alexander, Meek, Josiah B., Mock, Anthony, Mock, Malachi, Moran, Thomas, Marshall, Henry, Miller, John W., Miller, Nelson B., Myerly, James F., Mausberry, John, May, Joseph C., Eollin, Andrew, Reese, George L., Robb, John, Ritchey, Jonas, Ritchey, Ferdinand, Ritchey, Daniel, Radsbaugh, Jacob, Shull, Henry R., Smith, Jeremiah, Sams, Fredrick, Single, Jacob, Saupp, John, Wentz, John, Wentz, Henry, Wentz, Adam, Wentz, Isaac, Wyrson, Samuel, Harbaugh, ZH, Hileman, John, Rinsley, Jacob, Bowers, Nicholas, Ling, David.

THE EDWARD'S FERRY BATTLE.

Further Details of the Affair.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EDWARD'S FERRY AFFAIR.

Capt. W. G. Young, who was with Col. Baker when he fell, was in the funeral procession to-day, with the men of Capt. Bieral's Company, who helped to carry Col. Baker's body from the field. All are New Yorkers, as is their brave Captain, who shot the rebel who killed Col. Baker. Capt. Young states that the field and staff officers, assisted by privates from the California Regiment, worked artillerly. All the gunners fell early in the engagement.

An impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat, as ordered, when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young says there was no possible retreat, save by swimming the Potomac. The only flatboat by which they got over was sunk. The disaster is attributable to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Col. Baker was picked up with his hat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains. It is in the city.

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On Saturday afternoon, a Captain and 18 men of Col. Devens's 15th Massachusetts Regiment were ordered by Gen. Stone to cross the river at Harrison's Island, follow a bridge path which had been discovered, to the vicinity of Leesburg, and report what was seen. The Captain thought he saw 30 Rebel tents, and brought back word to that effect. Acting upon the report, Gen. Stone sent five companies of Col. Devens's Regiment, supported by five companies of Col. Lee's Massachusetts 20th, to capture the supposed Rebel camp.

Gen. Stone, having information that the rebel Gen. Evans had 5,000 men near Leesburg, and that he had sent his baggage over Goose Creek to the South, that he might not be impeded in retiring to Manassas if attacked by a superior force, and perceiving that the coast was clear, concluded to attempt the capture of Evans's whole force. Col. Baker took command. Gen. Stone gave him 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammam Regiment, with cavalry and as much artillery as the enemy had, now begins the conflict of statements. According to Col. Colburn, Col. Baker's orders were to cross at Harrison's Island, not to go beyond the island, unless his means of transportation were ample; not to move from the Virginia bank of the river until the whole force was over; when he advanced, to be careful in sending out scouts and skirmishers; in protecting his flanks and guarding his rear; and on no account to make a demonstration unless so posted as to feel sure of success.

Col. Baker, however, according to Col. Colburn's statement, moved forward before more than 700 or 800 had crossed. With that number, leaving no guard at the river, and keeping up no communication with it, so that three companies which subsequently crossed, were unable to join him. After he had been joined by the nine Massachusetts companies, under command of Col. Devens, he, with about 1,800 men, was attacked by Gen. Evans's whole force, with the exception of his battery, which remained on a hill opposite Edward's Ferry, being threatened by Gen. Stone, who made a feint of crossing in order to keep it there.

During the fight, our men, although outnumbered three to one, fought with the utmost bravery throughout, as bravely after the fall of officers as before, and to the last of their ammunition. Gradually retreating to the river, they were there ordered by their officers to throw their guns into the water, to save them from the enemy, and all that could swim for the island. The boats were not to be found. They had been swamped in carrying over the wounded, how many of whom were drowned is not known, as swimmers were shot in the water.

Gen. McClellan is delighted with the behavior of the troops throughout, and is in excellent heart at knowing that such men are in his command. He found neither those that were in nor those that were out of the engagement demoralized in the slightest, but eager to fight.

On hearing the disaster he telegraphed Gen. Banks to take command, and to cross a portion of his force immediately. Accordingly, on Monday night, 4,400 men were taken across at Edward's Ferry. Gen. McClellan found them on the Virginia bank of the river on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday, a report came from the other side that the enemy was about to attack our position. Preparations were made to reinforce. It was, however, blowing a gale, and the river was very high, seven feet was an average. The first to cross was foiled, although the boat was taken a mile up stream. Luckily the threatened attack turned out to be a false alarm.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing was estimated this morning, when Gen. McClellan left, at 625 men, of whom 79 are thought to have been killed, and 120 wounded. Gen. Stone telegraphs this evening, however, that many of the missing are coming in. The Sergeant-Major and a Captain of the Massachusetts 15th, at first reported lost, have returned.

While our 4,400 men were on the Virginia bank of Edward's Ferry, Gen. Landor, who was here when the engagement was reported, but rode up the river immediately, made a reconnaissance towards Leesburg with 400 or 500 men. He encountered a body of rebels estimated at 2,000, and put them to flight, taking possession of the field, on which eight bodies were found. The only casualty on our side was Gen. Landor, who received a severe flesh wound in the calf of his leg.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac is blockaded at Quantico and Mathias Point. The interval between these is 40 miles long. The rebel steamer Page is out from her old lair in Aquia Creek, and on the rampage among the forage vessels. She varies foraging with shell and shot practice on the Sicksies brig on the Maryland side, and with ferrying over rebel marauders. This blockade causes anxiety.

SHORT ALLOWANCE OF FORAGE.

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the railroad to keep the forage department supplied. Already a remedy is talked of for the threatening evil of a short supply of hay and oats, cheaper and more efficacious, if not more glorious, than arms can supply. The construction of a railroad from here to Nottingham, on the Patuxent, 20 miles of rails and sills borrowed from some unused road, would lay the track speedy.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. BAKER.

The funeral of Col. Baker to-day was a grand and imposing affair. It took place from the residence of Col. Webb, the Colonel's late quarters. None but officers of the army, the navy, and the relatives of the deceased, were admitted to the room where the corpse lay. Among the visitors at the house we noticed the venerable Gen. Scott, who during the funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, sat on a lounge at the head of the coffin. The coffin was encased in the American flag, the sides and top of it being festooned with fragrant flowers. President Lincoln, Secretaries Cameron, Seward and others members of the cabinet were present, and Senator Latham of California; Capt. Baker, a son of the deceased; the Colonel's brother, a surgeon in the California regiment; and several of his female friends. The body was interred in a vault at the Congressional Cemetery, from which it will be taken to California.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The following despatch was received here this evening: HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR HUMANSVILLE, Mo., Oct. 26, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon Major Zagoni, at the head of my body guard, made a most brilliant charge on a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court House, and retired on a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commanding.

The recapture of Lexington.

Major Frank White, who recaptured Lexington recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some 500 rebels, is the son of a prominent lawyer of New York.

The battle at Fredericktown.

Fifty prisoners, taken at the battle of Fredericktown, have been put to work in the trenches at Cape Girardeau. The report of Major Schaffel, who commanded the battery in the action, shows that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]—HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, YORTZ STATION, Mo., Oct. 26.—The following despatch has been received, announcing a brilliant victory at Springfield by General Fremont's body guard, numbering 150 men.

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, 40 A. M., Oct. 25.

General—I report respectfully that yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., I met in Springfield about two thousand rebels formed in line of battle. They gave me a very warm reception, but my Guard with one feinted made a charge and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 180 men. We cleared the city of every rebel, and retired, it being near night and not feeling like to keep the place with so small a force. Major White's command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant unanimity and bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their war cry, "Fremont and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

CHARLES ZAGONI,

Major Commanding Body Guard.

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says that Major Zagoni was guided to the town from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon road by Judge Owens. The rebel camp was just outside of the city. Major Zagoni was compelled to pass through a lane, and let down a number of fences and rails, before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire. There was a good deal of street firing in Springfield and from the houses. Two rebels, who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body guard, were killed.

Major Zagoni was advised of the force of rebels, but he was determined to have a fight. Colonel Pearce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of the increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which it is stated they intend to take South with them, but which will, of course, now fall into our hands.

Brilliant Victory at Romney, Va.

NEW CREEK, Va., Oct. 27.—Brigadier Gen. B. F. Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked the rebels entrenched at Romney yesterday afternoon. He routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester.

Official Despatch of Gen. Kelly.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Lieut. General Scott to-day received the following despatch, dated Romney, Va., Oct. 26, P. M.: "In obedience to your orders I moved on this date at 12 o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their outposts, and, after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our losses are but trifling, but cannot say to what extent." "Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLY, commanding."

GEN. KELLY'S COLUMN.

This gallant Virginian has not only recovered from his severe wound, inflicted by the treachery of rebels, last summer, but is again actively at work in the field. His headquarters have alternated lately between Grafon and New Creek. He has had six regiments under his command and these have been stretched in line from Cumberland (Maryland) to Grafon. Their principal business has been to guard the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between these points, and to keep the Secessionists from making incursions out of the valley of Virginia into the western part of that State.

By his movement upon Romney, the Secession forces in the valley of the Shenandoah are outfanked, and Winchester, only 25 miles from this point, is seriously menaced. By this route Manassas can be completely turned, or a march made upon Richmond through Staunton, without regard to Banregerd's army.

It is doubtful, however, whether Kelly has sufficient force to do more than maintain himself. If he has more than enough, there will be a forward movement upon Winchester. The crossing of the river at Edward's Ferry, by stone's column, was evidently intended to be in concert with General Kelly's advance, from the northwest, in the same general direction.

Particulars of the Victory over Zollicofffer—The Battle of Wild Cat.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., under date of October 22, says:

The people at Camp Dick are sounding the loud timber, notwithstanding a lowering sky and humid atmosphere, military rejoicing. At about two o'clock this morning a courier with his escort dashed up the road on a foaming steed with tidings of a Union victory at "Wild Cat." General Schapt announced, in a brief despatch to Brigadier General Thomas, that Zollicofffer, with six thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, attacked him in position yesterday morning at eleven o'clock and was repulsed. At one o'clock P. M., he renewed the attack at another point, and was again repulsed. At a later hour, he made a third unsuccessful attack, and was again repulsed. The Federal loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, because our men did not leave their position.

Zollicofffer, no doubt, supposed that Col Garrard had not been reinforced. His original force was his own regiment and part of another. Subsequently a battery (of six guns) reached him, and on Saturday and Sunday the Seventeenth Ohio, Col. Connel, and the Twenty-third Indiana arrived.—The guns of the battery were not brought into play vigorously until the second attack, when a few rounds drove back the rebels. The despatch from Gen. Schapt treats the affair as an "attack," not as a reconnaissance in force. I infer, however, that the rebel general was endeavoring to feel his position, which is represented to me as capable of formidable defence against great odds. The news of the flight inspired the troops, and they manifest much anxiety to press forward.

It is not known whether Zollicofffer employed his whole force in the attack, but the inference is fair that only one division was engaged. The Tennessee regiments had not reached Wild Cat when the fight took place, but they will probably arrive to-day. Capt. Kenny's battery is now deploying into the pike, en route for the scene of action.

The Despatch to Hon. Andy Johnson.

The following is the substance of a despatch received at Camp Dick Robinson and from there transmitted to Hon. Andy Johnson, at the Executive House, in Cincinnati:

CAMP WILD CAT, Oct. 21, 3 P. M. The enemy, under Zollicofffer, attacked us at 11 o'clock to-day. Their force was—infantry 6,000, cavalry 1,500, and one battery. They were repulsed at two points, and retreated to their entrenchments. They made another attack at 1 P. M., and continued a scattering fire up to 3 P. M., when the firing subsided. Our troops all behaved well: four killed and twenty wounded, of the wounded is Captain Hanson, of the Indiana regiment, whose finger was amputated immediately, and he at once resumed his command. Our gallant troops, under Colonel Garrard and Schapt, numbering 3,000, killed and twenty wounded, of the wounded is Captain Hanson, of the Indiana regiment, whose finger was amputated immediately, and he at once resumed his command. Our gallant troops, under Colonel Garrard and Schapt, numbering 3,000, Cavalry 1,500, and one battery. They were repulsed at two points, and retreated to their entrenchments. They made another attack at 1 P. 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