# BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 15, 1861. "FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have de-termined to come as near to cash terms as possible. Hereafter we must have the cash for all Orphans' Court printing ; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c : also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional adver-tisements and handbills. All new subscribers are also expected to pay their exhemications in advance.

we do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almosi at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us. Old Quarters taken at par on all kinds of ac-

# INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade, who removed from Badford County to Mer-cer County, about twenty years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage. S. H. TATE, Nov. 8, 1861. JOHN MOWER.

MONEY MONEY .-- We urgently request all indebted to us in any manner, to send or bring us the amount they owe us, or at least, a part, next week. We must have money or we will have to "shut up shop."

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Knitting Association of Bedford will meet at the Court House, on Monday evening, Nov'r 18th, 1861, for the purpose of making arrange-ments to secure the purchase and manufacture of more woollen goods for the Union volunteers.-All the ladies and gentlemen of the town and country are earnestly invited to attend.

#### GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT.

It will be seen by the news which we pub lish in to-day's paper, that Gen. John. C. Fremont has been removed from the command of the army in the West. This news fell like a thunderbolt on the gallant army which he raised in so incredibly a short space of time. That his army and the whole West should have the most unbounded confidence in Gen. Fremont, we think, is a sufficient answer of the charges brought against him. He appears to have done more for the cause of the Union, in the short space of time he has been in command, than any other of our Generals, and we think it was very unfortucate to remove him, at the time when a battle was expected. The charges against him were incompetence and extravagance. Adjutant General Thomas made Beuseman Charles a lengthy report against him, and his charges were merely hercsay evidence, may t of which have been already proved false. Gen. Fremont, before leaving, issued an address to his army, which for patriotism cannot be surpassed. He called upon his officers and men to obey Eckles John T. their new commander, and do their duty to Fotter Jos. J. their country. We presume that Gen. Fre- Fotter Joseph Foor Daniel V.

#### Geing to the War. We understand that Capt. D. W. Mullin in

tends leaving for Harrisburg, with his company next Tuesday. Our old friend, Isaiah Conley will be first Lieutenant. The company has been recruited in the Western part of our county, and we learn is composed of as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere. Capt. Mullin served in the three months service, and will make an excellent officer-so will Lieut. going in this company. This is a rare opportunity for patriotic young men to volunteer.

Full returns of the late election in Maryland show about 30,000 Union majority on the State ticket, and the choice of 10 loyal and 1 Rebel Senator; and 66 Union to 6 Rebel Delegates. Can there be longer any doubt as to the loyality of Maryland? It is stated that Governor Hicks will call a special session of the Legislature to undo the treasonable legislation of the last session.

A disputch from Gen. Rosecrans, the only oue since the reports about his fighting and surrounding Floyd, dated Friday last, was reword of the Virginia thief, or of any engagement, or immediate prospect of an engagement with the rebels.

Lieut. Gen. Scott, sailed for Europe, on last Saturday in the steamship, Arago. A nation's prayers for his health go with him.

We call attention to the advertisement in relation to Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. JONES, of N. Y., the successful Oculist and Aurist, will practice at the WASHINGTON HO-TEL, Bedford, Bedford County, from the 15th until the 25th of November. Dr. J. has had the advantage of a thorough medical education in Europe and America. His Diplomas hang in his office. For the names and residences of persons he has cured far and near, read his circular. Dr. J. straightens cross eyes in two misutes, and performs all kinds of surgical operations.

#### MUSTER ROLL

OF CAPTAIN RYCE'S COMPANY, NOW AT CAMP CAMERON.

H. L. Ryce, Captain. W. P. Barndollar, 1st Lieut. Edwin R. Hickok, 2 Lieut. C. R. Miller, 1st Sergeabt. R. P. Pilkington, 24 ... K. F. Fikington, 21.
Levi Smith, 31.
J. M. Middleton, 4th "
W. H. Nulton, 5th "
I. H. Rawlins, 1st Corporal.
J. G. Fieegel, 2d.
Jno. W. Bæhm, 84. "
Phil. Huzzard, 4th "
Alax Lyon, 5th " Alex. Lyon, 5th Jacob Cypher, 6th A. S. Bennett, 7th Wm. Adams, 8th " D. S. Elliott, Musician. John Stoudenour, " Jacob Stoudenour, Wagoner. PRIVATES. Agnew Levi J. Kiser David C. Bloom John King John T. Bolinger Alex. Brown George Kendig John H. Klahre Theo. Kramer Jerry Cypher H. S. Kramer Frs. Leary Jas. M. . 17 Cutler Jonathan Leader John Long Joseph Mittong J. W. Corhett Wm. A Charleston John Conrad Thomas Merelith C. B. Martin Thomas McBride Bernard Duffy James Doll Paul McCoy William Millhouse Aug. Negley D. S.

# BEDFORD INQUIRER.

## GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

FORTBESS MONDOE, Nov. 10, via Balti-more .-- The steamer S. R. Spanlding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, with the Twentieth Indiana regiment. A deserter, who reached the lulet in a small boat, stated that news had been received on the minland of the capture of the two schel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large Federal force. Beaufort had also been taken by our troops. Conley. Several young from our town are No particulars had arrived, but the main facts correspond with the news raceived a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce.

Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk. From the same source we have a rumor that the Kaiiroad above Beau. fort (the line connecting Savannah and Charleston) had fallen into the possession of our troops; with an immense quantity of stores. Five deserters, who reached Newport News this morning, state that the rebels up the James river are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the Railroad as far as Charleston.

The French frigate Calbrie was burnt to the water's edge, on Friday last, off Hatteras-all hands saved.

The U. S. Gunboat Albatross has arrived from the blockade of Beaufort, North Uarolis ceived at beadquarters to-day. It says not a na. Her captain reports that he discovered the Transport Union ashore on the 6th inst., about 8 miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet; but in consequence of the Leavy weather, had no communication with the shore until the fellowing day, when he landed with a flag of truce and learned from the Captain of a rebel coupany, the following particulars:

The Union went ashore, or rather was run ashore, in a sinking condition, on the 1st inst., and soon after broke in two in front of the smoke stack The crew, 73 in number, and 15 horses, were saved. The men are prisouers at Fort Maeon and Raleigh, North Carolina. A large quantity of stores was seen pile | up on the beach.

At the time of the disaster the steamer Winfield Scott was in company with the Union, and the captain of the latter expressed the opicion that his consort was lost, she having suddenly disappeared. Nothing is known concerning the rumored loss of the Ocean Express. There are rumors of three Federal vessels having gone ashore.

### THE FIGHT AT BELMONT, MO.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 9 .- General Grant telegraphs from Cairo to the headquarters here, that our victory at Belmont was complete .--We captured 130 prisoners, and all the rebel bad occurred three or four years before, artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the would have found him vigorous and in a con guns behind for the want of horses to haul dition to do some service in meeting it; and them away.

Some of the prisoners report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce Gen. Price, but this attack will no doubt prevent

Our loss is about 250, and of this number about one-half were killed or mortally wounded.

# THE BATTLE AT BELMONT, MO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The War Department bas received an official telegram concerning the battle at Belmont, Missouri, which generally confirms the newspaper statements. It says that Capt. Bieloski, of Geu. McClerpand's staff, was killed, and among other particulars, "We fought all the way into the enamy's camp, immediately under the guns of Columbus, spiked two guns and brought away two, together with 200 prisoners." The Federal loss is stated at 300, that of the enemy being much beavier.

### Later and Important.

chance of getting rid of this dizziness, which which have been greatly increased by the unceasing labors of the last tep or cleven months.

"It is my expectation to return again to that country to which I am, like yourselves, pobly devoted. All that country-I mean the Union-commenced with the good old tLirteen States, I hope will soon be made up again to its thirty four. Although I have been compelled to retire from the field, I have the consolation to be able to assure you that the command of the army is in competent in the personal relations and the sense of duty hands. My opinion on the subject may have that bound them together. For, he says, "Consome weight with you.

"I leave in the field generals of great abilty-Major Generals McClellan and Hallecka high order of intellect, of scientific attamments, of much ability in all military of already before you, and let me remain, as I fairs, and of excellent judgment and discres am, proud of the noble army which I have tion. Under their command, and those of thus far labored to bring together." Measure the brigadier generals, I have no doubt the these words by the temptation which the times rates. arms of the country will be led to victory. I the circumstances, and the hour, would have have no doubt that in their hands the destinies of the country will be safe; and I have no doubt that they will achieve a successful and honorable peace within a few months, and that cause it is in the character of the man to forthe great blessings of peace will again be retored to us within a reasonable period.

"I have considerable confidence in the Adinistration of the country. I do not speak party confidence, for I have long ceased to be a party man. I have great couldence in the President. He is a man of genius, untiring zeal, and conscientiousness. It is due from me to say that he is not a President of my making; I had no part nor lot in his election. I confess that he has agreeably disappointed me. He is a man of great ability, fidelity, and patriotism. I could speak in a similar manner of several members of the Cabinet, but I forbear."

Afterwards, he was waited upon by the whole Union Defence Committee, and, in reply to them, he made the following speech:

"The language of praise is sweet when it comes from high sources of intelligence and moral worth; and sweet, also, is the conscious ness of having labored hard through a long life to merit it. The measure (he added) was full and overflowing. The great calamity which has befallen the country-the rebellio -had found him advanced far in life; and the labors, responsibilities, and anxieties which it had thrown upon him, had broken bim down. He was now but a wreck. If the calamity be would have met it, he flattered himself.

successful'y. "Although he was hors de comb it, get he was happy to say- and his opinion on this sutject might be of some value-that he had left on the field a large and patriotic army, m which were many of the best officens of the country, the best of officers and men, com-manded by generals of great merit; generals capable of maintaining and achieving victory.

On the field were young and vigorous men, ompetent to perform all the duties which the country requires of them- Major General genius, and of respectable experience, Major General Halleck, another officer of genius, science, and discretion-who would meet all the expectations of his Government and gounworth.

"He (General Scott) did not therefore despair of the Union; he was even confident of the success of our cause within a limited time, lies in Thomas's infamous report: and hoped that the coming spring would find the rebellion suppressed. In a short time GENERAL THOMAS.

"I go, gentlemen, across the ocean for a bim, and about to be delivered to his bow and nurchased 100,000 bushels of oats, for which short period, and for a special purpose -- for the spear. In the temper of that army at whose head he stood, not merely a General but a beperplexes me almost every moment-and in hope of finding some relief for the infirmities I have labored under for many years, and rebellion by a word. Was the word spoken! mutiny-who can doubt it?-into the flame of rebellion by a word. Was the word spoken? Was there even the thought of speaking it? Clearly not. "Soldiers!" he says, "I take "leave of you. I regret to leave you sincere-

"ly. i deeply regret that I shall not have "the honor to lead you to the victory you are "about to win. We have grown togother, and "I have become familiar with your brave and "generous spirits. 1 thank you for your re-'gard and confidence."

If there is in all this a shade of sadness, there is, much more, a tone of unbounded trust in the personal relations and the sense of duty

tinue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have eucouraged me .-Emulate the splendid example which you have been to common men, and they are simply no. ble and sublimely right. There was no temptation for him to trample under his feet, te

get himself and remember his duty. He had no self-love and no ambition to justify, but remembering that the enemy, whom he had tois lowed so far, was before him, and by his side an army whom his lightest word could sway, he bade them follow their appointed leader t victory, claiming only the right to share with them their triumph. There are not many in-stances in history of such entire abnegation.

Whatever, then, may be the result of the court-martial which, we presume, will be accorded to Gen. Fremont, the praise, at least, is due him of being a man who can fall with digoi:y, and without losing, at the moment of great and sudden trial, his keen seuse of

self-respect, and of his duty to his country .--Whatever may be his faults as a General, it it shall be proved that he has any, the strength

and the purity of his patriotism even the best among us may emulate Even his enemies who have expected, perhaps hoped, a different course of conduct in him, must, at least, give him credit, for the integrity of hi charac-t r and pur, o es-New York Tribune.

ONE BY ONE the calumnies of Adjutant Thomas's Report -made up to destroy Fremont-are being refuted; so that General Fremont, when he comes to take up the web of villiany himself, will only need to collect these depials of Thomas's own witnesses ---We have already given the full history of the mean lies about the guns and the blankets .-The pontoon bridge at Paducah proves to have been at least as safe and economical of lafe as the Adwards' Ferry scows, which drowned those who trusted in them. Of the "palatial mansion," the St Louis Democrat of Monday says :-- Putisburg Dispatch.

"The \$6,000 for the Brant Mansion is referred to as a piece of extravigance. The house is very commodious, containing about McCiellan, a man of scientific attainments and twenty four rooms, half of which are occupied as officers' quarters. It is ascertained that the regular allowance for quarters to the officers who were in this bouse, amounts to \$6, 600, showing after all that the occupancy of try, and many brigadiers and colonels of great the house was simply an economy. of \$600 to the Government.'

And from the same paper we copy the following direct refutation of two other grand

GENERAL THOMAS. St. Louis, Mo , Nov. 2, 1861.-To Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army .-- Sir: I have just read your official report on the condition of the Western Department, dated October 21, 1861, directed to the Secretary of War, in which 1 find reference is made to myself, as follows: "Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written roport from one of his Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the nipples. In conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selovar, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in Sanfrancisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms were \$30,000." If the above statement of yours is true, as coming from Col. Swords, then he (Col. S.) as been guilty of circulating a base and malignant falsehood. I have vever made a dollar, directly or indirectly, out of any arms ordered or purchased by Gen. Fremont in Europe; nor have I ever written to any friend, in Califarnia or eleawhere, that I had made, or expected to make, a dollar in any manuer, shape, or form, out of such purchase. I am amszed, sir, that you should make to the Secretary of War an official report based on vague information, and without positive evidence of the facts. Very respectfully. Your obd't servant. A. A. SELOVER. ST. Louis, Nov. 4, 1861 .-- L. Thomas Adjt. Gen. Washington, D. C.-SIR: 1 see wrong Gen. Fremont may be, most assuredly in your report, published in the New York Tribune of October 20th, a paragraph in the vering, and he looks upon himself as an injured following words: man. The order for his removal comes to him "By Direction of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequentto him with a personal devotion and attach- Iy made for specific sums-twenty eight cents per bushel for corn, thirty cents for oats, and \$17 94 per ton for bay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agents in that State,) were directed to send to such a duty. But it is not only that he was Jefferson city, where hay and and corn shound at the head of such an army, so bound to him as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, We have repeatedly stated that the house does by that peculiar influence which he wields over all who become his followers; but he was on the eve of a battle, long looked for. The en-per ton for hay." (See voucher No. 7) Gan. Shott, on Friday morning, was waited upon by the deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and Union Defence Committee, of

I paid from twenty seven to thirty two cents per bushel; in addition to which I paid cartage and labor from boats and elsewhere, to the order of the government at thirty three cents per bushel -- the price agreed upon with the Quartermaster.

On the 1st of October I received a telegraphic dispatch as follows:

Camp Lillie, Jefferson Cuty, Oct. 1 .- To E L. Beard :- Brigadier General J. M'Kinstry directs me to order you to send, at once, one hundred thousand (100,000) bushels of oats. with a proportionate amount of hay--some part of both to-night by railroad, the other by boat. You will call on E. H. Castle for railroad trapsportation, and on Barton Abie for

steamer transportation. J. C. WOOD, Colonel and D. O. T. The bay cost me \$17,\$18, \$19 and some of it \$20 per ton. The price charged the govern-ment was \$19 per ton. In pursuance of the above order I delivered bay and oats amounting to \$31,292 57. After which the order was discontinued, as the Quartermaster found be could supply himself at Tipton at less

It is, perhaps proper for me to state that the bids, under the advertisement referred to as having been ordered by General Meige, were opened on the 25th of September, nearly one month after. I received the requisition from Quartermaster M'Kinstry, and the aver-age of the bids were largely over thirty three cents for oats and over \$19 per ton for hayshowing that the price sgreed to be paid me was not exorbitant. The lowest offer which was accepted, under General Meigs advertisement, was twenty eight and thirty cents per bushel for corn and oats-and I learn from the Quartermaster that but little has been delivered on that contract-that the contractor had failed to meet his engagements, and he

was compelled to get his supplies elsewhere. E. L. BEARD.

# Camp Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, Oct. 31, 1861. MR. EDITOR :- According to promise I seat my-self to drop you a few lines, by way of giving you, as well as the rest of our friends, the current news. Our experience in camp life is not very extensive as yet, but so far the boys are all perfectly de-lighted, and when asked how they like it, are almost invariably heard to say, that they would not take one hundred dollars and return to their homes while the country stands in need of their services. We have now been in camp three weeks, the com-

pany has been well provided for, and is now mak-ing rapid progress in their drill. All are attentive to their daties, and though they were gathered up from different parts of the county, they treat each from other as though they were brothers. The Captain, who had been absent for some days, returned yes-terday, bringing some new recruits, and all hands were as much pleased to see him as though he had been absent for months. Captain Complex came in last night, bringing a fine looking set of men. His commany numbers

fine looking set of men. His company numbers about 60. The Captain is a fine drill officer and will be austful man. Our regiment is nearly full, and then farewell to

Camp Curtain, and the old Keystone State, per-haps forever. But let that be as it may, we will not flinch from our duty but boldly go on to crush out the enemy that would so ingloriously trample phon our most sacred rights. And while we do his we will not forget our friends at home, especially those of Schellsburg, many of whom have desied themselves the luxuries of life that they might make the soldiers happy. There are abou six or seven thousand men in

camp. New companies and squads are coming in every day. It is now growing late and I will close. I will write you soon again. Yours, &c., J. H. M.

The above letter was received too late for inser. tion last week.

#### A CASE IN POINT.

A CASE IN FOINT. As a good many people are appalled at the pros-pect that, should the war for the Union go on, we shall actually have negroes fighting beside white men sgainst the Slaveholder's Rebellion, we re-print the Proclamation of that eminent slavehold-er and soldier, ANDREW JACKSON, calling the free negroes of Louisina to arm for the defence of New Orleans, when these these three these periods New Orleans, when threatened by a strong British

mont will demand a court martial, and until after its decision, persons should not condemu Lim.

# NEW YORK ELECTION.

The returns of the recent election in this State, says the N. Y. Tribune, come in very s'cwly, but the quality is very good, and those Hershberger Sam. Hatz William already received indicate a majority of 80,000 or upward for the Union State ticket, with the exception of Canal Commissioner for the short term. The three-cornered contest for this office has doubtless resulted in the election of Mr. Wright, the Democratic candidate. Late returns show the election of Mr. Jacob S. Freer, Dem., to the Secate from the Xth (Ulster and Greene) District instead of T. R. Westbrook, Union Dem., and the success of John Gansen, Dem., instead of Henry W. Rogers, Union Dem., in the XXX [st (Erie) District. As we have before stated, there will be a large Union majority in each branch of the Legislature.

# OUR FLEET.

The glorious news from our fleet will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every patriot in the land. The capture of the rebel forts at Port Royal and the taking of the town of Beaufort, 8. C., is the most terrible blow the rebels have yet received. It is touching them in their most tender parts. The barbor at Beaufort is said to be the best on the Southern coast-it is in the heart of the rebellion, and will afford an excellent harbor for our ships, and will probably be opened as a cotton port to the world .--Success to our gallant fleet. Let it go on in the good work so auspiciously commenced.

LATER .- Since the above was in type we have received by telegraph, a confirmation of the news above referred to. A U.S. .vessel bas arrived at Annapolis, which reports that Hatteras Julet and just arrived in the Old Point our flect arrived at Port Royal, and after some unavoidable delay commenced the at-Beaufort to Hatteras. He was not a deserter, tack. The fight lasted four hours, when the rebels abandoned their works, leaving their bie intelligence, who had crossed the Sound at forts, guns, pistols, officers' swords, and all the risk of his life to bring the news to the their valuable papers. The number killed on Federal troops. The officer's report of the our side, was eight men, and one officer, and lost termine way eight men, and one officer, and had already been sent. stout twenty wounded. The rebel loss con-

Nolan John Fisher George French Michael Gephart John Needle Josh. Pennell H. C. Reisling Wm. Reel Ferdmand Gillian Dominic Gabe Lawrence Gross Solomon Gabala William Smith S. S. Snave Jos. W. Steckman Dan. H. Hutchison William Sahn Calvin Hefflefinger W. H. How Thomas Sutton Joseph Taylor Jas. H. Taylor Robert Thatcher Bartholomew mbert David Washabaugh Wm. Wolf Samuel Jones Samuel Witmyer Daniel

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GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUJKY. PARIS KY., Nov. 12. Gen Nelson met the reb-els under Gen. Williams, at Pikesville, Pike coun-ty, Kentucky. on Friday last, and gained a glori-

[SECOND DESPATCH.] [SECOND DESPATCH.] Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, Col. Harris of the Ohio Second Regiment in front with 600 men. Col. Harris falling back, and Cel. Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's Brigade, when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing four hundred and taking one thousand prisoners. The rest scattered in all directions. The Federal loss is small. OFFICIALJ REPORT.

OFFICIALJ REPORT. LEXINGTON, NOV. 12.—A courier from Gen. Nel-son's Brigade with despatches for Adjt. Gen. Thomas, reports fighting at Pikesville for two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and 1,000 priso-

THE CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE SUM-TER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- A family letter received here, dated on the 25th of October, on bo and the United States frigate Santee, off Galveston, confirms the report of the sapture of the Pirate Sumter. The writer says she

was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the U.S. gunboats for a merchant vessel and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turued and chased her ashere.

Her officers and crow are prisoners on board the U. S. steam frigate Niagara.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMOBE, Nov. 11 .- An offiser of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who came from beat, says he had a long conversation with a but a private citizen, and a man of considera-

Outside of this statement there is a report siderable, our men found 52 robel dead bodies, which they buried. siderable, our men found 52 robel dead bodies, that in the taking of Beaufort, a large part of the town was burned. the town was burned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 .- A special despatch to ty would be re established so firmly as to enthe Times from Cairo, says it is impossible to dure forever. The Union had commanded all obtain anything like an accurate report of the bis affections. The Union was his country, killed, wounded and missing in the engagement and he know no other. To the United States at Belmont on the 7th. It is estimated that twenty-five of the in that allegiance.

Twenty-second Illinois are missing. The total missing are reported at three hun

dred and fifty. Of the Seventh Iowa Col. Lauman was

wounded, but not dangerously.

Lieutenants Col. Wendell killed; the Major and Adjt. are missing, and the reported killed in Logan's Regiment is 35 and 47 wounded. All but 41 of Col. Fouke's regiment, answered at the roll call, yesterday afternoon. The loss in Buford's regiment has not been ascertained, but it is supposed not to be heavy. One hundred and twenty prisoners wore taken

All accounts concur in placing the rebel loss much heavier than our own. Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels.

They have 150 prisonars, and acknowledge 350 killed, but would not permit the Federal officers who went to Columbus with the flag of truce, yesterday, to visit the place to which they conveyed their dead.

No reliable news has been received from Col. Oglesby's command, which started on an expedition against Jeff. Thompson's command, at Bloomfield, a few days since. A report prevails, however, that he had encountered Jeff. Thompson's forces, killing three hundred and loosing fifty of his own command.

THE UNION TRIUMPH IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9 .-- Returns have been received from three-fourths of The State .-The Legislature stands, as far as heard from, about 65 Union, and not one Secessionist .--For the Senate, 10 Union men Lave been elested, and not a single Secessionist. Seven Secession Senators hold over, but they are principally boarding in Fort Warren. The Union cause has already secured, with the three Union men holding over, a clear working mas jority in that branch.

The majority for A. W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, will not be less than 32,000, and the vote in all the counties is the largest ever east in the State. Hurrah for our Union-loving State.

# GEN. SCOTT IN NEW YORK.

more, he hoped that another union of fraterni. only he owed allegiance, and he meant to die

JOHN C. FREMONT.

Whatever other faults may belong to the character of John C. Fremont, an over-wenning selfsesteem is not one of them. It may that he is too proud to be vain-for vanity and pride do not often go together-but cers tainly he has none of that self love which is quick to take offense, and is so apt to lead its ossessor to rash and ill-judged, and sometimes to criminal acts for his own justification. may be that he is not great enough for the military command of the Western District; that he wants experience, judgment, energy, and that insight into character which would be a safeguard against his surrounding himself with dishonest men. On these points we have nothing to say here, for it is on such charges that he is arranged by the Government. But surely it is not improper for us to affirm that if he is not great enough for that command, he is, at least, great in his removal from it. "He that ruleth "his spirit is better that he that taketh a city."

For in truth it seldom falls to the lot of man to be placed in a position more trying than his. It is not within the range of possibility that he believes himself guilty on those points whereof he is accused; for, if that were the case, he would long ere this have relinquished his command voluntarily. However wise and just the Government may be; however his confidence in his own inaccence is unwaat the head of an army in the field-an army of 40,000 mer, every one of whom is bound ment such as has been rendered to po commander of any country except Napolean. It is something that he should obey the order for retiting without a murmar, though we trust there is no General in the service who would not have been equally prompt in obedience to

force, in December, 1814. Old Hickory always went in for using any club that served his turn when there were heads that needed breaking.--Hear him :

Proclamation to the free colored unhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy, you have been here-totore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in existence. Your country, although calling for your exer-

tions, does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To evory noble-hearded, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present con-test with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United now received by the white soldiers of the Unite 3 States, viz; one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Ma-jor-General commanding will select officers for

jor-General commanding will select officers for your Government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yonracives. Due regard will be paid to the feelings of free-men and soldiers. You will not, by being associ-ated with white men in the same camps, be expos-ed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm.-As a distinct, independent battshon or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your coun-trymen.

trymen. To assure you of the sincerity of my attentions. and my anxiety to engage your invaluable servi-ces to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of the address.

ANDREW JACKSON, Major General Commanding.

THURLOW WEED, in rehearsing the grievous sins committed by Gen. Fremout, reasserts the exploded theory that on assuming command at St. Louis, he took a house for his headquarters for which the Government is paying \$6000. not cost the Government a cent; that its uso was tendered freely by a relative of Gen. F., and that it is nobody's business, under the circumstances, whether it was a brown stone front or a log c.bin. Most of the accusations rehearsed by the venerable Thurlow, are of the same ancient character, and have been refuted