BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 7 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a peried of twelve years, he will sell the presses, typus, good will, &c., of the establishment, on reasonable terms.

the Bedford Inquirer Printing Office is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and an official and orphans? court adthe County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both rerusing, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of loth two.

ob type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.— Apply immediately.

Money ! Money !- Next week being Court, will afford an excellent opportunity for persons &c., please notice.

called the battle of Old Fields. But there is Danville and North Carolina Railroad. no doubt that "Webb's Cross Roads" is the place that should give name to the battle.

The efficial statement made by Gen. Thomas that one hundred and fourteen rebels had been buried up to a certain hour, has led the publie, prone to expect exaggeration, to believe that this figure represented the extent of the loss of the enemy in killed. We are, however, assured from sources, says the Cincinnati Commercial, "that we believe entirely reliable, that not less than three hundred rebels were left dead on the ground. The official report of Gen. Schoepff's Brigade Surgeon states that one hundred and ninety dead rebels were buried on Monday. A gentleman of this city writes that two hundred and eighty-three dead bodies of rebels were found. Another who was on the ground, informs us that he counted eighty-five dead rebels in the old field, and that they were lying thick in the underbrush in every direction. We are convinced that the been appointed by the War Department as rebel loss in killed was very nearly if not al- Commissioners to visit Richmond and elsetaken. The evidence is that at least fifteen prisoners among the rebels. hundred fell into our hands."

The latest reports make the results of this battle still more important than the previous ones. The killed of the rebels must have reached to four or five hundred, judging from the number left on the field and buried by our troops. The proportion of wounded to killed is nearly always at least three to one; so that they probably amounted to at least twelve bundred. The Louisville Journal of Thurs. day, week, says we have taken nearly seven hundred prisoners. This would make the rebei | board the flag-ship Niagara, which forms part loss about 400 killed, 1200 wounded and 700 of the Gulf squajron, states that the late bomprisoners-total 2300. This is as heavy as bardment of Pensacela resulted in rendering the Federal loss at Bull Run. It is, indeed, the navy-yard useless to the rebels; in destroy nearly one fourth of Crittenden's and Zolii. ing Warrington; and in dismantling Fort Mecoffer's whole force. It is no wender that the Rea. He also asserts, on the anthority of the rebelt were panio-stricken and fled in terror, captain of a prize schooner, and of three conhad on their backs. When it is remembered groes, free and slave, are being armed in the gally hold. that in achieving this victory, General Thomas Cotton States to resist the Union forces. lost only 47 killed and 169 wounded, we must give his army credit for splendid fighting.

This battle affords a fruitful theme for comment, and a just cause for exultation among the Union journals of the country. The Cincinuiti Gazette says that the rebels engaged for this State is made every seven years. In that "they marched from their entrenchments to attack General Thomas ten thousand strong. two counties two Kepresentatives. In 1007 of a most called Tp., in the shape of a num-A letter found in their cump states their force tegether, and now form one District. In the ber of boxes, seemingly about bursting with in camp at ten thousand infantry, one thou- fall of 1851, just after Belford and Cambra the luxurious dainties which they contained. sand eight hundred cavalry, and sixteen pieces were connected, Mr. Cesnna was a candidate The open boxes however made an imposing of canaou. After their flight to their en- far the Legislature in the Democratic party; seene that was really reloiving; there were the trenchments they brobably had as many men was elected and occupied his seat. If the truly tempting to the appetite, from 60 to 70 there as our Generals could have brought apportionment is unconstitutional now it was pounds of fine golden butter, the most magnifagainst the position the next day. Their position so then, but the gentleman said nothing about sevent-cakes, the finest pies and scores difficult construct more formidable earthworks. Bedford and Somerset, which now form the The rebels were as near to relief as our own ar- district. He accepted the nomination and debted in great part to John Shoemsker, who my, and they were as abundantly supplied with went before the people of those two counties had the exquisite kindness to collect the arprovisions and every comfort. Yet this large asking them for their suffrages as their candiarmy abandoned this strong position and fled date for the Legislature. He went into Somto the good people of Rainsburg and vicinity army abandoned this strong position and fled, erset county and wanted to make, we are who so kin infern...d. a "bargain and sale" with one of douations. ses, provisions and baggage. Even the can- the candidates of that county, but the gentle- It was not a dinner, but a series of dinnon were not spiked. This beats everything manly proposition was rejected, and unfortuin the history of panies. It is as if at the nately for Mr. Clessna he was defeated by the There is certainly nothing more cheering to Bull Run panic our troops had abandoned popular vote of those two countries. As Mr. a volunteer abroad, than for him to feel that there are the enterphysical and the state of the state of

erates, nine or ten thousand strong, took flight from a strongly fortified position, abandoning everything in their panie."

ACCIDENT .- This has been an open winter, but with more sleet and see than for many and honest man should have done during the is strange that accidents have not been more

We are sorry, however, to have to record one of a serious character. As our estimable fellow cirizen, Hon. W. T. Daugherty was returning home some evenings since, he slipped on the ice, and injured his ancle very much .-But, we are happy to state, that he is doing well, and his numerous friends hope that he will soon be able to be about again.

Gopey's Lapy's Book .- This excellent Magezine for February has been received. It is one of the best in the country.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for February, is on our table. All who don't take this excellent work, ought to subscribe for it at once.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Friday, shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky. It says: We regret to say that the report of the Federal victory in owing us to pay up. We need money, in fact, Kentucky conveyed to us on Wednesday night must have it, and if you don't come yourselves, from northern sources, as more than confirmplease send it. Subscribers, administrators, ed by intelligence received here at the War Department. It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even Northern accounts had BATTLE OF WEBB'S CROSS ROADS. led us to believe. This disaster in Eastern The place where Gen. Zollicoffer was de- Kentucky, and the apprehension it has excited feated and killed, is known through southern for the safety of our connection with the South-Kentucky as Webb's Cross Roads, and the west through Virginia and Tennessee, and battle should be called by that name. Mill East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and the Springs is nearly ten miles distant, and on the possible interruption of our intercourse with other side of the Cumberland river. A part the South, via Wilmington and Weldon Reilof the engagement took place in a field known road by the Burnside expedition, directs atin the neighborhood as "the Old Field," and tention to the vital importance of completing hence the suggestion that the battle should be the connection between the Richmond and

A Washington correspondent of the New York Express, in a letter dated Jan. 22d, says. "Your readers may set their minds at rest about any advance movement of the army of the Potomae. Officers and their regiments and to move at a moment's notice. General Mc-Ciellan's twenty-four baggage wagons, including arrangements for eating and sleeping, with well matched, bright bays, may be in good running trim. But an advance movement of the army of the Potomac at present, and for ninety days to come, is out of the question.

The winter of this region has just commend-

Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish have together three hundred. Various statements where, to make arrangements, if possible, for are made of the number of horses and mules the relief of those unfortunate persons who are

THE Charlestown Mereury of a late date admits that the Cedar, Keys, in Florida, have honestly, his competitor being one John Cess- boraw, Esq., one of the most intelligent and been captured by a Union expedition. By this na. This man Cessna, itching for notoriety, respectable citizens of Adams county, Pa., movement we have gained possession of the western terminus of the Florida Railroad, which connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic oceans, and the robels will hereafter be prevented from transporting troops or supplies over that road.

An interesting letter from a correspondent on

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A SMALL TRICK.

were the flower of the Confederate army, and the year 1850 Bedford and Cambria Counties were made to form one district, allowing those he electionsered in those two counties, and bost served turkeys and chickens, sausage was one of natural strength, and it would be it. Lest fall he was again placed upon the of other articles that would have done honor ticket for the same office in the countres of to the table of Dives. a lagton, and continued their flight to the nant, he pursued some other course than with him, hearts that throb in anxious solicitie Band.

order. At Webb's Cross Roads the Confed- though the free and intelligent voters of the district, that he was so anxious to represent, that he was not their choice. Granting, then, for the sake of the argu-

ment, that the apportionment was unconstitu-

years -- and the pavements and streets have last campaign? Did he then inform the peobeen very dangerous for pedestrians-and it ple, whom he was asking to vote for him, that to notice an error in a former article as to the they could not legally do so? Did he pretend number of our regiment. It is the 101st, and to run as a candidate of Bedford county on not the 107th. Please note the error as it ly? Did he in any way refuse to accept the nomination from the two counties? Did he the company. then say he would contest the seat of whomsoever might be returned from the District, elected from Somerset county? No, he did not; but, after endeavoring to gain a seat in the Legislature, under an apportionment that he new alleges is unconstitutional, and foiled, he takes the advantage of that unconstitutionality and frustrates the very dostrine that he so zealously pretends to uphold—that a majority shall rule. The body that makes laws can repeal or modify them, and that body has, through the power given the committee, selected by lottery, said that he was legally entitled to the seat instead of Mr. Householder. This may be the case, we will not pretend to argue it, but is he as justly entitled to it is a question for the peblic to settle for themselves in the future.—Franklin Repository.

. MR. CESSNA.

Mr. Cessna, the Member from Bedford County, is lucky, and Mr. Cessna, as a general rule is sharp. But Mr. Cessua in an address just issued to the people of Bedford county, has proven that he, Mr. Cessua is a most consummate demagogue, as witness the following: "You are not, for the present session, at least,

mere servants of the citizens of Somerset county, and bound to comply with their demands."

Again, "There will probably be some expense attend-ng this contest." Having ing this contest. Having become enlisted in this controversy, I intend to see it out, and whatever bill may be presented a-gainst the county, I intend to furnise the money to

Parties are very nearly assimilated in strength, in Bedford county, and with a nominal democratic majority of one hundred and fifty, the Republicans very frequently elect a portion of the county officers. Since the formation of this Legislative district , the Repubicans of Bedford county have always elected their own candidate, and-except in this last instance-ran him within a few votes of an election. And yet because the few lacking votes were supplied by Somerset, is urged that the people of Bedford are the servants of the citizens of Somerset county. Bah! Mr. divisions may receive orders to be in readiness | Cessna, that was a very dirty little appeal, intended to invoke a very dirty little predjudice against Somerset county whose vote you so lately sought.

As to the expenses incurred by the contest. They were just none at all. The facts were agreed upon between the contestants, no witnesses were needed, and no expenses to the county were incurred. Mr. Cessna's estentatious exhibit of his purse, is therefore, but another little trick to catch the green-horns. ed, and the roads are frightful. A piece of Holding his seat by the tenure he does, in our hard ground upon which to manoeuvre 25,000 humble judgement a modest reticence on the men can scarcely be found between this and subject, would much more become him, than a rlatant exhibition of himself through the columns of the press .- Somerset Herald.

A VERY LITTLE TRICK.

and thus elected. George W. Householder, der certain conditions was elected from Bedford last fall, fairly and or perhaps the \$700 pay, contested Mr. House. this outrage more aggravating, is the fact that hay, each, per day, at a compensation of 25 Cessna accepted a nomination from both counties, electioneered in both counties, had tickets from Bedford and Calibria counties to the cent., without an investment, asking the sub-Householder's election is illegal now was not than he agreed with Col. Rucker to furnish. his own election illegal then? Thus out of if he has remaining a small amount of conscience, be will refund the salary he then drew, the consideration that he desired to avoid hav

before the people. - Hunt. Jour.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP CURTIN, Jan. 27th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: - Our company has been for some time faring sumptuously as a consequence of a most extraordinary treat from the citi- an officer of integrity for two days, he can vis-

For all this festal enjoyment we are inwho so kindly remembered us in their liberal

North. Certainly the Bull Run panic is out- through the public voice, if not a nice one, of tude at his privations. Then, too, these, feasts done. At that battle General McDowell had reaching the point at which he was driving .- contrast so beautifully with the usual crackers eighteen thousand men of all arms. Of these It appears, from the decision of the committee, and becon. Do not infer for an instant that about one-third were panic stricken and fled allowed him a small knot hole through which tions, not by any means; it is not that we from the open field. The rest withdrew in be could reach a seat is the Legislature, al- love our crackers and bacon the less, but because we love turkey &c., more.

Be this as it may, we as a company, shall spoke aloud and said, through the ballot box, ever look back on the citizens of Colerain with the happiest reminiscences. Perhaps the only return we will be able to make for all these favors is, to do our duty studiously in the service of our country, which we shall endeavor to do with promptness.

It would perhaps not be out of place here may be of consequence to persons writing to

J. H. L.

Investigation of Horse Contracts, &c.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee are now engaged upon the subject of alleged frauds in the vicinity of Washington. They discover that the same horses have been twice sold to the Government, and superintendents and inspectors bribed to certify the soundness of borses, and sometimes selling them to private persons. Also, that the ener-mous amounts paid by the War Department for transportation had induced strong competition among the railroad companies, so that many Colonels in the West have received each from \$1500 to \$2000 as a bonus. Also that some sutlers are making \$3000 per month and that nearly all the sutlers South of the Potomac sell liquor, with the knowledge of the officers; that is smuggled in boxes marked "Governbarrels marked "beef."

The resolution introduced by Hon. E. Me-Pherson to apquire into the contracts which had been awarded for the board of disabled horses during the winter, has shown that in the ieport of General Meigs, Colonel Rucker had made a contract with George Ramsdell to feed them twelve pounds of oats per day at 45 cents per day. Rucker alleges that this high price was paid because the contractor was an honest man, and it was better to pay a fair price and be certain that the horses were well pered for, than to let them to some one that would starve them.

Unfortunately, however; an investigation shows that this contractor had relet them at 25 cents per head and stipulated that they were to have eight pounds of oats per day, instead of twelve. Mr. McPherson's resolution nowever, has almost entirely broken up those speculations, which in this one line, would have robbed the treasury of tens of thousands of dollars before spring. - Chambersburg Dis-

The Horse Contract,

The following is Hon. EDWARD MCPHERson's letter to Quartermaster Gen. MEIGS in regard to the letting of the Horse Contracts: House of Representatives,) Jan. 22d, 1862.

GENERAL :-- Accompanying your letter to he Secretary of War, of Dec. 31, 1861, transmitting a reply of Brig. Gen. Van Vliet to the less." One of the provisions of this contract on as violently as ever, and his sismograph was one by Somerset are voted for in both counties, compensation per day per horse, to be paid un-

I have before me a letter from Samuel Durwho has some of these horses, and who, in refholder's seat, on the ground that his election erence to this point, states that the receipt he was illegal, from the fact of Bedford and Som- gave Ramsdell, requires him to give the horses erset counties voting together. What readers one peck of oats, and (I5) fifteen pounds of cents per day for each horse. These are the terms on which as I have good reason to beprinted in both counties with his own and lieve, and as easily can be proved, all the the Somerset county Democratic candidate's horses, 525 in number, confided to Ramsdell, name upon them, and they were voted in that have been subject - the contractor with a view way. Besides all this, Cessna was elected apparently, to make a clear profit of 371 per Legislature, once or perhaps twice, and if contractors to feed 50 per cent. less grain Gen. Van Vliet, in his letter to you. Dec.

his own month be has convicted himself, and 221, defended himself for making this contract, without giving public notice thereof, by leaving behind everything but the clothes they trabands, who escaped to the Niagara, that new and according to his own showing must like- ing these horses taken by a person who would make money by "starving the animals"-a This outrage meets with universal condems difficulty be considered inseperable from the nation, and we betide those who have been lowest bidder system. I submit that his speengaged in it, should they ever come again cific has wholly failed. The third item of the contract makes full compliance with items, a National Bank, according to last night's Gacondition precedent to payment. There are, also other conditions named clsewhere in the contract. I respectfully suggest, that as to the past, this contract should be considered strictly, that it should have no future to one who has thus exposed himself to reprebension.

I am of the opinion that, if you can spare it the farmers who have these horses, and that, for a slight advance upon the prices they now receive, they will consent to feed the quantity of grain required in Ramsdell's contract, and that thus the Government will save a considerable sum of money, the horses will sooner become ready for service, and whatever profits, if any, may be realized, will go to hose who do the work, and deserve them. I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD MCPHERSON. Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Q. M. Gen.

The greatest blessing of the age, is the discovery of a perfect cure for Rheumstism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, which is effected without any inconvenience, or the use of internal medicines .-We are satisfied as to its adaptation to those pleasure is calling the attention of our readTHE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

DESTRUCTION OF TORRE DEL GRECO. NAPLES, Dec. 28 .- The destruction of a

weary you by sending some statistics which I have this week gathered on the spot. Covered with snow vomiting ushes still like a teehorse power factory chimney, with a ruined city lying at its feet, such is the spectacle which Vesuvius at this moment presents. Unable to restrain my curiosity to know what was passing behind the clouds of ashes which intervened between us and the mountain, I went down find success in early and rapid action, for is again on Tuesday last, and directed myself to the committee who had been sitting in perfermance since the 8th inst. The municipal building, a fine old historical edifice of the time of the Arragons, had been destroyed, so that the committee was sitting in a suppressed monastry on the outskirts of the town, and not on the bed of old lava. The cloisters and the stairs were filled with squalid misery which had come there for relief, and the Syndic and his coadjutors, to whose courtesy I am much indebted, gave me the following information: out of a population of 22,000, 15,000 are fu-Between 50 and 60 houses have already fallen, 320 are falling, the rest are more or less injured. Out of 11 churches, four on ly are uninjured; but there is another fearful source of danger- the sulphureous exhalations which are emitted in every direction, and which render houses in other respects comparatively safe, are unhabitable. By these exhalations, five or six persons, and all the animals, such as cats, dogs, mice and birds, and the fishes in the sea, have already been killed. In fact, two-thirds of the city have been destroyed .-ment" and "Hospital stores," or packed in The committee begged me to appeal to the British public in their behalf at least to Italians resident in England, and then sent two of their members to accompany me again over the city. I must confine myself to such new features as I have not yet described, and they are refrain from cursing the selfishness or idiocy of great interest. My companions took me that stopped the conquering Beauregard, that through a long lane, on either side of which arrested the march of Price, that checked the the houses were on the eve of falling, down to gallant Johnston. an orange garden belonging to one of thom, at the furthest extremity of which gaped a while the fox has been weaving his toils.—crater 20 feet wide and as many deep. Planks Our press and our people have trusted long were thrown across; and getting upon them I looked in and saw the walls of a church which had been destroyed in 1798, graves which had given up their dead-for the skeletons had been | and lack nothing? removed as soon as discovered-and the frescoed walls of the inner chamber of some house. The smell of sulphur was here strong, and yet stronger, almost insufferable, in the streets through which I afterwards passed. Dead animils jay here and there, and smidst these signs of mortality and sign-posts of danger, which me: the eye at every turn, while the soil was still heaving beneath our feet, while Vesuvius was throwing out more violently than ever, and at midnight, only the poor who had returned had fied from their houses, alarmed by another shock, I met some persons coming in with their household goods on their back. A few steps brought me to the sea, which was boiling furiously for some distance like a cauldron, not information, surrounded by the cunning agents the effect, as I thought at first, of springs of fresh water gushing up, but of volcanic action, and the smell of the gases escaping was so intense that I found it necessary for safety to resolution of the House of Representatives call- cover my face with a handkerchief. Here I ing for copies of all contracts made for feeding met my friends Capoci, Guiscardi, and Palmidisabled horses during the winter, is a copy of eri, who had come over as a scientific commisthe contract made Nov. 23d last, between Col. sion to make investigations. They bottled up was a matured plan with the rebels. They D. H. Rucker, (by direction of Gen. Van the gases on the spot, which they reported to Viet), and George Ramedell, of Pennsylvania, be carbonic acid and carburretted hydrogen. for feeding (such is the extraordinary descrip- How long the cruption might continue Palmi. tion of the number,) "1000 horses more or eri had no means of calculating; it was going is, that Ramsdell "shall feed or cause to be always registering. From Sanday until Monfed to each and every horse" thus committed day morning at 5 A. M., there had been eight The counties of Bedford and Somerset elect to him a daily allowance of (14) fourteen shocks, and from that time to when he spoke their Representatives by a joint vote—that is, pounds of hay, and (12) twelve pounds of oats to me they had been continued. The soil had r corn, for which he was to receive 40 cents risen five palms, and the subsidence might be attended with great danger. "Until this has taken place," he said to my muoteipal conductors, "you must not think of rebuilding, and you must carefully note the fissures in the houses and the streets, to observe whether they approximate." I have said that the number of fugitives was 15,000 only, several thousand having returned to their houses on the confines of the bed of lava on which the greater part of Torre is built. One old woman I saw who had taken up ber dwelling in a house which was rent from top to bottom, and almost leaning against the poles which were put as props to the arches on which it rested. I stopped and spoke to a thriving shopkeeper, who was looking out eagerly for customers. "What can I do?" he said, "I have 20,000 ducats invested here, and I must look after them."-Of the barbineers I heard only golden opinions-their praise was in every man's mouth; and I must express my opinion that even in

THE REBELS BEGINNING TO GROWL

England greater order could not have been

preserved, fewer acts of violence committed,

or that the Government and local authorities

could have lavished more care and attention

than have been displayed in Torre del Greco

on this sad occasion. General La Marmora

zette, has contributed 5,000 lire and opened a

subscription for the relief of the poor.

has been down several times to inspect, and the

The late Memphis Appeal contains the following significant editorial--which means a good deal more than they say outright:

Price is in full retreat southward. Price will probably continue in full retreat, for there are several-indeed, no less than three -Federal armies, each as large, better armed, and better equipped, converging upon him. His past victories have been rendered valueless. Federal forces have been massed in ston's calibre to venture to attack, and the paralyzing of Price through the withdrawal of McCulloch has rendered the overrunning of task to the Federals. We're forced back out of Missouri- check-mated in Kentucky .- | der.

Chase has obtained his money in Wall street. The blockade is unbreakable by us as yet. In one word we're bemmed in. We've al- been sent to them. lowed the moment of victory to pass. We were so anxiously watching the operations of Hunter, Col. Coffin and Major Cotler. "flm | cursedly used sensationism, the arrest of | mand of "the Great Father."

Mesers. Mason and Slidell. Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened, we find the Federal armies, at all points, being strengthened, almost every article of manufacturing and domestie necessity quadrupled in price, city which numbered 22,000 ichabitants is so for lack of paper and pasteboard wherewith startling a fact, that I trust that I shall not to make it.

We pay fifteen cents a piece for sperm candles, and are told we ought to be glad to get themat that. Our twelve months soldiers time will soon be up, and we cannodibely ask. ing, as they do themselves, what have they been permitted or led to do? It is an old and over-proven truism, that where two nations are at war, that which has the least means must orn gain little by time, while the other finds in time the power to bring into efficient use his more varied means.

Cabinned, cribbed, confined as we were, and evidently would be, our shortest, clearest, and most noble policy was to find in the rapid use of our early Revolutionary enthusiastic and overmarch for the slower and less spirited but more enduring North. Where shall we ask relief? Where should we ask it save to the camps on whom have been lavished our hearts blood, our hopes, our wealth, our whole; where but upon the banks, of the Potemac? When shall we see an end of the farce there being enacted at our expense?

Indirectly, every mouthful we eat is taxed: our babies wear taxed caps and shoes, our boys write on taxed paper, our girls wear taxed calicoes, our men do a taxed business, and hopelessly ride in a taxed hearse to a taxed grave, and we, forscoth, are burting "the cause" if we dare to turn from Messrs. Mason and Slidell to look at the country we were born and bred in, and, haveing looked, we are burting the cause if we dare to tell what we

Our cause is right, it is holy. Our suffering may be God's price of success, but who, seeing what might have been, and knows what is being suffered through its being undone, can

We have gazed imploringly on the lion,

DESPERATE FIGHTING WITH LOYAL INDIANS. OPO-THE-YO-HO-LO'S REPORT TO GEN-HUNTER.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, Jan. 23.] The movements of the last lew days, as to the course that Gen. Hunter would take in regard to the Union Indians, have been looked to by our loyal citizens with the liveliest interest.

It has been felt that the condition and future course of the loyal Indians was a matter of the most vital importance. With means of of the hellish conspiracy, they have been easily used as the dupes and tools of the rebellhon. But recent events have given us a ful-knowledge of their feelings and purposes.

No intelligent man on the Border can now for a moment doubt that the Indians have been with us from the first. But secession had time to poison the minds of the Indians, before loyal men were aware of the real position and purpose of the direful leaders of this Serce disaster.

THE INTERVIEW. Yesterday Opotheyololo, the head chief of the Creek Nation, in company with Col. Wm. G. Coffin and Major G, A. Cutler. bad au in-

Opotheyoholo, through an interpreter, told-General Hunter the recent terrible events be had gone through.

The danger of remaining in their ewn country becoming fearful, John Ross, calling himself a Union man, had told the loyal Indians to go on to the Cherokee lands. They followed his advice, and were attacked the first night after reaching the camping-grounds designated by Ross. When the Union Indiansonly 2000-were attacked by the rebel Indians and Texans-more than 3000-they fought like tigers. The Unionists followed the rebels five miles, and elaughtered the villairs as

they fled The Union Indians then changed their camp and again took the position designated by John Ross. The next day, our forces being strengthened and remaining the same, were attacked by rebel Indians under McIntosh and Drew, and Texans and Arkansans under Gen. Cooper, and the rebels were again defeated and driven back, leaving 55 rebels dead on the field. The rebel prisoners taken in these two engagements were "despatched" with arrows. The Union Indians then fell back to the

northern boundary of the Cherokee Nation, and there remained anmolested for two days. On the third day, while a large number of the Union Indians were out seeking provisions, for the destitute families, they were again attacked by an increased force-not less than

4000 in all. The battle commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted till night, the Union Indians maintaining their position. Their ammunition being entirely consumed, Opotheyoholo ordered a retreat to Kansas.

The Union Indians baving a large number of women and children, and all being on foot, the retreat was necessarily slow. The retreat as described by the Chief, was truly heartrending.

They were poorly provided with elothing; all suffered greatly, many were frozen to death Kentucky too great for a man of Sidney John. but the fatality among women and children was much the greatest.

Since the arrival of these persons a large number of their friends have followed them, Missouri to the Arkansas frontier an easy and there are now not less than 6000 men, women, and children, on our Southern bors

Provisions, blankets, money to buy beef cattle, and rations in large quantities bare

Replies were made to Opotheyoholo by Gen. heretofore incurable complaints, and take England, that we stand aghast on turning our brave old warrior was deeply impressed with eyes homeward again to find ourselves ten-fold the interview, and departed fully convinced their entrenchments, munitions, and stores at of character, having that of energy predomi- kind hearts there whose sympathics are still our paper, of Doctor Leland's Anti Rheuma- of Price's last forward march, and that acworse off than we were ere the commencement that the "pale faces" would sustain his peo-