# Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance*.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 22, 1861.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!,

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, t short notice, and on good Paper.


## Drafting.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says, there is no power in the laws of the United States, or of any State of the Union, which enables the authorities to draft, or to force any man to bear arms against his will beyond the limits of his own state. Much as this is, perhaps, to be regretted, we may as well state the truth as we understand it. Laws have been enacted demanding the enrollment of the militia, requiring the mustering of the militia, determining that all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall bear arms in defense of this state, but these are merely state ordinances, and can force no man into the army to do duty beyond the limits of the immediate sovereignty in which he resides.

In regard to this power to *draft*, we repeat that there is not within the law books of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania a single provision by which men can be forced to bear arms. The President may for the term of three months, call for any number of troops; he may arrange the quota of his demand on the states according to population and military resources; but there his interference with the sovereignty of the state is at an end, so far as the demands of the army are concerned. In complying with this requisition, the Governor of our state may call for volunteers for active service, in such sections as the President may think it proper to demand it. Any further province on the Government is controlled by the constitution of the state, which only enables the Executive to enroll the militia for one of these purposes—to suppress an insurrection, or to repel an invasion or threatened invasion, of the state. In the latter named proposition only can the militia be carried beyond the limits of the State, and then only to repel or crush out any force which may endanger the safety of the Commonwealth.

## Loss and Gain.

The reverses with which we have met, in the present contest, are calculated to make us believe that the rebels have thus far been more successful than our own troops. It is true indeed that we have encountered reverses, and have not accomplished as much as we could have wished. Yet when we look at the whole field we can see no cause for discouragement. True, the rebels have taken Sumter, and defeated us at Manassas and Lexington, yet these do not go to prove that the result will be unfavorable, for on each of these occasions their armies vastly outnumbered our own, and victory for them and defeat for us was almost inevitable. On the other hand, we have established a blockade of all the Southern ports, gained several important victories in Western Virginia and Missouri, taken Forts Hatteras and Clark, succeeded in completely defending the Capitol, and are now able to take the field with a vast army—well drilled, well provided for and well officered.—Those who think we have been doing nothing take but a partial view of the field. True, the South has been doing a great deal, but she has well nigh exhausted her powers—while the Northern lion has just arisen in his strength, and is just awakening to the dangers which surround him and preparing for the sudden leap and the powerful onset.

☞ The Lewistown *Gazette* of last week says:—

FOR HAYTI.—"Our colored population, which has been fluctuating in opinion for some years as to the propriety of remaining in this "land of the free," was all excitement yesterday at the departure of some 70 men, women and children for Hayti, in the West Indies. The emigrants comprise a fair portion of respectable and industrious men and women, and if they but make up their minds to meet whatever difficulties may rise in their new home, we have no doubt they will do well."

The *Gazette* then gives a list of the names of the head of each family with the number of children, &c., and adds that a few purpose returning and should their report prove favorable, a large number desire emigrating.

☞ We have received the first number of the *Blair County Whig*, under the superintendence of its new editors, John Brotherline and J. H. Keatley. It looks and reads about the same as usual, and has been reduced to six columns. They promise to make great improvement in the *Whig*, and ask their readers to "wait and see." We welcome the gentlemen into the editorial tripod, and wish them all the pecuniary success they may desire.

THE INSPECTION OF HORSES.—In our last Thursday's issue we stated that three-fourths of the horses which had been offered for inspection, had been rejected. The inspector was a Mr. Miller from Dauphin county, a man said to be a good judge of a horse—On Thursday he proceeded with the inspection until he had rejected six of seven offered, when the owners of the *horses refused to offer any more*. Mr. Miller then left the ground and returned to Harrisburg. On Friday morning Gen. James arrived, and the inspection was continued by him, assisted by Mr. A. Lewis, of Mt. Union, Col. J. S. Miller and Doctor Forney.—The inspection has continued every day since, (Sunday excepted,) and the dealers appear to be satisfied with the inspection. There is at this time, Tuesday noon, upwards of five hundred horses in town and in the neighborhood. Some two hundred and fifty have been inspected and but few rejected. We have been giving the inspection some little attention, and think by the time all the horses are inspected we will know enough to make it safe for us to offer our services as a purchaser of horses for Government use.

The horses, as soon as they are accepted, are branded with the letters U. S., and delivered to Messrs. Thos. and Edward Colder of Porter township, who have the contract for taking care of them until they are wanted by the Government.

☞ A difficulty occurred last evening at Dean's Hotel, between one of the patrol guard and Mart. Helfright, who was in liquor and disposed to kick up a row. The guard attempted to arrest Helfright, and in the attempt, was cut above the eye with a knife in the hands of Helfright. Helfright made his escape, but will no doubt be arrested and handed over to the borough authorities. Just now it is very important that the gentlemanly patrol guard keep all disturbers of the peace in check.

## Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, Oct. 17, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—Having a few minutes to spare this afternoon, I will drop you a few lines that may be of interest to some of your readers. In the first place, I am in Capt. Mullin's company from Schellsburg, Bedford co.—We have been in camp ten days, and we have no men sick as yet. Our 1st Lieutenant is John A. Livingston, of Huntingdon co. We arrived at camp about sundown on the 9th inst., struck our tents, drew provisions, and soon had a good camp supper, which I think was relished by most of our boys, as they had come through from Hopewell without getting dinner. We did not get boards for our tents the first night, but we had some old blankets given us, with which we got along very well. On Friday we were sworn into the United States service, and on Monday we received our uniforms, with the exception of our blankets and overcoats. On Tuesday our overcoats came on, and we have plenty of blankets now, though no new ones yet We get plenty of provisions. We have pork, beans, potatoes, salt, sugar, coffee, and fresh beef in abundance; fresh bread and crackers sufficient to do us, besides the other articles, such as candles, pepper, soap, &c., &c. We all like our new style of living first rate. For my part, I am very agreeably disappointed with camp life. We have joined White's regiment, which is nearly full. There are three Bedford county companies in this regiment. Our Captain is now at home recruiting; he will be absent eight or ten days; we hope he will bring a large number of men with him.

I cannot tell you how many men are in camp here, but I was told by an officer that there were over seven thousand three days ago. As I have already taken too much space, I will close, and remain yours, &c.,

A. J. PORTER, O. S.
Capt. Mullin's company.

### Governor Curtin at Pittsburg.

*Presentation of State Flags—Departure of Troops for the West.*

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—Governor Curtin and suite arrived in the midnight train, and were escorted to the Monongahela Hotel by General Negley and staff, and Captain McAnaulty's company of Negley's Brigade.

The object of Gov. Curtin's visit was the presentation of the State regimental flags, which took place this afternoon, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, and was quite imposing.

The brigade, numbering about 3,000 hardy, well-disciplined, and well-equipped troops, marched from Camp Wilkins through the principal streets, to the Allegheny common, where the ceremonies took place. Gov. Curtin, in presenting the flags, made an appropriate and patriotic speech, which was neatly responded to by Gen. Negley, after which there was a grand review.

The brigade will leave to-night in five steamers for the West.

IMPORTANT TO RECRUITS AND RECRUITING OFFICERS.—There are numerous instances, where men have signed their names on enlistment rolls, and afterwards failed to go into the service of the several companies they had pledged themselves to. It appears that these recusants could have been held according to a recent military decision. It has been decided by Generals Butler and Schouler, after a very careful investigation, that a soldier is holden from the time of signing his name to the enlistment roll, just as truly as though he were "sworn in;" and persons who have enlisted and left the service without a proper discharge, are to be considered deserters, whether they have been "sworn in" or not.

☞ The late heavy rains caused a tremendous freshet in the Susquehanna river, and resulted in the destruction of a vast amount of property.

# WAR NEWS.

### From the Blockading Squadron.

*Capture of a Dozen Schooners by the Louisiana.—Brilliant Exploit by her Crew.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The United States steamer Louisiana, which has been off Chincoteague Island has captured a dozen schooners, which had no clearance papers. On the 5th inst., two launches, sent to capture a rebel vessel in shore, were fired upon by a larger force of rebels, and one of our men was wounded. The fire was returned, and one or more rebels killed. The shot from the rebel guns burned up the schooner. The following official report of the affair has been received:

U. S. STEAMER LOUISIANA,
CHINCOTEAGUA INLET, Oct. 5.

This morning at 9 o'clock we had a sharp conflict with the enemy, who, 3,000 strong, attempted to cut off two boats from this vessel and 23 men, all told, which I had dispatched to take or destroy a fine schooner I had reason to believe was being converted into a privateer. Fortunately I had gone in with the steamer at the same time, it being high tide, and was enabled to cover the return of the party.

The boats, after passing through a terrible fire, finally reached the schooner, but finding her aground made a breastwork of her and opened a deadly fire, which, with the assistance of a few shots from our long-range gun, drove the enemy back to a distant cover with loss, and the boats, after firing the schooner, returned without further molestation. Acting Master Furnuss estimates the loss of the rebels to be at least eight killed and wounded, as he saw that number carried off.

Our loss was one seriously wounded, Acting Master Hooker, and three very slightly. I have much praise to bestow on those engaged in the boats for their coolness and intrepidity when assailed by such overwhelming odds. They were yet some three hundred yards from the schooner when fired upon, but they preferred pushing on and returning through it, rather than fail in accomplishing their object.

During the reconnoissance, last night, two of their dispatch sloops were captured.

A. MURRAY, Lieut. Com.
Flag Officer, L. N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Com. Atlantic Blockad'g Squadron.

### Brilliant Fight Near Harper's Ferry.

#### Col. Geary Whips a Rebel Force.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The news of Col. Geary's dashing and successful fight at Harper's Ferry, causes much rejoicing here. Major Gen. Banks is here to-day. There is much speculation about the probabilities of his crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, now that Geary has demonstrated practically that it can be done.

#### The Battle at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Passengers arrived from Harper's Ferry state that quite a battle occurred near that place, yesterday, between two rebel regiments from Mississippi and Alabama, and the 1st Wisconsin and some Massachusetts companies. While the cannonading was progressing across the river, Col. Geary crossed with a force, stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one of the thirty-two pounders, which he brought across the river and into camp. A considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides.

The capture of the cannon is confirmed by a despatch from Gen. Banks.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—A gentleman arrived from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, furnishes the following particulars of the fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the 28th Pennsylvania, 3d Wisconsin, and 13th Massachusetts regiments, under command of Col. John W. Geary, and 3000 rebels.

Early yesterday morning the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery upon three companies under Major J. P. Gould, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the Third Wisconsin regiment crossed the river, formed into line, drove the enemy back and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, but in good order, to the river. They were then reinforced by three other companies, and with Col. Geary at their head marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting, drove them from their position and recaptured the gun, a 32-pounder Columbiad.

Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces and five hundred cavalry together with infantry.

The enemy was completely routed and driven back some three miles.—Our loss in killed and wounded is not over 7, and that of the rebels at least 150. Col. Ashby was at the head of the rebels, and is killed.

#### Further Particulars of the Bolivar Fight.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A gentleman, who spent the whole of yesterday at Harper's Ferry, says that the account published of the fight there on Wednesday are in the main correct.

The cannon captured is a fine new siege gun, well mounted, and in good order, with the exception of a fracture of one axle during the fight. It was stationed yesterday near the abutment of the bridge. When it was about being re-taken by the rebels a temporary nail was driven into the vent, which has already been drawn out.

The Rhode Island battery did not participate in the fights as first stated. They were stationed on the Maryland Heights and found it impossible to discriminate in the distance between friend and foe.

The fight, from 8 in the morning till 2 o'clock, was a regular skirmish with varying results. The rebels, when hotly pressed, retreated into the woods, and at other times they drove the Federal troops back into Bolivar, the main fight being beyond that town on the road to Charleston.

At two o'clock Col. Geary arrived with three pieces of cannon, which soon silenced the enemy's guns, putting their entire force to flight. The Chaplain, who was taken prisoner, says that before he was captured eighty-seven were killed and wounded, and had been carried from the field. There was nothing positively known as to Col. Ashby having been killed, and it was not generally credited.

The Federal troops remained on the field all of Wednesday night and yesterday morning, having brought across the river the remainder of 10,000 bushels of wheat captured from the rebels' military depot, which they were about to transport to Leesburg, an order was given for the whole force to retire to the Maryland side.

Great distress prevailed among the few remaining residents of Bolivar. Information having reached them that it was the intention of the enemy to destroy Bolivar and Harper's Ferry on Thursday night, by fire, and they were all packing up, preparatory to a flight into Maryland.

No information has been received from there this morning as to whether the threat was carried out. The river is still too high to ford, and troops were conveyed across in scows. The prisoners captured admit that their force was 2,000, whilst the entire Federal force was only 460.

The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar is represented as most sad and shocking. Ruin was everywhere visible and the inhabitants were bowed down with sorrow and desolation.

Col. McKaig, the State Senator from Allegheny county, who was arrested some time since and carried to Ohio, and allowed the liberty of the State, on parole, arrived here yesterday, in violation of his pledge, and was arrested last night, at his hotel, by order of General Dix.

#### From Missouri.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 17.—A messenger from Gen. Fremont's headquarters, now at Warsaw, on the Osage River, arrived to-day with despatches for Gen. McKinstry.

It was said that the rebel General, Price, had made a stand in Cedar co., twenty-five miles from Osceola, with 20,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and a large force of irregular militia. On the arrival of Gen. Fremont at Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage river was filled with rebel possemen, who were dispersed with a few rounds of canister.

Gen. Fremont had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge across the Osage when the messenger left, and it was supposed his army would be across the river by Wednesday night. He was determined to push on with the utmost vigor, and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force him to fight or retreat.

The county town of Cedar county, where Price is preparing for battle is called "Fremont." Major General Fremont may have his first great battle at or near a town named after him.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The following despatch has been received from an officer at Pilot Knob, dated 10 o'clock last night.

Major Gavitt, of the First Indiana cavalry, made an attack on the enemy this morning, when, discovering the strength and position of the rebels, he fell back upon Col. Alexander's force of 600 infantry of the 21st Illinois regiment and one piece of artillery. The enemy followed fighting all the way.

Major Gavitt then got his gun in position and, concealing his infantry, caused a part of his command to retreat further, thus drawing the enemy into an ambuscade and forcing them to fall back with heavy loss.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct.—The rebel Gen. Hardee, who has recently been reported in Kentucky, is said to be marching to the aid of General Price, with 20,000 troops, and is expected to reach him by next Sunday.

Nothing has been heard from our advance guard beyond the Osage to-day.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Quite a number of upward bound vessels ran the rebel blockade last night, and have arrived at the Navy Yard and at our wharves.

Among these is the Government steamer Cœur de Lion, which towed up the Government sloop Granite. They passed the batteries shortly after midnight.

The tugs Murray and Pusey were several times fired upon as they passed, towing up a couple of schooners, loaded with Government stores, but were not touched.

#### More Fighting near Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A gentleman direct from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry announces that the rebels again appeared on Linden and Bolivar Heights this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces, who were under the command of Major Gould, and supported with artillery.

Major Gould fired upon them with canister from the Columbiad which was captured from the rebels on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the Vandals had burned the mill of Mr. A. H. Herr and took the miller prisoner, who they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the 12,000 bushels of wheat being brought there to grind.

The firing was in progress when our informant left. The women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore, in anticipation of the town being burned.

Major Gould was throwing shot and shell from the Maryland Heights after the rebels, and was confident that he could keep them off until his reinforcements could reach him.

Col. Geary's wound is only a slight cut in the calf of his leg, caused by the explosion of a shell.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 18.—The mill of Messrs. Herr & Welsh, at Harper's Ferry, was burned to-day by the rebel forces under Col. Ashley, after our troops had taken 20,000 bushels of wheat from there, and retired to their original position opposite the ferry after the victorious engagement at Bolivar, Virginia.

Major Gould in command of the post, ordered his three companies, C. I and K, and a detachment of Colonel Geary's Pennsylvanians, under arms.

Capt. Tompkins, of the Rhode Island Artillery opened from the Maryland Heights with his battery against the rebels, while Capt. Shriber, of the 13th Massachusetts Volunteers, with his two 12-pounders and the captured 32-pounder, attended to those appearing on Loudon mountain. The rebels were driven back so as to prevent the further destruction of Harper's Ferry, which is threatened by Col. Ashley.—The families remaining in Harper's Ferry are fast emigrating to Maryland.

#### From Darnestown and Vicinity.

DARNESTOWN, MD., Oct. 17.—A gentleman from Berlin informs me that intelligence had reached the Point of Rocks to the effect that the enemy's forces, which retreated back to the foot of the mountains and the Shenandoah valley on the approach of the sickly season, along the river line, have left their retreats, and are now pushing for the Potomac in large numbers. It is stated that they had reached Charlestown, and would make their appearance at every ford on the Upper Potomac. Should this intelligence be confirmed, (and I place credit in the statement,) it is not unlikely we may have some serious encounters before next week.

A ride from the Great Falls to Edward's Ferry yesterday proves that all was quiet on that frontier.

Heavy and continuous firing was heard here yesterday morning and forenoon in the direction of Lewinsville or Fairfax Court House.

Col. Webster, of the Massachusetts 12th, has returned to his regiment in improved health. His command is among the best drilled and disciplined of the whole army, and is noted with pride by every Massachusetts visitor. Mr. Canterbury, on behalf of the State government, visited the regiment yesterday to look into their condition and wants.

#### From Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Yesterday Gen. Sherman telegraphed an urgent demand for reinforcements, and in the evening, when Secretary Cameron and Adjutant Gen. Thomas arrived in this city from Louisville, despatches were immediately sent to Pittsburg, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to Gen. Sherman by special trains.

These troops are doubtless now well on their way, and apprehension for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed.

Everything indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the central Kentucky column.

#### General Fremont's Case.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The *Gazette* of this city, in an editorial, makes the following statement:

When the Secretary of War went to St. Louis, he carried an order from the President to General Fremont removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to General Hunter. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. His visit to the Western Department convinced him that a change in the command was positively required, and he presented the order to General Fremont, who asked a delay for a few days in the execution of the order. But his removal was decided upon to take place next week, and will, probably, be made on Tuesday.

The Secretary of War also ordered that modifications should be made in Gen. Fremont's operations at St. Louis in respect to the fortifications, contracts and military appointments.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The *Republican* learns that the work on the fortification around the city has not been suspended, and that the guns will be mounted and everything completed within eight days. It also says that $4,000,000 will arrive here next week to pay off the Government indebtedness.

#### Pennsylvania's Quota Filled.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—In consequence of the recent requisition made upon Pennsylvania by the National Government, the impression seems to have gone abroad that a large number of regiments are still required, and Governor Curtin is beset with applications to accept new regiments.

This is an error. Pennsylvania has already a sufficient number of regiments to meet all the requisitions made upon her by the National Government, and they are now being filled and equipped as rapidly as could be desired. Gov. Curtin, therefore, has no power to accept any new regiments at this time.

#### The Cherokees Join the Rebels.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 18.—The following letter is clipped from the Fort Smith *Times*:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PARK HILL,
"Cherokee Nation, August 21, 1861.

"*To Major Clark*, Assistant Quartermaster, C. S. A.—SIR: I herewith forward to your care despatches for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. Army, which I have the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express. At a mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tahlequa, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

"In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under the command of Colonel John Drew, to meet any exigency that may arise. Having espoused the cause of the Confederate States, we hope to render efficient service in the protracted war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Very respt'y, your hum. serv't.,
(Signed) "JOHN ROSS,
"Principal Chief of Cherokee Nation."

ROLLA, Oct. 18.—[Correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*.]—A scout has just come in from the West and reports that Gen. Price had made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles west of Springfield. The Legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November.

The rebels at Vienna have dispersed a portion going home and the remainder will join Johnson. Johnson has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property, meaning slaves, from Missouri.

It is not said whether Johnson supercedes Price.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day, were marauding bands from St. Genjevieve and St. Francis county, numbering about 600. Jeff. Thompson has not been in that region for some weeks.

Captain Lippencott, with fifty men, of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, met this force two miles below Big River, and cut his way through them, inflicting a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded.

Seven of his men were taken prisoners, and several wounded, but none killed.

In the engagement below Ironton, on the 17th inst., the rebel loss is known to be thirty-six killed and wounded, and is believed to be many more, as quite a number were carried off the field. The Federal loss was ten wounded, one mortally.

The rebel force is about 2,000, and is believed to be the advanced guard of a much larger body some distance below.

The officers at Pilot Knob say there were Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments among them.

The citizens were fleeing from the vicinity yesterday, and the troops were under arms, expecting an attack.

WASHINGTON Oct. 19.—Up to the present hour (noon) we have no news from the camps on the other side of the Potomac. Everything appears to be quiet along our lines.

Transports and other vessels continue to arrive at our wharves in safety from the lower Potomac, notwithstanding the recent demonstrations of the rebel batteries.

# LATEST NEWS.

### FROM MISSOURI.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 20.—It is reported that acting General Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about twenty-five hundred men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, and taking over two hundred prisoners. He also captured eighteen wagon loads of goods belonging to McClurg & Co., a prominent Union firm, whom the rebels had robbed.

The advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock on Friday night. He is still at Warsaw, and the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished on Saturday.

Gen. Sigel's division had crossed the river.

It is reported in our camp at Warsaw that Gen. Price had been largely reinforced by the rebels under McCulloch, and that the combined forces were fortifying Osceola, where they intended to give Fremont battle.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 20.—Major Milne, of the First Missouri scouts, arrived here to-day on the steamer Sioux City, and reports that on the 16th, one hundred and fifty of his regiment, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington and recaptured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols, and other articles which the rebels threw away in their flight. Two pieces of cannon, which were in the fort, were also captured.

The Sioux City brought down about one hundred of our sick and wounded, among them Colonels White and Grover, who are slowly recovering.

The rebel garrison numbered three hundred. The condition of Lexington is reported as deplorable. Portions of the town have been stripped of everything, and many of the inhabitants are actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—In the skirmish near Lebanon, on the 13th, between two companies of Major Wright's cavalry and about 400 rebels, previously reported, the latter lost 62 killed and 17 wounded, 4 mortally, and 36 were taken prisoners. Major Wright's loss was only one killed and a few wounded.

HUDSON, MO., Oct. 20.—Messengers say that a scouting party from Cameron, numbering 100 men, have been taken prisoners by some 600 rebels at Micabam, Caldwell county. A detachment of 400 Federal troops at Cameron were ready to march to the rescue, when the train left.

Another party of from 40 to 60 rebels was in Carroll county, and had captured 17 of Col. Morgan's men.—Col. Morgan had started in pursuit.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The entire division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under the command of Gen. McCall, moved forward about twelve miles yesterday afternoon, leaving their tents behind at Lewinsville. The brave Pennsylvania troops, when a battle does take place, will be foremost in the conflict. They are now far in the advance of all the other troops. Col. Campbell's splendid regiment of artillery are with the Reserves, who are now encamped on the Leesburg turnpike, in the neighborhood of Drainesville.

It is reported that Gen. McClellan is about to establish his head-quarters at Bull's Cross Roads.

Col. Friedman's cavalry yesterday brought in a rebel who offered $1000 for one of our guides.

Events on the Potomac are rapidly drawing to a head. The enemy occupied themselves in the direction of new batteries on the Virginia shore of the river, so that the navigation is more to-day than it has yet been.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—All persons to whom passes are allowed to the army lines, have gone over the river to day, to be witnesses of the great events that are expected to take place in Virginia during the week.

The last official despatches from Europe are more than usually satisfactory, though our Ministers abroad have discovered many schemes of the Southerners to run the blockade.

1 P. M.—Several vessels from below arrived here this morning, having passed the rebel batteries in the night, uninjured. No less than sixty vessels have arrived safely since the batteries were first opened. It is the impression in well informed quarters that the Potomac will be entirely opened by the end of the week; and that, after that, passing vessels will be unmolested. The steam packets Chamberlin and Seymour, from Philadelphia, arrived yesterday morning. They were shot at as they passed the rebel batteries, but suffered no damage—it being in the night.

Some forty vessels went down the river yesterday, and safely passed the rebel batteries. A large number of shots were fired at them but none struck.

☞ The State Department has issued an important circular to the Governors of the loyal States bordering on the sea-coast and the lakes, urging upon them the necessity of putting the ports and harbors in a state of defence, and garrisoned by the local militia, in view of the efforts being made by the rebel government to obtain aid and comfort from foreign nations.

## The Campaign in Kentucky.

### Operations of the Federal Forces.

The Louisville papers of Monday and Tuesday, received to-day, contain several items concerning the progress of the campaign in Kentucky. The *Journal* has the following news from the rebel headquarters:

"A gentleman direct from Bowling Green says that when he left there John C. Breckinridge was just getting up to make a speech. He states also that Col. Hardee, lately in command in Arkansas and Missouri, had joined Buckner with his troops, and that Buckner's numbers were now from twenty-five to thirty thousand. Another gentleman just from Bowling Green estimates Buckner's force at twenty-five thousand.

"It is very difficult to decide what should be believed. If troops from Missouri are pouring into Kentucky, the fact would seem to indicate that the Confederates intend for the present to give Missouri up to Fremont. Supposing the statements we have received to be correct, the enemy has now nearly eighty thousand men on Kentucky soil, and the numbers will, now, no doubt, be soon increased, unless Gen. Fremont shall speedily depart on his great expedition down the Mississippi.

"A Mississippi officer at Bowling Green says that the Confederates have at no time had any other thought than to make Kentucky the main theatre of the war. Well, it shall go hard, but they find her the hottest theatre they ever set foot in—too hot, we trust, to hold them long."

ZOLLICOFFER'S POSITION.

General Zollicoffer, though said to have retreated, is yet at Cumberland Ford with his main force, while his advance is in Laurel county, at London and in that vicinity, ravaging the country and driving the people from their homes. We are informed on good authority, says the *Journal*, that he has not more than from four to six thousand men.

BUCKNER DISAPPOINTED.

It is reported that General Buckner has found himself, in his invasion of Kentucky, deeply disappointed. His friends in Louisville and throughout the state, gave the strongest assurances, that, if he would come to Louisville or even to Bowling Green at the head of a force capable of maintaining its position for a short time, reinforcements would immediately pour in by thousands, rendering his army too powerful to be resisted.

Unquestionably he came with the full conviction that these assurances would be verified, but he finds all falsified. There is good reason to believe, that, at the utmost, not more than a thousand men have joined him since his arrival in the state, and that scarcely any are joining him now. In a late speech to soldiers and citizens, he gave utterance to his disappointed feelings in strong terms.

REBEL VANDALISM.

The Frankford *Commonwealth* has information from the southeastern counties which shows that acts of unparalleled atrocity have been committed upon citizens in that region. In Barboursville they took possession of the residence of G. M. Adams, tore up his carpets, destroyed his furniture, and converted his house into a culinary establishment.

The finest private residences in Barboursville have been converted into stables for the horses of this thieving band, and the most wanton destruction of property has marked the progress of these invaders. In Laurel they visited the farm of Jacob Hackney, tore down his house, destroyed his fences, made his place a scene of desolation, deprived him of his winter clothing, and utterly ruined this poor, honest and unoffending man. The leading citizens have been compelled to fly from home in order to save themselves from personal outrage.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREEN RIVER BRIDGE.

A high officer from the camp at Nolin brings intelligence that the rebels have at length done what they have for some time been threatening—destroyed the noble railroad bridge across the Green River. The demolition of this grand structure clearly indicates that the rebels, in spite of there vaunted strength at Bowling Green, are afraid of the advance of Rousseau's troops.

## How an Army Moves.

There are a great many things besides men and guns essential to an army, and a commander about to lead an army into a hostile country first sees that the commissariat is well provided with provisions, that there are ample means of transportation, and that there is a reserve of ammunition and clothing, and a good supply of hospital stores and medicines. All the preliminary arrangements for the march having been made, the "order of march" is communicated to the several commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, but not published in orders. The troops are distributed according to the character of the country. In a very open country, a large proportion of cavaly would be at the head of the column; but generally it is distributed throughout the line. The artillery should be in the rear of the first foot regiment.

In a wooly or mountainous country, detachments, or flankers are thrown out to the right and left of the column, at a distance of one or two hundred paces; to keep a sharp lookout for disasters. The column having been formed at half or quarter distances, and the baggage train assembled in the rear, protected by a guard selected from each regiment for its own baggage, the column is put in motion, and the march commences with the same regularity as would be observed by a regiment moving in or out of a garrison or town, the bands playing, the light infantry with arms sloped, and those of the riflemen slung over the shoulder, the officers with swords drawn, exact wheeling distances preserved and perfect silence observed. After proceeding a distance in this manner the word of command "route step" is given by the general at the leading battalion, and passed quickly on the rear. The captains instead of continuing at the head of their companies, draw back to the rear of them. The soldiers then march and carry their arms in any manner convenient to them, conversation and smoking being ordinarily allowed.