

Sir Roger Inkleby's Story.

BY KIT KELVIN.

There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will come. —HARSH.

An excellent old man was Roger Inkleby. As full of wisdom as experience, experience as age, age as temperance, and regularity could command by the will of God. It was my good fortune to know him in the prime of his silvery locks. With a smile pleasant as sun-light; a heart crowded with good intentions and kind thoughts; with a will to execute strong as life; with advice sincere as valuable; with sympathy warm as his friendship, was Roger Inkleby. He was called Sir Roger to perpetuate his universal benevolence. An evening passed with him became one better than the enjoyment of the evaporating frivolities of gay life. But he is now entombed with the worm of the grave, yet his face is painted upon, and his virtues framed for my memory.

"Come to-morrow evening," said Sir Roger, "and I will tell you a story." "My story is a life fact," commenced Sir Roger. "To you it may be instructive, and I will now, you remember it to benefit others; for you know, turning his pleasant eyes full upon me, we love to do good, at least we should. No one lives without power. No matter the rank, condition, or place. Each has his influence upon the other. It is in action, conduct, and speech. In the home, the warehouse, the desk, the field, upon deck. It is in the eye, the walk, the dress; for the man is as much characteristic of the man as his face is the index prefacing the life. Hence recognize the fact. A mild eye you see with a gentle master; a savage bull-dog with a wretch. And yet, incontrovertible as this is, it is little regarded—too little by the parent, less by the guardian.

"Philip Marlowe was my intimate class-mate in college—a young man possessing peculiar and noticeable traits. He was a good scholar, a gentleman in his manners, and apparently easily read. He was ambitious, cool in design, shrewd, cunning, and rashly bold. He played deed without suspicion or failure. Yet, in all things, he lacked one essential principle. This was effectively covered by his master tact, and he always passed as the model student. I fancied he suspected my confidence in him was not strong; but he pursued the right course in such a case—flattering me with his friendship and reliance so far as his policy dictated. Unexceptionable in his easy conversation, princely in his ideas, he charmed me, and although I loved him, yet there was something fearful in my suspicions that the evidences of friendship were clever advances to convert me. I have shuddered at I might unawares, my eye upon me. I never could relieve myself from the idea that he suspected I knew him better than he desired. The sequel demonstrated it.

"It is a fearful thing, my young friend, to live under a disguise one's life time. But there are those who do it. It may be the first you meet in the street. It may be the father, the counsellor, the elder, the preacher, the merchant in high esteem, your friend. Did you ever think of it? In order to know, you must observe. Do not blindly through life. Live to learn. Watch the lip, the brow, the eye. Study the semblance between the utterance and the action. Mark the gift and the subject, the favor and the grantor. The politician takes you warmly by the hand, he speaks warily, protests warily, promises warily, deceives you warily. The speculator of friendship whispers a golden word to you, and bites off a damning tip against you. He effects his object, triumphs; you suffer. The man clamorously zealous in advocating moral and divine precepts, imploring, with streaming eyes, 'Oar Father,' is a consummate hypocrite. After the fire the still small voice. That was of God. It was God. The merchant, rich in his crowning suppers, is a bankrupt and a villain. All this and these may be successfully veiled for years, but not for all time. Just retribution will develop, will scorch, will incinerate. You can readily suspect that man who declares the most for your interest. The cat needs but to watch to catch her prey.

"Through the period of four years Marlowe and myself were mostly together. By this singular friendship I gained character, for my class-mate was highly esteemed by the Faculty and loved by all. The young ladies smiled more sweetly when Marlowe addressed them; but he looked upon women as ornaments merely, that would not bear handling without losing lustre.

It is instructive as well as pleasant to follow the movements of good chess-players. The pieces are before each, and the same opportunity to win offers itself, if the one is as the other. But there is a wide difference resting upon the same talent, developed in a cheating game of cards, where the sleeves or other covert aids the ace that gives to suit takes from. I contented nature is more easily studied where there is the more to occupy the minds of many; for instance, a city. The pressure of obligations is esteemed security from detection, but to the accurate observer it is the very signal of distress.

"So successfully did Marlowe play his part our graduation I almost denied my suspicions. Indeed, the jury of my conscience stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction; still those two were very tenacious of their opinions. The usual result took place—a discharge; for we pursued different avocations. Before we separated, I received much good counsel, and many excellent suggestions from Marlowe, such as could exist only where there was actual belief in the same.

"Disgusted with all professions, my friend chose merchandise, and soon afterwards me his reasons for so doing, the chief

of which hung upon being known as the first in the world of traffic. I remember his words: 'Surprised you no doubt may be; yet, Roger, I can make more of a sensation in this sphere than in the professions. Note the margin I have; and you know, ambition that is tempered with policy, in business, should never tremble with doubt.'

"Could this Napoleon of ambition have buried the hypocrite twin of his nature, what a prince would have lived, and what a blaze of glory would have been extinguished at his exit!

"Life instructions are varied as they are numerous; some pleasant, more bitter, neither continuous, though by far the longer not the sweeter. It is holy will that all should be taught from the same great page; likening mankind in this wise to the world of infants, for we all read our A. B. C's. If the bitter be not now, yet it will come.

"With a mind peculiarly adapted to grasp at difficulties, and with sanguine confidence of eventual success, my class-mate worked on. The younger world began to buzz his name. His affable manner and eloquent tongue won admiration.

With his usual coolness he selected his partner, and the business world chronicled the birth of another house, Marlowe & Marlowe, names which since have passed East, West, North, South, and beyond oceans. Rich in experience, tried in wisdom, the elder world now began to buzz the name of Marlowe. He was first in the estimation of the business community. His drafts were gold, his words like so much silver, his name every thing. He had won a character beyond impeachment. When we met he was the same, grown slightly subdued with the massive weight of cares and an enviable name. His counsel was sought to promote great enterprises, and documents with his autograph were synonymous with success. With this hold upon the world, I almost fancied that he would continue to merit his proud epithet. But beyond our own ideas of recompense must we acknowledge that which belongs to the Creator. He has assured us the sinner shall not go unpunished. Regardless of his position, there is no rank in the scales of God's justice whereby the greater can be weighed with less fairness than the smaller. Like merchandise for market, each one's net is scored upon the tally book, and he had previously passed for worth beyond his value, the honest reduction will come finally. This doctrine has been blown by the preacher into all quarters, substantiated by aggravated cases; and yet, temptation before, and a clever covert beside, have proved the more powerful of sway. And this is it. Could the earnest know the last act of his drama, his courage would quail to perform what he hoped for concealment has encouraged him to do. But grasping ambition, intolerable pride, ungovernable selfishness without principle, are subtle spirits to nourish. They prove themselves nutcrackers that need only circumstances to develop destruction. Every one has a desperate distractor. The best heart that ever detected wholesome truths, has the alchemy of revo-lution against all statutes, divine and legislative. It is not golden rules that furnish the proof of such existing property; but poverty or ambition will fairly elucidate it. Blotting from the argument the natural wretch—a coin of crime.

"Imagine yourself positioned in the velvet chair of unquestionable estimation, with a name echoed for pattern, a credit limitless, attended on each hand, supported by, enclosed with the bodyguard of supposed trust, and you have the one of Philip Marlowe. At this peroration of the head my class-mate arrived. A slight silver upon his hair showed the mental and physical struggle by which he had obtained this acme. He had passed into middle life, overcoming obstacles, creating business, aiding enterprises, bestowing charity, gathering a name.

"I found upon my table one evening a note. It was from Marlowe, requesting me to call upon him punctually at ten the following morning. I fulfilled his wish, and found him in his morning-wrapper. But he was much changed. The pat-ter of a sadness, a hopeless expression, was upon his face. Yet he took me kindly by the hand, and told me, with peculiar earnestness, that he had sent for me in confusion and life-dejection.

"Roger? I have known since we were class-mates, that you suspected my honesty. By my uniform life have, no doubt blinded and confounded you. But before night, not only you, but the world will know I have played my part devilishly clever. I shuffled the pack to win, but have finally lost, and leaning forward with a look of terrible bitterness, in a hoarse whisper he added: 'It is all ambition without principle!'

"For an instant his eyes glared upon me, his lip quivered, he essayed again to speak, but fell heavily back. His head dropped upon his chest. He was dead! He had swallowed poison. He had been concealing and carrying on a series of forgeries, by which means he had entered into private speculation of great magnitude. But a severe reverse had fallen upon him, and he saw no other method of avoiding the damning result but suicide. Towards me he had always a uniform kindness, but to the world at large, while feeding it with the supposed bulwark of deference, he was merely using this as the scaffolding to surface the deposit of gall.

"The melancholy case stunned the world. Public confidence was staggered. Capitalists were dumb. Every one shuddered. Mutual reliance lost one trusted pillar of its base; temptation had proved a Samson, and pulled it down amid the mangled pile of expectation, hope and dependence. The tree that bore the delicious fruit was of ingrained growth in the common orchard of humanity. Had principle guided the man, his ambition would have been righteous. He would

have erected a monument that would have withstood the gnawing tooth of obloquy and sapping jealousy. His name, like Washington's would have passed down to posterity polished by age, the prince of merchants, the man of worth.

"Let existence be guarded by principle, and life, with all its phases of sublimity and night, will gather honey from every petal, that will sweeten and nourish the slippers of pantaloons; and when death, with his skeleton chariot, makes his imperious call, you bid the last farewell to accompany the relentless driver upon that returnless ride 'mid the sincerest sorrow of following hearts."

"This is my story of a life fact. If has a moral; and he is wise who will profit thereby: "Keep ye the lesson—heed it well!"

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Hon. Joseph Holt and the President, relative to Fremont's Proclamation.

The following appeared in the Louisville Journal and Democrat:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861. My Dear Sir:—I hasten to place in your hands the enclosed correspondence with the President of the United States. The action which he has taken was firm and decided, and must prove satisfactory to the friends of the Union in Kentucky.

"The act of Congress alluded to was a necessary one under the circumstances, and was fully justified by the usages of civilized warfare. The Government has the same right to confiscate slaves engaged in digging trenches or mounting guns for the rebels, that it has to confiscate their arms when captured during the progress of war; but, having confiscated them, Congress goes no further. Upon this the President stands firmly, and in doing so, and in disavowing Gen. Fremont's proclamation, he gives another of the ever multiplying proofs, that the war, which is one for national existence, does not seek to interfere with slavery as established in the States. If this institution suffers detriment from the events or issues of the rebellion, the blow will come from those who, under the pretence of defending it, are striking at the life of a government under whose constitution it has enjoyed complete shelter and protection for three quarters of a century.

Very respectfully yours, J. HOLT. Gen. James Speer, Frankfort, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861.

Dear Sir:—The late act of Congress providing for the confiscation of the property of persons in open rebellion against the government, was a necessary war measure accepted and fully approved by the loyal men of the country. It limited the penalty of confiscation to property actually employed in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and consent of its owners, and, instead of emancipating slaves thus employed, left their status to be determined either by the courts of the United States, or by subsequent legislation. The proclamation, however, of Gen. Fremont, under date of the 16th August, transcends, and, of course, violates the law in both these particulars, and declares that the property of rebels, whether most be support of the rebellion or not, shall be confiscated, and, if residing in slaves, they shall at once be manumitted. The act of Congress referred to was believed to embody the conservative policy of your administration upon this delicate and perplexing question, and hence the loyal men of the border State have felt relieved of all fears of any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to invade suddenly in their midst, a population unprepared for freedom, and whose presence could not fail to prove a painful apprehension if, not terror to the homes and families of all. You may therefore well judge of the alarm and condemnation with which the Union-loving citizens of Kentucky—the State with whose popular sentiment I am best acquainted—have read this proclamation.

"The hopes earnestly indulged by them, as it is by myself, that this paper was issued under the pressure of a military necessity which Gen. Fremont believed justified the step, but in the particulars specified has not your approbation, and will not be enforced in derogation of law. The magnitude of the interests at stake, and my extreme desire that by no misapprehension of your sentiments or purposes, shall the power and terror of the loyalty of Kentucky be at this moment abated or chilled, must be my apology for the frankness with which I have addressed you, and for the request that I venture to make of an expression of my views upon the points of Gen. Fremont's proclamation on which I have commented.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 12, '61.

Hon. J. Holt, Dear Sir:—Yours of this day in relation to the late proclamation of Gen. Fremont, is received. Yesterday I addressed a letter by mail to him on the same subject, and which is to be made public when he receives it. I herewith send you a copy of that letter, which perhaps shows my position as distinctly as any new one I could write. I will thank you not to make it public, until Gen. Fremont shall have had time to revise the original. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

EX-PRESIDENT FREMONT.—This gentleman has authorized the Buffalo Courier to circulate a report that he approved of General Fremont's proclamation for the emancipation of slaves. Mr. F. adds that he cordially endorses the position of President Lincoln on the subject.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

All the civil causes set down for trial at the present term, were continued by consent of the parties and their Attorneys. No court having been held in June, the number of Commonwealth cases was unusually large, and the whole term occupied in their disposal.

ARGUMENT LIST.

S. S. Hunt vs. Wm. Washburn, Rule to show cause, &c., under a Sheriff's interpleader act. Rule made absolute, and further proceedings to be had according to Rule No. 107. Spangler & Patterson vs. Thomas Mahaffey. Rule to show cause, &c., same as above. Seth Hackett vs. William Abbott, Coroner's Defendant. Continued by consent, and rule on Justice to produce duces tecum under Rule No. 38. John Matholland vs. J. & J. B. Campbell, Coroner's Defendant. Exceptions sustained and proceeding reversed. J. K. Thompson vs. James Todd &c. vs. Daniel Kosser. Coroner's Defendant. Exceptions sustained and proceedings reversed. Josiah Armstrong vs. Overseers of Poor of Pike township. Coroner's Defendant. Coroner's non prossed and record remitted to Justice for further proceedings. A. J. McPherson vs. John F. Bloom, Coroner's proceeding dismissed. In matter of the application for Charters for the German Salem Lutheran Church of Brady township, and the remonstrance thereto, the court decided that no charter could be granted under the application.

COMMONWEALTH CASES.

Comth. vs. Bridget McEardle.—Arrested and defendant acquitted. Com. vs. Wm. Evans.—Arrested and Defendant. Deft. acquitted and costs divided between him and W. Seiffride, prosecutor. Com. vs. J. F. Bloom.—Obtaining Public Road. Defendant acquitted but to pay half the costs, and John Morgan, prosecutor, the other half. Com. vs. Peter Mays.—Falsely Countersigned money. Defendant acquitted without the jury leaving the box. Com. vs. R. D. Cummings.—Obtaining Public Road, false pretenses. Defendant acquitted. County for costs. Com. vs. James Curley.—Larceny, \$3 bills. Defendant convicted, and sentenced to 13 months in the Western Penitentiary. Com. vs. Frederick Kohler.—Assault and Battery. Defendant acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs. Com. vs. L. A. Jamison.—Same as above. Com. vs. John Harsh.—Nuisance. Bound in \$200 to appear at the next term. Com. vs. William Shope.—Larceny, True Bill. Recognizance forfeited, with a respite until next term. Com. vs. William Mackey.—Arrest and Battery. Recognizance forfeited. Com. vs. R. B. McGully.—Arrest and Battery. True Bill. Recognizance forfeited. Com. B. W. Weld, et al.—Nuisance, Floating Logs. Nolo prosequere on payment of costs as to Weld. Com. vs. Thomas McCracken.—Neglect of Duty as Supervisor of Ferguson township. Bound in \$250 to appear at the next term. Com. vs. George Knapp.—Selling Liquor without License. Continued till next term. Com. vs. John Robson.—Same as above. Bench warrants issued in both these cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The order to re-view the division line between Goschen and Girard townships was confirmed. In accordance with the petition's request the Court ordered an election to be held in Union township on the 8th of October, to change the place of holding the elections in said township. Joseph Moore was appointed a Supervisor of Ferguson township in the room of Thomas McCracken, deceased. Francis Hegar was appointed constable of Girard township. Jas. M. Smith was appointed constable of Beccaria tp.

ROAD PETITIONS, &c.

Petition to view a road from Simon Kobrabbagh's house to the road intersecting the Glen Council road in Chest township. Viewers, H. B. Wright, George Walters and G. W. Caldwell. To view a road from Samuel Browns to a road in Heston township, at a point between Elijah Burns and William Hoyts. Viewers, H. Whitehead, John Brubaker and L. B. Dressler. To view a road from Isaac Zartman's to intersect the Shaffer road near R. M. Sailer in Brady township. Viewers, Russell Luther, Henry Goodlander and Robert Dale. To view a road from George Ogden's to intersect the old road near the farm of H. Yeas, jr., in Brady township. Viewers, R. Luther, F. K. Arnold & H. W. Moore. To view a road from Thomas Cleavers in Bloom township to Amersens creek in Pike township. Viewers, Elisha Fenton, John Smith and S. W. Home. To view a road from the Plum road near Swartz's school house to intersect the Dilford road on the line between Peter Rahorn and John Irwin. Viewers, Crammond Alport, Jas. H. Jones and M. Denning. To view a road from McMurray's Mill on the west side of the river, to the Cherry Tree. Viewers, Asa White, George Atchison and James McMurray. To view a road from the Erie turnpike about 60 rods north of the Blue Ball turnpike, thence to the Cross-cut turnpike about 40 rods north of said tavern in Decatur township. Viewers, B. C. Bowman, Jeremiah Smeal and O. Stone, Viewers. To view a road from Clark's cross roads in Penn township to intersect the Neoper

road at or near Henry Marshall's in Brady township. Viewers, Elisha Fenton, Henry Beams and Jackson Bonnal.

To view a road from Mary McClures and J. A. Caldwell's land on public road to public road at or near Simon Thompson's and J. H. Fleming's line. Viewers, Tho. Ross, W. C. Dale and Jacob Cole.

To re-view that portion of the public road from Curwensville to New Millport lying between Curwensville and the saw mill of James Gaylor, Co. Viewers, G. L. Reed, Grier Bell and Geo. Ross.

To re-view a road from Francis Huges' house to the public road intersecting township. Viewers, Samuel Fulton, A. B. Show and P. T. Heaney.

To re-view a road leading from Amisen Baughman's on the old State road to the Erie turnpike half a mile east of the Blue Ball tavern in Decatur township, was continued. Viewers, Thos. Ross, Ed. Beams and Francis Traves.

To view a road from Moses Robinson to the east branch of the Blueburg road, Viewers, Charles Bonsteel, W. H. Dickinson and Samuel Healey, &c.

To view a road from H. B. Ralphy to or near John Butler in Union township. Viewers, Russell Luther, Joseph Lines and David Welch.

CONSIDERATION.—A road leading from Henry Beams to the turnpike at or near John Smith in Bloom township. Viewers report "the road" upon a re-view.

A road leading from Jacob Hummel, jr. to David Leany's saw mill in Brady township.

A road leading from George Thora's farm to intersect the turnpike leading from Clearfield to Curwensville at or near Ante's dam in Lawrence township.

A road leading from Moses Robinson to Xevling's mill in Goshen township.

To view a private road to lead from W. Westover in Chest township to the north west corner of A. J. King's farm on the public road near John Fry, in Barnside township.

CONSIDERATION.—A road to lead from Beccaria Mills to Mount Pleasant, between Beccaria Mills and L. W. Wells' store, in Beccaria township.

A road leading from the Susquehanna river at the mouth of Curry's run, to intersect the road leading from Arnold and Kishel's grist mill to Knapp's saw mill, in Brady township.

A road leading from Lebnah's bridge on the Snowshoe and Parkerville turnpike, to corner of Patrick Dolan's fence in Lawrence township. This was a re-view and the viewers report that the road as originally located is the best location that can be made.

Packerville turnpike at or near the division line of Joseph Gooen and A. H. Shaw, at or near the fording below A. H. Shaw's grist mill.

For a private road to lead from the house of John K. Myers to the public road leading from Chest creek to the Cherry Tree on the land of R. Ashcraft, in Barnside township.

For a private road to lead from the State road to the Glen Hole turnpike at or near the residence of Samuel M. Smith, in Beccaria township.

GENERAL FORM OF VIEWERS' REPORT.

The act of assembly requires Road Viewers to give written notice of the time and place of meeting, and failure to note this fact in their report, if objection is made, is often fatal. In order to assist our friends throughout the county we hereto append a copy of a proper return, which may be of use to them in the future.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Clearfield County, —Searched, A. D., 1861—

We the undersigned Viewers (or Reviewers) named in the above order, do report, that in pursuance of the said order, after having given ten days notice by written advertisements of the time and place of meeting, for the purpose of locating said road, and after having all been duly sworn (or affirmed) according to law, proceeded to view the ground named in the order for said road in pursuance of said order, we have viewed and laid out, and do return for Public (or Private) use, believing the same to be necessary, the following road, to wit: Commencing, &c.

ONE WITH ANOTHER.—If God's providence were all one with another; above all worldly cares, sects and conditions; upon the broad, eternal level of a common Father's love. King or peasant, however high or low they were; they would be united in the great hereafter. All he justified and forever in the grave. Think of it, when the fitting rage of poverty, and your comrade blind yote the truth; the school of souls, and you buffet away the pleading hand of distress. He who rallies and despises even the lowest of his race, casts humiliation and reproach upon himself, for we are all one with another in the Eternal Eye.

Barnum lets it down as a rule in his work on "The Art of Making Money," that the "proper time to advertise judiciously is when others don't." It strikes us that Barnum is very nearly right, and his words we commend to our business men at the time when they seem to need encouragement.

Some malicious scoundrel has penned the following: "Eve did not know as much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived, they would have deceived the Devil."

I know the Democracy of the North. I know them now in their waning strength. I do not know a possible dissent among them all. I believe they will be as faithful to the Union now as they were in the bygone days when their tanks were full and their changes to the south were always the way cry of victory. —Speech of William H. Seward, February 2nd, 1860.

THE WAR NEWS!

From the Side of the Federal Army. Position of the Federal Army.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The position of the Federal army is a most interesting one. The day before yesterday the rebel army occupied the Church the rebels estimated it at 12,000 men, and four pieces of artillery.

The Federal pickets were occupied at the end of the village and the rebel forces on the other, both positions being on the Leaning Rock. The pickets were not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

From Fall Church, the rebels have seen a rebel regiment marching off from the hill by the old Leaning Rock. Hampshire railroad. A rebel regiment was observed marching off from the left of Fall Church, a full 2000 yards from the hill, fresh rebel cartridges were thrown up on an eminence so as to alarm the village.

A large recruiting party entered the direction of the Fall Church. A party of about 500 men, who were marching in a body towards the north of the North Carolina mountains.

About noon to-day a man was seen in the woods near Fall Church on suspicion of being a spy. He was taken and his account of himself. They were the destruction of property in the neighborhood of Fall Church by the Federal troops still on hand. Among the houses burned to day was that of Major Scott, to gether with his barn, and on Monday the adjoining residence of Dr. Benson, who is now a surgeon in the rebel army, and the dwellings belonging to Nicholas Jolley's estate, with one exception. The residence of Mary Mason, on Mason's hill, was burnt early this morning.

The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be estimated at \$50,000. With a view to check these outrages the commanding officers have issued verbal orders to shut down any such order may be caught in the incendiary act.

Among the killed yesterday morning during the unfortunate collision, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, were John McLean and J. W. Williams, of company I, First Pennsylvania Dragoons. The same company also lost three horses.

The Dignity between General Fremont and Colonel Blair.

From facts ascertained here, it appears that on Wednesday Gen. Fremont ordered Col Blair from arrest, and that Blair in the order tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his own case formally.

On Thursday Col Blair presented the charges formally against Gen. Fremont in response to the defiance. Thereupon Gen. Fremont immediately re-arrested Col Blair and sent him to Jefferson Barracks.

On Friday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that Col Blair had been freed from arrest the previous Wednesday. But the offensive order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Colonel Blair's second arrest withheld.

The army regulations allow an officer to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being preferred. General Fremont disregarded the army regulations in the case of Colonel Blair.

After this violation of the regulations a second arrest for the same cause and without charges has attracted attention and caused remark.

The great fault in relation to this case is that Gen Scott to day ordered the unconditional release of Col Blair.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Dore of the Pennsylvania, report him of every charge of disloyalty.

Wilson Barlow, Jr., of New York, Lieutenant in the volunteers, has been assigned to a position in the staff of Major Gen Dix.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Late Accounts from Lexington.

Jefferson City, Sept. 29.—There is no reliable news from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla, or any other promising points.

Capt. Walter, of Colonel Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived early morning. He left there on Thursday night. He saw no rebel troops beyond Lexington and Sebula, and says that the main body of Gen. Price's forces were there when he departed, and he believes that they intend to make a stand against our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams and deep and rocky banks, without bridges, to trouble an advancing army.

All the Federal forces have been reorganized on parole, except Col. Mulligan, who refused to give his private reasons.

Price has probably thirty-five thousand men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected that Hardee, with eight or nine thousand, and McCullough with ten thousand more, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in McCullough as a general, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

A body of 10,000 rebels were sent across the Missouri from Lexington on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Lane, who is reported on this side of the river. Our troops had no cartridges, no grape or other shot left at the time of the surrender, but lost from 200 to 300 kegs of powder. The rebels annihilating all kinds of mills at the Lexington foundry, which is at work day and night. The reb-