# Clearfield Republican.

D. W. MOORE, G. B. GOODLANDER. } Editors.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXII.—WHOLE NO 1674. CLEARFIELD, PA. MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1861. NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 12


## 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 be now: if it be not now, yet it will come.'—HAMLET.

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 gayer 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 still more, 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 latter is as much characteristic of the man as his face is the index prefacing the life. Brutes recognize the fact. A mild cur 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 classmate in college—a young man posessing 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 effectually 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 conversations, 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 as I caught unawares, his 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 counseller, the elder, the preacher, the merchant in high esteem, your friend. Did you ever think of it? In order to know, you must observe. Pass 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 warmly, protests warmly, promises warmly, *despises* you warmly.—The speculator of friendship whispers a golden word *to* you, and bites off a damning point *against* you. He effects his object, triumph; *you suffer*. The man clamorously zealous in advocating moral and divine precepts, imploring, with streaming eyes, 'Our 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 hides the ace that gives to and takes from. I contend 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 at 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 after gave 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 *godly incentives* 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 adopted to grasp at difficulties, and with sanguine confidence of eventual success, my classmate 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 & MULDONALD, 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 if 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 the twain. And this is it. Could the errorist know the last act of his drama, his courage would quail to perform what hope for concealment has encouraged him to do. But grasping ambition, intolerable pride, ungovernable selfishness without *principle*, are subtle spirits to nourish.—They prove themselves mutineers that need only circumstances to develope destruction. Every one has a desperate spirit. The best heart that ever dictated wholesome truths, has the alchemy of revolt against all statutes, divine and legislative. It is not golden ease that furnishes 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, encircled with the bouy guard of imposed trust, and you have the case of Philip Marlowe. At this peroration of life had my class-mate arrived. A slight silver upon his hair showed the mental and physical struggle by which he had attained 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 pallor of 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 to confess *one* life-deception.

'Roger! I have known since we were class-mates, that *you* suspected my honesty. By my uniform life I 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 results but suicide. Toward me he had always an uniform kindness, but to the world at large, while feeding it with the supposed pabulum of deference, he was merely using this as the saccharine 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 ingrafted growth in the commoner orchard of humanity. Had principle guided the man, his ambition would have been righteous. He would have erected a mausoleum 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 sunbeam and night, will gather honey from every petal, that will sweeten and nourish the 'slippered pantaloon' age; 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. It has a moral; and he is wise who will profit thereby:

"READ 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 necessity 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 law 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 bellion, 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 SPEED, Frankfort, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861

Dear sir:—The late act of Congress providing for the confiscation of the estates of persons in open rebellion against the government, was as 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 30th August, transcends, and, of course, violates the law in both these particulars, and declares that the property of rebels, whether used in support of the rebellion or not, shall be confiscated, and if consisting 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 Slave Staes have felt relieved of all fears of any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to liberate suddenly in their midst, a population unprepared for freedom, and whose presence would 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 hope is 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 fervor 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 receive the original. Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—This gentleman has authorized the Buffalo Courier to contradict 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 sat 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. Haupt vs. Wm. Woolridge. Rule to show cause, &c., under Sheriff's interpleader act. Rule made absolute, and further proceedings to be had according to rule No. 107.

Spangler & Patterson vs. Thomas Mehaffey. Rule to show cause, &c., same as above.

Seth Hackett vs. William Abbott. Certiorari by Defendant. Continued by consent, and rule on Justice to produce docket under rule No. 38.

John Mulholland vs. J. & J. B. Campbell. Certiorari by Defendants. Exceptions sustained and proceedings reversed.

J. E. Thompson, per James Riddle, vs. Danie Koozer. Certiorari by defendants. Exceptions sustained and proceedings reversed.

Josiua Armstrong vs. Overseers of Poor of Pike township. Certiorari by defendants. Certiorari non pross'd and record remitted to Justice for further proceedings.

A. L. McPherron vs. John F. Bloom. Certiorari proceedings affirmed.

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.

Com'th. vs. Bridget McArdle.—*Arson.* Tried and defendant acquitted.

Com. vs. Wm. Evans.—*Assault and Battery.* Deft. acquitted and costs divided between him and W. Sellridge, prosecutor.

Com. vs. L. J. Bloom.—*Obstructing Public road.* Defendant acquitted but to pay half the costs, and John Morgan, prosecutor, the other half.

Com. vs. Peter Mays.—*Passing Counterfeit money.* Defendant acquitted without the jury leaving the box.

Com. vs. R. D. Cummings.—*Obtaining Goods under false pretence.* Defendant acquitted. County for cost.

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 Winegardner, Ainsworth and Rogers.—*Nuisance, Floating Logs in Clearfield Creek.* Defendants plead guilty, and fined each $25 and costs.

Com. vs L. A. Jamison.—Same as above.

Com. vs John Hursh.—*Nuisance.* Bound in $200 to appear at the next term.

Com. vs William Shope.—*Larceny.* True bill. Recognizance forfeited, with respite until next term.

Com. vs William Mackey.—*Assault and Battery.* Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs R. B. McCully.—*Adultery and Fornication.* True bill. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. L. W. Weld, et. al.—*Nuisance, Floating Logs.* Nol. pros. entered 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 Knarr.—*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 Goshen and Girard townships was confirmed *ni. si.*

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, declined.

Francis Hugar was appointed constable of Girard township.

Jos. M. Smith was appointed constable of Beccaria tp.

ROAD PETITIONS, &c.

Petition to view a road from Simon Rorabaugh's house to the road intersecting the Glen Connell 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 Huston township, at a point between Elijah Burns and William Hoyts. Viewers, H. Whitehead, John Brubaker and L. R. Dressler.

To view a road from Isaac Zartmans to intersect the Shaffer road near R. M. Smileys, in Brady township. Viewers, Roswell Luther, Henry Goodlander and Tolbert Dale.

To view a road from George Ogdens to intersect the old road near the farm of H. Yoas, jr., in Brady township. Viewers, R. Luther, F. K. Arnold & R. W. Moore.

To view a road from Thomas Cleavers in Bloom township to Andersons creek in Pike township. Viewers, Elisha Fenton, John Smith and S. W. Horn.

To view a road from the Plum road near Swartz's school house to intersect the Dillon road on the line between Peter Rahorn and John Irwin. Viewers, Crammond Allport, Jos. 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 tavern, thence to the Cross-cut turnpike about 60 rods north of said tavern in Decatur township. B. C. Bowman, Jeremiah Smeal and C. Stone, viewers.

To view a road from Clark's cross roads in Penn township to intersect the Neeper road at or near Henry Marshalls in Brady township. Viewers, Elisha Fenton, Henry Reams and Jackson Bonsal.

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, Ths. 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 Coopler. Re-viewers, G. L. Reed, Grier Bell and Geo Ross.

To re-view a road from Francis Hugueney's house to Plank road in Girard township. Viewers, Samuel Fulton, A. B. Shaw and P. T. Hegarty.

To re-view a road leading from Andrew 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, Eli Bloom and Francis Pearce.

To vacate a road from Moses Robesons to the east branch on the Philipsburg road. Viewers, Joshua Comstock, W. R. Dickinson and Samuel Hegarty, sr.

To view a road from H. B. Baileys to or near John Potter in Union township. Viewers, Roswell Luthor, Joseph Lines and David Welty.

CONFIRMED NI SI.—A road leading from Henry Reams to the turnpike at or near John Smiths in Bloom township. Viewers report "no road" upon a re-view.

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

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

A road leading from Moses Robesons to Nevling's mill in Guelich township.

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

CONFIRMED ABSOLUTE.—A road to lead from Beccaria Mills to Mount Pleasant, between Beccaria Mills and L. W. Weld's 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 Rishel's grist mill to Knarr's saw mill, in Brady township.

A road leading from Leonard's bridge on the Snowshoe and Packerville turnpik, 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."

A road to lead from the Snowshoe and Packerville turnpike at or near the division line of Joseph Goon and A. H. Shaw to, 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 Burnside township.

For a private road to lead from the State road to the Glen Hope 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, at ——— Sessions, A. D., 186—*

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.—In God's providence we are all one with another; above all worldly creeds, sects and conditions; upon the broad, eternal level of a common Father's love. King or peasant, however high or low here; there will be but one degree in the great hereafter. All inequalities end forever at the grave. Think of it, when the fluttering rage of poverty, and your own pride blind you to the brotherhood of souls, and you buffet away the pleading hand of distress. He who reviles 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 lays 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 disunionist 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 challange to the contest was always the war cry of victory."—*Speech of William H. Seward, February 20th, 1860.*

## THE WAR NEWS!

*From the Side of the Potomac—The Position of the Federl Army.*

*Washington*, Sept. 30.—The position of the Federal army is about the same as on yesterday, there being no material change. The day before our forces occupied Falls Church the rebels evacuated it with six regiments and four pieces of artillery.

The Federal pickets now occupy one end of the village and the rebel pickets the other, both positions being on the Leesburg turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

From Falls Church this morning was seen a rebel regiment of infantry drawing on the hill beyond the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad. Artillery was also observed crossing the turnpike. To the left of Falls Church, a mile and a half distant, fresh rebel earthworks are being thrown up on an eminence commanding the village.

A large scouting party started out in the direction of Fairfax Court House, the result of which was the capture of three cavalry horses; also, three privates and a lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments.

About noon to day a man was arrested in the woods near Falls Church on suspicion of being a spy. He could give no satisfactory account of himself. The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Falls Church by the Federal troops still continues. Among the houses burned to day was that of Major Nutt, together with his barns and outhouses; the adjoining residence of Dr. Bond, who is now a surgeon in the rebel army, and the dwellings belonging to Nicholas Fairfax's estate, with one exception. The residence of Murray Mason, on Murray's Hill, was burnt early this morning.

The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to day cannot be less than $100,000. With a view to effect these purposes the commanding officers have given verbal orders to shoot down every one who may be caught in the incendiary act.

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

*The Difficulty between General Fremont and Colonel Blair.*

From facts ascertained here, it appears that on Wednesday Gen. Fremont released Col Blair from arrest, using language in the order tantamount to a challenge of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday Col Blair presented his 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 no 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 fact 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. Doue of the Pocahontas, acquit him of every charge of disloyalty.

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

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

*Later Accounts from Lexington.*

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

Capt. Walter, of Colonel Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexinton, arrived this morning. He left there on Thursday at noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sebalia, 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 and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams and deep and miry banks, without bridges, to trouble an advancing army.

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

Price has probably thirty-five thousand men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected that Hardee, with eight or nine thousand; and McCulloch with ten thousand more, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in McCulloch 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 are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, which is at work day and night. The reb-