

The Army Vote.

After giving the result of the election in this Legislative district, as far as known, the last Journal remarks:

"We have yet to get the army vote of Jefferson county, and perhaps of other Volunteers from Clearfield, Elk and McKean counties. The vote of Jefferson county is about 1100 less than it was at Curtin's election last year, and about 800 of these are in the army. The returns yet to be received are expected to give a large majority for McEnally and Wilcox, but whether it will be enough to elect them is uncertain. Fully four-fifths of the Volunteers from Clearfield county are Republicans, and we believe that to be the case throughout the district. As far as the army returns have been received, nearly nine-tenths of the vote polled for Assembly have been for McEnally and Wilcox."

It is seldom that we have met with as many blunders (to use a very mild term) in so few words. If the Journal's figures are correct, there are 800 voters from Jefferson county in the army. As the vote for McEnally and Wilcox is 856 less than the vote for Curtin in that county last fall, the Journal would not give the Democrats of that county credit for a single man in the army, but claim the entire 800 as Republicans, whilst we know to an absolute certainty that at least four of the Captains from that county were the firmest of Democrats.

But the assertion is distinctly made that "fully four-fifths of the volunteers from Clearfield county are Republicans." In another part of the same paper we are informed that there are "from 350 to 400 voters" from Clearfield county in the army. This, we think, is rather under than over the truth—and we will add that, from the facts known to us, Jefferson county does not exceed Clearfield certainly by more than 100. Now, the next question is, how many votes were polled in the army by volunteers from Clearfield county? We believe all the companies have been heard from, and here are the figures: McEnally & Wilcox, 147; Early & Ziegler, 30.

Total, 177

Thus we see that out of, say, 400 voters but 177 votes were polled, and of this number 147 have declared themselves Republicans.

But why was the vote so small? Where is the remainder of these 400 voters? To make the words of the Journal true, they should have polled over 300 Republican votes. If "four-fifths" of them are Republicans why did they fail to vote? It was certainly not for the want of an opportunity. Even our neighbor will not deny that the most vigilant efforts were made to secure the vote of every man who was willing to vote the Republican ticket. If he does, the fact that two companies (Patterson's and Tracy's) polling but three votes each, were hunted up and supplied with tickets, would contradict him.

But why, the reader will ask, did the Democrats in the army fail to vote? This is an important question, and the true answer, if laid fully before the public, would, we believe, raise such an outburst of indignation against the guilty parties as these hills are strangers to. But we forbear, at least at present, hoping the time will come when it will be proper to call the accused to account.

To say that "four-fifths" of the volunteers from this county are Republicans, is to say what is notoriously untrue, and so proven by the Journal's own figures. Take, for instance, Capt. Irwin's company: Will it be pretended that there are but 57 voters in that company? Or will any man pretend to say that there are only 7 Democrats in it? If so, how came it that twenty votes were cast at the Democratic primary election in August last, by that company? Or, again, take Capt. Rose's company: Who will say there were no Democrats in it? We are not ignorant of the means used to operate upon the feelings of our brave volunteers, and to prejudice the Democratic candidates in their estimation. They are now face to face with the enemy, and if the military movements in that quarter are properly interpreted, a mighty battle is imminent, in which many of them may fall in death, sending weeping and anguish to many a household. Under such circumstances it was ungenerous to expose the shameful recklessness of some of their pretended friends at home.

The votes of the volunteers from this county show very distinctly that but very few Democrats voted—that for some cause, or under some influence no doubt honorable to themselves, they withheld their votes—as the vote for the County ticket varies but little from that for the Assembly. This was not the case with the vote of the Jefferson county volunteers. Their vote for the candidates for the Legislature is quite as unanimous for the Republican candidates, as is that of the volunteers from this county; yet for the County ticket of Jefferson the vote is about equally divided between the Democratic and Republican candidates—the Democrats receiving a small majority. It is thus manifest that the deep and recklessly executed scheme of misrepresentation practiced upon the volunteers was only intended to apply to the candidates for the Legislature; and this fact, too, flatly contradicts the "four-fifths" rule of the Journal, as applied "throughout the district."

The attempt of our neighbor of the Journal to explain the causes of the late overwhelming defeat of his party in this county, is most humiliating. "The result," it says, "is owing to several causes," and then the absence of "350 to 400 voters" in the army, some of whom are in "companies the leading officers under the influence of Breckinridge politicians held no election"—then the "superior zeal" of their opponents, who made a "desperate effort," and who, before they "went to rafting," like sensible men, were "sure to go and vote first," whilst the foolish Republicans, as if they doubted the justness of their cause, first went to rafting; and finally, an "occasional person who voted the Republican ticket last fall may have gone over to the Democratic party,"—are given as a few of the "causes."

In this way this terrible catastrophe is accounted for—and which requires nearly a whole column to explain—winding up with the declaration, "we see nothing in the result to discourage any Republican."

What a wonderful result! "Nobody hurt!" Both parties perfectly satisfied!—the victors, because their success was quite equal to their most sanguine expectations! and the vanquished, because they were not totally annihilated! May the good sense of the patriotic and Union-loving citizens of Clearfield county give us many more such "results."

We can tell our neighbor, however, that it would be much more to his credit, if he would make a "clean breast" of it, and, instead of casting dishonorable reflections upon officers now in front of the enemy, merely because they are Democrats, or impugning the loyalty of the Democrats of this county, come out and honestly acknowledge that "persons" went rafting before voting, and voted with the Democrats after voting with the Republicans last fall, because they could not conscientiously endorse the acts either of the State or National Administration, and that their worst apprehensions from the result of the election of Lincoln and Curtin have been more than realized, they are determined hereafter to put their trust in none but the Democratic party. This would have been honorable, because truthful.

FALSE CHARGES AND INSINUATIONS.—The last Journal, in closing its lamentations over the late cruel defeat of its party in this county, makes use of the following language:

"We understand that no election was held in the company from Clearfield called the 'Washington Cadets,' commanded by Capt. J. O. Lorraine. Some Democratic politicians went on to their camp immediately before the election, of course to see which way the wind was blowing: When it was ascertained that the vote would likely be against the Democratic party, we suppose some officer of Democratic sympathies under the influence of political advisers, decided to hold no election, and thus deprive the soldiers of the right to vote. If there had been any probability of a Democratic majority there is no doubt the election would have been held."

The charge is here distinctly made that Democrats were sent to the camps for the purpose, in a certain contingency, of depriving "the soldiers of the right to vote." This charge we pronounce flatly and distinctly false in letter and spirit.

And it is as distinctly insinuated that Capt. Lorain is the "officer of Democratic sympathies" who thus yielded to the dishonorable "influence of political advisers." The charge and the insinuation, therefore, we pronounce equally false and unfounded—both emanating from a perverted mind.

But why does the Journal clique continue to pursue Capt. Lorain with such unremitting vindictiveness? Wherein has he offended? In what particular is he deficient either as an officer or a gentleman? Capt. Lorain is a Democrat! and this is the height and depth of his offending, and for this he is made the victim of the coarsest obloquy.

But why did Captains McKiernan and Ogden escape this "influence of political advisers?" They are both as firm Democrats as Capt. Lorain, and elections were held in each of their companies. Can the Democratic candidates in their estimation. The Journal show that any such "influence" was attempted with either of them?

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Robert C. Shaw of Goshen township came to his death on last Friday morning from injuries received by being thrown from his horse on the Wednesday evening previous. The deceased was attending the Fair at this place riding a spirited horse, and returning in the evening in company with Mr. Ellis R. Livergood, reached the residence of his neighbor, Matthew Tate, whose saddle he had borrowed, and in attempting to mount his horse after leaving the saddle, the spur struck the horse in the flank, causing him to kick and start at a full run down the hill, throwing Mr. S. off with great violence, injuring him so severely that he never spoke afterwards, and breathed his last in about 36 hours. The deceased was most worthy citizen, about 58 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

The Post Masters of Grahamton and Graupian Hills, Clearfield county request persons having stamps and stamped envelopes of the old style, to come forward and exchange them for new ones, within six days from the date of this notice, otherwise the holder will lose them.

The Cannonian is the title of a paper suspended the New York Day Book.

List of Premiums Awarded

By the Clearfield county Agricultural Society, at the Second Annual Fair, held on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of October, 1861.

CLASS No. 1.—Sweepstakes, open to all competitors. David Tyler for best Bull, \$10 00 James & Henry McGhee for 2d do, 5 00

CLASS No. 2.—Grade Cattle. J. W. Thomson for best Cow, 10 00 Milo Hoyt for 2d do do, 5 00 Thomas Read for best Heifer, 5 00 Milton G. Brown for best calf under 8 months, 3 00 George Galloway 2d best calf, diploma

CLASS No. 3.—Oxen. Milton Read best yoke of oxen, 10 00 James Bailly 2d best do, 5 00 Dadd's Cattle Doctor & 3 00

CLASS No. 4. William Morgan for best fat bullock, 5 00 Amos Read 2d best, Dadd's C. Doc. & 1 00

CLASS No. 5.—Thorough bred horses—open to all. The committee cannot award any premiums in this class, for the reason that no pedigrees were furnished with the horses, recommended by the Judges, according to the published rules.

CLASS No. 6.—Riding, Carriage, Draft and Farm Horses. David Tyler, best pair carriage horses, 3 00 Youatt on the Horse, and 3 00 W. H. Bible for best single Horse, in harness, Youatt on the Horse, & 2 00 A. M. Hills best saddle Horse, 5 00 G. D. Goodfellow for horse moving the heaviest load on stone boat, Youatt on the Horse, and 4 00 Ephraim Shaw for best colt over 2 years old, Youatt on the Horse, & 3 00 John Thompson for best colt under 2 years old, Youatt on the Horse & 2 00 G. D. Goodfellow best span of draft horses, Youatt on the Horse & 3 00 Jos. Birchfield best span farm horses, Youatt on the Horse, & 3 00 John Dale for best gelding for work over 4 yrs, Youatt on the Horse, & 3 00 S. Fox for best span of stallions, dip

CLASS No. 7.—Trotting Horses—open to all. P. Blanchard fastest trotting horse, 30 00 Do do County Purse, 20 00

CLASS No. 8.—Horses owned in County. Citizen's Purse. Eli Bloom for fastest trotting horse, 15 00 J. W. Pauly 2d do do do, 6 00 William Shaver for best pacing horse, Youatt on the Horse

CLASS No. 9.—Sheep and Wool. J. S. Hoyt for best buck, Allen's Farm Book & 2 00 J. B. Heisey best 3 sheep for mutton 2 00 Do do for best ewe & 2 lambs, Allen's Farm Book & 2 00 David Dressler for best 2 lambs, 2 00

CLASS No. 10.—Swine, open to all. E. W. Brown for best boar, Young Farmers' Manual & 2 00 Wm. Brown for best breeding sow, Farmer and Gardener and 2 00 Henry Evans for best pig, 2 00 Jos. Goon for best pig under 6 mos. 1 00

CLASS No. 11.—Poultry. James Clayton for best coop of spring chickens, 1 00 John Thompson for heaviest turkey 1 00 Mrs. J. Thompson best display of do dip Mrs. J. Goon best display of chickens dip

CLASS No. 13.—Plows, Rollers and Drills, Harrows and Cultivators. Denmark & Robinson for plow, 2 00 Fenton & Spencer for best steel plated plow, dip Wm T. Irwin for expansive sylvator dip C. Fulton for threshing machine, dip " " fanning mill, dip Fenton & Spencer for farm mill, dip Miles Reed for hay pitching machine 1 00 Thomas Tate for shovel plough 1 00

CLASS No. 14.—Miscellaneous Farming Implements. George Thorn for best bee hive 1 00 Amos Reed for best set of farming utensils 3 00 T. D. Peoples for best grain cradles 1 00 Jacob Flegal for best Stump puller 3 00

CLASS No. 15.—Wheat, Barley, Corn, &c. Joseph Goon for 4 bushel Timothy seed 1 00 S. B. Jordan for best 1 acre of Spring wheat, yield 25 bushels, American Agriculturist & 1 00 M. H. Luther for best bushel Spring wheat, American Agriculturist one year Morris Wallace for best bushel winter wheat, American Agriculturist & 3 00 Wm Caldwell for best bushel of Corn ears, American Agriculturist one year Robert Porter for best 3 acres buck-wheat, American Agriculturist and 1 00 David Dressler for best 1/2 acre turnips 1 00

The Judges submit that many other specimens of grain &c., were brought to their notice, which were highly creditable to the exhibitors, but not in quantities sufficient to entitle to premiums.

CLASS No. 16.—Bread and Cereal Food. Diplomas were awarded to the following persons for the articles named: Mrs. E. P. Jones for best & largest fruit Cake, dip Mrs. E. P. Jones for greatest variety of Jellies, dip Mrs. Samuel Arnold for Sponge Cake dip Miss Em. Alexander for Apple Jelly dip Mrs. William Spackman for best Crab Jelly, dip Miss Henrietta Irwin for Jelly Cake, dip " Melisa Irwin best blackberries, dip " Martha Merrell best Sib. Crab Jel. dip " Martha Moore best Grape Jelly, dip " E. Johnston for Elderberry Jelly dip " Florence Graham for Apple Jelly dip " Olive Alexander for Strawberry Jelly, dip Mrs. T. G. Snyder for Currant Jelly dip Miss Martha D. Wright for Raspberry Jelly, dip Mrs. T. J. McCullough for Tomato Jel. dip " Miles Reed for wild Cherry Jelly dip Miss Em. A. Graham for best Cake, dip Mrs. Sam'l Arnold best Tomato Butter dip " G. B. Barrett best Wheat Bread dip " Wm. Spackman best Rye Bread dip

CLASS 17.—Butter and Cheese. Mrs. A. C. Tate for best firkin of Butter, 1 00 Mrs. David Dressler for best firkin of Butter, 1 00 Mrs. David Dressler for best 10 lbs of Butter, 1 00 Mrs. Wm Spackman for best 10 lbs fresh Butter, 1 00 Miss Jane Hartshorn best cheese 1 00

The committee being unable to decide between the competitors for butter as above have agreed to award premiums to all. They add with great pleasure that several other excellent specimens of butter were exhibited.

CLASS 18.—Flour. Richard Shaw jr. for best Rye-flour 1 00 Richard Shaw junior for best Buckwheat flour 1 00

A. H. Shaw for best spring wheat flour 1 00 " " Barrell of wheat flour 2 00 Elisha Ardery for best corn meal 1 00

CLASS 19.—Elisha Ardery for best box of Honey 1 00 Mrs William P Reed for the best Maple sugar 50 Mrs G R Barrett best airtight peaches 50 " " " best cured hams 50 Miss Maggie Flanigan for best Fancy Pickles 50 Mrs David Dressler best Dried Beef with mode of curing 1 00

CLASS No. 20.—Domestic Manufactures. Mr Savage for best Sattinet and Cassimere 50 Miss Mary Hartshorn for the best piece of cloth 1 00 Miss Mary Hartshorn for the best blankets 1 00 Miss Jane Hartshorn woolen carpet 1 00 Mrs Matt Reed for best Rag carpet 1 00 Miss Jemima Reed for best Rag carpet cotton chain 1 00 Miss L. Reed for best crochet work 50 " M. Bloom best woolen mitts 50 " S. Reed best woolen stockings 50 " E. Rheems " " 50 Mrs Rachel Reed for best childrens' stockings 50 Miss Caroline Bloom for one pair woolen stockings knit by herself when 12 years old 50 Miss E. Mitchell 1 pair stockings dip Mrs M Reed for 1 pair double yarn stockings dip Miss Amelia Rynder for best tidy 50 " Florence Graham for silk quilt dip Mrs David Dressler for one pair cotton stockings dip Mrs H W Parks best counterpane dip Miss Amelia Rynder for best 1 Infant's shawl dip Miss Ellen Kratzer for 1 Zephyr Sonnet dip

CLASS No. 21.—Needle, Shell, Wax work, &c. Miss Jane McCullough for silk embroidery vest dip Miss Jane McCullough for embroidered muslin dress dip Miss H W Spackman for best embroidered collar dip Mrs Amelia McEnally best embroidered shirt dip Miss Amelia Rynder best embroidered kerchief dip Miss Mary Burchfield best embroidered collar dip Mrs Hannah Evans for embroidery by herself at 61 years of age dip Miss Isabella Mitchell for embroidered skirt dip Miss Anna Mills for embroidery by herself being under 12 years of age 50 Miss M. B. McMurray ottoman cover 50 " " shell work rocking chair " " moss cottage dip " Matilda A McMurray hair work basket dip Miss Sophie McLeod for best chair seat dip " Suzy McLeod for crochet mat dip " M E Flegal for saupler dip Mrs Henrietta Welch for worsted lamp mat dip Miss Louisa Morgan for embroidered cushion dip Miss Olive Alexander for best crochet shawl dip Miss Maggie Flanigan for best tissue basket dip Miss M. Hartman for Christ'd basket. dip Mrs J. J. Crans for Paotographic cup and saucer dip Mr John Maddy for table ornament dip Mrs Wm P Beck for shell work dip Miss Florence Livermore for moss farm house dip Miss Emma Jones for cone work, corrucciopia dip

CLASS No. 22.—Dress Making and Millinery. Miss Jennie Mitchell for best bonnet 1 00

CLASS No. 23.—Artistic work. Miss Sophie McLeod for best colored crayon dip L. J. Crans for best Penmanship dip

CLASS No. 25.—Metallic Fabrics and Machinery. Geo C Passmore for best horse shoeing dip Eberspacher for best horse shoes 1 00 T. D. Peoples for best chain and nails dip Summerfield Flegal for screw plate 1 00 Wm Wallace for ironing hames 1 00 Elisha Fenton for best knitting machine

CLASS No. 26.—Vehicles of all kind. G R Barrett for best family carriage (not made in county) dip Henry Snyder for best buggy made in county 3 00 Wm Spackman for best lumber sled made in county 2 00 Wm Fullerton for best one horse sled made in county dip Daniel Bailey for best farm wagon made in county 4 00

CLASS No. 27.—Cabinetware in county. Jacob Irwin for one churn dip

CLASS No. 28.—Coopering, Carpenetry, &c. Geo Thorn for best pannel door 1 00 Mills, Spackman & Co for window sash 1 00 Frank Perney for lot of baskets 1 00

CLASS No. 29.—Roots and Garden Vegetables. Wm Z Crans for 4 best stalks of celery dip Hiram Woodward for best 6 heads of cabbage 50 Fenton & Spencer for best table potatoes 50 Wm P Beck for best beans 50 Elijah McDowell for best tea, 50 Mrs Wm McCullough best squashes 50

CLASS No. 30.—Carriers, Saddlers and Shoemakers. Henry Snyder for best single harness 2 00 John McPherson for best display of leather 1 00 John McPherson for best finished harness 1 00 Wm Wallace best tanned buckskin dip " " for best buck gloves dip

CLASS No. 31.—Tailors' and Upholsterers work. Mrs Benj Spackman for best boy's coat 1 00

CLASS No. 32.—Printing in county. Messrs G B Goodlander & Co for best specimens of printing (no competition) dip

CLASS No. 33.—Stone-work. Philip C Hely for best brick 1 00

CLASS No. 34.—Chemicals and Chemical Action in the county. Miss M E Flegal for best Hard soap 1 00 Mrs Matthew Reed for best candles 1 00 John Reed for writing inks 1 00 Mrs G R Barrett for specimen of vinegar 1 00

CLASS No. 35.—Natural Minerals. James Birchfield for best specimen of Fire clay, 1 00 Jordan Reed, 40 do bituminous coal dip

CLASS No. 37.—Fruit. George Thorn for greatest variety of Apples, 3 00 E. Irwin & Sons for best peak of Apples, Barry's Fruit Garden dip Dr. R. V. Wilson for best Pears, dip Dr. R. V. Leonard best specimen foreign grapes, Barry's Fruit Garden dip Dr. R. V. Wilson for best specimen of American grapes, Barry's Fruit Garden James A. Read for best specimen of Seedling grapes, 50 Hon. Wm. Bigler for best specimen Strawberries, dip

CLASS No. 38.—Horsemanship, &c. Miss Anna L. Kelch for horsemanship Samuel Houston do do Gilbert Tozer for one drum manufactured in county, dip Clearfield Rifles Martial Band, dip Washington Cadet Brass Band, dip

CLASS No. 39.—Nursery. John D. Wright for best Nursery, 3 00

CLASS No. 40.—General List. Miss Henrietta Irwin best display and greatest variety of Flowers, dip Samuel Reams for best Cactus, dip Miss M. B. McMurray for best display of Floral ornaments, dip Miss Melissa Irwin best hand bouquet, dip Mrs. Henrietta Welch for best variety of Lathias, dip

CLASS No. 41. Samuel Reams for cage and bird, dip Frank Larrimer for a Turtle Dove, dip R. E. Shaw for one Pheasant, dip Mar. A. Nichols for 2 Trout, dip

CLASS No. 42.—Wines, &c. Mrs. E. P. Jones best domestic wine 1 00 Do do best Elder blossom do dip Do do do best Apple do dip Mrs. T. G. Snyder Blackberry do dip Mrs. A. C. Finney Currant do dip Mrs. S. Mitchell Raspberry do dip Mrs. W. L. Moore Grape do dip

Many other specimens of wine were examined and found to be highly creditable to the exhibitors.

The committee have made the above awards from the reports made by the Judges, which in many instances were informal and difficult to understand. The labor has been performed with an anxious desire to do justice to the exhibitors, and with the hope of rendering satisfaction to all.

The Society take this method of rendering thanks to a generous people for the liberal manner in which they contributed to the complete success of the Fair; much credit is due the officers in charge, and very much to the people in attendance, for the perfect order which prevailed on the ground during the whole of the four days.

It is also not a little gratifying to be able to announce that not a single accident of any kind occurred, and that harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout.

ELLIS IRWIN Pres't D. F. ETZWEILER Sec.

THE WAR NEWS!

The Reported Disaster to the Federal Blockading Vessels.

The Northern press, it appears, do not place implicit reliance on Com. Hollins' report of his victory over the Federal fleet at the head of the Passes in the Mississippi river. The New York Times, in the course of a long article, says:

"There is enough about it to make us doubt whether it is so much a disaster to our fleet and so great a victory to Hollins as he represents. And first, it is evident that but a small part of our squadron was engaged in the fight. Hollins says we had forty guns in the engagement.—Probably we had the Vincennes, 22 guns; Preble, 16 guns, and Water Witch, 2 guns—in all 38 guns. That would leave the Niagara, the Savannah and the Richmond—in all 80 guns—out of the fight altogether; which we presume was the case. This would agree with the report of Oct. 4, which stated that the Water Witch, and two other vessels, were above the bars of the passes, protecting the erection of batteries on the sand spit. If this work on batteries should be allowed to go on one week, said the dispatches to Richmond, on the 4th inst., the five Passes of the Mississippi will be commanded by the Nationals. It seems probable that Hollins got all the gunboats together that he could, and started down to the mouth of the river, to drive away the protecting sloops of war, if possible, and capture or disperse the men engaged in erecting batteries on the sand spit. If so, it appears by his own report that he failed. He speaks of sinking the Preble, and driving the other vessels aground; he talks of "peppering" these vessels after they got fast in the sand. But why didn't he destroy them? Was anything more easy than to riddle with shot and shell such helpless objects as grounded vessels, which he was near enough to "pepper" so well with his little fleet that had not suffered a casualty?"

THE REBEL IRON CLAD VESSEL.

For some time the people of New Orleans have been threatening that they would break the blockade and destroy our vessels, and to prove that they meant what they said, they set about constructing a vessel that was to effect this object, though they were somewhat troubled as to the shape, size, &c., that this affair was to be. The name she was to be called also disturbed them much, and at last it became known to the people as "the thing" or the "conqueror."

The despatch states that "our iron steamer sunk the Frebie with her iron prow" and it was the intention of the rebels to cover this vessel with iron armor, it may have been the same one that was built; but this is hardly probable, as it was launched but a short time ago, and could hardly have been got ready in so short a time. The great probability is that their iron clad steamer, with which they claim to have done so much damage, is the propeller Enoch Train, formerly of Boston—a vessel that was published by some New Orleans Merchants for the purpose of towing, on account of her great strength, she having immense power in a small compass. When we heard from her last they were encasing her with railroad iron and adding to her bow a strong iron prow for pushing or smashing against a vessel. The Enoch Train is a propeller of about 400 tons burthen, is one hundred and twenty eight feet long, twenty six feet wide, and twelve feet depth of hold. This was her measurement before being altered by the rebels. She was built in the year 1855, and was a strong, though not very fast boat. The other vessels composing the rebel fleet we are, of course,

at the present time unacquainted with, but there are a number of steamers at New Orleans that could be converted into gun boats, had they the proper arrangement to place on board. This, however, is wanting and renders them useless.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BOTH ARMIES FALL BACK. We find the following in the Cincinnati Times, an administration journal: Camp Benham, Oct. 8. 1861.—In my last you were informed of an expected battle between our forces under command of Gen Rosecrans and those of the rebels under Gen. Lee. Rosecrans marched with his some seven thousand strong, towards Camp Lookout, where his advance guard drove in the enemy's pickets. He afterward followed up as far as Sewall Mountain, a few miles from where Gen Lee had his entire force (18,000 men) strongly entrenched and fortified. Both the armies could see each other plainly from their camping grounds. They both stood menacing each other for several days, when, finally, Gen. Rosecrans came to the serious conclusion that he must fall back on Camp Lookout or Gauley.—Therefore the first brigade, Gen. Benham's which consisted only of the Tenth Regiment, Maj. Burke commanding, were ordered back; the 12th being at Camp Lookout, and the Thirtieth at Gauley. The boys of the Tenth were terribly mortified when ordered back; I never in my life saw men more eager or anxious for a fight than they were.

This fight will not be easily forgotten by them—indeed it was one of the most foolish movements Gen R. ever made since his advent into Western Virginia; and, if I mistake not, it was all caused by the inactivity and blundering of Gen Cox, and a few others of the same ilk. They represented things in a manner that led Gen Rosecrans to believe that a victory would be easily achieved. When our army came within ten miles of Camp Sewall the roads were almost impassable, so much so that some of the wagons and ambulances were broken to atoms. To a cosmopolitan journalist, the menacing attitude of both armies would indeed be a glorious sight. There stood the Southern troops on Little Sewall, giant like in form, while our troops stood looking on with amazement, full of chagrin and disappointment.

It was, indeed, one of the most foolish, as well as one of the most flattened out, expeditions that could happen an army, and it is no wonder that the men felt miserable. And I am surprised that Gen Rosecrans did not see into it before he started. Had he looked matters straight in the face, as a general should, he would have saved his government an enormous expense, the hospital from hundreds of soldiers, and soldiers from ill humor.—The fact of the matter is, Carnifex Ferry, about which so much has been said and written, turns out more to our cost, a great blunder and a sad mistake; and instead of heaping opprobrious epithets on Floyd, calling him coward, he has in the end turned out to be Rosecrans' superior as an officer and a general. He not only maneuvered him in every way and in every sense of the word. We now find him one of our most formidable opponents at Little Sewall. Thousands of men and millions of dollars have yet to be expended before the government gains the advantage that Gen. Rosecrans gained but lost at Carnifex Ferry.

The condition of the soldiers of this division is appalling. There must be at least 1,600 men in the different hospitals.

LATEST FROM THE KANAWHA.

We learn that on Saturday last, Gen. Rosecrans was encamped six miles distant from Gauley, having fallen back from the summit of Sewall mountain. It appears that neither army had transportation to get the necessary supplies, and both had fallen back during the night, for comfort and better protection. The enemy were encamped twenty six miles from Rosecrans. Lee is reported in command of the enemy. Our informant did not learn their strength. When he came down he met eight hundred wagons on the road between Gauley and Charleston with supplies. Our sick were being sent to Charleston, Va., and Gallipolis, Ohio, as speedily as possible.—Wheeling Press.

FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.—THE ATTACK ON THE FIRE ZOUAVES NEAR NEWPORT-NEWS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Fortress Monroe, gives the following account of the attack upon and the capture of a number of the Fire Zouaves by the Confederates, near Newport News, on Saturday last:

"On Saturday, a company of the New York Fire Zouaves left their camp at Newport News, for the purpose of cutting wood for fuel. They proceeded to cut wood about two miles and a half from the camp, and had nearly loaded up an army wagon, which was drawn by four mules, when the rebels surrounded them with about two hundred well armed men. The Zouaves were armed, but had neglected to establish any sentinels to give an alarm in case the enemy should be in the vicinity. The first thing the Zouaves knew they were entirely surrounded. A scene of the utmost confusion prevailed. They did not use their arms, nor would the rebels fire upon them, lest it should alarm the camps, and they would be pursued. A large number of them escaped, however, and left thirteen of their comrades in the hands of the rebels. During the night two of them escaped, and came into camp. Previous to this, some anxiety was felt for their safety, and scouts were sent out to find what had become of them, and they returned bringing no tidings whatever. The men who came in report that the rebels say they have a large force near our lines, and they will soon move towards us.

HORSES, MULES AND WAGONS. It is stated that the Government has now within the lines of the army of the Potomac in round numbers, 30,000 horses, purchased at \$120 apiece; 7,000 mules at \$141 apiece, and 5000 wagon at \$120 apiece.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Patrick Rooney, a private in the New York 34th Regiment, stationed at Rockville, Md., was killed on Saturday night last in an affray with a fellow-private, named Hiram Burke. The latter was handed over to the civil authorities, and committed for trial.