The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

CIRCULATION. SOOD COPIES PRICE \$2.00 Ber annt

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are authorized to recoive advertisements for *The summing* second, at our lowest rates. Age 8. M. Partmaunt & Oo's Anvancements down, 118 Namen street, New York, and 10 Bists street, Beston. B. M. Partmaunt & Oo, are Agents for *The Lancater Intelligencer*, and the most infinential and largest dirula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas-They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates **437** V. B. PALNER, the American Newspaper Agent, N. E. corner Fifth and Chestant Streets, Philadelphia, is ns and advertise

garded as payments. AP JONES WEESTER'S ADVENTISING AGENOT is located a No. 50 North 5th street. Philadelphia. He is authorized t

OUR FLAG.



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen hand

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT. A synopsis of an important document will be found in another column of to day's paper. It has been published by order of Secretary CAMERON, being notes of observations made by himself and Adjutant General THOMAS, in their recent trip to Missouri and Kentucky. From a glance at the memoranda it will be seen that, not only is Gen. FREMONT unfitted for the high command he holds, but that affairs present any thing else than a flattering prospect in both the above mentioned States. The propriety of the publication of such a report, at this time, is questionable ; but as it has been given to the world under the sanction of the Administration, there can be no harm-certainly no treason-in the Democratic newspapers of the country copying it in whole or in part.

We suppose, now that the proof of his in competency is made so manifest to the public, Gen. FREMONT will be removed from his command in Missouri without further delay, and some officer of experience and ability placed in charge of that important military district. Unless a change for the better takes place very soon, that State will be lost to the Union ; and, unless the Secretary and Adjutant General are mistaken, Kentucky is by no means in a safe condition either. We hope for the best.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The public are anxious to know why it is that, whilst the loyal States have forces in the field estimated at half a million of men, our Generals still continue to risk battles with a reported numerical force of three or four to servant. one against us? We cannot answer the question. If the rebels planned these battles, we should say they allotted to us inferior numbers, so that they might be almost certain of victory in every encounter, besides having the

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. Retirement of Lieut. Gen. Scott-Gen McClellan his Successor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. The following letter from Lieutenant General Scott w

The following letter from Lieutonant General Socit was received by the President on Thursday afternoon: HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ABAY, WASHINGTON, D.-G., Oct. 31, 1861. } To Hon. Simon Commeron, Secretary of War: SRE:--For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or walk more than a few yaces at a time, and that with much pair; other and new infimities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a re-pose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the unal span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active ser-vice.

As this request is founded on an absolute right grantee

a recent act of Congress, I am entitley at liberty to y that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in see momentons times from the orders of a Presiden ho has treated me with distinguished kindness and

by a totel is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has 'treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesies, whom I know upon much personal intercourse to be pairtoite without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of untrailed activity and persoverance. And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially ad-cress, for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have re-ceived at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, Your obedient servant, (Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT. A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morn-ing at 9 oclock, to take the subject into consideration.— It was decided that General Scott's request, under the cir-commanes of his advanced age and infirmites, could not be declined. General Moleilan was thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would devolve upon him. At a oclock, to take the subject into consideration.— It was decided in the affermoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of General Scott. On being seated the President read to the General Bcott. On being seated the President read to the General Bcott. On being seated the President for the scat-rent pay, substances or allowances. The American people will hear with sudness and deep genotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army. While the President, and the unant incos Cabinet, express their own and the nation's sympa-thy in his personal affliction, and thefag, when assailed by a particidal rebello. (Signed) General Scott, thereupon, rose and adressed the Presi-dent and Cabinet; who had also risen, as follows: Paannary-This honor overwheims me. It overpays all services I hava attempted to reder to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliferated by this country during his long and brill

pray for it with conndence in its success over its enemies, and that speedily. The President then took leave of General Scott, giving bim bis band and asying he hoped soon to write bim a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added: General:--You will naturally feel solicitous about the

General:--You will naturally feel solicitous about the gentiemen of your staff who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York I shall desire them at their earliest con-venience, to make their wishes known to me. I desire you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable pri-vation of your counsel and society, which they so long enjoyed, the provisions which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofre. Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veters nu wid retired in profound silence. The Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War will accumpany General Scott to New York to morrow by the sary train.

early irain. The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of General Scott:

the letter of General Scott: Washington, Nov. 1, 1861. GENERAL-It is my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved under the recent act of Congres. In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret, that your health, shattered by long ser-vice, and repeated wounds received in your country's de-foce, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our bistory. Although you cannot remain in active service. I yet hore which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the bonefit of your counsels and sage expri-ence.

myself of the benefit of your counsels and sage experi-ence. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal ac-quaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strongthened by your cordial and entire cooperation in all the great questions which have occupied the department, and con-valsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, which has protected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health, and continue your life long after the paople of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity. I am, General, very sincerely your friend and obedient servant. (Signed.)

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War. Secretary of war. To GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT-Present. Major General McCLELLAN to night issued the following

Order: GENERAL ORDER No. 19. ILEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMT, Wasbington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861. } In accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States. chance, in case of an unexpected reverse, of escaping without a severe defeat. But as the Federal Generals continue to court battles against superior numbers of the energy wa

LETTER FROM LONDON. The Washington Republican, of Wednes-

day, publishes several interesting extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman

in London to a friend in Baltimore, from which we take the following : The news of the disaster at Lexington has just reached us. I will not stop to say what you know already—that it has deeply afflicted

me. I send you the Times. Chronicle and The egraph, with leaders on the subject, that will let you know what is thought of that defeat here. But now, I must tell you what will be the effect of it. Unless the next few days bring over the news of a brilliant and decisive victory gained by the Federal Govern-ment over the Confederates, England will certainly at once try to raise the blockade of the Southern ports. I told you she was on the fence. You will see it announced in the of this day, which I send you, that Time Lord John Russell has said he " will consider of the propriety of sending out ships of war to raise the blockade." But do you know I think that is partly insincere? Ships of war have already left these ports, sailing westward under sealed orders. From all that I can gather between the half confidences of the press, and the cautious gossip of John Bull at his dinner table, I think that there is no doubt that the destination of those ships is to the Southern ports, where they will cruise to wait further orders, to be carried out to them by

some fast sailing war steamer. What the "forther orders" will be, you may easily imagine. I tell you, if we do not astonish England by such a decisive victory as shall entirely destroy the Confederate army now on the Potomac, we shall have her down upon ns in aid of the South. I am breathing out all my soul in hoping, praying, longing for this victory.

In another letter, the same writer says: The English Government don't like the letter of mediation sent by the Emperor of Russia to the President of the United States;

which, as they so much desire the end of the war, seems a little inconsistent. But they are certainly jealous of the interference of Russia. Since that, Russia has sent a special envoy to France upon some errand of which this Government is very suspicious and pro-foundly ignorant. And now observe. You will remember that in the late Crimean war the people of the United States certainly sympathized with Russia, as a Christian nation should, for after all, Russia against Turkey was the Cross against the Crescent. You

know also that the present Czar is one of the mostenlightened and liberal-minded monarche that ever sat upon the Russian throne. He has abolished serfdom in his own dominions. I think Russia bears a grudge against England, and would set her at variance with France if possible. And I have a hope and a presentiment that if England and France do help the rebels, and thus make a world's war of it, Russia will come to the aid of the Fed-There was more in that eral Government. letter of mediation than met the eye, especially in that part of it which reminded the President that Russia and the United States were the

two greatest powers of the Eastern and West, ern hemispherce. I hate monarchs, but my heart warms to the Czar. And yet I know that there is precious little magnanimity left in Europe, and whatever any nation may do for, or against the United States, will be done primarily for self interest. We must not rely upon any help from any quarter-we must

rely upon God. our cause and ourselves. LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

This aged and war-worn veteran has retired from the command of the army, after having being in the service of his country for upwards of fifty-three years. The following sketch of his military life will not be inappropriate at the present time :

General WINFIELD SCOTT, born in Peters-

burg, Virginia, 13th of June, 1776, was ap-pointed Captain of Light Artillery on the 3d May, 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Second Artillery 6th July, 1812; distinguished in assault on Queenstown Heights, Upper Canada, 13th October, 1812; Adjutant General (rank of Colonel) 18th of March, 1813; Colonel Second Artillery, 12th March, 1813; led the van, and was distinguished in capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, 27th May, 1813; Brigadier General 9th March, 1814; in the division of Major General Brown on the Niagara, and commanded one brigade which

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COL. HAMBRIGHT'S REGIMENT .--- Col. Ham Hardward III of the second sec

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN .-- Rev. J. E. MER-SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN. -- Bev, J. E. MER-FORTH IS delivering a course of sermonis to young men in the Duke Street M. R. Church. The second sermon was delivered on Sunday evening last, and the third and last of the course will be delivered on Sunday evening pext.--The sermons thus far have been pointed, able, second and interesting, and a crowded stituative and spireciating sudience has been present on each occasion. --By the way, lift would not be considered too presump-taous, we would respectfully suggest to the reverend gen-tileman to preach a course of sermons to the young women. Doubless they would be thankful to him for doing so, and we are very certain the young mea would.

NEW TIME TABLE .- A new schedule went operation on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday.-different Passenger Trains now leave this city as

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mrs. Hagerty, known to all hastening.

ARMY TEAMSTERS WANTED .- A few more ancaster County Teamsters are wanted at Perryville, Md., y our friend and former fellow-citizen, H. A. ROCKAFIELD, Vagon Master, U. S. A. See advertisement in another Vagon Master, U. S. A. olumn of to-day's paper.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.-The

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The Bookholders of this Company, at a meeting held last Mon-dry, at Michael's Hotel, in Lancaster, decided, by a unan-imous voke, to anthorize the Prevident and Board of Dirac-tors to issue bonds to enable the Company to build the eastern end of the road, from Ephrait to Reading. Twenty miles of the road are nearly ready for the laying of the track. By a close estimate, the whole road, about 43 miles in longth, via Adamstown, can be graded and bridged for less than \$300,000; making the whole expense, for iron, track and all, with Water Stations, about come million of dolars—the cheapest road in Pennsylvania, and one of the most u eful and advantageous to the citizens of Lan-caster county. Take the item of coal slone, and consumers slong the line, and in the City of Lancaster, will save \$150,000 per annum, by procuring their supplies from Pottsville. The City of Lancaster, onsume syearly 100,000 tons, the price of which is \$4,50: while in Beading the same sells for leas than \$3,00 per ton. If, then, the citizens of Lancaster atndy their own interests, they will at once go to work and build their branch connecting with this exponse in about one year, beside securing a direct route to New York, by way of the East Pennsylvanis Rairoad. That the eastern end of this road will be immediately put under contract, there is not a shadow of doubt; the Stockholders being resolved to have it completed forthwith. —Saurday's Reading facette.

A LARGE CONTRACT .- A contract for supplying 1,000,000 feet of lumber, in Washington city, has been awarded to F. S. BLERZ, of the Borough of Columbia price \$15,430.

HALLOW EVE.—Last Thursday night was known by almost every person in the civilized world as Hallow Eve, or Hallow Even. It was the vigil or even of All Hallow Day, (Friday.) The Catholic Church designated this day to be held in honor of all those Saints who had not particular days appropriated for them. In North Wales there is a custom in vogue, upon All Hallow Eve, of making a great fire, called Cot Carch. Every family in the night makes a great bonfire in the most conspicuous place near the house, and when it is almost exiting vision of the start of the same start of the same every one throws a white stone into the sahes, having fart marked the stone; then, having said their prayers, turning round the fire, they go to bed. In the morning they search for the stones, and if any of them are found wanting, they have a notion that the person who there wit into the fare will die before he ees another All Hallow Eve. In times past a custom prevailed among our Catholic forefathers, to have a cake baked: on this eve for every member of the family. as a "soul mase cake," or "soul cake." The cake was composed of oatmeal, and seeded.— In families of good cundition, a quantity of the cake was made and given to visitors, or distributed among the poor. Throughout the British Liandas, the festival and fortune-toling practice of this evening prevails. Gray, in "The Spell," thus alludes to the fashival: "Two hazle nuts I throw into the fame, And to each nut I due a custom the upper source the same HALLOW EVE .-- Last Thursday night was

telling practice of this orening prevails. Gray, in "The Spell," thus alludes to the festival: "Two hazle nuts I throw into the flame, And to each nut I give a sweetheart's name; This with the loudest bounce me sore amazed, That in a flame of brightest color blazed; As blazed the nut, so may the passion grow, For 'twas thy nut did so brighting glow." In nearly all the villages and towns throughout the United States, Hallow Eve is looked upon as a carnival of fun by the rising generation, and innumerable are the among the youngsters in some parts of the country is the placing of a tub of water, coutaining an apple, in the cen-tre of a room, and the youngsters then begin ducking for the fruit, endeavoring to soize it with their teeth, which proves a task of much more difficulty than might be sup-posed, and which generally puts the dross and tresses of fair experimentalists into considerable disorder, Some, with a short burning candle at one end of the stick, and an apple at the other; and while it is swung rapidly around, lads and lasslew, with their lands tied, ondeavor to catch the apple with their teeth, but generally suffer a good deal from the candle before they succeed in their ob-ject. The youngsters also amuse themseives on this night by ringing the door bails of their neighbow? dwellings, tying cabbages to door-knobs, carrying off signs and door steps, and numerons other tricks.

FIRE.-Last night week the large barn on the farm of Mr. John Bear, opposite ex-President Buchan-au's residence, "Wheatland," was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about soren o'clock, and in a short time had made so much headway that all attempts to save the building were futile. The timely arrival of Humano Engine, No. 6, prevented the fire from communicating

CRIME IN NEW JERSEY ... A MAN MUR-DERED AND ROBBED OF \$50,000. The New York Express of Wednesday eve

ning last says :

THURLOW WEED ON FREMONT. WASHINGTON, October 26. Since it cannot be concealed or denied that Gen. Fremont's conduct in Missouri has been the subject of official inquiry, and is now the occasion of execu-tive vituperation and of popular solicitude, 1 have made it my business to obtain, from various but reliable sources, information from which the people, as jurors, may safely render a verdict. On coming, as I have, to a conclusion unfavorable to Gen. Fremont, it is sourcely needful to say that I had, in doing so, to "conquer" many "prejudices." My relations with Gen. Fremont have been intimate and pleasant. I believed him eminently upright and pleasant. I believed him self fitted for the high command with which he was invested; and he went forth with my heartfelt aspirations that he woul render good service to our country and win glory to himself. A few days ago, it was reported in the Express that on the 22d inst., a citizen of Mid-dletown, N 'J., discovered the body of an unknown man floating in the water. Unon examination he discovered that a most brutal murder had been perpetrated, the body being mediately alarmed the proper officer. Deceased was well, in fact, fashionably dressed, and there were found upon his person \$110 in gold, besides some change. This went to show con-clusively, at the time, that the murder had not been committed for gain, and the officials of Middletown could find a trace of no one

who had done it with any other purpose in view. An inquest was held, the jury returned a verdict that deceased had come to his death by some means unknown to them, and the Goroner advertised the case in search of further information.

In the meantime, a gentleman residing in this city, who does business down town, re-ceived a letter from the city of Mainz, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, stating that Sigismund Fellner, one of a wealthy Jewish family residing in that place, had gone

buchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, stating that Sigismund Fellner, one of a wealtby Jawish family residing in that place, had gone to America in the steamship Bavaria, au requesting him to write back, should anything have happened him. The person to whom the letter was addressed, immediately made in-rup his quarters at the Prescott House, on the L5th inst. the object of his search had departed, in company of a stranger. He car-ried a trunk with him, avowing it as his intention to seek other lodgings. The next thing that struck the eye of the stranger was the notice in the Express of a " Mysterious Murder." A sort of instinctive fear struck him that the victim might be Fell-ner. Beyond the mete thought, ho had no reason to believe so, but on making an exam ination, his fears were realized. The body, till then unrecognized, was that of the stranger. Watch and chain, diamonds to the stranger. Watch and chain, diamo small sum found in deceased's pocket being left behind doubtless to deceive people, by

naking them believe that robbery was not the bject of this foul murder. The breast of Fellner was a mass of wounds.

Twenty gashes from a dirk, seven of which entered the heart, had been found necessary to complete the bloody work. Upon indentifiation of the body, it was buried, and word has been, or will be sent to Fellner's wife and

family in Germany of the sad affair. The police are sorely puzzled about the matter. That the murder was plotted in New fork, is beyond a doubt, but it will tax the ingenuity of our most ingenious detectives, to liscover who committed it. A stranger, rather poorly dressed, was seen to leave with Fellner when he settled his bill at the Prescott House. He was seen, but observed only to create a suspicion in the clerk's mind, that he was an unreliable character. Did this man go with Fellner to New Jersey ?

It is likely he did, as the German was a child in experience here, and besides totally ignorant of the language. A sbrewd fellow of his own land might have discovered his wealth, and advised him to seek, as he said he wealth, and advised film to seek, as no dually was seeking, a new boarding place gradually drawing him into New Jersey, and at night murdering and robbing him, afterwards throw-

ing the body in the water. It is said, however, that he was seen, a day kept five sons from joining the secession forces, had his placepliterally guited, the men of Asboth's and Siegel's divisions killing, on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies lassoing mules and shooting oxen, sheep, and hogs, then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered biped left within five miles on either side of their march; not a whole looking glass or an unrifded burean or blanket that has not been seized. For all this there is no excuse, the army having an abundance of provisions and stores. or two afterwards, on a Catharine street forry boat, in company with a Polish Jewess, who was very richly dressed, and sparkling with diamonds. This woman might have drawn from him the secret of his wealth, and hired an assassin to perpetrate the crime. In fact, the stranger who was seen with him, might have been the agent of this woman.

How to get at the man and the woman is a matter for the officers. That they will try to ferret out the villains engaged in this horrible transaction, there is no doubt. Their success, under existing circumstances, is, to say the least, problematical. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered by Fellner's friends for

any information that will lead to the discovery of the assassin. Since the above was in type, we learn Since the above was in type, we learn

from the New York papers, that two Polish bitter enemies."

[Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Journal.] WAR NEWS.

THURLOW WEED ON FREMONT.

Our Loss in the Late Battle.

Our Loss in the Late Battle. The Washington correspondent of the New York World, under date of the 28th ult., has the follow-ing account of the losses sustained by our army in the Battle of Ball's Bluff: Let us sum up the statistics of this conflict. The total number of federal troops who crossed the Vir-ginia obannel was about 1.853. officers and men.--Of these 653 belonged to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, 340 to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, about 360 to the Tammany Regiment, and 570 to the first battal-lion of the First California. The Massachusetts Fifteenth lost in killed, wound-ed, and missing 322, including a lieutenaut colonel (wounded.) and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed. The Massachusetts Twontieth lost in all 159, in-cluding a colonel, major, surgeon, and adjutant,

(wounded.) and 14 out of 28 libe officers who crossed. The Massachusetts Twontieth lost in all 159, in-cluding a colored, major, surgeon, and adjutant, (prisoners.) and S out of 17 line officers who crossed. The Tammany companies lost 163, including a colorel, and 7 out of 12 line officers who crossed. The Californians lost 309, including their colored (the general commanding.) licetenant colored (wonded.) adjutant, and 15 line officers out of 17 who crossed.

(wounded), adjutant, and 15 line officers out of 17 who crossed. Total engaged in the fight, 1.853; total losses, 953; field officers crossing, 11; returning uninjured, 3; line officers crossing, 74; returning uninjured, 30. No one can give any trastworthy statement as to the ratio of the killed, wounded and captured to the total loss. I know the foregoing statement to be correct, so far as our casualities are concerned, but am not officially informed of the exact numbers of the Tammany Regiment. engaged in the fight.— You will note the extraordinary loss of commissioned officers, both field and line. At present the camps of the suffering regiments are places of mourning, yet the remnants of their forces do not seem de-moralized by the result of the action. The Massa-chusetts Fiftcenth can hardly muster over one hun-dred files of men fit for duty, yet two companies went steadily on picket guard yesterday. There are only ninety-six servicenble files in the Fight California Battalion—with whose officers and hos-pitable encampment I have long heen so well ac-cumaints of Cartin Lourning of the so well ac-

himself. Service to our country and win glory to himself. Pressing much that might be said, impugning the sense and taste of Gen. Fremont, and confining my-self to accusations undeniably true, I submit to the readers of the *Journal* some facts which will show them how lamentably a favored general disappoints the popular expectation : When Gen. Fremont reached St. Louis he took as his beadquarters a bouse for which the government is paying \$6,000 a year. He surrounded himself with a numerous staff, none of whom were residents of Missouri; orgenizing, sim-ultaneously, a body guard, consisting of nearly three hundred horsemen, through which access to the chief is as difficult as the approach to a monarch in the darkest ages of despotiam.

pitable encampment I have long been so well ac-quainted. Captain Mallory, of this corps, told me yesterday that be had but twenty-five able-hodied men left of over ninety who answered at roll-call A week ago Official Report of the Battle at Ball's Bluff.

Official Report of the Battle at Ball's Fluff. Gen. Stone's official account of the battle of Ball's Bluff has been published: He takes upon himself no share of the responsibility for the disastrous re-sult of that fight—but says that it was disorctionary with Col. Baker, after viewing the ground, to retire the troops from the Virginia shore, or to pass over reinforcements in case he found it practicable and the position on the other side favorable. Gon. Stone appears to have been ignorant of Col. Baker's peril, while the latter either misapprehended his instruc-tions, or was not aware of the strength and position

tions, or was not aware of the strength and position of the enemy The following is an extract from Gen.

b) tract was made with Baird & Palmer (Palmer, Cook & Co., of California notoriety) at 33c. for oats, 30c. for corn: and S19 for hay, amounting in the aggregate to \$100.000.
c) Gen. Fremont, on his arrival at St. Louis, was grant by the aid of Gen. Lyon, accompanied by Major Phelps, M. C., asking for reinforcements, which were not sent.
The indebtedness of the quartermaster's department, for Gen. Fremont's command, is over four millions and a half.
The disastrons condition of things is attributable to the "malign influences" of Californians with whom General Fremont became unfortunately connected in mining operations, and who hurried from the Pacific on learning that he was intrusted with a high military command. These ill-omened men, some or all of whom left a dark record in California, seem to have obtained either a voluntary or constrained control of the guartermaster and commissary departments of Gen. Fremont's military district.— The results and consequences are fatal alike to the interests of the commanding general. They impeace which he is obnoxious. The war is being for so great a trust.
Nor are these faults, grave as they are, the only ones to which he is obnoxious. The war is being prosecuted by the army under his command, in a way which recalls and deopens the horrors of vandalism. Without conquering traitors he is converting the inter dated "Tipton, Mo., Outober 17," from an a intelligent, observing, truthful friend, from which is marked and memorised by spoliations and ravages the following extract: of the enemy The following is an extract from Gen. Stone's roport: Col. Baker having arrived at Conrad's Forry with the First California Regiment, at an early hour, proceeded to Edward's Ferry, and reported to me in person, stating that his regiment was at the former place, and the' three other regiments of his brigade ready to march. I directed him to Harrisonts Island to assume command, and in a full conversation ex-plained to him the position as it then stood. I told him that Gen. M'Call had advanced his troops to Drainsville, and that I was extremely desirous of ascortaining the exact position and force of the ene-my in our front, and exploring as far as it was safe on the right toward Leesburg, and on the left toward the Leesburg and Gum Spring road. I also informon the right toward Leesburg, and on the left toward the Leesburg and Gum Spring road. I also inform-ed Col. Baker that Gen. Gorman. opposite Edward's Ferry, should be reinforced and that I would make every effort to push Gorman's troops carefully for-ward to discover the best line from that ferry to the Leesburg and Gum Spring road already mentioned Leesburg and flux Spring road, already mentioned, and the position of the breastworks and hidden bat-tery, which prevented the movement of troops di-rectly from left to right, were also pointed out to reatly from feft to right, were also pointed out to him. The means of transportation across, of the suffi-ciency of which he (Baker) was to be judge, was detailed, and authority given him to make use of the guns of a section each of Vaughan's and Bunting's batteries, together with French's mountain howit-zers, all the troops of his Brigade and the Tammany regiment, beside the Nineteenth and part, of the Twentieth regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, and I left it to his discretion, after viewing the ground, to ratire from the Virginia shore under the cover of his guns and the fire of the large infantry force, or to pass our reinforcements in case he found it practicable, and the position on the other sido unless the enemy were of inferior force, and under no circumstances to pass beyond Leesburg, or a strong position between it and Goose Creek, ou the Gum scautioned in reference to passing artillery across the river; and I begged if he did so to see it well sup-ported by good infantry. The General pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side of the river, from which artillery could act with effect on the other, and, leaving the matter of crossing more troops or retiring what were already over, to his discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right. This realist.

General THOMAS in his report, an extract from which we publish this morning, gives it as the opinion of General SHERMAN, commanding the Department of Cumberland, that two hundred thousand troops are necessary for the defense of Kentucky. This immense figure will startle most eastern readers. It will not be readily seen how it is that a State, whose population is understood to be loyal by a very large majority-a larger proportion probably than is found in either Maryland or Missouri -should require more soldiers to protect it than we now have even in the grand army of the Potomac. But it comes from the conviction of the rebel leaders that the possession of the Mississippi valley up to the Ohio river is a matter of vital consequence to the "Confederacy," and from their desperate efforts to make good that possession. It is stated that the rebel force now in Kentucky amounts to of troops ranging between 30,000 and 60,000. over eighty thousand, and that it is daily re- Napoleon, when at Austerlitz, vanquished ceiving large accessions. The rebel troops with 80,000 men the united Russian and Auswhich have been ineffectually operating in trian armies, counting about 100,000 men.-Western Virginia will be transferred to this At Jena and Auerstadt, there were about more promising field; and so probably will a 130,000 men under the command of the Emvery considerable portion of BEAUREGARD's peror of the French. The battle of Wagram army, just so soon as the season puts the was fought with 140,000 men against the roads into such a condition that McCLELLAN Austrians, and in the equally celebrated battle cannot advance from the Potomac. This at Borodino, about 160,000 Frenchmen were transfer can be accomplished without great difficulty on the railroad line through Southwestern Virginia.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.-The Reading Gazette SBYS, FRANK M. HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Philafriends and opponents.

THE JEFFERSONIAN. We have received two numbers of this paper

since the re-commencement of its publication. It looks sprightly as ever, with a slight change in the tone of its editorials. The circulation of the paper is prohibited in the mails, for what good and valid reason we cannot divine, as there is nothing treasonable in either of the numbers before us that we can see.

THE FLEET HEARD FROM.

The great fleet was passed off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday morning. The vessels were moving finely, and it was believed that they would be far enough south to escape the storm of Friday night and Saturday.

Gen. Scorr passed through Harrisburg, beautiful country, I shall overcome all obsta on Saturday last, en route for New York — cles which detain me and hasten to the defense The Patriot says : " He appeared to be very much enfeebled by disease and age."

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION .- It is stated that the combined fleet which England, France and Spain propose to send against Louisville Courier of the 19th has a report of Mexico will carry 2,000 guns, of which Spain the death of the ex Governor of Texas, which

Federal Generals continue to court battles against superior numbers of the enemy, we cannot explain so crazy a practice unless we confess that our managers want to lef the rebels beat them--which we are loath to be lieve. We of the North have plenty of every-thing—men and materials—to push the war vigorously, and what we now want, and what we have patiently waited for, is *victory*. But we fave patiently waited for, is *victory*. But against hosts is not the way to accomplish it. Ball's Bluff defeats. We want no more such disastrous encounters. KENTUCKY. General THOMAS in his report, an extract from which we anultiat this moning gives in the such that sending or such as the such that and the sending sending and the sending sending and the sending sendence will ave on the sending out mere handsfull addition the sending sendence with the such as the sending sendence will be the such as each of the sending sendence with the such as the sending sendence with a sending out mere handsfull addite. We have had quite enough of Bull Run and ball's Bluff defeats. We want no more such disastrous encounters.

While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret-the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his left for our emulation. Cheored by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no telest of the army he has long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding U.S.A.

LARGE ARMIES.

It is not generally known that there is now concentrated on the banks of the Potomac a larger body of troops than has ever been congregated in modern times, except in the battle of Leipsic. Neither Gustavus Adolphus, nor Frederick the Great, Wellington, nor Louis Napoleon, had ever under his immediate command anything like the number which is now under the command of General McClellan. Frederick the Great never led into the field more than 70,000 men at a time, but all his great battles were fought and won with bodies opposed to the Russians. The decisive battle at Waterloo was fought with only 80,000 Frenchmen against Wellington with 75,000.

But the battle of Leipsic set in motion a gigantic army of 420,000 men. Napoleon having under his command about 150,000, and the delphia, (late of Pittsburgh) is warmly recom-united forces of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, mended in several of our exchanges for Clerk about 270,000. This was the only battle of the House of Representatives at the next during Napoleon's wars, in which the number session. He is a gentleman of high character, of soldiers confronting each other was greater and well fitted, by buisness habits and experience in parliamentary proceedings, to make this moment. Gen. McClellan has under his a good officer. He was Assistant Clerk of the command at least 200,000 men, and Beaure-Senate a few years ago, and discharged his gard not less than 170,000, perhaps more. At duties with an accurancy and industry that the great battle of Solferino the French and won for him the warmest praise of political Italians had 140,000 men against 130,000 Austrians ; and at the siege of Sevastopol the allies never had more than 150,000 against

152,000 Russians. It will appear from this comparison that the armies which are confronting each other on the Potomac were exceeded in numbers only by those vast armies which. on the plains of Leipsic, decided the fate of Europe.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI. The following letter from Garibaldi has

been received by the United States Consul at Antwerp

" CAPRERA, Sept. 10, 1861. "My DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. Sanford and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly. But if war should unfortunately continue in your

of a people who are dear to me. "G. GARIBALDI "To Mr. QUIGGLE, U. S. Consul at

Antwerp."

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. HOUSTON.-The is said to have occurred on the 8th ult.

Major General " for his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and for his uniform gallantry and nduct as an officer in said army,' 25th July. 1814, (September 1814) in the latter severely wounded; received a gold medal "with suitable emblems and devices," presented estimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct n sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States," 3d November, 1814; retained 8th April, 1815; Major General and Generalin Chief of the Army, 25 h June, 1841 ; took command in person of the army in Mexico December, 1846, and made the conquest of Mexico, from the capture of Vera Cruz 29th March, 1847, to the capture of the City of Mexico 15th September, 1847; received the "thanks of Congress" of March 9th, 1848, for 'uniform gallantry and good conduct conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the City of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. March 29th, 1847; and in the successive b ttles of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August 19th and 20th; and for the victories achieved in front of the City of Mexico, September 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th, and the capture of the Metropolis, September 14th, 1847, in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage position, were in every conflict signally defeated by the American arms;" with the Androut, Robert presentation of a gold medal " with devices emblematical of the series of brilliant victories Bolman, Edward Becker, Henry Bortels, Frederick achieved by the army "-" as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the me-Bradyca morable campaign of 1847; and subsequently appointed Lieutenant General of the United tates Army, the highest military rank that. Deets, Hen under our institutions, can be conferred on any citizen. Erb, Benjamin Foy, Frank Frash, Henry Frank, John

FOREIGN GOODS FOR THE ARMY. The papers have been making a great noise because the Government has sent an agent. with \$800,000, to Europe to purchase blankets Gross, Samuel Halt, Henry Hess, Samuel Hensler, William and cloth for the army. They say it is wrong to buy abroad when our own manufacturers can furnish the articles. There are two answers to this; first, our manufacturers cannot furnish what is wented, in due season ; and secondly, they charge nearly twice as much as the same goods can be bought for in Europe. In support of the latter assertion, we notice the fact that an invoice of blankets arrived last week, for which Government paid 40 cents per pound. For "home manufactures" of like description, our State has paid 80 cents a pound. This differ. ence is a sufficient justification of the action of the Government, although they do not rest upon this ground of defence. The Commis-

sary General, in reply to a remonstrance from the Boston Board of Trade, says : "The Government, with every exertion, has not been able to procure woolens to clothe the troops suffering in the field. They fill the hosnitals at great expenses of life and of money. The Government has instructed its agents to

the immediate and pressing demands of theservice. The goods ordered will be made up in this country by our people. This supply, with what is now making in the country, it is hoped. will relieve the distress among the troops, and it is believed that full employment for all our manufactories will yet remain to provide for the wants of the Government and the country at large. The Government would deserve the execrations of the people if it permitted its defenders to suffer while waiting for increased productions here to meet the pressing wants of the army. You may rest assured that the policy of the Secretary and of this bureau is al-together in favor of using home manufactures, when it is possible to be done without positive

injury to the men in the field." If our manufacturers can furnish the goods due season and at fair prices, they should he allowed to do so; but if th . Government, the exercise of proper forethought and diligence, has not been able to obtain the necoes. sary supply and it cannot be furnished by our manufacturies in due season and at fair prices, it is the duty of Government to go abroad for

it.—New Hampshire Patriot. ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER .- To day, the anual elections will be held in the following

seven States : New York, Massachusetts. New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Delaware. 11 toer oor

Engine, No. 6. prevented the first form communicating with adjoining buildings. The barn contained a quantity of hay, feed-stuffs, threshing machines and farming imple ments, all of which were destroyed. Several wagons and a lot of harness were saved. Part of the hay, grain, &c., belonged to George Wise, the tenant on the place--the other to Mr. Bear. There was an insurance on the barn in the Lancaster Mutual Insurance Company, which will about half cover the loss. Mr. Wiss was fully insured in the Girard Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to have hear the very several the same several the several several the several several the several seve battle of Chippewa, 5th July, 1814; brevet Insurance Company of Philadelphia. T to have been the work of an incendiary. WHAT'A NAUGHTY PLACE !-- From the re

ert of the Auditors of Dauphin county, we learn that ats paid to Aldermen and Constables in the City of I , for the arrest, &c., of vagrants, drunken persons, during the year 1860, amounted as\$1191 89 1177,08 To Constables

CAPT. BOLENIUS' COMPANY .- Below will be sund the muster roll of Capt. Bolenius' company, of this ity, attached to the 50th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. brist, now in the great military and naval expedition, rbich sailed some ten days since from Fortress Monroe.

Captain—Adolphus W. Bolenius, Jst Lieutenant—John A. Rodgers, 2d " Benjamin Lichty, 1st Sergeant—H. A. Leanich, Jr., 2d " Jacob Paulue, Jacob Paulus, Florang Schlernentzaure George Tole, Daniel Roth. —Jacob Laurer, George Newmyer, Frederick Keathy, 1st Corporal William Waiters, Solomon Hoffer, Andrew Gubser.

p, Lewl

rist, Anthon

Fralich, Benjami

Hetter, Augustus Henry, J. A. Hern, George

oover, Francis

II. Littleton, Joseph Gondar

Leuheart, George Lush, Jacob Layser, Jeremiah McManus, Patrick Miller, Hiram Miller, Hiram Muller, Hiram Musgrove, John Myers, George Martz, D. P. O'Briso, Edward O'Corbin, Danflet Pyk, John H. Rense, Jacob Remler, William Rincer, Samuel Rosney, Patrick Smith, Emanuel Stouler, Wendle Ebenstatter, Joseph Erb, J. H. Souder, wendle Smith, Gerbart Souders, William Spindler, Nathanis Steffie, Jacob Titseit, Nicholas Urban, Samuel Vanorman, Anton Warbel, Nicholas Walter, John Warrel, Henry Weast, Francis ommel, Franklin aseman, Nathanie elley, William ohler, Frederick irch, Wendel Weaver, Beojamin Wingard, Samuel Willard, John Yeager, Joseph Zeische, Charles , Thomas

fillchrist, The fuhn, Marks

I. O. OF GOOD TEMPLARS. -- The following O. OF (GODD TEMPLARS, — The following officers of Earlville Lodge, No. 16, were duly installed by Lodge Deputy 8. G. Behmer, on Saturday evening, Novem-ber 2nd: W. C. T., H. B. McCreary; W. Y. T., Kate Smith; W. S., John H. McCreary; W. T. William Diffederfer; W. I. G., Sue Traiber; W. O. G. John Smith; W. M. W., J. Kafroth; W. D. M., Isabella Mowday; W. A. S., Emma Trainer; W. F. S., S. S. Givler; W. C., Cyrus Batten; W. R. H. S., Salis Trainer; W. L. H. S., Harriet Kiebl; P. W. C. T, H. P. Alexander.

He remembered the Forgotten"

beautifully said of Howard the philanthropist. procure, not largely, but only enough to meet It also applies to every man who brings the ameliorations, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages .-Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserv-ing health, "the poor man's capital and the rich man's power." We think this eulogium rich man's power." We think this eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England, who, spurning the trodden paths to fame, devotes his entire abilities and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for When the hidden blessing has been disease. revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists, at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits .- Journal and Enquirer, Portland, Me.

> CONVICTED OF PIRACY .- The trial of Walter Wallace Smith, which had been in progress for some days, in the U. S. Circuit Court, Philadelphia, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader, was brought to a close on Friday last, by his conviction by the Jury. Smith was one of the crew of the piratical craft, bearing the name of the great rebel President, Jeff, Davis.

> > 123 The following is the official vote of Cal-

ifornia, at the recent election for Governor: Stanford, Republican, McConnell, Breckinridge Dem., Conness, Douglas Dem.

women, a Mrs. Marks and her sister, who came passengers in the same vessel with Mr. Fellner, passengers in the same vessel with Mr. Fellner, execrated were arrested-also a man named Adolph Swenzer and his wife, on all of whom were found some of the money and diamonds. Another man named Radetzeki is considered

one of the prominent actors in the tragedy and is still at large. A reward of \$500 is offered for his arrest.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I would gladly turn from this painful theme, were it permitted. to a more oberful one. But we are oppressed by a fresh calamity. The battle of Ball's Bluff, like that at Bull Run, was a defeat and a blunder. The *defeat*, where 2,000 troops, with all the conditions and surroundings against them, en-gaged 4,000, was unavoidable. Of the *blunder* I will not speak, because I do not yet know who is responsible for it. To those who were in the battle, whether they survive or "sleep their last sleep," nothing but honor and gratitude is due. I was with the President last evoning when the brother, son, and nephew of the late (den. Baker, who were with him, called to show his orders. These orders were on his person, and were orimsoned and consecrated by his blood. Though the blood par-WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. Marshal Phillips represented to the Circu Court to day that he did not serve the rule issued by the body on the 22d inst., to be served on Gen. Andrew Porter the Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia, because he was ordered by the President of the United States no as was ordered by the fresheat of the United States not of serve the same, and to report to the court that the privi-ege of the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended for he present by order of the Fresheat, in regard to salidiers in the army of the United States within this Disrict. The Deputy Marshal respectfully disclaims all intention to disobey or treat with disrespect the orders of the court. Chief Jasties Dunlop delivered the opinion of the court, is follows:

as follows: Rule, to show cause against Gen. Andrew Porter, Pro-vost Marshal of the District of Columbia, why an attach-ment of contempt should not issue against him for ob structing the process of this court, and the administration of justice under it. The return made by Deputy Marshal Phillips the 26th of October, we will order to be filed, though we do not

speak.

market

far en

price.

place pork at very low figures.

Our information from the principal hog rais-

ing districts of Ohio, within easy reach of the

ten to twenty cents per bushel in the same

igh ahead to see that the demand for

breadstuffs, during the winter or spring, will

bring up pork to a largely remunerative

Corn on the cob, during low prices, as now.

is actually burned as the cheapest fuel in some

parts of the prairie regions. Pork, too, which

s almost as cheap, cannot be lower than it now

is, and it would benefit eastern capitalists, as

well as the western farmers and factors, to

have large quantities taken up at present

rates, in preparation for the markets during

the winter and spring. Deficiency of capital in the West prevents investments by western

men. who would otherwise gladly buy at pre-

sent rates, in the certainty of large returns ere

The return made by Deputy Marshal Phillips the 26th of October, we will order to be fied, though we do not doubt our power to regard it as sufficient in law to proceed against the officer who has made it. The existing condi-tion of the country makes it plain that that officer is powerloss against the vast military force of the Ercentive, subject to his will and order as Commander-in-Chief of the of the Army and Navy of United States, Assuming the verify of the return which has been made on oth, the case presented is without parallel in the judicial bistory of the Judges of this Court. The President, charged by the Constitution to take care that the law be executed, has seen fit to arrest the pro-case of this Court and to forbid the Deputy Marshal to execute it. It does not involve merely the question of the power of the Executive to give efficiency to that writ, no notice had been given by the President to the Courts on the contrary of such susponsion, here now first aunounced to us; and it will hardly be maintained that the suspansion could be retrospective. The rule in this case, therefore, whatever may be the President to the writ of habeas corpus, was lawfully ordered, as well as the writ on which it was founded. The facts on which the rule was ordered by the President, and the will hardly ordered, as well as the writ on which it was founded.

over the writ of habeas corpus, was lawfully ordered, as well as the writ on which it was founded. The facts on which the value was ordered by the court are assumed to be true as respects the President, be-cause the President had them before him and has not de-nied them, but forhade the Deputy Marshal to serve the rule on Gen. Andrew Porter. The President, we think, assumes the responsibility of the acts of Gen. Porter set forth in the rule, and sanctions them by his order to Deputy Marshal Phillips not to serve the process on the Provest Marshal. Provost Marshal.

We have no physical power to enforce the lawfin true rresident, and we have no physical power to enforce the lawfin process of this Court on his military subordinates sgainst the Presi-dent's prohibition. We have exhausted every practical remedy to uphold the lawful authority of this Court. It is ordered, this 30th day of October, 1861, that this colledge of the Court be flied by the Clerk and made need

levelled at this Court, I do distinctly assort the following principles: Fir it, that the law in this country knows no superior : Second—That the supremacy of the dvil authority over the mixery cannot be denied; that it has been established by the ablest jurists, and, I boliere, recognized an' re-spected by the great Father of his Country during the Revolutionary war.

Revolutionary war. Third-That this Court ought to be respected by every one as the guardian of personal liberty of the citizen in giving ready and effectual aid by that most valuable means, the write of Habeas Corpus. This is indeed a falling off from the price at a corresponding period of last year, when the

WAR HORSES .- Thirty nine thousand seven hundred and sixty eight horses have been purchased by the government in Cincinnati since the breaking out of the rebellion.

the highest rates ever known, on the lakes, The army "regulation" horse is fifteen or canals, and railroads. sixteen hands high; between four and nine Is there not here a good chance for eastern investments? Pork, at two and a balf cents on the river front of Iowa and Illinois, must well repay the ventures of those who can look

HORRIBLE MURDER AT ROME, N. Y .- A horrible murder was committed at Rome, on Saturday. John Bachman, a man about 60 years of age, residing in Canal village, stabbed woman that he was living with several times, wounding her severely, after which he proceeded to a neighboring house and stabbed an old man, 84 years of age, named Lawrence, through the heart, killing him instantly.-Pursuit was made after him, when he jumped into the canal, and came near drowning, but was hauled out and taken to jail. The cause of the crime was jealousy.

PETERSONS' PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DE-PECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST, for November is pub-ised. It conumerates no less than forty five new counter-isits which have been put in circulation since the last of totaker.

October. This reliable Detector should be in the hands of all our businessmon, as thereby they might save vastly more than the price of subscription, which is only \$1 per annum for monthly, or \$2 for the semi-monthly publication.

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE for November has been received. The contents, as utual, are highly entertaining. Two interesting narratives—'Dronicles of Conlingford: The Doctor's Samily, "and "Captain Clutterback's Oham-pegne—s West Indian Reminiscence"—have been com-maticed in this number. It is for sale by Westhanfler, 44 North Queen street. reckless defiance of law as was there perpe-

exerated. It is sad to record the things of a youthful gen-eral, from whose career the country looked for heroism tempered with humanity. But high as our hopes were of General Fremont, we cannot afford, when--whether from fault or misfortune--so much depends on the wisdom and integrity of generals, to be deceived. I am, by the force of evidence which cannot he resisted constrained to advide that the

the truty naving an abundance of provisions and stores. "The army has now reached Warsaw and can advance no further, and NEVER WAS INTENDED TO ADVANCE FURTHER. Price and his army are to-day more than seventy miles ahead of ours. Fremont does not expect, and never did expect to overtake him.

"Let the least disaster happen to us in front, and

cannot be resisted, constrained to admit that he has signally failed to discharge, with usefulness to the country, or credit to himself, the duties of his sta-tion.

I would gladly turn from this painful theme, were

Reinforcements were rapidly thrown to the Vir-ginia side by Gen. Gorman, at Edward's Ferry, and his skirmishers and cavalry scouts advanced cau-tiously and steadily to the front and right, while the infantry lines were formed in such positions as to act rapidly and in concert in case of an advance of the enemy, and shells were thrown by Lieut. Woodraff's Parrott guns into the woods beyond our lines as they gradually extended, care being taken to annoy the vicinity of the battery on the right. Messengers from Harrison's Island informed me, soon after the arrival of Col. Baker, opposite the island, that he was crossing his whole force as rapidly as' ossible, and that he had caused an additional flat-boat to be rafted from the canal into the river, and had p

discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right. This gallant and energetic efficer left me about 9 a. m., or half past 9, and galloped off quickly to his command

Bis command Reinforcements were rapidly thrown to the Vir-

o his command

ded a line to cross the boats more rupidly. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * After Col. Devon's second advance, Col. Baker went to the field in person, and it is a matter of ro-gret to me that he left no record of what officers and men he charged with the enre of the boats and insur-ing the regular passage of troops. If any were charged with the daty, it was not performed, for the reinforcements, as they arrived, found no one in command of the boats, and great delays were thus occasioned. Had one officer and a company remained at each landing, guarding the boat, their full enpa-city would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have been passed on to secure success.— The forwarding of artillery before its supporting force of infanttry also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the

of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the infantry force had first crossed, a difference of 1.000 men would have been made in the infun the time of attack, probably enough to have giver

us the victory. Sketches of Gen. Stone and Gen. Evans. The following particulars in regard to the com-manders of the forces recently pitted against each other at Edward's Ferry, will be interesting at the present interesting at the Who were with him, called to show his orders. These orders were on his person, and were crimsoned and consecrated by his blood. Though the blood par-tially effaces the order. enough is legible to vindicate his memory. It is sufficient to say that the orders were clear and explicit, and that they were gallantly, generously, and *literally* obeyed. Gen. Baker, with inadequate means of transportation, went to the rescue of 600 Spartans, who were engaged with an present time

Brigadier General Charles P. Stone is a native of Brigadier General Charles P. Stone is a native of Massachusetts, and his first military career bears date 1841, when he entered West Point as a cadet. In 1845 he stood seventh in a class numbering forty-five In July of that year he was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. and from August, 1846, to January. 1846, he was acting assistant Professor of Ethics, &c., at the Military Academy. On the 8th of September, 1847, he was brevetted First Lieuten-ant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of El Molina del Rey, and on the 13th of the same month was brevetted Captain for the same conduct at Chapultepee He was made First Lieutenant in the army in February, 1853, and resigned on the 17th day of November, 1856 resous of 600 Spartans, who were engaged with an enemy 4.000 strong. From New Orleans and Santa Rosa we have intel-ligence of a more cheering character. The braggart Hollins, whose only exploit was in burning defense-less Graytown; published a lying dispatch. His pretended victory over our blockading squadron was a poor, cheap falsehood. So, too, in regard to the attack upon Col. Wilson's Zonaves, near Fort Pick-ens. This protondad victory was a positive defect.

ens. This pretended victory was a positive defeat. Of the naval expedition I am not at liberty to speak. We have an immense, reasonably well equipped, and highly disciplined army, stretching along the line of the Potomac river. It cannot remain long inactive. Let us hope that future successes may retrieve past disasters. T. W. WESTERN PRODUCTS--CORN AND HOGS. The hog crop, one of the great features of

the army in February, 1535, and resigned on the 17th day of November, 1856 On the breaking out of the present troubles he took command of the District of Columbia Militia, and moved them up in the neighborhood of his recent station On the formation of the new regiments of the regular army he was appointed from the District of Columbia to the Colonelcy of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. His commission bears date May 14, 1861. On the 17th of the same month he was appointed by Congress a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and held the command of the Third brigade under Gen. Banks. His command was then tomporarily separ-ated from that of the Shenandoah, and he held the position in the neighborhood of Edward's Ferry, with a moderate force, with his headquarters at Pooles-ville. He has always been spoken of as a good soldier but this is the first concentrative the head farming and trade in our chief corn-growing regions, will this year fully sustain its reputation in quantity and quality, though not in price. Difficulty of transportation eastward, even at enormously high rates, co operates with the embargo on the lower Mississippi to

the department of the Shenandoah, and he beld the position in the neighborhood of Edward's Ferry, with a moderate force, with his beadquarters at Pooles-ville. He has always been spoken of as a good soldier, but this is the first opportunity that he has had to exhibit his generalship, although his bravery was fairly tested in Mexico. Brigadier General Nathan George Evans is a na-tive of South Carolina, and graduated at West Point in 1844. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the First United States Dragoons in July, 1848, and was transferred to the Second Dragoons in Sep-tember, 1849. In March, 1855, he became First Lieutenant of the Second caray, and was promoted to a Captaincy in the following year, which position he held under Major Van Dorn, when the latter commanded the expedition against the Camaaches great hog slaying city of Cincinnati, represent the price asked for bogs at three dollars per cwt., gross-the price of corn varying from region, according to facilities of access to commanded the expedition against the Camanches in 1858, winning no little distinction for his bravery in the severest battle of the campaign, near Witchita village in Terrs One of the most intelligent business men of

Iowa informs us that he can at this time village in Texas. His connection with the rebels is contemporaneous 'contract for a hundred thousand hogs," de-His connection with the rebels is contemporaneous with the secession of South Carolina, by whose Gov-ernor he was appointed adjuitant general of the reg-ular forces of the State. He was subsequently ap-pointed brigadier general, and, in conjunction with Gens. Jackson and Cocke, commanded the left wing of the rebel forces at the battle of Bull Bun, in which engagement he was in immediate command of the brigade composed of Wheat's battalion, Col. May's Seventh Louisiana volunteers and the Wash-ington artillerv. livered at Keokuk, or probably at any other of the Illinois or Iowa cities along the Missis sippi, for two dollars and a half per cwt .-price at Keekuk, and elsewhere along the apper Mississippi, ranged from five dollars and

five and a half dollars to (at a later period) over six dollars. The great difficulty at present is in finding an outlet to the Atlantic, wing to the immense pressure of freight, at

ington artillery.

The Present Condition of Kentucky---From the Official Report of Adjutant General Thomas. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. We [the Secretary of War and himself] left In-dianapolis, October 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12⁴ o'clock, P. M, and had an inter-view with Gen. Sherman commanding the Donat view with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Depart ment of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of Wiew with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloown picture of afairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joinod the Confectures, while the Union men, the aged and Confectures, would not enroll themselves to engage in sonfict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckmer was in advance of Green river with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which, with the force he had, he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless he would fight them. He, as well as citizens of the State, said that the border. Stato of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the Confederates from the State. His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in a dvance of Louisville in camp at Nolin river, and on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at various points; at Camp Dick Hobinson, or acting in conjunction with General Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green river.

the Green river. On being asked the question, what force he deemed metric who would other wise gladity only at present rates, in the certainty of large returns ere many months. The circumstances are at least worthy of immediato attention on the part of enstern and foreign dealers in breadstuffs.—
N. Y. World.
THE HAVERHILL MOB.—The Boston (Republican) Advertiser, in speaking of the outrage upon an editor in Haverhill, justly says:
"A dozen secession sheets cannot do the mischief which is done by one such act; of reacted."
Thete diameter of law as was there perpertrated."
The doteen interment of the propertions in the presence of Ex. Secretary of war replied that he supposed that the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate or presence of the secretary of the Confederate forces; that the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate or for the confederate forces; that the Government would furnish troops to kentucky to accomplish the work; but that the troops must assume the offensive and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops for the the season for operations in the season for operations in the offensive and serve the offensive and serve the offensive and serve the offensive and serve the offensive and the season for operations in the second for operations in the offensive and second them to Kentucky; but the begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive and the the second for operations in the second f

THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

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the writ of Habeas Corpus. Fourth-I, therefore, respectfully protest against the right claimed to Interrupt the proceedings in this case. Was

wrence Carpey, wrence Latiner Privates : Knisley, George A. Kohler, William Lambert, Frank Lander, Michael Londer, Michael

The issue assumes to be and is with the President, and