The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBER 12, 1861

CIRCULATION, SOQU.COPIEst

Age Marsus & Annors, No. 835 Broadway, New York, are suthorised to receive adjustissements for The Battle gener, at our lowsit rates. Age 8. M. Persensitis & Co., are Agents for The January, 119 Nameu street, New York, and 10. State street, Borson. B. M. Persensitis & Co., are Agents for The Longate Medicence, and the most influential and largest discul-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.-They are suthorized to contract for us at our lowest rates authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates. His-receipts will be re-garded as payments.

was commissioned

rection of the siege."

garded as payments. By Jones WEBSTR'S ADVESTISING AGENCY is located at No. 60 North 6th stroet, Philadelphia. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for *The Lancaster Putiligence*.



And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FLEET. The steamer which left Fortress Monroe on Saturday night, and arrived at Baltimore on Sunday, brings information that no steamer had arrived at the Fortress when she left .-Information has been received at Washington, however, through other sources, considered entirely reliable, that our army has captured and taken possession of the three forts on Port Royal, and are now marching into the interior of the country. So far everything has been entirely successful, and all points to a glorious issue for the cause of liberty and the Union.

GEN. FREMONT REMOVED.

The President has superseded Major Gen. Twiggs immediately presented his name for JOHN C. FREMONT, the order to that effect having reached the latter at his head quarters, at Springfield, on the 2d inst. The command of the army in Missouri has devolved, for the present, upon Major General HUNTER, an officer of reputed tact and experience, from whom the country may reasonably expect some more efficient action than characterized the conduct of his predecessor.

The President did wisely and well in re moving Gen. FREMONT from that command, the first to enter the Alameda with a company and the country will sustain him in it despite which he commanded, and during the day of all the howling of the Abolitionists and the the assault repulsed a body of Mexicans newspapers under their control. His total greatly outnumbering his own corps, with inefficiency, to say nothing of his extravagant expenditures and other objections, is an ample justification of the President's course, and the only just ground of complaint anywhere is until General Scott occupied the City of

because he was permitted to hold on so long. Mexico. He returned from the war with the Whilst approving of his removal, we must | rank of captain and the command of the do Gen. FREMONT the justice to say that he company, now greatly augmented, of sappers, behaved well after receiving the order of the miners and pontoniers. Between 1848 and President. Upon taking leave of the army, 1851 he translated from the French a manual he issued an address urging the soldiers to of bayonet exercise, which has become the give his successor the same cordial and enthu- | text book of the army. siastic support they gave to him. "Emulate," said he, "the splendid example which you of Fort Delaware. In 1852 he explored the

have already before you, and let me remain Red River, under Captain Marcy, and suras I am-proud of the noble army which I veyed the harbors and rivers of Texas as had thus far labored to bring together."

GENERAL MCCLELLAN. GENERAL PATTERSON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was born in Phila-The firmness of purpose which enabled Gen. Patterson to resist the popular pressure which would have driven him with inadequate means delphia on the 3d of December, 1826, his father being an eminent physician of that to attack an enemy of superior force will, since the massacre of Ball's Bluff, be probably better city. At the age of sixteen, or in 1842. he entered the West Point Academy, and in appreciated. He might have obtained the approximately in the second se 1846, at the age of twenty, was graduated second in his class. On the 1st of July of that year he was brevetted second lieutenant

of engineers. By an act of Congress passed by the notoriety which the gallantry of the so-tion would have given his name. He did what during the May previous, a company of saphe was able, in saving our own Cumberland pers. miners, and pontoniers was added to the valley from invasion—in freeing Maryland from danger—in driving the enemy from Harper's Ferry—in whipping him at Falling Waters—in forcing him to retire to the only position—which he could hold, and—great neg-ative virtue—in not attempting what he could not negrein Whaterer the mark of his for engineer corps, and in this company McClellan Brevet Brigadier General Totten, Chief Engineer of the army commanded by General

Scott before Vera Cruz, speaks of McClellan's not perform. Whatever the merit of his ac genius and energy in that company in the tions may have been, they should not be underrated by Pennsylvanians whose soil was pro-tected, and whose soldiers, of less experience highest terms. His exertions in drilling the recruits who came into his company to be than any now in the field, were not subjected prepared for the arduous labors of the Mexito the useless slaughter which has attended the only movement which has been made since he can war, were indefatigable. With the aid relinquished the command of the upper Potoof but two other officers he succeeded so perfectly in drilling the seventy-one raw men

We cut the above vindication of Gen. Patterwho had come into his hands only two months son from the Philadelphia North American, and before, that on the 24th of September they commend it to the consideration of those joursailed from West Point, reported by General nals, which have traduced Gen. Patterson be-Totten "as in a state of admirable discipline." cause of his failure to attack the rebel army at During the war this company was reduced Winchester and prevent its juncture with to forty-five effective men and two officers-Beauregard at Manassas. Gen. Patterson has one of whom was McClellan. He is repeatsubmitted in silence to attacks upon his charedly mentioned in connection with the corps acter as an officer, and his loyalty as a citizen, as exhibiting consummate patience and ability. while carrying in his pocket documents suffi-His company never once lost its discipline, cient for his ample vindication, rather than and performed some of the most toilsome obtrude himself upon the public, trusting to duties of the war under very trying circum time and experience to demonstrate the wisdom stances. General Totten makes especial menof his movements even to his personal enemies. tion of the labors performed by McClellan

IT SMACKS OF TREASON : before Vera Cruz. He speaks of him as The Abolition wing of the Republican party " animating his corps by his own devotion and have all along been siding with Gen. FREMONT, zeal," of "the unsurpassed intelligence and and against the Administration, in the trouble zeal with which he took his share in the dibetween them. The Lancaster Examiner, for

At Contreras, McClellan was selected with instance, of week before last, says: "Gen. FREMONT will come out of this struggle another engineer to reconnoitre the strong with the people, who are in earnest to put down this rebellion, on his side. It will not do for the Adminbreastworks of the enemy. They had their rependence, on mission. It will not do not the Admin istration at Washington to cry out "extravagence" to help carry out the spite of the BLAIRS, when millions upon millions have been squandered so near home, without ever striking an effective blow except to make Washington safe." horses shot under them, and barely escaped when capture by the Mexican pickets. When the action commenced McClellan was with Magruder's battery. While it was still doing Now, if we had said half as much against

splendid service, its commander, Callender, the Administration at any time within the last was wounded. McClellan immediately took three months, we should have been called command of it, and managed it until it was a traitor by this same Republican organ, and entirely disabled, with such success as to susthreats of violence made against our person tain all its previous reputation. General and establishment. But, we suppose, it is all

right and patriotic for the Examiner to do so, promotion to General Winfield Scott, and, after and no Democratic paper has any right to showing consummate bravery in the action of complain Churubusco, which took place next day, he

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AMERICA. was brevetted first lieutenant. In the next battle. Molino del Rey, his behaviour was so The Philadelphia Press says: All appre hensions of "the so-called Southern Confedsallant that he was elevated to a captaincy. eration" being recognized by France or He declined to receive it, and continued lieu-England are dissipated by the recent intellitenant on the day of Chapultepec, when gence received by the Prussia. France will General Scott mentioned him as "winning not, and England dare not, acknowledge the the admiration of all about him." He was sovereignty of the South-because that would be a virtual declaration of war against this

country. At the same time both Powers are naturally anxious to see the contest ended, a consummation which will soon take place .-France and England materially suffer from He continued in active service from the want of cotton and tobacco. The duty upon commencement of his company's organization American cotton imported into France brings an annual sum of over \$3,500,000 into the Imperial Treasury, and imported tobacco is equally productive in a fiscal sense. Cotton is duty free in England, but there is a duty of

66 cents a pound upon American tobacco.-Therefore, upon 26,000,000 pounds, which is the annual home consumption of tobacco in England, the duty exacted by the British

TRUE AND SENSIBLE REMARKS. Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New York, recently addressed a Democratic meet-

ing in that city, in which he used the following language: FELLOW CITIZENS-The call under which

we have assembled to night declares that the only hope of the country is the national democracy." In my judgment this is true-there is now no other resource. This popular element is our only and sole reliance. It was this that successfully carried the colonies through the war of the Revolution ; the nation through the subsequent war with Great Britain ; through the celebrated whiskey in-surrection, which was as formidable as this at its commencement; the government through the war which nullification attempted to wage in South Carolina; and through the war with Mexico. All of these conflicts were met and successfully settled by the national democracy, acting through agents of like principles.-I do not wish or intend to impugn the sinceri ty or conduct of those who are now administering our public affairs at Washington. believe they do the best they can under the circumstances. We must sustain the Presi-

lent in his present effort with every resource at our command. His cause is our cause ; it the cause of the country and of justice, law and right. I would interpose no partisan opposition to the government; yet, at the same time, I can never yield the independent right of thought and manly criticism. The popuar impulses of the American heart are patriotic, and after all furnish the best safeguard against anarchy, rebellion and civil war .--The most conservative government in the world has been made up of democracies .--Democracy has furnished the best statesmen of this continent. It has carried this country through every storm, and raised it to the est condition of prosperity, of civilization and of national grandeur. As it has thus been the main pillar in our political fabric, so, in my opinion, it is now the only support the government can rely on. Let us continue and cherish it. What if the clouds lower ?---

As foreboding as is now the political firmament, yet I see the bright expanse of sky breaking dimly through the distance. Let us stand firm. Let us sustain the Democratic party. Its success is certain, and at no distant day it will have assumed proportions which will overshadow the nation, and bring together the divided and hostile communities which now stand arrayed in deadly conflict. This shall be done! The Union shall be preserved, and all of the States of the Conederacy shall once more meet as a commu-

Nelson of the Supreme Court of the United States to he Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of New York : the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of New York: "The unhappy condition of our country, arising out of the unnatural struggle of the people of a por-tion of the Union to overthrow their Government, has created new relations among, and imposed new duties upon the citizens; which have brought into operation orimes, and guilt, that, to the great credit of the country, have heretofore been rare; indeed, I may say, almost unknown to her laws and judicial tribunals. I refer to the crime of treason against the United States. Although no case of this description may say, almost unknown to her laws and judicial tribunals. I refer to the crime of treasoft against the United States. Although no case of this description has been presented by the District Attorney to be specially submitted to you, it may not be out ef place to call your attention, in a general way, to the elements constituting this offence. It is the highest crime known to society, and was deemed by the founders of our Government of such importance, both in respect to the government and the eitizen, that they specially defined it in the Constitution; thus, taking it out of legislative regulation. The defini-tion is found in the third section of the third article, as follows.

as follows. ... Treason against the United States shall consis only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the stimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.' 'The power to annex the punishment was left to on conf

"The power to annex the punishment was left to Congress, which annexed the penalty of death. "The definition of the crime was taken from the statute 25 Edward III. of England, and which has been several times re-affirmed for the purpose of corrooting abuses that had grown up in that kingdom in respect to the law, both by the acts of Parliament and the decision of eourts, under the tyrannical reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Those abuses were well known to the founders of our government, and doubtless led to the peculiar phraseology ob-servable in their definition of the orime, namely that it should consist ONLY in leyying war against the it should consist ONLY in levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving Government is \$23,940,000 each year. Thus, the Governments of France and England are deeply interested in getting a supply of cotton and tobacco. Nevertheless, they will not make matters better by fraternizing with the make matters better by fraternizing with the engrafted upon this statute of Edward III. by judi Under the first clause of the provision-levying war against the United States—there can be no grea difficulty in determining the facts and circumstance which establish the crime. There must be an actua wying of war; a consultation, or conspiracy to do b, is not an overt act within the constitutional defi so, is not an overt act within the constitutional defi-nition. "There is more difficulty in determining what con-stitutes the overt act under the second clause, namely adhering to the enewy, giving him ald and comfort. Questions arising under this clause must depend very much noon the facts and circumstances of each par-ticular case. There are some acts of of the clizson in his relations with the enemy which leave no room for doubt-such as giving intelligence with intent to aid him in his acts of hostility-sending him provis-ions, or money; farnishing arms or troops, or muni-tions of war-surendering a military post, &c., all with a like intent. These and kindred facts are overt acts of treason by adhering to the enemy. "Words oral, written or printed, however treason-able, seditious or criminal of themselves, do not constitute an overt act of treason within the definiconstitute an overt act of treason within the defini ion of the crime tion of the crime. "When spoken, written or printed in relation to an act or acts, which, if committed with a treason-able design, might constitute such overt act, they are admissible as evidence tending to characterize it, and show the intent with which the act was com-witted They may also furnish some evidence of the act self against the accused. This is the extent to hich such publications may be used, either in finding a bill of indictment, or on the trial of it. An attempt was made in the Parliament of En gland during the reign of James the Second, to make treasonable words the subject of this crime, but it was resisted by the friends of constitutional liberty, and defeated; and since that time it has not been

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LANCASTER VOLUNTEERS .- From

THE LANCASTER VOLUNTEES. — From a list of the volunteers, published in to-day's paper, who have enlisted from this county, with the weekly allowance made by the Beard of Relief to their families or persons depend-ant upon them, we find that the whole number of recipi-ents is 700, of which 627 are from the city, 14 from Mark, setting 107 to m Beinbridge, 25 from Mount Joy; 20 from Safe Harbor, 5 from Einsabethtown, and 3 from Millsrewille. Taking §1.75 per week as the average allowance, the amount peid out weekly would be \$1233.75, or should the amount peid out weekly would be \$1233.75, or should the amount peid out weekly would be \$1233.75, or should the amount peid out weekly would be \$1233.75, or should the amount peid out weekly would be \$1233.75, or should the amount per continue in service for the year, the amount and one hundred and fity-fire dollars.

Nor DEAD .- The announcement of the death of Mrs. Hagerty in last week's paper was incorrect. She is still alive and convalescing, and expects to resume her old poet at the depot in a very short time. We make the cor-rection with great pleasure.

PHILADELPHIA COIRTESPONDENCE. PHILAUPHI, Normber 7th, 1861. MESSES. EDTORS: The shameless frauds perpetrated upon the people of Philadelphia and the State, in the attempt to send in false returns of the recent election in the camps of our volunteers, with the view to defraud the honealy elected Sheriff aud other officers of this city of the rights secured to them at the ballot box, are seciling much com-ment here among people not given over wholly to repub-licanism and wickedness. What is to become of us all when so umblushing a piece of rarsality is permitted as the return of a rote polling one thousand strong for the Republican candidate for Sheriff. for this city of Philadel-phis, when aine hundred and nicely-nine men out of the thousand are Pittaburghers and Western Penneylvanians? Philadelphia regiments in the camp polled on an average three hundred votes for Fluidelphia candidates, while a single regiment from a remote part of the State is said to have polled three times the number for the same purpose. Surely the Republicans of Philadelphia onghit to be grate-ful for this settaronizery mark of interest in their affairs by men so far removed from them. But it looks this morn-ing as if this pretty pite would be spoiled. There is a strong disposition even among some Republican papers, the In-quirer, for instance, to let justice be done, even should their dearest hoys be spoiled. We think they had better if A furthis pretty pite prophesid that its rule in this State is drawing to an end. Even its write accuse for the sate worked out its satristion. Nearly every day some prize arrives at one port, taken in the stempt to run the blockade. Some of thes have already been sold for the beuefit of the government, but the majority are still jring about the mary varie awaiting the action of court. At the yard there is a vast amount of work cut out. The boulding of some war vessels, the repairs to others, and a variety of work concected with the depatriment now gives employmen TURNPIKE ELECTION.—At an election for officers of the Lancaster and Litis Tarapike Road Company, beld on yesterday week, the following persons were elected: i resident-Hon. Rannel Schaeffer. Managers-Ghristian H. Bauch. Adam Keller, John S. Hostetter, Hon. Henry G. Long, George B. Shober, Jacob Minnich, John L. Sharp. Trasurer-Jacob B. Tshudy.

IN TOWN .- We had the pleasure, on Sunday AN 10WN. — We find the pleasure, on Sunday afternoor, of taking by the hand our old friend and "brother chip," Lieut. BENJAMIN H. OBER, who arrived in, the city that morning from Pittchurg. He reports that Capt. PTTEE and company left that city for Kentucky on Saturday. Ben looks well and hearty, and camp life scemes to agree with him wonderfully. He will remain here a day, when Lieut JAOD B. DUCHMAN, himself and the rest of the company will leave for Kentucky. They have the well wishes of every body in this community.

THE MOUNT JOY BANK appears to be in good THE MOUNT JOY DANK ADDEARS to DE IN gOOD odor with its customers. The Directors have declared a dividend of three per cent. the profits for the last six months. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders the following recolutions were adopted: *Resolved*, That he statement presented by the President and Directors is highly satisfactory, and exhibits a decided improvement as compared with the last annual statement, and the thanks of the Stockholders are hereby tendered to the President and Directors for their prudent manage-ment. absorbed server day toward the government, seven and three tenths per cent, ican at the agency of Jay Cooke & Co. The manner in which our citizens have pourd out their money into the treasury of the Union is cheering to avery nation which ere this must have been struck at the southern coast by the great expedition. There are plenty of rumors of which we say nothing, as you will have full news ere

Resolved, That the Stockholders especially tender their Resolved, That the Stockholders especially tender their thanks to the Cashler, J. B. Lows, Esq., for his efficient management and his constant endeavor to render satisfac-tion to those having business with the institution.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Thursday evalue a distressing accident occurred on the railroad some distance this side of Harrisburg, which resulted in one of the passespers, dir. Michael Flanner, losing a limb. It seems that Mr. F., who resides with his family in furzerne county, having saved some money, had been out West, where he had invested it in a little homestead, and was a where he had invested it is family to the law of the law of the bit resture to ramova his family to the law of the law where he had favested it in a little homestead, and way on his return to remove his family to their new home. From Harribburg he desired to go to Pottrville, via the Lebanon Valley Rallroad, but accidentally got on the wrong train, discovering which, the conductor at his request stopped the train to let him off. Flannery attempted to get off before the train had come to a halt, and fall, with one leg under the train to detow the knee. The injured man was brought on to this city and takon to the Hospital by Mr. Bucklus, baggage agent at the da-pot. Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., amputated the limb above the knee. The operation, although performed at night, was quite successful, and Mr. Plannery was doing well next morning, and in good spirits.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT COLUMBIA .--- We clip

Coast by this must nave been strack at the southern coast by the great expedition. There are plenty of rumors, of which we say nothing, as you will have full nows ere long. Very appropriately for the time Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, here, have just published in a little tweaty-fire cent volume, "Colonel's Elisorth's Zouave Drill, being a Complete Manual of the Sword and Sabre." Colonel Elle-worth's proficiency in the art will make this timely little volume much sought after. The same publishers issue Pierce Egan's new novel, "Lady Maud, or The Wonder of Kingswood Chace," one of the mark sought after. The same publishers issue Pierce Egan's new novel, "Lady Maud, or The Wonder of Kingswood Chace," one of the most vigorous and stirring fations we have met with in many a dry. Pierce is a popular writer, and his novels are, read with widity here and in England. The present volume is a closely printed octavo of near four hundred pages, containing about as much reading matter a five dollars' worth of duodedimo, or about fortiesen hun-dred pages, and all for fifty cents! A dozen articles from the best foreign sources are given in this weak's number (910, for November 9th) of our prime old favorite, "Littell's Living Age." They comprise articles on the Rebeillon, on Arms and Armor for Ships, the Writ-ings of Chas. Lamb, Personal Recollections of the Author of Salathiel, etc., with a fine story from the Dublin Uni-versity Magarine. We could not possibly do without the Age, and rejcice to see it so flourishing. Fighting bravely on the field of battla, where he fall side by side with his brother, Lieut, Greble, of Philadel-pha, Major Winthrop earned the name of a hero, as be had already won the name of a brilliant and dashing wri-ter by his contributions to the Atlantic Monthly. As is already well known he left behind him several sparkling novels of some length, the first of which, "Cacil Dreems," is now published in an elegant duodecim by those prince-ity published in an elegant duodecim by those prince-ti FATAL ACCIDENTS AT COLUMBIA. — We olip the following from Saturday's Spy: Tranzuz Ranzoah Accumer. — On Thursday night, or possibly Friday morning, a fatal accident happened on the Peansylvania Railcoad, on Front street. On Friday morn-ing, about 5 o'clock, Mr. Märtin Erwin, when proceeding to his train standing on the south track, opposite the Washington House, found the body of a man most horribly mutilated by the passing trains. Assistance was called and the body removed. An examination of the track showed that the accident had happened opposite the Bellevue House, the body having been dragged to where it was found lodged between two of the cross ties. It was only on the fading of a knife with the name "J. H Arms" on the handle, which had evidently fallen from the pocket of the unfortunate man that the body was identified as that of editions of Cecil Dreems have already been published since its appearance, one week ago In equally beautiful style Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have just published Vols. I and 2 of Sir Walter Scotts "Tales of a Grandfather," unlform with their famous Household Waverleys. The time selected for the republication of this grand production of Sir Walter's is a happy one, when to read anew of the wars between England and Scotland will nor the context count of the context context of the Walter's norts our own arms for the context context of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the context context of the Walter's list of the Walter's list of the context context of the Walter's list of the context context of the Walter's list of the context context of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the context context of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the context of the Walter's list of the wast between the wast betwee unfortunate man that the body was identified as that of John R. Arms, a well known Columbian. Although the face was but partially braised, there was no likeness remaining. The body was horribly mangled, being almost cut to pieces. It was taken to the warehouse of D. R. Griffith, and there apped up preparatory to removal. Mr. Arms was last seen, as well as we can ascertain, on

This was used been, as well as we can ascorian, on Front street, near the scome of the dissater, botween ten and eleven o'clock, and may have been mangled by each succeeding train, scome three trains passing over the same track in each direction during the night. Noth-ing positive is known, however; but there must be some traces of the accident on the wheels of the carre a triking bim, which will probably solid the question as to the time of the accident.

grann production of Sir Waller's is a happy one, when to read anew of the wars between England and Souland will norre our own arms to the contest required of us. Wallacc, Douglass and Bruce are names for the example and emm-lation of American pairiots, and our youth especially will be the better and braver for reading of them now. The most pictureaque and prominent points of the great civil contest are the foundations upon which Sir Walter built these Tales, and, with the graphic pan which he wielded, no historian or romancist over drew a more anchanting picture. In this beautiful and chesp (dition, which will be completed in sir volumes, many an old reader will leap again with glee as he renews his acquaintance with scones and characters that charmed him long ago, while the youth who reads for the first time will find a new world opened upon him which he will never wish to forget. The usual eight articles, including the resume of Con-temporary Literature, in the "Westimnater Review," are very attractive for the current quarterly number, October. The opening article is on tho Study of History. This, with the following one, on Biography, Past and Present, is fall of interesting facts and suggestions. Count Carour, A Visit to the Normons, The Apocalypse, Tradee' Unions, and The kiral American Confederacies (!) are other articles in this fine number.

him, which will probably solls the question as to the time of the accident. Mr. Arms was an old railroader, and had met with more than one accident in ranning on the Pennsylvania Rail-road. He had not been in the employ of the company for some time. He enlisted with Capt. Herr, in Harlan's Cav-alry, and accompanied him to Washington, but was never sworn into the service and returned some weeks ago to Columbia. He was a young man of some thirty-five or six years, and leaves a wife, bat no family. Accomstr Ar THE COLUMN MILL —On Wednes-day morning an accident happened at the Columbia Roll-ing Mill, resulting in the death of Manua Malloy, one of the employees. Malloy was about adjusting the belting on one of the palleys, when his clothinc was caupit and he was carried around the shafting, breaking both legs and an arm, besides infilting in the case was hopeless. John and Hottenstein were called in, but the case was hopeless. Rival American Connectrative (1) are other at the rest in the fine number. We have not space to enumerate the articles in the new number of the "London Quarterly Review." But there is one of especial interest to us for ite outspoken sympathy with this country in its troubles. It is in contrast with other foreign papers on our crisis, in that it has no belief in the permanent dissolution of the Union. The various sides of the great question, and all other questions, should be read as given in the five splondid periodicals republish-ed in New York by L. Scott & Co., (Philadaphia, Zieber,) and we cordially commend them all to the reader. an arm, besides inflicting internal injuries. Drs. John and Hottenstein were called in, but the case was hopeless. The injured man died in about two hours. He left a wife and family of several children.

and we cordially commend them all to the reader. Messre, Gould & Lincoln publish to-day the 3rd and con-cluding volume of Hopkins' History of the Paritans. JUDGMENT FOR A NEWS-PAPER ACCOUNT .-Among the recent decisions at the general term of the Supreme Court of the Albany (N. Y.,) district, was one in favor of Mr. J. Sea-bury against Bradford O. Wait, for seven years subscription to the Catskill Recorder and Democrat. The decision was in favor of the publisher; and the judgment and costs, we understand, amount to between two and three hundred dollars.

The New York Observer, one of the oldest s in the country, says of

WAR NEWS.

From Western Virginia.

CINOINNATI, Nov. 7. The Commercial has advices from Gen. Rosecran The continerctations avises from test. Research imp up to 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The rebel batteries_commanded from the west side as river the road on the cast side used by Gen. Rosecrans' supply trains from Kanawha Falls, a mile and a half below the junction of the Gauley and New rivers, to General Rosecrans' headquarters, at

Tompkins' farm, on the New river, five miles above the Junction. The supply trains of our army were therefore dis-continued during the day, and only ran during the wight

night. The rebels had three batteries of two guns each.

The rebels had three batteries of two guns each. One opposite Tompkins' Farm; one opposite the mouth of the Gauley, and one opposite the Kanawha falls--the latter being the most dangerous. Their firing was sharp on Monday morning, but very slow during the afternoon, and is was supposed that the rebels were short of ammunition. Our artillery re-plied and silenced the battery opposite the mouth of the Gauley. Two of our men and several horses were wonded by shells, on Monday morning. Nothing definite was known of the strength of the rebels, but their operations indicate desperation or great confidence.

great confidence.

Providence, but define operations indicate disperation of great confidence. On Monday evening General Benham's brigade was two miles below Gauley, and it is believed they crossed the river during the night. A steamhoat had been detained at that point for the purpose of afford-ing transportation across the river. The troops were ordered to prepare four days' rations and to be ready to move. Gen. Rosecrans had just received a battery of ten Parrott guns, ten-pounders. The troops were confi-dent that they could cross the river and bag the enemy, but some expressed fear that such a move-

enemy, but some expressed fears that such a move-ment had been calculated for and desired by the their money into the treasury of the Union is cheering to every patrick. We are all waiting anxiously for the news of the blow which are this must have been been been as the blow enemy. The rebels have possession of the elevation opposite the mouth of the Gauley river, known as Cotton Hill, which is considerably higher than the ground one side ground on our side.

Late Southern News.

Late Southern News. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6. The Southern papers say the loss of the rebels at the Leesburg fight was 300 killed and wounded. One hundred and sixty Federal prisoners from Leesburg reached Richmond on the 24th. The Richmond papers say that Gen. Evans fought at Leesburg contrary to orders, and is to be court-martialed, and that the Federal loss at that fight was 2000 (1) killed and wounded. The knoxville (Teon.) Register says the rebel loss at the fight at Wild Cat was only five killed and twenty-three wounded. Colonel Wichlin asks for reinforcements from Richmond, and fears that the Federals will out off Prestonburg, Ky., from communication with Vir-ginia. (General Nelson has already done this.) Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manassa says three hundred and ninety-nine rebels were killed, and treive hundred wounded; that the Federal loser me four thomeand for her of the same

were killed, and twelve hundred wounded; that the Federal loss was four thousand five hundred, killed. weunded and prisoners. He says his entire force was twenty-eight thousand ? (128,000,) of which one fourth only were engaged.

General Hunter.

Gen. Hunter, the successor of Gen. Fremont, is about sixty years of ago. He graduated at West Point in 1822, the twenty-fifth in rank in a class numbering forty, and was appointed second lieutenant f infantry. Having risen to a first lieutenancy, he of infantry. Having risen to a first lieutenancy, he was, in 1836, made captain of cavalry, but shortly after resigned. In 1842, he rejoined the army as paymaster, in which position, with the rank of major, the present administration found him. He ac-

the present administration found him. He ac-companied Mr. Liucoln from Springfield, on his tour to Washington, as far as Buffalo, where, owing to the pressure of the crowd, he suffered a dislocation of the collar bone. Shortly after he was made colonel of the Third Cavalry, and then brigadier general. He com-manded a leading division at the battle of Bull Run, but was wounded so carly in the day that he reached Washington, traveling in an ambulance, almost as soon as Mr. Russell. He saw no service in the Mexican war, nor in any of our Indian wars. Important from Missouri.

Important from Missouri.

1

Important from Missouri. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4. It would be impossible to exaggerate the gloom which pervaded our camps yesterday, and nothing but Gen. Fremont's urgent endeavors prevented it from ripening into general mutiny. His quarters were thronged with officers all day, expressing their indignation, and the inclination to resign. The Germans were there en masse, and, talked loudly about resisting Hunter's assuming the command, as the enemy are entrenching themselves upon Wilson's Greek, and nothing was heard of Hunter, and in accordance with the most carnest entreaties Fremont finally promised, just at dark, that he would lead the army to attack them this morning if Hunter did not arrive. I never saw anything at all approach the excitement which this anouncement created.— It caused immediate cheering around headquarters, which spread in all directions from camp to camp, and there was almost uninterrupted cheering, grow-ing more and more remote, as the news reached the and there was almost uninterrupted cheering, grow-ing more and more remote, as the news reached the camps farther and farther away. For two hours and a half a dozen bands were serenading the General at once. Everything was propared, and they were to start at daylight, and all parading, and disap-pointment was changed into universal joy. Our army, under that inspiration, would have whipped a hundred thousand mon, but at 10 o'clock General Hunter arrived, spont an hour and a half with Fre-mont, who gave him his plan of battle. Hunter assumed command, and Gen. Fremont left for St. Louis, *via* Tipton, this morning. If we have a fight before the army recovers from its last and ornel dis-appointment we fear greatly for the resnit, but hope for the best.

for the best. Pope is here with his entire division, and Hunter's division will be here to-night, when the troops will revolver and fired three times at a stranger all be up. All of Fremont's staff left with him, except Cols

Rinds mutue toos piece in a train on the Grand Trank railway, between Detroit and Ridgeway, on the night of the 24th ult. While the cars were under full headway a gentlemanly appearing individual came up for the best. the aisle, and without saying a word drew a

ion of sisterhood. THE LAW OF TREASON--CHARGE OF JUDGE NELSON. The following is a portion of the charge of Judge

THE ELECTION RETURNS. The return Judges of the County meet

again to day for the purpose of examining the army returns and completing their labors .--We trust there will be fair play shown in this matter, and that, after adding the and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude .-army vote, and correcting all clerical errors, if any do exist, the whole will then be carefully and accurately summed up, so that the will of the majority, whatever it is, may be clearly known and honestly carried into effect. Errors in the former count, as published at the time, render another addition necessary now.

ATTEMPTED ELECTION FRAUD IN PHILADELPHIA--THE DEMOCRACY DETERMINED TO CRUSH IT OUT!

The Democracy of the City of Philadelphia held a monster mass meeting in Independence Square, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of taking measures to maintain the purity of the ballot-box. ROBERT EWING, one of Philadelphia's most orthodox Democrats, and a high-toned, honorable and chivalrous gentlemen, one who would scorn to do a mean action, was elected Sheriff of that city at the late election. A few Republicans, seeing that the army vote of that city had gone largely for the Democratic ticket, attempted to foist a false return upon the Prothonotary of the District Court and the Return Judges, who meet to day, and this return would defeat Mr. Ewing by a couple of hundred votes. The Democracy got to hear of this, and hence the volunteer forces of this State; but he had unanimous out-pouring on Friday evening .-The meeting was presided over by CHARLES INGERSOLL, Esq., and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Col. RICHARD R. YOUNG, Hon. WILLIAM H. WITTE, and JOHN C. BUL-LITT, Esq. The speakers were eloquent and patriotic in their efforts, and were terribly and justly severe on the perpetrators of the attempted fraud. The resolutions, read by Mr. E. R. HELMBOLD, gave a full history of the affair, and were eloquent in the maintenance history-it is the present. of the right of the majority to rule, and of the sanctity and purity of the ballot box.

In this attempted fraud we are sorry to say the entire Republican press of Philadelphia, with but a solitary exception, the Inquirer, which has nobly and manfully battled against it. have been aiders and abettors. Well well, a day of retribution will surely come to these infamous instigators of mob law and tampering with the ballot-box, for the Democracy

"Know their rights, And knowing will maintain them."

A BATTLE NEAR COLUMBUS, KY. An expedition left Cairo on Wednesday night. and proceeded down the Mississippi to Belmont, three miles above Columbus, arriving on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, and attacked the rebel camp at that place .---The Federal troops numbered but 3500, while the rebels had double that force; and yet, after a battle which lasted all day, the latter were driven from their fortifications, and fled across the river, leaving their cannon, baggage, stores, &c., in the hands of the victors. One hundred prisoners and their horses were also captured.

Subsequently the rebels returned with reinforcements, and attacked our troops, when another severe battle occurred, in which it is said that 300 rebels were killed, a Colonel being one of the number. It is also reported that Gen. Johnson was wounded. As is usually the case the disparity of numbers was greatly in favor of the rebels; but notwithstanding the advantage, they appear to have cratic majority. suffered very severely. It is certain that the war has now commenced in real earnest, and we may daily look for stirring news.

PARTNER WANTED .- Our old friend, Col. ALEXANDER, of the Clarion Democrat, wants a partner, To, a, practical printer, with a small capital, the situation would be very desirable. For information, address W. T. Alexander, Clarion, Pa.

senior engineer on the staff of General Persife F. Smith. revolted South. In 1853 McClellan was employed on th

THE ELECTIONS.

Governor Andrews is re-elected Governor of

Massachusetts, by a large majority, and the

legislature is Republican as usual.

In 1851 he superintended the construction

loss of twenty to the enemy.

survey to ascertain the best route for a rail-THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS OPPOSING THE ADMINISTRATION. road between the Mississippi and the Pacific-Resolutions, sustaining the President and also in the exploration of the forty-seventh the Government in the constitutional stand His report gained the commendation of Jeff. taken against the mad scheme of the Abolition ists for the conversion of the war into a cru-Davis, then Secretary of War.

For three years more McClellan was very sade against slavery, were, Tuesday, (October variously employed. After executing a secret | 15th, 1861,) in effect, voted Down by the Reservice commission in the West Indies, and publican majority in the Connecticut House of Representatives. After unsucessful motions receiving a commission in the United States from the leading Republicans of that body to Cavalry, he was appointed one of a military commission of three officers to proceed to the kill the resolutions outright, by indefinitely Crimea and Northern Russia, for observation postponing them, they were finally tabled-by

on the conflict then existing, and his report a vote of 113 to 70. on "The Organization of European Armies, It was a straight party vote. The Demo and the Operations of the War," is thought erats voted No, the Republicans voted Yea .by army officers a most valuable work. Among the latter there were only found FOUR In 1857 he resigned his position in the army, out of a total of nearly 160, to vote for sus the peaceful condition of the country seeming taining the Government, and against Abolito demand his services no longer, to take a tionism.

place in the management of the Illinois Cen-It is a strange spectacle, says the Hartford Times, from which we take the above, and one tral Railroad as its vice president and chief engineer. After three years of work upon of the many singular results developed by the that road he became general superintendent of existing state of public affairs in this country, the Ohio and Mississippi line. He was acting that the action of the President in sustaining the Constitution and laws, is repudiated by his on that post when the rebellion broke out .--Governor Curtin, with his peculiar sagaci y own party in a Connecticut legislature-while and knowledge of men, and still recognizing his position, so far as he abides by the Constihim as a citizen of Pennsylvania, applied to tution and the Union, is sustained by the Demhim to undertake the organization of the ocrats, in opposition to the Republicans.

TRUE AS PREACHING.

previously accepted a similar offer from Ohio-The Erie City Dispatch, a conservative Re-In the assembling of the forces of the latter publican paper, thus speaks of the loud mouth-State, and in placing them upon an efficient ed Abolitionists of our day. It is a faithful war footing, he exhibited so much of that and life like daguerreotype of that class of poldetermination and originality which had iticians and we commend it to their consideracharacterized his former services in Mexico, | tion :

that he was appointed Major General in the "The loudest mouthed Abolitionists have proved the greatest cowards-and when you United States army, with the command of a department, which included Ohio and western ear a man say that he will not consent to a termination of this war until every vestige of slavery is eradicated from our soil, set him Virginia. Since that time his record is not down as a coward, and as an Abolitionist who hates the Constitution and the laws to a degree as intense as if he were a secen

and a rebel. The fact is becoming every day Elections were held on Tuesday last in New more apparent, that if peace and prosperity York. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland is ever again to bless our country, the ad and Wisconsin. In New York the Union ministration of Mr. LINCOLN must be supported firmly upon a constitutional basis-State ticket is elected by a large majority the Constitution must be our guide, our hope over the regular Democratic ticket. This was and salvation, and he who accents the way anticipated, as many leading Democrats in upon any other basis, is a traitor at heart cluding the Mozart Hall organization, in New and an enemy to the Governmeut. The time has passed for the prevalence of opinions, York city, supported the Union ticket, James tenets and platforms. He party who Lynch (Mozart Democrat) is elected sheriff of not for his country is against it, and he who New York. It is probable that William W. is in favor of this war upon any other than Wright, regular Democrat, is elected canal a strict constitutional basis, is as great an New York. It is probable that William W. issioner for the short term, as the vote to the United States as the men now enemy found in arms against it. These are our against him was divided between two candiopinions: they are true, and the sooner we dates. The legislature will be strongly Union. all think alike the better it will be for our

country.' Col. BAKER's remains reached Phila-

There was no election for State officers in delphia on Thursday afternoon in charge of a New Jersey. The Democrats appear to have | committee, who were received at the depot by carried the legislature. Essex county elects Mayor Henry. A procession, composed of a Democratic sheriff for the first time in thirty | two regiments of Home Guards and a large years, and the entire Democratic county ticket. number of distinguished military and naval In Maryland, the Union ticket is elected by officers, accompanied the remains to Indepen-

a very large majority. Bradford, the Union dence Hall, where the body lay in state until candidate for Governor, had over 14,000 Saturday morning, when it was taken to New majority in the City of Baltimore alone. York. Thousands of people visited Indepen-In Wisconsin, the Democratic and Repubdence Hall, where the remains of the honored lican tickets were running "neck and neck." dead had been placed at the feet of the statue The returns show immense Democratic gains, of Washington. and the official result is said to be doubtful.-

The steamship Arago, which arrived Milwaukie city and county gave 3,500 Demoat New York last week, brought twelve thousand Enfield rifles, made in Belgium and Ger.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS .- All the "State many, for the Government of the United States, She also brought ten thousand suits of clothing Prisoners" in Forts Lafayette and Hamilton. New York, were removed to Fort Warren. for the troops of our Government, made in

Boston harbor, last week. After they left, France at the order of this Government. The order for these clothes was executed in twenty the U.S. Marshal received an order for the release of thirteen of them. The prisoners, days. Four thousand men and women were 800 in number, arrived at Fort Warren on employed upon it, with divers sewing ma- or 90 patients that were in at the time, were Gov. Curtin's Cabinet-has been appointed Thursday evening. chines, &c. Sales de la company de la c

AN EMPTY TREASURY .--- It may not be very agreeable intelligence to those having claims against old Mother Northampton, to hear that there ain't "nary a red" in her "Schatzkamner"-in plain English, she is broke. Th Tax gatherers say that collecting taxes is slow work just now-people complain of the hard times, no money, no work, &c., and the Comnissioners have been paying out over \$100 a week for several months, to the families of the volunteers. They allow one dollar a week to the wife of each volunteer and 50 cents a week for each child. Over \$1000 have thus far been paid out in this way and the applications for

ments. If the war should continue for a year longer, our County will have something of a debt by next Summer, including the loans frigate. contracted to pay for the new Court House .--We hope however, she won't be compelled to appoint Assignees.

By the way it seems to us that the State bould refund to the several Counties the road amount thus expended in the maintenance of hese families, in order that the burden of supourting the War may fall equally upon all. hich have sent no companies to the war, are at no expense in feeding the families of the absent soldiers, and the tax falls heaviest upon hose counties which supply most men. This e all wrong and unjust. If other counties will to help provide for families residing in Coun ies that do send men .-- Easton Argus.

TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

The Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in his speech at Dayton used the following language:

"I would not be personal, but an Aboli tionist is as much of a Secessionist as any to be found in South Carolina. Now, as much as these disunionists of both classes abuse each other. they. nevertheless. both unite in laying violent hands upon the Government that never harmed either. If I were an Abolitionist, I would break up the Union ; for the disruption Union must inevitably destroy and obliterate slavery. Hence we are for the rosecution of the war to save the Government s founded by our fathers . for restoring the Constitution as we received it, without regard

an prove by a single syllogism-an Abolitionist is a disunionist; a disunionist is a Secessionist ; therefore, a Secessionist is an Abolitionist

HOSPITAL DESTROYED .-- The Government ground early on Monday week. It was one of self respect-intimating that he would beof the finest buildings in the city. About 80 come contaminated if he remained longer in safely removed.

this decision : "It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibil-The law ities to publishers of newspapers. which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable in every state in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to e settled, especially the last which the laws will enforce. Responsible men, even under triffing whims, refuse to take their papers from your business you will take this dead man and the office, regardless of the payment of arrears. myself to Canada, and there you will find out all about it." The assassin called himself Mcand when half a dozen more years have been added to the arrears at the time of stopping, Donald, and said that both himself and the man he had killed were Scotchmen. He apbink it hard to pay the increased bill with peared to take the matter very coolly, nterest and costs of collection."

MR. SEWARD GIVES A COLORED MAN A CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP.-Mr. Gerald Ralston, the noted Colonizationist, writes to

"I have great pleasure in informing your ordship that the decision of the Federal Court in the 'Dred Scott' case is practically annulled by the present government at Washington. I have before me the passport granted to Rev. Henry II. Garnet, a black man of note, and of great distinction among the negroes of New York, given by W. II. Seward, the Secretary of State, dated Washington, Aug. 26, 1861, in which the Secretary requests 'all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Henry H. Garnet, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all law ful aid and protection.' This passport is im-pressed by the seal of the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary of State, in the 86th year of the independence of the United States.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT NEWPORT NEWS .- The Philadelphia Ledger says a letter was received in that city on Tuesday, giving the following account of an occurrence which took place at Newport News, the actors being seamen of the U. S. frigate Congress.

A launch went ashore yesterday for a couple of logs. Two or three of the men got drunk, relief have of late increased so rapidly, that and commenced to beat the boatswain and \$150 will not reach to meet the weekly pay-carpenter, doing them some injury. The men were at length got into the difficulty, and the oarsmen pulled for the The drunken men then drew their knives, and run the coxswain overboard, and one took the master's mate by the neck and another by the waist, and ducked him over board two or three times and tore his coat The besides blacking his eyes. One of the third sen men then took the corswain's place, is the feeded the boat for the ship. The leader of the drunken gang then made at him with a In this way, such counties as Bradford, Sus-quehanna and others that we might name, was drowned. His body was picked up to day. He was named Chas. Greenfield. leader then threatened the first man who would propose going to the ship, and the boat was got ashore again. The Master's mate now came off in another boat, and a party of furnish no men, they should at least be made marines was sent ashore. The men's hands were then tied, and they were brought off to the ship. Three of them are in iron they will be tried by a court martial. irons, and

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S ADDRESS.

to the peculiar institutions of any State. That a Secessionist and Abolitionist are on a par, I

Consul General at Calcutta.

Lovejoy, Shank and Hudson. The following is General Hunter's order on assu course he was instantly killed. The murderer then inquired of Mr. McLeod if he was a friend of the victim, to which he replied that ing command HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, he was always the friend of a dying man. The revolver was then laid down, and the conductor coming along, asked what he did that for. He said? "There lies my revolver with three more balls in it; take it and do what you please with it. I am satisfied now. If you know

ASSASSINATION IN A RAILROAD CAR - A mys erious murder took place in a train on the

> HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Mo., Nov. 4th, 1861. URDERS No. 1. The command of this Department having been relinquished by Major General John C. Fremont is assumed by the undersigned. Officers commanding divisions, together with their brigade commanders, are requested to report to me immediately at these Headquarters. (Signed,) J. HUNTER, Major General Commanding. Bull's Bay.

Bull's Bay. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says the report that the great fleet has entered Bull's Bay will at once centre universal interest in that hitherto un-known locality. This bay has hitherto been known to coasters as a harbor of refage. It is about twenty miles north of Charleston, in Charleston connty.— The bay is protected on the north by the Raccoon Keys and the great sweep of the coast out to Cape Roman, and on the south by Bull's Island, on the northern extremity of which is the Bull's Island light house. The anchorage ground is under the lee of the northern extremity of the island, off the mouth of the creek or lagoon which separates it from the mainland. Vessels may carry thirteen feet of water over the bar and anchor in three and one-half fathoms with muddy bottom, or by anchoricing a cigar and lighting it as if nothing had happened. The conductor and another person took charge of him afterwards while on the cars. What became of him in the end from the mainland. Vessels may carry thirteen feet of water over the bar and anchor in three and one-half fathoms with muddy bottom, or by anchor-ing in the open bay a half mile from the light house, will find is ix to eight fathoms of water at lowest tides. The approach to Uharleston by land is over a level country, and it would appear to be among the possi-bilities that a land advance is contemplated on Fort Moultrie, accompanied by a naval expedition with gunback, which, following the coast, and entering Charleston harbor by the Sullivan's Island channel, would be out of the reach of all the fortifications in the harbor except those on Sullivan's Island. An attack on Moultrie from gunboats would materially aid an advance from the rear through Moultrieville, and perhaps astonish the South Carolinians. It may also be intended to land a portion of the forces at Port Royal, which is about as far south of Oharles-ton as Bull's Bay is north, and thus advance simul-taneously on the south and north sides of the rebel-lious harbor. The calibro of the guns on the gun-boats, possibly superior to snything at Cummings' Point or Fort Moultrie, may enable them to shell those forts at a safe distance. But as the report which we have received is very meagre, and it is possible that the fleet were entering Bull's Bay only for temporary refuge, all that we now write must be regarded as mere conjecture. **Gen. Fremont's Army Contracts.** in ; and to their utter horror, they discovered

Gen. Fremont's Army Contracts.

The St. Louis News, referring to FREMONT'S

The St. Louis News, referring to FREMONT'S military accounts, says: "Thesubject of army contracts in this department is a particularly unpleasant one. It abounds in the most disgraceful and disreputable corruption, and a complete report will reveal the fact that many per-sons, of whom better things were expected, have, while boastingly pretending to serve the Govern-ment, been diligently serving themselves, to the detriment of the Union cause and the scandal of their calling." From the South.

From the South.

The 15th of November has been designated by the Hon. Jeff. Davis as a day of fasting, humiliation an i prayer in the Confederate States. Over \$50,000 worth of clothing has been received at Richmond, voluntarily contributed by citizens of the Confederate States for the benefit of the soldiers. A direct be form Chapterton report the laboration

A dispatch from Charleston reports the late stor as exceedingly violent along the whole Souther

Western Virginia.

A correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer, writing from Cheat Mountain Summit, under date of 25th ult. says: On yesterday the weather changed very suddenly; the thermometer fall vanidly and a keen parth weet

The thermometer fell rapidly, and a keen north-west wind went howing round the crags and peaks, causing us to draw our overcoats close about us.— This morning the ground was frozen very hard and and the standard and the standard with snow. Winker is covered nearly one inch deep with snow. Winter is near at hand, and the Frost King may become a pacificator for a little season.

pacificator for a little season. Brilliant Affair opposite Columbus, Ky---'he Expedition from Cairo---Seven Thousand Rebels Defeated by half thidr Number-Driven from their Entredich-ments--Rebel Camp Burned--All their Stores; [Cannon and Baggage captured--Two Hundred and Fifty Kebel Prison-ers--Loss of Government Troops 3 to 500--Rebel loss Heavy.

CAIRO, NOV. 7.

CAIRO, NOV. 7. An expedition left here last night, under command f Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at of Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus, at 3 o'clock this morning. The Government troops, numbering 3500 men, engaged the rebels, whose force amounted to 7000, at 11 o'clock. The battle Insted till sun-down. The rebels were driven from their entrench-ments across the river, with great loss. Their camp was burned, with all their stores and baggage. Their cannons, horses and mules, with 100 prisoners, were captured. The Government troops then retired, the rebels

captured. The Government troops then ratired, the rabels having received reinforcements from Columbus. Both of our Generals had their horses shot from under them. Col. Dougherty, of Illinois, was wound-ed, and taken prisoner by the rebels. The rebel loss is not known. The Government loss is believed to be from three to five hundred.

Further Particulars of the Hattle.
Union, with three others 'trambling in the balance; seven hundred thousing is oldiers in the field; and a fleet larger than the Spanish Armada swooping down upon the Southern Coast. Truly men grow old rapidly in such times as these.
The New York Commercial states that the income of the Sheriff of that city will be 200,000 dollars per year for some time to come ! An office worth having.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has issued an address to the people of Kentucky, which is quite lengthy, and in which he says " there is no longer a Senate of the United States-the United States no longer exists-the Union is dissolved." In his letter he resigns his seat and an

nounces his intention to exchange his "six years' term for the musket of a soldier." Unless we mistake the sentiments of a majority of the members of the Senate, his term would not have lasted six days after the first Monday which was lost. in December next.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS .- James Leslie, Jr. of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk in the War Department, has been appointed United States Gonsul to Nice, Mr. Potts succeeds Mr. Leslie as Chief Clerk in the War Department, Samuel A. Purviance, late Attorney Gen-Hospital at Washington city, erected by Con- eral of Pennsylvania, who, it will be rememgress several years ago, was burned to the bered, resigned some time since from motives

Lord Brougham a letter, in which he says :

is not stated.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH .-- OR ship.

Monday evening, the 21st ult., a most dis

tressing accident occurred in Ferguson town-Clearfield county, Pa. Mr. Nicholas Tubbs and his wife went to preaching at a school house, a short distance from their ho taking with them their youngest child and leaving the four older ones at home. Some time after their arrival at the school-house the alarm was given that their house was on fire On reaching the scene of conflagration, the rafters and other timbers were already falling

> that the four children they had left at home were in the burning building. The youngest was three years of age and the oldest eleven; two boys and two girls.

EXPLOSION. PUILADELPHIA, Nov. 6th.

Yesterday afternoon two workmen were killed and one severely wounded by the blow ing up of a building at the Bridesburg Arsenal containing fulminating powder. The walls of the adjoining magazine wer maged, but no further explosion took place.

About twenty workmen engaged in filling primers in another building, received slight injuries from flying bricks, glass, etc.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 6. The election yesterday for county and a portion of State officers passed off quietly in this county. The officers are about evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. There

was but one State ticket. We have accounts of a devastating prairie fire in the western part of the State, sweeping over a greater part of Davis and Dickinson counties, involving the destruction of fences and grain, hay, utensils, stock, &c. The fire was kept away from Junction City only by the greatest exertions of the citizens. Rumors of

loss of human life were current.

tor That most contemptible of all the Abolition organs, the New York Tribune, publishes a statement purporting to give the number of Federal soldiers in the field from each loyal State, in which the force of Pennsylvania is set down at only 54,000, and that of New York at 78,000. The truth is that our State has already furnished more men than New York or any other State, and the editor of the Tribune would be compelled to say so, if the truth was any part of his

thirty millions of souls plunged into Civil War; eleven States revolted from the Federal

Union, with three others trembling in the balance; seven hundred thousand soldiers in

haracter.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK .- The storm of Sat

urday week was very destructive to shipping upon our coast as far south as Baltimore. Boston harbor, Saturday evening, the ship Maritana, from Liverpool, but owned in Providence, was wrecked on Egg Rock, and went pieces, and twenty four persons on board, luding the captain, were lost. Thirteen were saved. The vessel had a valuable cargo of coal, wool, cotton, dry goods, iron, steel, &c.

How events rush on ! The Rebellion s not a year old, and yet what a page has been added to the World's history ! A Republic of

Further Particculars of the Battle.