

THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1861.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Knitting Society.

The following is a correct list of donations handed in to the President of the Bellefonte Society since Monday, 21st ult. The socks will be sent, this week, to Harrisburg, and all sent in hereafter will be duly forwarded.

- SOCKS GIVEN.**
- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Rev. G. Field,     | 2 |
| J. H. Bernard,     | 1 |
| Mrs. J. Test,      | 1 |
| F. Jones,          | 1 |
| W. Montgomery,     | 1 |
| J. Mullen,         | 1 |
| J. Arnold,         | 1 |
| S. Harris,         | 1 |
| S. Stenberg,       | 2 |
| George Buchanan,   | 1 |
| J. M. Turner,      | 1 |
| J. Brackbill,      | 1 |
| F. Mullen,         | 1 |
| Henry Brockerhoff, | 2 |
| Gillespie,         | 1 |
| C. Alexander,      | 1 |
| M. Rothrock,       | 1 |
| E. Jones,          | 2 |
| J. H. McClure,     | 2 |
| T. R. Reynolds,    | 1 |
| G. Davis,          | 1 |
| N. M. Reed,        | 1 |
| T. Millican,       | 1 |
| Wm. P. Wilson,     | 1 |
| F. Longwell,       | 1 |
| J. Loeb,           | 1 |
| J. Lohb,           | 1 |
| Joseph Wilson,     | 1 |
| Wm. Stein,         | 1 |
| M. A. Hastings,    | 2 |
| James H. Rankin,   | 1 |
| James Turner,      | 1 |
| William Wolf,      | 2 |
| R. A. Wilson,      | 1 |
| B. Schrock,        | 1 |
| M. Mulholland,     | 1 |
| D. Rhodes,         | 3 |
| J. Clinger,        | 1 |
| T. A. Boal,        | 1 |
| John R. Brennan,   | 1 |
| M. W. Petriken,    | 1 |
| H. Tonner,         | 1 |
| A. Arnold,         | 1 |
| E. Armorer,        | 1 |
| M. Caldwell II,    | 1 |
| S. Caldwell,       | 1 |
| J. Caldwell,       | 1 |
| McBride,           | 1 |
| M. McBride,        | 1 |
| S. Haupt,          | 1 |
| E. Harris,         | 1 |
| M. Millican,       | 1 |
| E. Wilson,         | 1 |
| L. Hale,           | 1 |
| J. F. McBride,     | 6 |
| N. Armstrong,      | 1 |
| L. Harris,         | 1 |
| J. Mulby,          | 1 |

- SOCK-KNIT-YARN FURNISHED BY SOCIETY.**
- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Mrs. P. Livingston, | 1 |
| Wm. Asplie,         | 1 |
| A. Ammann,          | 1 |
| Bell,               | 1 |
| D. Derr,            | 1 |
| Straub,             | 1 |
| Kelly,              | 1 |
| Underberger,        | 2 |
| H. Kinsel,          | 1 |
| J. Morrison,        | 1 |
| J. Bayard,          | 1 |
| Wheeling,           | 1 |
| H. McAllister,      | 1 |
| Grassman,           | 1 |
| Anderson,           | 1 |
| T. Brew,            | 1 |
| K. Dundyary,        | 1 |
| Mrs. M. Denny,      | 1 |
| B. Hulby,           | 1 |
| S. Gill,            | 1 |
| N. Gill,            | 1 |
| R. Dolan,           | 1 |
| A. Armorer,         | 1 |
| M. Laughlin,        | 1 |
| C. Arnold,          | 1 |

- TOWNSHIPS-HOGS.**
- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Mrs. George Buchanan, | 1 |
| W. Longwell,          | 1 |
| J. Test,              | 1 |
| Mrs. R. Curtin,       | 3 |
| J. Curtin,            | 2 |
| A. Curtin,            | 1 |

- Banner.**
- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Mrs. J. Mitchell, | 2 |
| S. Reamy,         | 2 |
| B. Haller,        | 1 |
| Mrs. M. Hunter,   | 1 |
- Patron.**
- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Mrs. E. Pennington, | 2 |
| S. Gross,           | 1 |
| M. Bule,            | 1 |
| A. L. Pennington,   | 1 |
| M. E. Gross,        | 1 |

**Maj. J. H. Stover.**  
The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "John H. Stover, of Centre county, has been commissioned as Major of the One Hundred and Six Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Major Stover was in the three months service, where he distinguished himself for his strict military bearing and prompt submission to the discipline of an army. He is besides this a man of superior abilities as a lawyer, and a gentleman of most excellent personal and private qualities. In his new sphere of duty he will be credit to himself and gallant service to his country."

**Col. Isaac May.**  
We are pleased to learn that Mr. Isaac May, of this borough, has been appointed Adj. to the Governor, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. "Bully for the gallant Colonel!"

**Singing School.**  
Mr. Solomon Meyers, one of the best music teachers in Centre county, whose celebrity is not limited to Centre, but extends throughout the adjoining as well as Lebanon and other counties in this State, is raising a large class in this place, both of juveniles and adults. Mr. Meyers, in order to be convenient to the different schools he is teaching in this county, has located at Boalsburg.

**Report in Gen. Fremont's Case.**

The Adjutant-General's Observations in Missouri.

**Secretary Cameron's Visit to Kentucky and Indiana.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 19, 1861.

GENERAL. When I did myself the honor to ask you to accompany me on my Western tour, it was with a view of availing myself of your experience as Adjutant General of the Army. Finding that the result of my investigation might (as I at first apprehended) have an important effect, not only upon the army of the West, but upon the army of the whole country, I requested you to take full notes upon all points connected with the object of my visit. As you inform me that you have carefully complied with my wish, I now respectfully request you to submit your report as early as practicable, in order that the President may be correctly advised as to the administration of affairs connected with the army of the West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
SIMON CAMERON,  
Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adj. Gen. U. S. A.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report requested in your letter of the 19th inst. We arrived at St. Louis, as you are aware, at 2 P. M., Oct. 11. After breakfast, rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to camp passed a small field work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarters, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection; but some one mentioned that Gen. McKinstry, principal Quartermaster, who made the disbursements, gave the cost as \$150,000. If so, it was judicious. The total cost should be ascertained. Gen. Curtis was in command. Force present, 140 officers, 3,338 men, principally detachments, except the First Iowa cavalry—24 officers, 204 men—having horses, but without equipments.

Gen. Curtis said General Fremont that he found no difficulty in getting access to him, and when he presented business connected with his command, it was attended to. Gen. Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans. Gen. Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinions, he would not dare to do so to General Fremont. He deemed Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, and said that he was no more bound by law than by the winds. He considered him to be unequal to the command of the army in Missouri.

After dinner, rode to the Arsenal below the city: Capt. Callender in charge. Garrison, for its protection, under Maj. Granger. Third cavalry, but very few arms on hand; a number of heavy guns destroyed, gun-boats and mortar boats. The Captain is engaged in making ammunition. He said he had heard that some person had a contract for making the carriages for these guns; that if so, that he knew nothing of it, and that it was entirely irregular, he being the proper officer in respect to such work. This, in my opinion, requires investigation.—He expected soon to receive funds, and desired them for current purposes; was fearful however that they might be diverted to other payments.

Visited a large hospital not far distant from the Arsenal, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A. It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service. The Doctor had an efficient corps of assistants from the Volunteer service, and in addition a number of Sisters of Charity as nurses. God bless these pure and disinterested women.

Col. Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on me and represented the irregularities in the Pay Department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his Government, stating that he was required to make payment and transfers of money contrary to law and regulations. Once, objecting to what he conceived an improper payment, he had been confined by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of \$100,000 to the Quartermaster's Department, which was irregular. Exhibited abstracts of payment by one Paymaster, (Major Felizer) to 42 persons appointed by Gen. Fremont, viz: 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 151 Lieutenants, 11 2d Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 3 Assistant Surgeons, and 42. Ninety-one of these have appointments as Engineers, are entitled to Cavalry pay. A second abstract of payments was furnished, but not vouched for as reliable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to the Major General Bly Guard, only 300 men, the commander being a Colonel, &c. The whole number of irregular appointments made by Gen. Fremont, was said by Col. Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of these appointments.

"HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,  
St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1861.  
"SIR:—You are hereby appointed Captain of Cavalry, to be employed in the Land Transportation Department, and will report for duty at these Headquarters."  
J. C. FREMONT,  
Major-General Commanding.

"To Capt. Felix Vogel, present." I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on General Fremont's staff as Director of Music with the rank and commission of Captain in a theater in St. Louis. This was a musician in a theater in St. Louis. The Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him—the person having presented his two papers and demanded his pay. Colonel Andrews also stated that these appointments bore no date, but directed payments, in some cases, a month or two anterior thereto. He was then without funds, excepting a small amount. The principal Commissary, Capt. Haines, had no outstanding debts. He expected funds soon.

Major Allen, Principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St. Louis but reported great irregularities in his Department. This he deemed important, as orders were communicated by a variety of persons in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursements of money. These orders were frequently given verbally. He was sending, under Gen. Fremont's orders, large amounts of forage from St. Louis to the army at Tipton, where corn was abundant and cheap. The distance was 120 miles. He stated the indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be \$4,506,309 73/100.

In regard to the contracts. Without an examination of the accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the facts. It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen in St. Louis, that Gen. Fremont has around him and his staff, persons directly and indirectly concerned in furnishing supplies. The following is a copy of a letter signed by Leonidas Haskell, Captain and A. D. C. He thought, on Gen. Fremont's staff, is said to be a contractor for hay, and forage and mules. The person named in his name, Col. Degraf, is his partner.

**"HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,"**

Camp Lillis, Oct. 2, 1861.

"SIR:—I am requested by the commander General to authorize Col. Degraf to take any hay that has been contracted for by the Government, his receipts for the same being all the voucher you require.

"Respectfully yours,  
"LEONIDAS HASKELL,  
"Captain and A. D. C."

What does this mean? Contractors deliver forage direct to Quartermasters, who issue the same. But here another party steps in, and for the purpose of a contractor or the partner of one, of filling his own contractor. It is difficult to suppose that this double transaction is done without a consideration. The accounts in this case should be examined, and the price paid to Degraf compared with that paid to the contractors, whose receipts were seized. This same Capt. Haskell, A. D. C., was a contractor for mules. He desired Capt. Turnley to receive his animals, "good, bad, and indifferent" as Capt. Turnley said. This he would not do, but stated his prices for the different classes of mules, "wheel," "lead" &c. Besides, he had more mules than he could possibly send to the army. Notwithstanding all this, he received an order to inspect and receive Mr. Haskell's mules rapidly as possible. Capt. Turnley very soon after received an order from Gen. Fremont to leave St. Louis and go into the interior of Missouri.

By directions of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published to accept proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for specific sums—28 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, and \$18 95 cents per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agent in the State), were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay and corn abound, as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, with corresponding amount of hay, at 33 cents per bushel for the grain, and \$19 per ton for hay.

Captain Edward M. Davis, a member of his staff, received a contract by the direct order of General Fremont, for blankets. They were examined by a board of army officers, consisting of Captain Hendershot, Fourth Artillery; Captain Harris, Commissary of Subsistence, and Captain Turnley, Assistant Quartermaster. The blankets were found to be rotten and worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased and given to the sick and wounded soldiers at the hospital.

Among the supplies sent by General Fremont to the army now in field may be enumerated 500 half barrels, to carry water in a country where water is abundant, and 500 tons of coal.

We examined the barracks in course of construction in St. Louis, west and around the private house occupied by him as quarters—the Brant house, which, by the by, is rented for \$6,000 per annum. These barracks have brick foundations and brick outer walls, weatherboarded, and are sufficient as quarters and stables for 1,000 men. Like those of Gen. Curtis's barracks, these were built by contract on published proposals. They are certainly more expensive and more permanent than the quarters a temporary army would require, and the precise cost of them, though difficult to get at, should be ascertained.

A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio river by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. A ferry boat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive. Contracts, it will be seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisement for bids, as is required by the law and necessary regulations.

Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impropriety, I called on Captain McKeever, A. G., for the facts, which he gave me as follows: One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying General Fremont's proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by note to Captain McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original Proclamation and Address to the army of the same date, printed and sent immediately to Tipton, for the use of Major Garrett, of the Indiana Cavalry, for distribution through the country. Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows: "Adjutant General will have 200 copies of Proclamation of Commander General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to the army of the same date, sent immediately to Tipton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, Indiana Cavalry. Major Garrett will distribute it through the country." "Sept. 23, 1861. J. C. F., Com. Gen."

We left St. Louis Oct. 2, for Gen. Fremont's headquarters, at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, 125 miles from St. Louis. General Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1,200 men. The Fifth Iowa was there, on route for Tipton.

At this place there were accumulated a large quantity of forage, landed from steamboats, and other means of transportation; also, the half-barrels for carrying the water, and a number of mules, which Captain Turnley said he could not get forward; having no control over the transportation by railroad.

We arrived in Tipton at 9 A. M., of the 13th. The Secretary of War was called on by Gen. Fremont, and upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, five miles distant, to review Gen. McKinstry's division, about 8,000 strong. This body of troops is said to be the best equipped and best supplied of the whole army. They certainly are, as far as means of transportation are concerned.

At Tipton, beside Gen. Fremont and staff, his body guard, &c., I found a part of Gen. Hunter's First Division and Gen. Ashbot's Fourth Division.

The force designed to set against Price consists of five divisions, as follows: 1st Division Hunter's at Tipton 9,750 2d " Pope's at Georgetown 9,200 3d " Sigel's " Sedalia 7,980 4th " Ashbot's " Tipton 6,451 5th " McKinstry's " Syracuse 5,318

Total 38,789

As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the force there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required one hundred wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis) had horses and indifferent arms, but no equipments. The men had to carry their cartridges in their vest pockets—consequently on their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroyed.

This march to Tipton (25 miles) was made on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and parallel to the railroad, and but a little distance from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to march without provisions or knapsacks, and without transportation. A violent rain storm came up

and the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food for twenty-four hours; and when food was received the beef was found to be spoiled.

Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of the Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file in the interior of a conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe with Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms was \$20,000.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him, when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported to headquarters. At this time, Col. Stevenson, of the Seventh Missouri regiment, was without Gen. Hunter's means for putting into, and maintaining in the field, his force under his command.

Gen. Hunter also stated that although the second in command, he never was consulted by Gen. Fremont, and never knew anything of his intentions. Such a parallel I will venture to assert, cannot be found in the annals of military warfare. I have also been informed that there is not a Missouri in his staff—not a man acquainted personally with the topography and physical characteristics of the country or its people.

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen. Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont called there from New York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had embodied force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCulloch, near Springfield in Southwest Missouri, and those under Pillow, Jeff. Thompson, and the whole of the Missouri—Two regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Bonneville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind ironworks. Cairo and Bird's Point, were fortified, and defended with heavy artillery. (Bird Knob across the Ohio river were fortified, after Gen. Fremont's arrival.) All these places could be reinforced by railroad and river from St. Louis and the Northwestern States, and could hold out until reinforced, even if attacked by superior forces.

After his arrival in St. Louis, Gen. Fremont was met by Captain G. P. Felt, Missouri, and Major Farror, aid-de-camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements from the latter, and requests for reinforcements: Major Phelps, M. C., from Springfield, Dr. Miller, of Omaha, and many other citizens, having ample means of information, made the same representations, relative to the necessities of reinforcements. To Gov. Gamble, General Fremont said: "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result, as is well known, was the defeat of that gallant officer. The two regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward by the railroad to St. Louis, and reinforcements brought by rail to St. Louis and Rolla, and thence sent to Lyon's force. Any other General in such an emergency would have pursued the same obvious course.

The battle of Springfield (or more strictly Wilson Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent—took place Oct. 10th, when the boys of Missouri, and the troops borne down by great superior numbers were obliged to fall back, but were unpursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen. Fremont called four regiments from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It is evident that he had no intention of re-encamping Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Cairo were not ordered to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty bird wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, August 4th, seven days before the battle, and were returned to St. Louis.

After the battle reached St. Louis, four other regiments were drawn from Pope in North Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called on these troops before the battle, as after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The six regiments accomplished nothing. They were not ordered to advance and cover the retreat of Lyon's army, in Missouri, as they were following it, and that Hardee had moved up to cut off his retreat on the Gasconade.

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retreat its steps, and to beat the forces of Price and McCulloch so that they would have been unable to follow our force on their retreat. It is said that every officer in Lyon's army expected to meet reinforcements, and to return with them, and drive Price and McCulloch back to the Southwest.

General Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called either on a suggestion from Washington or an adviser. Gen. Fremont submitted to him for consideration, and advice, a paper called "Dispositions for retaking Springfield." It sets out with a strategic point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole southwestern army, a command of an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did this not enter the brain of the Major-General before the fall of Lyon, and be strained every nerve to hold that important key in his possession?

Gen. Hunter, in answer to the paper, replied, "Why march on Springfield, where there is no enemy and nothing to take? Let me rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which town Price was marching, and where he expected to be joined by 40,000 rebels. Instead of this he was sent to Rolla, without instructions, and remained there until ordered to Jefferson City, still without instructions, and thence to Tipton, where we found him." (See exhibit No. 13.)

No steps have been taken by General Fremont to meet Price in the field, he would forward his line of march plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some thirty-five miles of the place, he remained ten or more days, evidently expecting that some movement would be

made against him. None being made he advanced, and with his much superior force, laid siege to Lexington which was defended by Mulligan with 2,700 men, on the 12th of September, and captured it in nine days thereafter, on the 21st of September.

Now, for the facts to show that this catastrophe could have been prevented, and Prices army destroyed before or after that disastrous affair. Before Price got to Lexington, the forces under his command were following: At Jefferson City, 5,500; at Rolla, 4,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about 5,000; on the western line of Missouri under Lane, down near Fort Scott, 2,200; Mulligan's force at Lexington, 2,700; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi river and on the Iowa side of the Green River, about 17,000; in St. Louis itself, 18,000. Say, however, that there were only 10,000 there. Hunter's plan up to Sunday, Sept. 22, was to concentrate from St. Louis, Jefferson City and Rolla, also from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 20,000 men, and relieve Mulligan. He said that if Price was a shrewd man, he would already fall in; but with energy, Price could be outwitted, but with all his baggage and plunder. The objection to this that may be urged—that there was no transportation—is an idle one. The railroad and the river were at command, and the march from Sedalia was only forty-five miles long. The force could, Gen. Hunter says, have been sent in Lexington on Thursday, and, as it appears, before it was taken.

General Fremont ordered Sturgis in North Missouri to Lexington and by crossing the river to reinforce Mulligan. Sturgis had only 1,100 men, and on reaching the river opposed the force of Price, which he commanded by Price, and of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of moving these troops was to strike the river at a point below Lexington in our own control, to cross it, and march up to the town. In the interview with Gen. Fremont, the question was asked whether any orders had been given to reinforce Mulligan. He replied he had given orders in the negative. Gen. Hunter suggested orders to Sturgis; and had the order then been given by telegraph, he would have reached the river before Price had taken possession of the North bank and could have crossed. The order was not given until three days after the interview. The loss of time was fatal.

Mulligan was ordered from Jefferson City then garrisoned with 5,000 troops, with only one regiment, and with that to hold Lexington until he could be relieved. When Lexington fell, Price had under his command 20,000 men, and his force was receiving daily augmentations from the disaffected in the State. He was permitted to gather much plunder, and to fall back toward Arkansas un molested, until it was at Tipton on the 13th of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage. Fremont's order of march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, and the supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation. With what prospect, it must be inquired, can Gen. Fremont, under such circumstances, expect to overtake a retreating army, some one hundred miles ahead, with a deep river between?

Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen. Fremont was incompetent and unfit for his arduous and important command. His opinion he gave reluctantly, for the reason that he held the position of second in command.

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him, is, that he is more fond of pomp than of the stern realities of war—that his mind is incapable of fixed and strong concentration—that his mismanagement of affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the State has almost been lost, and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

Leaving Tipton on the 13th, we arrived at St. Louis on the same day, and on the 14th the Secretary of War directed me to issue the following instructions to Gen. Fremont: St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861.—GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate to you the following instructions for your government: "In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quarter Master's Department in this city, amounting to some \$4,500,000, it is important that the money, which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to distribute the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not authorized to receive any money on behalf of the disbursing officers. The Senior Quarter Master here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also, those, if any in course of erection, to be discontinued. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This of course, does not apply to officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The creation of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued. "The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing outrages on the frontier of West-Missouri. Your attention is directed to this in the expectation that you will apply the corrective."

"Maj. Allen desires the service of Captain Turnley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto."

"I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
L. THOMAS, Adj. General,  
Department of the West, Tipton, Mo."

Instructions were previously given (Oct. 12) to the Hon. James Craig to raise a Regiment at St. Joseph, Mo., and to have it ready for duty at the fall of the year. He remained at Indianapolis in the spring. Remained at Indianapolis Oct. 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up to the work of suppressing rebellion. Fifty-five regiments, with several battalions of militia, had been raised and equipped—a large number of troops in proportion to population than any other State had sent into the field. The best spirit prevailed, and it was manifest that additional troops could readily be raised. The Governor had established an arsenal, and furnished all the Indiana troops with full supplies of ammunition for three months of active service. This arsenal was visited, and found to be in full operation. It was under the charge of a competent phyrotechnist. Quite a number of females were employed in making cartridges, and I venture to assert that the ammunition is equal to that which is manufactured anywhere else. Gov. Morton stated that he found that this purpose was exhausted, but the Secretary desired him to continue his operations, and informed him that the Government would pay for what had been furnished to the troops in the field.

**IT IS SUGGESTED THAT AN OFFICER OF ARRANCE BE**

sent to Indianapolis to inspect the arsenal, and ascertain the amount expended in the manufacture of ammunition, with a view to reimbursing the State.

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16 for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12 o'clock, p. m., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department at Cincinnati. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enrol themselves to engage in conflict with their relation on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Becker was in advance of the 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 fight them. He, as well as citizens of the State of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State.

His force consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin river, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green river. On being asked the question what force he could spare, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of ex-Secretary Guthrie and General Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed that the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels.

But in the light of Gen. Sherman's over-estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive and carry the war to the freedom of the enemy, that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive and keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gen. Buell be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off.

Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, what became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed them into the hands of the Home Guards, and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

Hunter's force of 6,200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 4,000 of them were ordered to G. P. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 2,200 of them were sent to Gen. Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade at Paducah, 2,800 strong, two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from Indianapolis, the Eighth Wisconsin regiment at St. Louis, the Second Minnesota Volunteers at Pittsburgh, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement for that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 3 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours, and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels, that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the Free States of the West and the Northwest.

Respectfully submitted,  
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General,  
Hon. SIMON CAMERON Secretary of War.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remained filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Tribunal of Centre county, to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1861: