PITTSBURG SUNDAT. SEPTEMBER 11, 1892 DISPATCH THE

FREMONT FIRST FREED SLAVES,

The Pathfinder Anticipated Lincoln on the Great Issue of the War.

HIS ORDER FOR MISSOURI

Breaking the Negro's Shackles Was Annulled by the President.

Unwritten History From the Book of Mrs. Fremont Compiled From Advance Sheets by Her Son-Why the Two Great Patriots Became Estranged -Mr. Lincoln's Trust Betrayed by Some One Near Him-How Senator Chandler Got Fremont to Withdraw in 1884, Leaving Lincoln the Presidental Field-The Situation in St. Louis That Caused the Pathfinder to Proclaim the Negroes Freemen.

[From advance sheets of 'Great Events," the life of General Fremont, written by Mrs. J. C. Fremont and Lieutenant F. P. Fre-mont, U. S. A.]

abroad,

bled future.

At this time, an later, until the plans of self-seeking pollticlaus demanded that they become estranged, the President and General Fremont were in accord. When the Rebellion broke out 'remont was sure of the support of the President, and did not hesitate to use his fortune and credit in England-where he was at the time, looking after his vast mining interests-in buying arms and other munitions of war for the United States, although the United States Minister Adams refused the Government sanction. Fremont offered his services to the Government as toon as the war broke out.

Competed With the Confederacy for Arms Although the experience through which he had passed might well have daunted any man from again submitting himself to the chances of military oppression that had been so unscrupulously wielded against Fremont in 1846, still he did so, and en gaged in obtaining arms-often competing with the agents of the Confederacy, who were exceedingly active and well supplied with funds and official credit, while the United States was represented only by this

For many days and nights the situation For many days and nights the situation had been a most anxious one for General Fremont; with unfulfilled requisitions in Washington, commanders of troops de-manding reinforcements where there were none to give, troops clamoring for their pay when there was no money, and those who furnished supplies suddenly advancing the price as soon as the Government was no longer doing business on a cash basis and they could take advantage of her necessities as a poor debtor. He determined to force the robel symmathizers who did not join the rebel armies as soldiers to remain at home, and to make them feel that there was a penalty for rebellion. Beading the Emanolpation Proclamation.

Reading the Emancipation Proclamation. On the morning of August 30, shortly after daybreak, Mrs. Fremont found General Frenout at his desk. He had sent for Mr. Ed.

Government was about used up, and it had a lost prestige through the non-payment of its debts to the soldiers and those who fur-nished them supplies that it was regarded with contempt by the secessionists, and many Unionists came to doubt its power to compati

If, upon reflection, your bester judgment till decides that I am wrong in the article respecting the liberation of alaves, I have to ask that you will openly direct me to make the correction. The implied censure will be reinfund of his chief. If I were to retract of my own accord, is would imply that I myself thought it wrong and that I had acted with full deliberation and upon the certain on the the gravity of the point demanded. But I did not. I asted iconvision that it was a measure right and accessary, and I think so still.
In regard to the other points of the proof indertake to make unusual rise in arms of a country is merely a necessary measure of othe other points of the proof of a country is merely a necessary measure of defines and warfare. The article does not at its way a necessary measure of war allow to us. As promptitude is itself was advantage in war I have also to ask that you will permit me to carry out upon the provisions of the proclamation in this the shear to be ended and advantage in war I have also to ask that point of view, I am astisfied that strong and advantage in war I have also to measure and and and advantage in war I have also to ask that point of view, I am astisfied that strong and the the provisions of the proclamation in this the shear of the provision so the shear to measure and advantage in war I have also to ask that point of view, I am astisfied that strong and the the strenge, I cooking at affairs from the point of view, I am astisfied that strong and the respect. Looking at affairs for the provisions of the proclamation in this the shear to make an ecos and an advantage in war I have also to ask that point of view, I am astisfied that strong and the respect. Looking at affairs from the point of view, I am astisfied that strong and the the strenge of the provisions of the proclamation in the strenge of the provisions of the proclamation in the strenge of the provisions of the proclamation in the strenge of the provisions of the proclamatin the to be the strenge



ward Davis, of Philadelphia, who arrived as she came. It was sufficiently light to see N 1861, prior to going plainly, and the General said: "I want you Generalwo, but no others." Then, in the dawn of then Colonel-Frethe new day, he read the emancipation order mont had an interthat first gave freedom to the slaves of rebels, and which he had thought out and written in the hours taken from his brief view with President Lincoln at the Astor resting time. House in New York This order, or rather proclamation, placed City. This was shortthe State of Missouri under martial law,

and it so remained until the end of the war. ly before the outbreak and it so remained units proclamation that so threatened the success of the Rebellion was of the war. In the election Fremont, the following: though in California himself had aided

The property, real and personal, of all per-sons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men. There are some curious accounts extant as to the sections of various hich officials when Lincoln by causing his triends to do their utmost for him, and this interview was to explain his refusal of

offices tendered him to the actions of various high officials when by the President, and this proclamation reached Washington. Certain it is that the official telegram had hardly reached the President when one of his Cabinet received the news through private sources and hastened to present his adverse views. Be that as it may, this was

Before me lies an old parchment covered and interlined with General Fremont's writing, the original of the deed of manu-Lincoln's answer: What Lincoln Hastened to Reply. WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1881.

mission which freed "Frank Lewis, hereto-fore held to service or labor by said Thomas L. Sneed," who had been taking "active part with the enemies of the United States Major General Fremont. Major General Fremont. My DEAR SIE-Two points in your procla-mation of August 30 give me some anxiety. First-Should you shoot a man, according to the proclamation, the Confederates would very certainly shoot our best men in their hands in retailation, and so, man for man, indefinitely. It is, therefore, my order that you allow no man to be shot under the proclamation without first having my ap-probation and consent.

bonds of servitude."

Iree

brobation and consent. Second-I think there is great danger that

Second-I think there is great danger that the closing paragraph in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberating slaves of traitorons owners, will alarm our Southern friends and turn them against uay pethaps ruin our rather fair prospect for Kentucky. Allow me, therefore, to ask that you will, as of your own motion, modify that para-graph so as to conform to the first and fourth sections of the act of Congress enti-tied "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861," and a copy of which act I herewith send you.

send you. This letter is written in a spirit of caution and not of censure. I send it by special messenger in order that it may certainly and speedily reach you.

voked by Lincoin the feeling of the North was voiced by Benjamin F. Wade, who wrote to Fremont berging him not to seeign. "Persevere," he urged, "and as sure as God reigns the administration will have to come over; we cannot and we ought not to conquer this rebellion on any other princi-ples." going into these I shall have to act ac ing to my judgment of the ground 1 me, as I do on this occasion. I referred to Be Publiciy Censured. If, upon reflection, your bester judgment still decides that I am wrong in the article

The spirit of prophecy was upon him-in another year the slaves had their delayed freedom.

Fremont's Sacrifics for His Party.

Freedom. Freemont's Sacriflor for His Party. A ourious feature of human nature comes to the front at this juncture. Fremont had been unable to get a command from Lin-coln, though the retural of the latter had been often qualified with promises that the former should have a command and active service, but these promises were never kept, and many facts had combined to make Fremont feel that he was under the ban of the Government and debarred from active service, and in '64, when the strength of the Cleveland party developed and the support of the German population and press threat-end the power of the Lincoln party, his-tory repeated itself, as it usually does, and after several conferences Lincoln determ-ine-election, for Lincoln was determined host to sacrifice himself. In' return he was oftered high command and act service and other alluring conditions. These were refused, but Senator Chand-der's presentation of the fact that on him depended the success of the Republican party, whose first momines he had been and that the failure of the party to succeed hands of the Democratic party, prevailed

and that the railure of the party to succeed now would throw the Government into the hands of the Democratic party, prevailed with General Fremont, and he withdraw from the field, leaving success certain for Lincoln. His opinion of him was un-changed, and to quote his own words: "It was for the nation not the man, that I with-draw." The messenger left on the afternoon train, taking with him General Fremont's answer

taking with him General Fremont's answer to the President, and made the return trip in the schedule time of a little over two days. It would be interesting to know how the messenger's inexplicable delay was ac-counted for to President Lincoln. Was the President told that the delay had been caused by General Fremont? * * To the observer who knows the history of those days the question that might be acked drew. Senator Chandler's Mission.

Senator Chandler's mission to General Fremont was not bruited abroad, and al-though it was known at the time to those who goverened the politics of that day, the written acknowledgement of General Frethose days the question that might be asked is, Where was Seward, and how did he in-Is, where was Seward, and how did he in-fluence Lincoln at this juncture? His previous and later opinions and actions give small room to doubt his action when he hastened to the President immediately on learning of Fremont's proclamation. It has often been said that Lincoln's action at this written acknowledgement of General Fre-mont's sacrifice to weld the Republican party has never been published until now. The occasion that caused this letter to be written by Senator Chandler gave rise to the doubt expressed in the last sentence; but the result showed that he underestitime was not prompted by his first impulse, but grew out of consultations with some of his advisera Indeed, the only reason urged by the President, in his letter of September mated the appreciation of President Hayes. DETEOIT, May 29, 1878. Hon. J. C. Fremont:

by the President, in his letter of September 2, 1861, is the fear of alarming Southern friends and losing Kentucky to the Union. That this fear was groundless history is wit-ness, for the rebels had already invaded Kentucky and Fremont had in August com-menced the movement on Paducah and ordered General U. S. Grant to take poi-sestion of that town and commy Kantucky DETROIT, May 29, 1878. Hon. J. C. Fremont: MT DEAE SIR-In 1864 the political horizon was dark and threatening. I then, in com-mon with most, if not all prominent Repub-licans, deemed is of vital importance that you should decline the Cleveland nomina-tion for the Presidency and unite the party upon Mr. Lincoln. With this object in view and in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Lincoln and the chairmen of both the Na-tional and Congressional Executive Com-mittees, I visited you in New York. Suffice it to say, the negotiations were successful, the party become a unit, Mr. Lincoln was re-elected and the government saved. I then deemed the matter of vital impor-tance, and now, after 14 years have elapsed, deem it of equal importance. Mr. Wash-burne-late Minister to France-cr-Senator Harlan and Judge Edmunds, now postmaster in Washington, were present with Mr. Lincoln upon this subject. I twoid afford me really great pleasure to aid you in any way in my power, but I doubt session of that town and occupy Kentucky. Lincoln made no question of Fremont's un-

Lincoln made no question of Fremont's un-doubted right to make the proclamation, and the first slaves ever freed by the Gov-ernment were emancipated under this proclamation of freedom, and it is an inter-esting question what would have been the duration of the war had Lincoln now con-firmed and made of general explicit in firmed and made of general application Fremont's order of emancipation for the State of Missouri instead of waiting a year. An Old Parchment That Freed a Slave.

aid you in any way in my power, but I doubt my influence with the present administra-tion. Very truly and sincerely yours, Z. URANDLER. Censure for Nicolay and Hay.

The split in the Republican party that caused Mr. Lincoln and his confidential ad-

THE

"GUNN"

FOLDING

BED.

Have you ever

seen,

or more styles.

in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government of the United States," and declares the said Frank Lewis "to be free and forever discharged from the visers to ask the man the administration had tried to break down to withdraw and permit the re-election of Lincoln is studiously misrepresented by Lincoln his-torians. It is a measure of the lack of veracity of Hay and Nicolay or their lack of confidential relations with Lincoln that causes them to state in their "history" the What must have been his thoughts as he penned these lines that broke the invisible bonds and let the first of the race in bondage reverse of the facts contained in the above letter of Senator Chandler.

stand erect a free man! The deed was done, the word spoken, and henceforth the war was no longer alone for the debatable ques-tion of Union or no Union, but also for the greater issue, the right of every man to be irea! The fact that a misstatement is made in the same work about Mrs. Fremont indicates intention rather than ignorance. FRANCIS PRESTON FREMONT, When the emancipation order was re-

United States Army.

HOMESTEAD IN A PLAY An Amusing if Not Ludicrous Portrayal of the Labor Troubles

PUT ON IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK.

Hugh O'Donnell Represented as Too Eashful to Pop the Question.

RED-HOT WIRES AND JETS OF STEAM

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- "Monongahela, or Homestead in '92," now current at the Columbus Theater, is billed as a "startling nelodrama in four acts and 11 scenes." It is, in fact, a series of tableaux, not a play, n which a ludicrous effort is made to deplet the recent troubles at the Carnegie mills. As a panoramic display the production is interesting, but to anyone who has ever been within sight of an iron mill, or within speaking distance of a heater or coller, the melodrama has more the appear-

ance of a farce in which realism has been abandoned to save the cost of costumes and the salaries of actors who can act. The play was written by Frank Norcross, who might have been on the other side of

the ocean at the time he was composing it, and, if so, he probably secured his knowledge of events at Homestead, as well as the geography of the Monongahela Valley, from the usually unauthentic columns of the London Times. He starts off by blowing a

Sent tin whistle for the mill men to go to work and follows that by a series of rattles that the usher says are intended to represent the noise in an iron mill, but which sound more like the activity in a blackmith shop on a dull day.

A Joke on Monongahela Water. The iron mill, too, looks more like a porseshoeing establishment in Fayette county than anything else a Pittsburg man can think of. The programme asserts that icene L is a good representation of the Homestead steelworks, but then the proramme isn't the only feature of the show

given to misrepresentation. When the man who blows the tin whistle gets out of breath the entire town of Homestead comes out in front of a grocery store and listens to an Irishman trying to talk and listens to an Irishman trying to take back to his wife. The dialogue is supposed to reach the climax when Mrs. Irishman tells her husband he is as fresh as the water in the Monongahela, at which point every-one laughs except those who have tasted Southside water and know how far it is

from being fresh. Next comes a finisher named Jack Craw-ford and Jack's sister, whose name isn't Gill, but less poetical Ellen. It happens

that Ellen and Hugh O'Donnell are in love and on account of Hugh's not having

courage enough to pop the question Jack does it for him. Ellen, who looks more like a prisoner in a 10-story tenement house than a bright Homestead girl, makes some reply to Jack, but that, like every-thing else she says, doesn't get past the orchestra.

orchestra. Hugh O'Donnell Makes a Prayer. This part of the plot might have been in-teresting if the author hadn't evidently in-

tended the audience to take it in dead earnest that Hugh O'Donnell is too bashful earnest that Hugh O Donnell is too bashful to ask a girl to be his wife. Even this might be forgiven if it was not followed a few minutes later by Mr. O'Donnell himself uttering a loud theatrical prayer for the deliverance of the people just at a point when in the real situation everyone knows

that all Hugh O'Donnell's utterances were purely and forcibly of an earthly nature. O'Donnell is impersonated by John E.

Kellerd, an actor of ability, who might do better if he knew that Hugh O'Donneil, the real, is a good follow, but makes no claim to being the original good boy in a Sunday school novel. That is just the kind of a man Kellerd seems to think he has to portray, and he does it even to the extent of sighing over a love affair. The one exciting scene is that of the City Farm fance. In justice to the scenic artist, i should be said that his production really looks like a fance, and seems to have a good quality of barbed wire on top of it. The wires are attached to the electric light plant, and at the proper time they are charged un-til red hot.

Exaggerated Ideas of Defense.

The stage is darkened at this point and the effect upon the audience is as instan taneous as the electricity itself. A roar o applause greeted the scene and then the sound of flusing steam rushing from holes in the fence is added to the confusion until enthusiasm and hot water are both exasusted.

The funniest part of the whole show, The funniest part of the whole show, however, is the fellow palmed off as "Billy" McCleary. He is called Sheriff, of course, and represented as a very dignified gentleman with a Prince of Wales sccent and an air that would freeze svery member of the Tariff Club if the Sheriff were to go around there some evening and act as Mr. J. Eilin-wood, his impersonator, seems to think the Sheriff of Allegheny county should act. McCleary is represented as walking out of Homestead backward and the audience is left to imagine that the earth opens and dragged through the dull routine of a craft for which I was but meagerly endowed. left to imagine that the earth opens and swallows him up after the first defeat.

The Pinkerton Battle On.

and still-life; then, turning to me, said sav-agely: "Open the door!" "Adieu!" was the only further word he vouchsafed me as he descended the stairs. I was too stupefied to act at once; but early the next day I sent him a billet demanding on arphanetica of his conduct. Shortly after McCleary's retreat, the fight of the Pinkertons takes place and the first man killed is a Salvation Army crank with his religion painted on his red shirt. Two others fall in battle and then the boat backs out into midstream and incidentally gets behind a curtain that hides it from view. The most impressive ik The most impressive is the scene is the Monongahela river, faw of the audience have seen the "Muddy Monon," the scene is greatly admired. Another feature that pleases the Workers is a reference to a speak-easy. The Pittsburg toby is looked upon as an equally funny contrivance. The audiences at the Columbus have been small, and the prospects for a brilliant areer for "Homestead, '92," are notification to the side the play was langed.

amall, and the prospects for a brilliant career for "Homestead, '92," are not bright. The play was launched on Labor Day, but even that did not fill the lower floor of the Columbus, and empty seats have been infraternized with my former friends; but, in-stead of spending my leisure hours in star-ing at dusty old masters, I frequented the play, the circus and the rendezvous of political and military celebrities, mingling in the gay whirl of metropolitan life. One sultry summer day, 1858, A. D. (af-ter dinner), I was seated in the chess cafe of M. Foure, then a resort of great repute, but long since swept away by the high tide of reconstruction which Baron Haussman let loose upon the venerabte landmarks of old Paris. My vis-a-vis was a sharp-fea-tured, beardless man on the somber side of 50, polished in manner and dress, who looked like one of those retired tradesmen, then so plentiful, whose argosies had re-turned freighted with fortune through the heavy seas of war aud political unrest. This was my friend, Robert Houdin, beyond a creasing in number every night. J. W. STEVENBON.

A BOOM OF WOL

[Air: "Listen to My Tale of Wos."] Cleveland boom in Chicago grew, Listen to my tale of woe; All cut and dried and stuck with glue,

nd radiant with a mugwamp hue, It grew, it grew; listen to my tale of wo t swelled like a toad in the morning dew,

The Tammany tiger and Tammany crew,

The Tammany tiger and Tammany crew, Listen to my tale of woe. Seized on that boom so big and new, They ripped and knifed it through and through, Too true, too true, listen to my tale of woe. And then the trouble began to brew, Listen to my tale of woe. A trouble they could never subdue, Though every mugwump worked like a Jew, To save that boom so nice and new. Too true, too true, listen to my tale of woe.

Twas all in vain that they could do,



BY GEORGE SEIBEL

CHAPTER L

Dansker," came the reply, slowly; "very conceited, but marvelous in playi unap-proachable! His name-th, Dieul-he is At the age of 23 I was an art student at Paris. I had been flattered into a misconhere himself!" ception of my talents. Step by step I was

A tall, raw-boned man, military in mien, dress and gait, had just entered. Gianeing about, he espied Houdin, and was now making his way toward us. "Again we meet!" he exclaimed, as he

But youthful enthusiasm buoyed me up until the final collapse of my ambition in shock Houdin's hand; then, seeing the still undisturbed position, he added, "I see that I have not extinguished entirely in you the desire for distinction on the checkered 1857. J had invited the famous critic, Trouville, to my rooms. He came; glanced at several of my sketches and finished paintings-character bits, glimpses of landscape field."

"On the contrary," replied Hondin, "you have stimulated it." Then, in his blandest tones, he introduced me, adding: "I have no doubt that Monsieur Smith, who is an American, will prove to be an opponen worthier of you than I have ever been."

worthier of you than I have ever been." The sinewy giant gripped my hand and shook it in a way which afforded great amusement to Houdin, who, addressing the stranger, continued: "Pardon me, Monsieur Allemand, and tell him your name your-self; you kuow that my tongue has not the agility of my fingers." The German smiled. "Helmuth yon Moltke I am called;" and he gave my hand another wrench, almost sending Houdin into convulsions. Then, passing back of Houdin, he sank into the divan which stood against the wall, directly under the window

Houd:n, he sank into the divan which stood against the wall, directly under the window which threw light upon the chess table. I had heard of the German before; for, during his visit with the Crown Prince to the court of Napoleod III. his brilliant in-tellect had speedily won for him recogni-tion and even a certain degree of celebrity. "I had the pleasure of meeting one of your countrymen at chess the day before yesterday, and the satisfaction of abowing him his measter."

him his master." This was the first remark Moltke ad-

This was the bras remark house au-dressed to me; it created an unfavorable im-pression; it savored too much of egotism. Without waiting for a reply, he went on: "His name is doubtless familiar to you. It was Paul Morphy." Then he began to scan the chessboard which had been left just as the game had been relinquished by Hondin. "Did you play the white?" he

was my friend, Robert Houdin, beyond a doubt the most talented and successful mirasked of me. I replied in the affirmative.

I replied in the afirmative. "Remarkable!" he muttered; "I must show it to Anderssen." Then, drawing forth a small brochure, he penciled upon the fiz-leaf a memorandum of the position. Returning the book to his pockst he said: "If you are prepared, I will engage you now;" and, taking my readiness for granted, he swept the board with his hand and upset all the nices: acle monger that ever stood upon a stage. His manner of playing chess was very

His manner of playing chess was very peculiar. His eyes were seldom upon the board, nearly always fixed upon those of his adversary-tactics which disconcerted me greatly until I circumvented him by looking steadily at the board, not glancing upward till the partie was at an end. I had won. "Excellent," said Hotdin, slightly vexed, however; "there is but one other person in Paris who could have done as well." all the pieces. "If you have beaten Paul Morphy," I ex-

"If you have beaten Paul Morphy," I ex-claimed, "you will hardly wish to waste time playing with me." But he was busy putting the pieces into array, and paid no heed to my words. Having arranged the men, he exchanged seats with Houdin and turned a coin to decide the move. It fell to as well." O, Vanity, thou miraculous anodyne— thou lever of worlds! With the magna-inmity which is supposed to belong to a truly great conqueror, I forgave him his embarrassment at once. But my curiosity had been aroused. "Who is it," I asked, "that thus shares with me your series?"

The game began. Several spectators gathered about, some of whom probably knew Moltke; but no comments were made the habitues of Foure's were true cher

At swelled like a toad in the morning dew, Listen to my taile of woe; And made the Hill men feel so blue That they put the convention in a stew, And the Tammany tiger in a fury flew, 'Tis true, 'tis true, listen to my tale of wo

"Twas all in vain that they could do, Listen to my tale of woe: For soon the people tried and true Just buried that boom from human view, Boo hoo, boo hoo, listen to my tale of woe. And so we bid it a sad adieu, Listen to my tale of woet Collapsed and gone without a clue, And that was the end of Grover, too, A sad tale for me and you, Boo hoo, boo hoo, listen to my tale of woe. —Chicago Int.r-Ocean.

with me your praise?"" "Ab, he is a German-a Prussian or

citizen and his private fortune; and it must be remembered the United States was so deficient in arms at this time, and even later, that regiments were drilling with

When General Fremont learned in England that he had been created a major gen-eral in the regular army he at once started for the United States. In sending his nom-instion to the Senate Lincoln had recognired the fact that Fremont placed national above State interests, loyalty to the flag above friends and family ties, and that the convictions that had caused him to resist the introduction of slavery into the new State of California would enlist him to fight on the side whose justice he had urged in and out of the Senate.

Lincoln's Lack of Confidence in Fremont, This recognition of Fremont's political faith and convictions made Lincoln's subse-quest action in surrounding him with secret service spies a cause of estrangement be-tween them when it became known to Fremont that Lincoln had given credence to the stories of his enemies to the effect that Fremont meditated the overthrow of the United States Government and the establishment of a military despotism, with himself as dictator. How Lincoln, after evincing his faith in the loyalty of Fre-mont br appointing him a Major General and sending him to command a department comprising the entire West of the United States, could doubt his loyalty after Fre-man's emancipation proclamation 60 days later-a proclamation that so shock the center of rebellion that its sympathizers in the North obtained its annulment by Lincolu-is a problem that even time cannot solve, and an examination of the correspondence, while it points to the "man behind fate," only serves to identify a

musicry without explaining it. Before quoting the correspondence a glance at the situation in the Department the West in 1861 will aid in an understanding of the letters. The city of St. Louis-the headquarters of the Department of the West-was so completely in the ession of the Southern element that not a Union flag or uniform was exhibited. A nion officer could not even wear the uniform of the Government he defended.

What Fremont Liad to Contend With. The situation is shown in a letter of the W. G. Elliot, of St. Louis, to his intimate friend Salmon P. Chase :--

intimate friend Salmon P. Chase:--It should be remembered that Fremont systemed command at a time of greatest diff-outly, but atter the Manasas disaster, when the Union cause was at the lowest ebb. He found St. Louis terribly demoralized. The weeksionists were in extactes and had little found of speedy success. One of them openly said that to me "There was a built already model for every Yankoe abolitionist in St. Louis." Many of our wealthiest men openly declared themselves for the South. At one of the most consplenous corners of the city -Fifth and Pine streets, in the weil-known Berthold manelom-the Confederate head-water onestly enlisted for the Confederate were openly enlisted for the Confederate to the reverse and the Confederate to the confederate bead. The city authorities did not dare to be the seen strywhere, and Union men spoke with bated breach. * * * Outside of St. Louis the country was in

the hands of the rebels, except the few fortified points held by Union garrisons, and these were principally recruited from the three months men whose time was now expiring. A great source of trouble was the action of the rebel inhabitants of the State of Missouri, and a little later this became most serious.

Even Unionists Doubled Lincoln's Power.

The farmers would when notified join the eamps of the rebel commanders in great numbers, suddenly augmenting their forces, and then, if the projected raid or attack was deferred, would return again to their homes, reducing the force correspondingly. In this manner, however, it was impossible to foresee which point would be threatened next, and lalling sufficient troops to control the State through force of arms, it became nocessary to devise some means to prevent this guerilla warfare. The credit of the

ach you. Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN. A Discrepancy in the Dates.

Now comes one of the incidents that reveal how plans were marred by those who tried to use their official positions in Washington for their private ends. It is evident from the text that a double game was played by those who had access to the President at this time, and to whom he had confided his plans and actions, only to have them be-trayed. Apart from the text of the above letter the following points ought to be con-

First-The date is September 2 and the President states in his note: "I send it by

President states in his note: "I send it by special messenger in order that it may cer-tainly and speedily reach you." The mes-senger delivered the note to General Fre-mont in St. Louis, September 8, six days later, although the journey was only a little over 50 hours' duration. He received the answering letter in the afternoon, left the same day, September 8, and delivered it to the President in time for him to write his answer, as dated. Sentember 11. Where answer, as dated, September 11. Where, then, were the note and the messenger dur-

then, were the note and the messenger dur-ing the six intervening days? Second-The President asked General Fremont that he would, "of his own motion," modify the part of his proclama-tion relating to emancipation, and in order that it might be possible to carry out this request marked his note "Private," thus making evident his desire, "written in a spirit of caution," that it be known as General Fremont's better judgment, on second thought, that freedom should not be given to slaves. Yet, at the same time, the special messenger makes public as he travspecial messenger makes public as he trav-els that the President had ordered General Fremont to do this, thereby nullifying the entire intended effect embodied in the President's request to General Fremont.

Someone Must Have Betrayed Lincoln. Are we to believe that President Lincoln Are we to believe that President Lincoln wrote a note directing a secret action that he desired should appear spontaneous, marked it "Private," gave it to a special messenger to insure its "certain and speedy delivery," and then told thit messenger the contents of that note and directed an inter-val of six days before the delivery of his communication? Such is not Devident communication? Such is not President Lincoln's known character. Someone in

Lincoln's known character. Someone in his confidence at Washington betrayed him. The only reason that could have caused Fremont to hesitate in deciding on his course, that of acceeding to the President's wish, was gone owing to the publicity given the President's private note and he answered at once: at once:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, September 8, 1861.

The President: Mr DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 2d by special messenger I know to have been writ-ten before you had received my letter, and before my telegraphic dispatches and the rapid development of critical conditions here had fully informed you of affairs in this quarter. I had not written to you fully and frequently-first, because in the incess-ant change of affairs I would be exposed to give you contradictory accounts; and, sec-ond, because the account of the subjects to be laid before you would demand too much of your time. The President: of your time. Fremont Stuck to His Views.

Trusting to have your confidence, I have been leaving it to events themselves to show you whether or not I was shaping alfairs here according to your ideas. The shortest communication between Washing-ton and St. Louis generally involves two days, and, the employment of two days in

days, and, the employment of two days in time of war goes largely toward success or disaster. I therefore went along according to my own judgment, leaving the result of my movements to justify me with you. And so in regard to my proclamation of the 50th. Between the rebel armies, the provisional Government and home traitors. I felt the position bad, and saw danger. In the night I decided upon the proclamation and the form of it. I wrote it the next morning and printed it the same day. I did it without consultation or advice with any one acting solely with my best judg-ment to serve the country and yoursell, and perfectly willing to receive the amount of consure which should be thought due if I made a false movement. This is as much a movement in the war as a battle, and in



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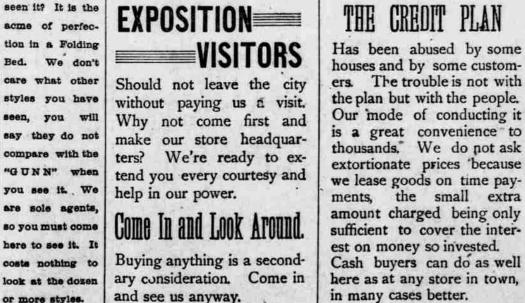
Either for CASH or on TIME PAYMENTS. Figures so close that no strictly cash house in the city underreaches them. It makes some of them hustle to keep up. The immense quantities we buy give us a price advantage. We, in turn, give this to the customer. An'immense showing this fall of whatever is new and bright in FURNITURE and HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, provided it be also reliable.

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