

# LATEST FROM THE WAR.

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI!

### General Fremont's First Battle.

### CAPTURE OF SPRINGFIELD!

### The Battle at Edward's Ferry.

### BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### Capture of a Rebel Steamer Loaded with Army Supplies.

### THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

The Hon. Amasa Walker of Mass., just from Edward's Ferry and Poolesville, who has been at much pains to get the facts, says that many of the accounts heretofore published are incorrect. Col. Devens, he says, crossed with 500 men of the 15th Massachusetts at midnight, and with the rest of the regiment, about the same number, at dawn. Company H, with Company A, sent forward as an advance guard with Company G to sustain them, and Companies I and C as reserve, advanced within sight of Leesburg before they encountered the enemy, with whom they exchanged several volleys. At the first fire Company H, which bore the brunt of the skirmish, lost one killed and twelve wounded. Col. Devens fell back some distance, and there was no more fighting till about 2 p. m. After Col. Baker's arrival with re-enforcements, Col. Lees command, 20th Massachusetts, came after Col. Baker, and the companies from the Tammany Regiment did not arrive till nearly the close of the fight.—The tardy arrival of the men was in consequence of insufficiency of means of transportation, one scow carrying 80 at a time, being the sole conveyance. The general battle beginning about 2 o'clock, lasted till 5 1/2 o'clock.—During the whole time a shower of bullets fell upon our men. Only two companies of Col. Devens's regiments had rifles, the smooth bores of the others would not carry to the Rebels, who fought at long distances.

When several times our men seemed to give way, and the enemy approached, he was driven back. As a whole, all engaged fought well.—The two Rhode Island howitzers did great execution until all the gunners were killed or driven off. Lieut. Pierce, who was in command, received three wounds. Col. Baker was killed at one of these guns. The Tammany boys, two Companies, arrived full of fight, and dashed forward in the endeavor to save the day, but were terribly cut up by the first fire. A retreat was inevitable. Col. Devens, upon whom the command devolved after the death of Col. Baker, and the capture of Col. Cogswell and Lee, conducted it in excellent order, throwing out pickets on each flank. By his orders the men threw their guns into the water. The one scow was swamped the first trip. Many swam across, others hid themselves under the bank and escaped unobserved by the enemy. Two men ran up stream, found a small boat with a negro, who rowed them across, and the course of the night 100 more. Another negro took off thirteen men on Tuesday. Straggling fugitives began to arrive in camp at 10 o'clock at night. A Rebel Lieutenant who was captured swore that one Southern could whip six Yankees, unless they fought like those blue devils, pointing to the 15th Massachusetts.

A man who went over to make arrangements for the burial of our dead saw and reported a heap of Rebel dead much larger than ours.

Lieut. Greene, Company F, 15th Massachusetts, fought almost through the entire battle, was surrounded, refused to surrender, shot a Rebel in front, and was shot by one behind.

Since the fight, Harrison's Island has been abandoned. According to a report from Budd's Ferry, a shell was thrown by the Rebels into the encampment of the Sickles Regiment, which the men rushed to get as a trophy. As they were seizing it, it exploded, killing eight or nine.

Yesterday morning there were 165 wounded in the hospitals there, 90 of whom are from the Massachusetts 15th, and 33 from the 20th. A person who assisted in burying the dead, reported the number at 74; 237 of the Massachusetts 15th were unaccounted for, and 148 of the 20th. The Sanitary Commission have sent the wounded three wagon-loads of comforts.

One of Gen. McClellan's Aids telegraphed to the Surgeon in charge at Poolesville last night inquiring about the wounded in the engagement of Monday. The following reply was returned:

"The wounded are not coming to Washington. They are well taken care of here, and are doing remarkably well."

#### THE ORDER TO COL. BARBER.

Brig. Gen. Casey early this morning sent a message to Mr. Webb, from whose house Col. Baker's funeral took place, that he should not deliver on the order given to Col. Baker by Gen. Stone to cross the Potomac, nor reveal its contents, as it was to be embodied in a special report. It is well known here that Col. Baker, holding the open order in his hand, after he had read it, said: "I will do it, but this is my death warrant."

#### THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The following important dispatches from Flag Officer McKean, commanding the Gulf Blockading Squadron, were received at the Navy Department to day:

UNITED STATES STEAMER, RICHMOND, }  
B. W. PASS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, October 13, 1861. }

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report: At 3:45 a. m. October 12, 1861, while the watch on deck were employed in taking coal on board the schooner Joseph H. Toome, a ram was discovered in close proximity to this ship. By the time the alarm could be given, she had struck the ship abreast of the port fore channels, tearing the schooner from her fastenings, and forcing a hole through the ship's side, passing aft, the ram endeavoring to effect a breach in the stern, but failed.—Three planks in the ship's side were stove in about two feet below the water line, making a hole about five inches in circumference. At the first alarm, the crew promptly and coolly repaired to their quarters, and the ram passed abreast of the ship, the entire port battery was discharged at her, with what effect it is

impossible to discover, owing to the darkness. A red light was shown as signal of danger, and the squadron was under way in a very few minutes, having slipped their cables. I ordered the Preble and Vincennes to proceed down the South-West Pass, while I covered their retreat, which they did at 4:50 a. m.—At this time, three large fire rafts, stretching across the river, were rapidly nearing us, while several larger steamers and a bark-rigged propeller were seen astern of them.

The squadron proceeded down the river in the following order: First, the Preble, second the Vincennes, third, the Richmond, fourth the Water-Witch with the prize schooner Frolic in tow. When abreast of the pilot settlement, the pilot informed me that he did not consider it safe to venture to turn this ship in the river, but that he believed he could pass over the bar. I accordingly attempted to pass over the bar with the squadron, but in the passage the Vincennes and Richmond grounded, while the Preble went over clear. This occurred about 8 o'clock, and the enemy, who were now down the river with the fire-steamers, commenced firing at us, while we returned the fire from our port battery and rifled gun on the poop, our shot, however, falling short of the enemy, while their shells burst on all sides of us, and several passed directly over the ship.

At 9:30 Commander Handy of the Vincennes, mistaking my signal to the ships outside the bar, to get under way, for a signal for him to abandon his ship, came on board the Richmond with all his officers and a large number of the crew, the remainder having gone on board the Water-Witch. Capt. Handy before leaving his ship had placed a lighted slow match at the magazine. Having waited a reasonable time for an explosion, I directed Commander Handy to return to his ship, with his crew, to start his water, and, if necessary, at his own request to throw overboard his small guns, for the purpose of lightening his ship, and to carry out his kegs with a cable to leave off by. At 10 a. m. the enemy ceased firing, and withdrew up the river. During the engagement a shell entered our quarter port, and one of the boats was stove by an other shell.

I have this morning succeeded in getting this ship over the bar. The McClellan and South Carolina are using all exertions to get the Vincennes off. The Nightingale is hard and fast ashore to the end of the bar. I have succeeded in reducing the leak of this ship so that our small engines keep the ship free.—This is only temporary, and the ship will have to go to some place and have three planks put in. I have received rifle guns and placed the 32 pounder on the fore-castle, and the 12 pounder on the poop. Could I have possibly managed this ship in any other way than keeping her head up and down the river, I would have stopped at Pilot Town to give battle, but this was found too hazardous, owing to her extreme length. The attempt was made, but a broadside could not be brought to bear without running the ship ashore. I then concluded, as advised, to start for the bar, and trust to the chance of finding water enough to cross.

In narrating the affair of the river, I omitted to state, that the ram sunk one of our large cutters and a shot from the enemy stove the rig.

I am pleased to say that the Vincennes is afloat, and at anchor outside on my starboard quarter. Assistant Surgeon Robinson, from the Vincennes, is ordered to temporary duty on board the ship. Assistant-Surgeon Howell, condemned by survey, will return in the McClellan. The Master of the Nightingale will deliver 50 tons of coal to the McClellan. This, together with what I will take out, will, I trust, lighten her so that we can haul her off.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN POPE, Captain.  
To Flag Officer Wm A. McKean.

### IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF A REBEL STEAMER LOADED WITH ARMY SUPPLIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1861.

A letter from Key West, dated the 20th, furnishes the following interesting intelligence: The steamer *Salvor*, from Havana, with contraband goods, was captured as she was about entering Tampa Bay, Florida, by the United States steamer *Keystone State*, and towed to Key West.

Her cargo is said to consist of 600 pistols, half a million percussion caps, 600 dozen hats, eight cases of shoes, 400,000 cigars, and 400 tubes of coffee.

Captain Scott, of the *Keystone State*, refused to give the prize up to the United States Marshal for adjudication, and to obey the order of the United States Court, and sailed with the prize for New York.

The United States consul at Havana sent intelligence to Major French of the sailing of the *Salvor* from Havana, and also that another vessel, loaded with arms and munitions of war, would leave on the 18th.

There being no naval vessel at Key West, she will undoubtedly slip into Tampa, which is not now blockaded.

Major French had arrested Charles Fitt, a member of a large commercial house at Key West, and confined him in Fort Taylor. It is supposed that he is acquainted with the circumstances connected with the steamer *Salvor*, and he will be detained as a witness. Mr. Fitt lately took the oath of allegiance.

### BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NEW CREEK, VA., Oct. 27, 1861.

Gen. Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon routing the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage.

The Rebel retreated toward Winchester. Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. Scott to-day received the following dispatch, dated

"ROMNEY, Va., Oct. 26—p. m.

"In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place at 12 o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their outposts, and after a brilliant action of two hours completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent."

### IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27, 1861.

The following dispatch was received here this evening:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, }  
NEAR HAZARDVILLE, MO., Oct. 26, 1861. }

Yesterday afternoon Major Seago, at the head of my body guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, at their camp at Spring-

field, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court-House, and retired upon a re-enforcement, which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army.—Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

J. C. FREMONT.

Major General Commanding.

General Fremont's body guard numbers 300.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

The following is a special dispatch to *The St. Louis Republican*: "The following dispatch has been received, announcing a most brilliant victory at Springfield, by Gen. Fremont's body-guard, numbering 150 men:

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, Oct. 25—10 a. m.

GENERAL: I report respectfully that yesterday at 4 P. M., met in Springfield about 2,000 rebels, formed in line of battle. They gave a very warm reception, but your Guard with one feeling made a charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 150 men. We cleared the city of every rebel and retired, it being near night, and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force.

Maj. White's command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant bravery I have never seen before, and did not expect. Their war cry, "Fremont and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

CHAS. SEAGONI,

Major Commanding Body Guard.

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says Major Seago was guided to the town from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon road by Judge Owens.

The rebel camp was just outside of the city. Maj. Seago was compelled to pass through a lane and let down a number of fence rails before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire.

There was a good deal of street fighting in Springfield, and from the houses. Two secessionists, who ran out of their dwellings, fired at the Body Guard, were killed.

Major Seago was advised of the force of the rebels but he was determined to have a fight.

Col. Prance, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It was thought that the cause of the increased Rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which, it is stated, they intend to take South with them, but which will, of course fall into our hands.

The loss of either is not stated.

Major Frank White, who recaptured Lexington recently at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some 500 Rebels, is a son of a prominent New-York lawyer.

The fifty prisoners taken in the battle at Fredericktown has been put to work in the trenches at Cape Girardeau.

The accounts of Major Scofield, who commanded the batteries in the action, show that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.

Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot after having his horse killed under him. The Rebel force was about 6,000, while ours was only 4,000.

PILOT KNOB, MO., Oct. 26, 1861.

Col. Plummer has returned with his command to Cape Girardeau. Col. Carlin now occupies Fredericktown with a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. Thompson and his rebel band were pursued 22 miles beyond Fredericktown on the Greenville road, when the chase was abandoned. The rebels are probably now at Greenville, but they are completely demoralized, and will continue their retreat. The detachment sent out to bury the dead after the battle reported near 200 of the rebels killed and left on the field. Our loss was 6 killed and about 40 wounded, 1 mortally.

### PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 27, 1861.

A Commissioner has been appointed by the Governor to attend to the interests of the Pennsylvania volunteers around Washington and in Kentucky, and arrange for allotment rolls for remitting a portion of their pay to their families.

It appears from official data that Pennsylvania has 70,000 men in the field, and 30 additional regiments organizing, a portion of which are ready to move. All will be in service within a month, making a grand army of over 100,000 men, beside having material for 50 additional regiments, if needed.

LEASE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have agreed to the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Road. The main features of the lease are as follows:

First, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall guarantee the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie company to an amount sufficient to complete the road and liquidate, under a compromise, the floating debt of the last mentioned company.

Second, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall possess and operate under the lease, the road of the Philadelphia and Erie Company.

Third, That with this view, it shall purchase all the rolling stock now held by the same.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have not yet acted upon the question, but it is presumed that there will be no objection to the consummation of the lease.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A very singular coincidence occurred at Lexington, during the stay of the Fourteenth Ohio, which, more sadly than anything else I have heard, illustrates the degeneracy of some of Kentucky's noblest names. Anxious to pay all possible respects to the memory of the "Great Commoner," whose fame Ohio yet guards as jealously as his own Kentucky, Colonel Steedman marched his regiment out to the tomb of Henry Clay. They formed silently around the grave, and at the very moment that those loyal troops from another State, on their way to defend Kentucky from invasion, reverently present arms at the tomb of Kentucky's great statesman, the degenerate son, James B. Clay, was brought into the railroad depot, a prisoner in the hands of other loyal troops, arrested on the charge of treason! Can all the annals of this unnatural rebellion present a more unnatural coincidence?

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, October 31, 1861.

### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Washington we have no especial news. Our troops occupy Vienna, and our pickets are a mile beyond Anandale.—Dispatches state that Gen. McClellan, in an order is soon to issue, praising the valor of the troops in the recent affair at Leesburg, will round the charge for the advance of the whole army. The rebel account of their loss at Edward's Ferry place it at 300 killed and wounded.

We have from Western Virginia a short dispatch stating that Gen. Kelly, who, as it will be remembered, was badly wounded in a brilliant engagement at Philippi some time ago, left New Creek on Friday night, and on Saturday afternoon attacked the rebels at Romney, routing them, and taking a number of prisoners, besides capturing three cannon and all the enemy's camp equipage and wagons. The rebels retreated toward Winchester. No further details have reached us.

We have cheering news from Missouri.—On Friday, Gen. Fremont's body-guard, 300 strong, attacked 2,200 rebels in Springfield, drove them from the town, raised the National flag on the Court-House, then retired upon their re-enforcements. They expect to fully occupy the town on Saturday. This splendid dash will awaken enthusiasm everywhere, but especially among the friends of Gen. Fremont and his brave men. Trustworthy information from Missouri is to the effect that the rebels in that State are scattering, and really feeble at all points. Har-ee gives no support to Jeff. Thompson, and Ben. McCulloch does as little for Price, who is still retreating, and, as it is thought, endeavoring to draw Fremont into the Ozark Mountains.

Lieut. Porter of the Powhatan, who is now cruising after the Sumter, has sent home a dispatch stating that on the 19th of September that pirate was at Maranhon, on the coast of Brazil. He arrived there five days later. The Sumter had been for some time prowling about the port to seize the brig Maria of New York, which vessel, however, entered the port safely, under the protection of the Powhatan. The Governor of Maranhon was excessively polite to the pirate, promising Capt. Semmes that he should have permission to sell the Maria in that port when he captured her, and insisting on supplying him with coal, an accommodation he refused to the Powhatan.—It is understood that the pirate captain has determined hereafter to sink, burn, or otherwise destroy all vessels he captures, especially all Boston or Eastern ships whatever.

A depot for prisoners is to be built on Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie.—It is to comprise 17 buildings, capable of holding 1,000 men. It is to cost not more than \$25,000, and will be finished by the 10th of December.

Our news dispatches from Washington are chiefly occupied with details of the Edward's Ferry battle. A full list of the killed and wounded is furnished, and also some further particulars touching the fight itself and its incidents. The insufficient transportation seems to have been a frightful source of disaster in this affair. It is understood that many of the missing soldiers are safe in the houses of loyal men along the shore, whether they were carried by the current when they leaped into the river. The record of this engagement is bright with instances of a courage such as cannot be surpassed. The rebels were on Friday active at and around their fort, between Leesburg and the river; it was thought that they were replacing their advance guard, which had been withdrawn, and that there is a strong rebel force between the two points mentioned. They were not, however, distinctly seen.

The order of Gen. Stone, on which Col. Baker was acting when he fell, was found near his body, as it has been already stated. It is now said that it will be made the subject of a special report. Col. Baker, reading it upon the battle field, is represented to have said, "I will do it, but this is my death-warrant."

From Missouri we learn that Gen. Price has left Cedar County, and is in retreat toward Greenfield, in Dane County. Sigel and Lane were both in pursuit of him, the former being at Quincy on Tuesday, and the latter at Osceola. Gen. Sturgis was only a day behind Sigel. It was thought that Price would not be able to escape without a fight. Gen. Fremont was on Tuesday at Pomme de Terre River, on the way to Quincy. The bridge at Warsaw was completed, and the troops were beginning crossing on Wednesday.

It is stated that Zollieffer, in Kentucky, is in full retreat and falling back to Cumberland.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have expressed a desire to repair their road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, and Gen. Lander has been appointed to the command of a new department—that of Harper's Ferry and Cumberland—for the purpose of protecting the working parties.

We publish some interesting reports and dispatches from the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico; they refer to the recent attack on our fleet by the fire-ships of the rebels, and to several captures of valuable cargoes.

The funeral of Col. BAKER, who so gallantly fell on Monday in the battle near Leesburg,

took place on Thursday. The military display on the occasion was very large. Among those who followed the remains to the Congressional Cemetery were the President, Heads of Departments, and a number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including Senators LATHAM and McDUGAL. Gen. SCOTT attended the funeral services at Maj. WEBB'S residence.

Lieut. PORTER, commanding the steamer Powhatan, which has been cruising in search of the Sumter, writes to the Navy Department from Maranhon, coast of Brazil, 24th of September, that he arrived there only five days after the Sumter left. For two days more, the pirate cruised at the mouth of the Harbor in hopes of falling in with the brig Maria of New York, which she learned was hourly expected. The brig and the Powhatan entered the port in company. The Governor of Maranhon treated the officers of the Sumter with great courtesy, did everything but return her salute; promised that she might sell the Maria there, if captured, supplied her with coal, and seemed anxious to do so but did not care about granting the same privilege to the Powhatan. Lieut. Porter entered a protest against such treatment of a privateer. In entering the harbor the Sumter got ashore, and lost her false keel, and when she left was leaking badly. She left under sail, having hoisted her smokestack. She left port with fifteen men in irons. She had taken no prize since the Abbie Bradford, and it was understood at Maranhon that hereafter her motto was, to "burn, sink and destroy," particularly Boston and Eastern vessels. Capt. SEMMES told the Governor of Maranhon that the South was fighting the battles of Brazil, while the North was fighting to exterminate Slavery, and if she succeeded in conquering the South, would turn her hand to abolishing Slavery in Brazil. A party of Americans there backed this statement, one of whom lent the Captain of the Sumter \$3,000 to pay for coal, taking in return Confederate scrip. Lieut. Porter left Maranhon on the 28th of September, and took the track of vessels from East India, Pacific and Brazil, until nearly abreast of St. Thomas, where he put in for coal on October 9th, and where his last dispatch is dated.

FORT LAFAYETTE.—One by one the State prisoners in Lafayette are being set at large after taking the oath. E. B. Schaefer of Pennsylvania, arrested in Connecticut on alleged treasonable words and deeds, was on Thursday liberated on taking the oath of allegiance. He expressed entire willingness to comply with the requisition, remarking that he was a lawyer by profession, and had taken the oath first and last a score of times. He declares war to the knife, however, with the "Black Republicans." He avows vengeance against Mr. Seward, and is determined to bring the matter of his incarceration before the court of law. Mr. Charles M. Hozebn was also released on taking the oath. John J. Shafer to whom Deputy Marshal Simpson was authorized to offer liberty on the same terms, refused the oath, on the ground that he is a subject of Great Britain, having been born in Canada, and his father before him. He also claims to hold a commission in Her Britannic Majesty's service. He is a Director in the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada, and feels confident that his detention inurance vile is causing a loss to that Company of at least \$500 a day.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN AND THE WAR.—However apathetic many be, there is no apathy about the venerated statesman who has succeeded to the place of Henry Clay in the affections of Kentucky. "Glory be to God," shouted an excitable gentleman to John J. Crittenden, this morning. "McClellan is sending 20,000 men from Washington to Cincinnati, from Kentucky. We're safe now." "Safe!" exclaimed the veteran Senator. "Doesn't it blister your tongue to tell it? Safe! by Ohio and Indiana troops, while Kentuckians allow themselves to be protected by others. It's a shame to old Kentucky, sir."

I had thought that I understood the chivalrous fire of "Old Kentuck" before, but never did I realize it so fully as when, a moment afterward, the venerable Senator, addressing a townsman, evidently about his own age, but with whose party form time had dealt more keenly exclaimed: "George, you're not too old for a soldier—of course not. I'm not too old for a soldier—not a bit too old! We must turn out and shame these pretty young men, who ought to have aprons tied around them!" And sure enough the aged patriot started off, almost immediately afterward, to call out volunteers among the mountaineers. Let no one doubt the response. There may be traitors in Kentucky, as there are in Ohio; plotting agents of the Southern rebellion in Lexington and Frankfort, as there are in Dayton; but the great heart of noble old State is sound, and Kentucky valor has not perished in protracted peace.

AN HEIRLOOM FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The scroll that is to be distributed to the soldiers of the present campaign will soon be ready for distribution. One will be given to each of the soldiers, whether in the regular service, or volunteers, either for the war or the three months. The one adopted by Secretary Seward is now being prepared in Albany. It is about twenty inches by thirty; a handsome lithograph of an eagle with outstretched wings, over which is, in a circular line, the sentence, "Legion of Honor," beneath it, "E Pluribus Unum," and Washington. In the centre of the Eagle is the Goddess of Liberty and the Goddess of Justice, with Joined Hands, seated upon a fiery dragon, with their heels upon its head, the Goddess of Liberty waving an American flag; by the side of the Goddess of Justice lies a scimitar, and in her left hand is a bundle of fagots, from the centre of which one is projecting, on the end of which is a tomehawk. In a semi circle from one side to the other of the eagle, are the mottoes of all the States. The right foot of the eagle clasps an olive branch, and the left a bundle of arrows.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.—It is now estimated that the total importations of merchandise to the United States for the year ending on the 31st of December next, will be some \$175,000,000, or fifty per cent. less than in 1860. This leaves a heavy debt due in specie, the amount of which for this year will be over \$50,000,000. Last year we exported \$56,000,000 in specie over imports, to counterbalance against us. Thus there is a difference, in a single year, in the exchange between our own and foreign countries, of more than \$100,000,000 in specie in our favor.

The characteristic interference of the British Government in our affairs, is most admirable rebuked in Secretary Seward's letter. It is precisely this feeling of national pride and independence of foreign interference which the American people most need, and Mr. Seward deserves the thanks of the whole country for the ability and spirit with which he has maintained the dignity and self respect of our government.

The President has at last suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* for the District of Columbia. The judges and lawyers have made themselves so troublesome with their offshoot interferences with military affairs, that the law become necessary.

A letter from Italy says Victoria Emmanuel is a good monarch but an extremely "fat" one.

### Correspondence Between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, S. Oct. 19, 1861.

Lord Lyons, several days ago addressed a letter to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, in which he says:

"Her Majesty's Government was much concerned to find that two British subjects, Messrs. Patuck and Rahmine, had been subject to arbitrary arrest, and although they had been released, it could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration."

Lord Lyons, under instructions therefore felt bound to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings, as he designated them, and to say that "the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects."

Secretary Seward, in the course of his reply, after detailing the facts in regard to the two prisoners named in the note of Lord Lyons, says:

"The proceedings of which the British Government complain were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the local police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom in just the extent that in view of the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion, he, as well as his chief advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, is responsible by the law before the highest tribunal of the republic, and amenable also to the judgment of his countrymen, and the enlightened portion of the civilized world."

In conclusion Mr. Seward remarks: "The safety of the whole people has become in the present emergency the supreme law, and so long as the danger shall exist, and classes of society, equally the denizen and the citizen, must cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes."

This Government does not question the hearing of the legal advisers of the British Crown or the deference which her Majesty pays them. Nevertheless, the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanation of the constitution of the United States, especially when the Constitution thus expounded would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose.

Moreover these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed therefore, to prefer to be governed by the organic national law, which while it will enable him to exercise his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is assumed by the general consent of the people, or whom alone that constitution was established.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of said Commonwealth.

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above, and cometh down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they do observe, THURSDAY, 28th OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and wheat, our furs, and blessed the labor of the husbandman, and crowned the year with his goodness, in the increase of the ground, and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our farms are filled with plenty; and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth, and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from those great and apparent dangers where-with she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceful life, may occasionally offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIS.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Com'rs.