



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

THE ELECTION.

Came off on Tuesday last, and was canvassed, with considerable animation, by the friends of the several candidates. The offices which most engaged public attention were the Representative and the Associate Judges. For both of these the spirit manifested was about equal to that shown in any campaign of which we have recollection; and the result shows hard labor and a closely contested vote, especially on the Representative question. The indications all are that Westbrook, the Union candidate, has beaten Rowland, the choice of the secession Democracy, by a small majority. If this proves to be the case it will be a glorious result for a most righteous cause. It will prove the fact, for all future time, that the Banner County of "Patent Democracy"—"gallant Monroe," as the wire pullers want to call her when they need the aid of her voters—is not impregnable against the assaults of truth and justice; and that her people know how and mean to do right, and will do right whenever those whom they have trusted turn traitors, and try to betray her character for fairness towards her sister counties, and her love for the Union. Should Rowland, however, be elected, and we see nothing in the returns to indicate a result so much to be deplored, the pet snake of the dictators, if not killed will be most horribly scotched—so bad, indeed, that much of the overbearing spirit which has hitherto been a part of their tactics, will depart from them forever. In either event the result will be a victory, because in either event the leaders will be taught to pay a fraction of respect to the wishes of the people. On trust as to what will be the result we are perfectly willing to throw up our hat and give nine hearty cheers and a tiger for "gallant Monroe" and "little Pike" in particular, and for the rattlesnake District in general. But to the result. As far as heard from the figures are as follows, by townships:

- BARRET—Not heard from. CHESTNUTHILL—Rep.—Rowland 160, Westbrook 44; Judges—Levering 201, Mackey 50, DeYoung 45, Coolbaugh 10; Commissioner—Smiley 28, Kresge 136, Dietrick 31; Treasurer—Troch 131, Eilenberger 61. COOLBAUGH—Rep.—Rowland 36, Westbrook 34; Judges—Levering 35, Mackey 43, DeYoung 49; Commissioner—Smiley 23, Dietrick 26; Treasurer—Troch 40, Eilenberger 25. HAMILTON—Rep.—Rowland 205, Westbrook 120; Judges—Levering 315, Mackey 95, DeYoung 113, Coolbaugh 18; Commissioner—Smiley 162, Kresge 139, Dietrick 26; Treasurer—Troch 241, Eilenberger 92. JACKSON—Rep.—Rowland 102, Westbrook 21; Judges—Levering 118, Mackey 32, DeYoung 77, Coolbaugh 15; Commissioner—Smiley 27, Kresge 67, Dietrick 6; Treasurer—Troch 36, Eilenberger 86. MIDDLE SMITHFIELD—Rep.—Rowland 82, Westbrook 207; Judges—Levering 58, Mackey 176, DeYoung 81, Coolbaugh 202; Commissioner—Smiley 33, Kresge 111, Dietrick 52; Treasurer—Troch 51, Eilenberger 232. POCONO—Rep.—Rowland 26, Westbrook 120; Judges—Levering 101, Mackey 87, DeYoung 63, Coolbaugh 40; Commissioner—Smiley 37, Kresge 98, Dietrick 11; Treasurer—Troch 39, Eilenberger 102. POLK—Rep.—Rowland 130, Westbrook, none; Judges—Levering 125, Mackey 10, DeYoung 30, Coolbaugh 45; Commissioner—Smiley 2, Kresge 126, Dietrick 12, Hielcline 1; Treasurer—Troch 27, Eilenberger 105. PARADISE—Rep.—Rowland 37, Westbrook 55; Judges—Levering 75, Mackey 62, DeYoung 31, Coolbaugh 15; Commissioner—Smiley 54, Dietrick 9, Kresge 23; Treasurer—Troch 26, Eilenberger 65. SMITHFIELD—Rep.—Rowland 149, Westbrook 78; Judges—Levering 69, Mackey 178, DeYoung 68, Coolbaugh 97; Commissioner—Smiley 77, Dietrick 120, Kresge 25, Hielcline 2; Treasurer—Troch 62, Eilenberger 162. STROUD—Rep.—Rowland 109, Westbrook 151; Judges—Levering 65, Mackey 201, DeYoung 89, Coolbaugh 84; Commissioner—Smiley 209, Kresge 18, Dietrick 31; Treasurer—Troch 74, Eilenberger 174. STROUDSBURG—Rep.—Rowland 42, Westbrook 166; Judges—Levering 40, Mackey 175, DeYoung 85, Coolbaugh 38; Commissioner—Smiley 105, Kresge 41, Dietrick 39, Hielcline 24; Treasurer—Troch 109, Eilenberger 99; Auditor—Drake 90, Van Vliet 61. TUNKHANNOCK—Rep.—Rowland 1, Westbrook 45. No other returns received. As far as heard from Rowland's majority is but 39, with a poor prospect of its being increased to a very great amount.

Westbrook O. K. We have just received the gratifying intelligence that PIKE COUNTY has given Westbrook 283 maj.

Our amiable friend of the Milford Herald takes our notice of the fact that neither of the Democratic Papers of the District supported Rowland, in high dudgeon. Now we would rather be killed outright by manly opposition, than be smothered to death by the faint praise of pretended friends; and no doubt Geo. H. Rowland often thought the same thing on reading the Herald for the few last weeks. Keep cool, Cotter; we have no doubt you did the best you could, under the circumstances. We find no fault with you.

The Address of the Hon. George R. Barret, before the Monroe County Agricultural Society, was able, patriotic and eloquent. He passed an encomium upon our form of government, and lashed the rebels with a heavy hand. The vocation of the agriculturalist was pronounced the most honorable of callings. The time was fast approaching when it would be thus ranked. He showed the importance of the farmer taking at least one Magazine devoted to Agriculture. That talent and education were indispensably necessary in order to the highest degree of success on the part of the farmer.

Military Matters.

Another detachment left us on Saturday morning last, under Capt. Geo. K. Slutter, to join the Monroe Guards, now in camp at Camp Crossman, Philadelphia, as part of Col. John F. Staunton's Reg't Pa. Vols. This company will very soon be full in numbers, and they have the prayers and blessings of all their friends and neighbors attending them. The encampment is now in charge of our friend Col. Burnham, of Carbon Co. The Col. has long been known as a military man, and his connection with this regiment, as Lieut. Col., is a guarantee to our friends, in this county, that no pains will be spared to make them good soldiers, and provide everything necessary to their comfort. The Regiment is fast filling up, and we advise all to hasten and join at once. Capt. Jos. Altomose is also raising a company for the same regiment, and has a large number already joined. Another detachment of Capt. Slutter's and also of Capt. Altomose's companies will go to Camp this day.

The War for the Union.

The Country is now engaged in a war greater and more important in many respects than the war of 1812, or even the Revolution. It is a struggle for existence, a war for the Nation's life. Traitors are striking at the Union's heart; shall we, sons of Patriot sires, fold our arms like sluggards and cowards, or shall we, in this hour of peril, fly to our Country's rescue and shoulder to shoulder, heart beating to heart, drive back the traitor hordes now threatening our Capitol—the city which bears the honored name of WASHINGTON, the Father of his country. Are we so lost to manhood that we will not heed, or so deaf to the call of duty that we will not hear the appeal for volunteers to sustain the Government in this hour of direst peril! Are we willing to be the slaves of Jefferson Davis and submit to his imperial rule! If not, volunteer and join the band of patriots now fighting for the "Stars and Stripes" on the shores of the Potomac. To the young men of Monroe who wish to serve their country an excellent chance is now offered to enlist in the "Philadelphia Light Cavalry" Regiment, now nearly full, and in camp in Philadelphia. Company K, the last Company, is recruiting in Stroudsburg near this office.

The Regimental officers are all experienced army officers, and intend to make this the best cavalry regiment in the Pennsylvania Volunteers. Vacancies in the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers will be filled by those privates who show themselves worthy of advancement.

Rations, medical attendance, a complete outfit and \$14 per month in cash is given by the Government to each private.

Destructive Flood.

The recent storm seems to have had a wide extent, and to have been very destructive. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were swollen to such a degree that the waters at Pittsburg were only nine inches below the mark reached during the memorable inundation of 1852 and about three feet less than the height attained during the "great flood of 1832," which was unprecedented. The depth of water in the channel at the confluence of the rivers named, was, on Saturday, when the rise ceased, thirty feet nine and a half inches. The rain had poured down in torrents for thirty hours. Immense quantities of lumber, crude and sawed, were swept down the Allegheny and its tributaries, most of which will be entirely lost. Among the articles that floated with the current were barnes, sheds, out-houses, sections of bridges, broken rafts, bundles of shingles, pine logs innumerable, pumpkins, and so forth, all of which indicated that great ravages had been done by the freshet on the upper banks of the stream.

The Agricultural Fair.

The 2nd Annual Fair, which was held at the Fair Grounds, near this place, last week was, in many respects, a success, and in not one respect a failure. The number of articles exhibited, did not, we think, come up to the last year's Fair but the quality of those exhibited was inferior in no respect, and greatly superior in a great many respects. The improvement in Horses, Swine, Sheep and stock generally, showed that some good was exerted upon those whose business leads them to the cultivation of these branches of husbandry, while in articles of less utility, but, perhaps, of greater present beauty—we mean fancy articles—we had convincing proofs that the fairer portion of creation, "God's last best gift to man," had not been idle in the twelve months which had intervened since the first exhibition. The display of vegetables, too, was meagre in quantity, but superior in quality, while in jewelry, perfumery, the fine arts, home manufacture and farm implements, &c., was fully equal to anything that appeared last year. It is not our purpose to speak particularly of any one's articles. We presume the Directors will, as last year, publish the awards of committees, when every one can see what those selected to judge thought of the articles on exhibition. Peculiarly speaking the Second Annual Fair was a success, and as the thousands present seemed pleased with what they saw, we take it for granted that the Fair has become one of the established institutions of the county. From mutterings around we infer that the awards of the committees caused some displeasure, and considerable disappointment; but this must be looked for in matters of the kind. As the premiums are not offered for all the articles entered for exhibition, but only for those of greater merit, some must expect to miss receiving the coveted prize. If it were not so there would be no fun in the exhibition—and no particular merit attached to it. The object of the Society being as much, as for anything else, to create a desire among our people to excel in their several vocations, unless awards of the committees are proportioned to the merits of the article coming under their observation, the society would dwindle into a mere speculation, and fall to the ground as it would deserve to. We hope reflection will dissipate all hard feeling which has grown out of the supposed partiality of the awards.

We would suggest to the Directors, that in future exhibitions the names of the owners of articles be suppressed until after the examinations and awards by the several Committees. Such a course would in a great measure prevent the bitterness which was so freely expressed during the reading of the awards; and take the wind out of the sails of those who delight to indulge in the untruthful claim "only certain persons can get premiums."

The Latest War News.

All remains quiet at and around Washington. Balloon reconnoissances show that the main body of the Rebels is at Fairfax Court House. There are no signs of offensive movements, and it is thought that none are immediately contemplated by either side. The strength of the Rebels is computed to be 200,000. It is said that Johnson and Smith are anxious for active operations, but that Beauregard is more cautious.

We have important information by way of Washington concerning the Bermuda which recently ran the blockade and entered Savannah. She is an iron-clad vessel of fifteen hundred tons burden; sailing from Liverpool on the 15th of August, she reached Savannah on the 16th of September. Her cargo contained 18 rifled cannon of 32 and 42 pounds; 9 Lancaster guns of 168 pounds weight; powder, shot and shells for this ordnance; 6,500 Enfield rifles; from 200,000 to 300,000 cartridges; 6,000 pairs of army shoes; 20,000 blankets; 180 barrels of gun powder; a large quantity of morphia, quinine, and other medical stores. The cargo cost \$1,000,000. The vessel is now fitting out as a pirate, to prey on the returning California steamers. It is said that Commander Totten is to have charge of her; also, that two more iron-clad steam frigates are expected at Savannah from England by the 15th of the present month.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Price states that he is moving as rapidly as possible toward the Arkansas line, and that Gen. Fremont will follow him closely, intending to give him battle wherever he can find him.

We learn from Cairo that two of our gun boats, while reconnoitering down the river yesterday, fell in with the rebel gunboat Jeff. Davis; they chased her to within two miles of Columbus; then the batteries of the Rebels on the Kentucky shore fired upon them, the engagement lasting one hour. No damage was done to the boats, which were, however, forced to retire, after doing apparently considerable execution on the enemy with their guns, though to what extent it could not be ascertained.

Some towns are favored in a pecuniary manner by the war. Portsmouth, N. H., was never more flourishing before than it is now made by the government works. Nearly 2,000 men, we are told, are employed in the navy-yard—a number equal to all the men in Portsmouth before; and they keep money in quick circulation.

Our Boys in Camp.

The fuss and splutter attendant upon the election has made us seem to forget the boys attached to Company F., 4th Reg. P. R. V., now in Camp Tennally, near Washington City. We had them in mind, however, all the while, and can hardly find words in which to express the amount of our indebtedness to them for the many very interesting letters we received from them. To James S. White, for much valuable information, and for a specimen pill, such as is administered to sick rebels, we are under many obligations; to William H. A. Wagner we owe much for his German letters and for a beautiful copy of "Morrison's views of the Public Buildings and status of Washington city;" to Corporal Thomas A. H. Knox, we are indebted for several interesting letters and for the muster roll of Company F., which we append to this article. And to several others we are under obligations for similar favors. We are glad to learn, from all these sources, that our boys are well, and that the gallant 4th Regiment has earned for itself a noble name throughout Gen. McCall's Division. We hope that under their new Colonel the boys will go on improving until they shall have earned for themselves the name of being not only the most efficient but, also, the bravest of the brave among the regiments of the armies of the Union. The following is the muster roll mentioned above. We regret that it does not give the former residences as well as the names of the men.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN. CAMP TENNALLY, Sept. 29, 1861.

Mr. EDITOR: You will please insert the roll list of the National Guards of Monroe, in your loyal paper:

- Captain—GEORGE B. KELLER; 1st Lieut.—JACOB W. SHOEMAKER; 2d "—JOHN NYCE. Sergeants. George D. Hoffer, O. S. John S. Hoffer, Peter L. Rupert, John W. Burnett, Jos. A. Fetherman. Corporals. Elias Compton, Anson R. Heller, John A. Haney, Josiah Smith, William H. Warner, Andrew A. Neal, Sebastian P. Smith, Thos. A. H. Knox, Musicians. Jacob T. Keller, Edwin E. Rowig. Privates. Philip Altomose, Mathias Price, Anthony Albert, Emanuel Peck, Andrew Albert, Henry Kelger, Charles Brook, Charles Ruth, Jerome Bender, Ferdinand Rentz, Samuel R. Bossard, Mathias P. Shafer, Christopher Bogart, Thomas Serfass, John H. Beltz, Alfred Schoek, Barnabas Christman, Steward Schook, Frank A. D. Coleman, John Sheffer, Smith Correll, Henry B. Setzer, Joseph H. Christal, George Setzer, Jr., Franklin Culbertson, Jerome Setzer, Aaron Culbertson, Jonas Setzer, Joseph Dwyer, Jacob Slutter, Jr., Peter A. Gruber, Charles H. Slutter, Michael F. Gaffney, Peter W. Shafer, Wm. W. Gordon, John Staley, Titus Harps, John Sober, E. S. C. Horn, William K. Tidd, Florian Hill, Alfred Van Aukon, Charles Hagerman, Sam'l Vanhook, Wm. H. Johnson, Wm. H. A. Wagner, Casper Krumuoecker, Joseph H. Weiss, Augustus G. Kestor, William D. Walton, George W. Kessler, Alfred Warner, Andrew L'earn, James S. White, Abraham B. Miller, Henry M. Walrath, Emanuel Miller, Thos. A. Walrath, John McDermott, George Williams, Paul Meyers, George Wolf, Christian Nebr, George Woodling, David Price, Wagoner; * Deserter; † Surgeon.

Serious Accident.

During the Fair, on Friday last, Mr. John Fellecker, an old and much respected citizen of Hamilton township, was pulled to the ground from a wagon on which he was standing, by one of the men having in charge the six-legged calf show, with so much force as to break his leg. Dr. Jackson temporarily secured the broken limb, when the patient was taken home in charge of Dr. Levering who set the limb and paid him such other attentions as were necessary for his comfort. We were pleased to learn yesterday that he was doing remarkably well. The wretch whose rough conduct caused the fracture should have received prompt punishment on the spot.

Sad Accidents.

As the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg freight train was passing under a bridge in the vicinity of Espytown, Mr. Smead, who was acting as conductor, and was standing on the top of one of the cars examining his way bills, was struck by the main branch of the Potomac in my front, another of its branches and a canal in my rear—a bad place for a retreat. We covered with the rebels across the river, a couple of days since. One of them swam the river half way, and one of our fellows the other half—thus in an humble way imitating the famous meeting of Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander on a raft at Tilist. Our fellow was the bearer of a copy of the New York Herald, and the rebel of the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 1861. The Pennsylvania Soldier's Election.

The election among the Pennsylvania troops to day passed off very quietly. The politicians were not allowed in the camps. The Union ticket has a majority in nearly all the regiments, excepting those from Philadelphia, which go for the Democratic ticket by a small plurality.—A very small vote was polled, not one half the men voting.

The main body of the rebel army is reported to be resting on the Potomac river, with one of its wings some thirty miles below Washington city.

It is stated that Gen. McClellan is not yet 35; Gen. Fremont is under 48; Gen. Lyon was about 44; Gen. Butler is 43; Gen. Banks is 44; and Gen. McDowell is about 40.

Imitations of Treasury Notes.

The New Treasury notes have already attracted the attention of the villains engaged in the counterfeiting business, while another class of persons have adopted a different plan by which the unconsciously make themselves parties to frauds on unsuspecting or ignorant people. We allude to the fact that a large number of facsimiles of the new Treasury note having been issued in New York and Philadelphia of a high order of workmanship, with the intention, evidently, of employing them as advertisements of the business of the person causing them to be prepared. Many of these are executed so well, and resemble the genuine notes so closely that an expert swindler or other villain, could, without serious difficulty, palm them off as genuine upon the artless and unwary.

A practice so dangerous ought to be discontinued at once. Of course we attribute no improper motive to those who have designed these fac similito Treasury notes, or used them for advertising; but they may be the occasion of mischief, and ought not to be placed where unprincipled persons can employ them for purposes of mischief.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Capture of the Privateer Judah.

By the arrival of the gun-boat Rhode Island from Fort Pickens, we have some additional intelligence relative to the destruction of the privateer Judah in Pensacola harbor, by the crew of the Colorado. The loss of the rebels on that occasion is now positively known to have been at least thirty killed and a considerable number wounded. The wounded among the crew of the Colorado were all doing well and likely to recover. The rebel force at the Navy-yard was augmented on the very next day after the occurrence, in anticipation of further visitations. Flag-officer Mervine, on the Sunday following, caused a congratulatory address to be read from the quarter-deck of the Colorado, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the crew.

The National Loan.

The success that attends the financial movements of the Government, says the Philadelphia Press, is a sure forerunner of the certain triumph which it will eventually secure by its military movements against the gigantic rebellion. Men and money are the great essentials in every contest, and while the former, taken from the peaceful arts of life, are being moulded into that strong arm whose force shall bring reason and proper appreciation of government to the traitors, posterity will not fail to award due praise to those patriotic citizens whose means are contributing so much to the maintenance and support of law and order.

The opening of agencies for popular subscriptions to the national loan, and the hearty and patriotic responses of the masses, will mark an era in our country's history. Here will date the fact which was proclaimed to the world—but not believed—that the Government was enthroned in the hearts of the people, and not merely viewed as a medium of individual aggrandizement. When these strong pulsations of the popular heart are understood in Europe, as they soon will be, the tone of the press, controlled by the money kings, will be sensibly modified. Instead of striving to belittle our Government, and to get its loans at a heavy discount, they will be amazed at the solidity of our democratic institutions, which they consider incompatible with unity and good government.

It is estimated that over one million dollars per day are now contributed to the treasury—and while the loan yields support and income to our people, its proceeds are not disbursed abroad to enrich foreign nations, but returned to our mechanics as the reward of honest toil in furnishing supplies and materials necessary to successful action against the rebellion. It only remains to ask each man and woman in the community to consider that it is their sacred duty to transmit to posterity the rich blessings which the sacrifices and devotion of our revolutionary fathers bequeathed to them, and that all should, according to their ability, contribute to the Government such support as will insure the suppression of the conspiracy, and make America forever what she was designed by Providence to be, a safe and sure asylum for the world's oppressed.

Courtesies between Pickets.

One of the Tammany regiment, writing from Poolesville, Md., to a friend, says: I am on picket duty at night on the banks of the Potomac, between Edward's & Conrad's ferries. At this point there is an island, on which I am posted—the main branch of the Potomac in my front, another of its branches and a canal in my rear—a bad place for a retreat. We covered with the rebels across the river, a couple of days since. One of them swam the river half way, and one of our fellows the other half—thus in an humble way imitating the famous meeting of Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander on a raft at Tilist. Our fellow was the bearer of a copy of the New York Herald, and the rebel of the Richmond Enquirer.

Ohio Election.

Cleveland, Ohio, Tues. Oct. 8—midnight. The returns are coming in very slowly. But all received show a heavy Union majority. It is impossible to give anything decisive till to-morrow.

John Brown, Jr., son of the leader at Harper's Ferry, is successfully canvassing the region of Titusville, Pa., for picketed rifle-men. He travels in gray shirt and trousers, with large revolver and bowie knife protruding from his pocket. He is a large, muscular man, and is supposed to be a man of muscle with desperate resolves, anxious to avenge the death of his father.

MY LIBRARY.

MINNIE MYRTLE. In my lonely library sitting, Joys are mine I cannot tell; Glorious forms are round me flitting, Glorious thoughts my bosom swell. First and dearest, meekly bending From his throne of might above; To my darkness sunshine lending, Christ is near, Incarnate Love. Then, from ages dim and hoary With the gathered mists of time, Come the men of Hebrew story; Names to all the world sublime; From the bowers of Eden hieing, From the ark, the tent, the field; From the arid desert flying, To my inner sense revealed, Brave old Warriors on me gazing, Seers, with eyes of mystic light, Kings, with orient splendor blazing, Burst upon my gladdened sight. Here the Apostles, bold Confessors, Holy Martyrs near me stand; They of love divine possessors, Breath'th forth in accents bland. Tones of more than mortal sweetness, Words that all my being sway, Give the winged hours more sweetness, Brighteth e'en the noontide ray. Aye, they come from all the ages, Earth's elite of every land, Poets rapt, and thoughtful sages, Men of speech and action grand. In my lonely library sitting, Joys are mine I cannot tell; Glorious forms are round me flitting, Glorious thoughts my bosom swell. Green Valley, October 2nd, 1861.

FROM MISSOURI.

Why General Fremont could not relieve General Lyon.—The Evacuation of Lexington by the Rebels, confirmed.—Gen. Sturgis at Kansas City. St. Louis, Oct. 4.

The Democrat, of this morning, in an article, shows why Gen. Lyon was not reinforced. It states that the entire forces under Gen. Fremont, on the 2nd of August, including Gen. Sigel's command of 4,000, was 19,315 troops, of which 12,556 were three months' men, whose term of enlistment was fast expiring, leaving an actual force of only 6,759 for the entire department.

Of this force Gen. Lyon had 2,320 men (the balance (4439 men) being the total strength of Gen. Fremont's force. At this time Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah were menaced by the rebel forces, which were accumulating, and the President had ordered Gen. Fremont to take all his available troops and reinforce those points, for which service only 4,126 men, including upward of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, could be raised.

Rolla being the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, was at this time the depot of a large quantity of valuable army stores and munitions, and was protected by Col. Stevenson's Missouri regiment and Col. Williams's Thirteenth Illinois regiment. The former regiment was ordered to march to Springfield, but, in consequence of the total absence of means of transportation, it could not move.

The Democrat's article also shows the distribution of troops throughout the State at that time and the time at which the three months' regiments were disbanded; and, in conclusion, says that after the battle General Fremont was thoroughly exonerated from blame by the very men who are now loudest in condemning him.

Captain Read, of the Lexington Home Guards, and afterwards of Col. White's Fourteenth Missouri regiment, who escaped from the rebel on Monday last, has arrived in this city. He confirms the report that Gen. Price's army had evacuated Lexington.

Gen. Harris's division, 6,000 strong, crossed the river last Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they met a Union force, said to have been under Gen. Sturgis, when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair, other than that Harris's force was driven back with the loss of his transportation train and equipment.

General Harris reached the river about midnight, closely followed by Gen. Sturgis, and immediately began to transport his men across in ferry boats, under a galling fire of Federal musketry.

Many of the rebels swam the river, in their impatience to get across, and they spread exaggerated reports of General Sturgis's strength throughout the city. One of the ferry boats is reported to have sunk, and a large number of rebels are said to have been killed and wounded.

On Sunday morning Gen. Price began to evacuate the town, and his troops were constantly departing until 6 o'clock on Monday evening, when the last regiment left.

Captain Read heard some of the rebels say they were going to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence eight miles south-west of Lexington, which they would fortify and make a stand there.

They seem to think that Fremont and Sigel were approaching with 40,000 men. Capt. Read says that Major Sevier, the rebel Provost Marshal of Lexington, told him on Friday last, that 46,000 rations were issued on that day.

Information derived from official sources, discloses the fact that on Tuesday last Gen. Sturgis, with the commands of Montgomery and Jenson, numbering 7,500 men, was at Kansas City, keeping close watch on Gen. Price's movements.

The fortifications on the southwest side of St. Louis, began by Capt. Beard, by order of Gen. Fremont, twenty-five days ago, were finished to-day. The other which was commenced by the Government four weeks before Gen. Fremont's arrival, it will require five or six weeks to complete.