

# News of the Day.

## The Removal of Gen. Fremont—A Few Days Time Given.

The dispatch published the other day to the effect that Secretary Cameron had ordered the fortifications at St. Louis and Jefferson City to be discontinued, &c., turns out to be every word true. We have to-day the exact text of an order to that effect from the pen of Adjutant-General Thomas M. More than this even. We have a rumor to-day, on the authority of the Cincinnati Gazette, that when the Secretary of War went to St. Louis, he carried an order of the President to General Fremont, removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to General Hunter. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. His visit to the Western Department convinced him that a change in the command was imperatively required, and he presented the order to Gen. Fremont who asked for a delay of a few days in the execution of the order, which was granted; but his removal has been decided upon to take place next week, and will probably be made on Tuesday.

The Secretary of War also ordered modifications to be made in Gen. Fremont's operations at St. Louis, in respect to the fortifications, contracts and military appointments, which have been already reported, but which the St. Louis papers deny. Whatever the public may think of the justice of this removal, all will see that the relations between the Administration and Gen. Fremont made a change in this command absolutely necessary to the public service. A General without the confidence and support of the Administration could never have succeeded.

Under such a condition nothing but disaster could have been expected in the Western Department. The President is the Commander-in-Chief, and must have the entire control of his subordinates. The people must trust to his knowledge of the affairs of the Western Department, and his discretion. It is fortunate that the command will be left in the hands of so able an officer as General Hunter; and it is to be hoped that he will have the support of the Government in prosecuting the undertakings of the Western Department with the vigor which was originally intended.

## Latest from Springfield, Mo.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 17.—Thirty-one more of the wounded men arrived from Springfield yesterday. These men report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday, twenty miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Major Wright's battalion, attached to General Mann's command, and some one hundred and thirty rebel cavalry. Major Wright surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear, and completely routed them, killing about thirty, and taking the same number of prisoners. Major Wright's loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels. The report that Col. Taylor's regiments of rebels, which had been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's Creek, has marched north is confirmed.—They have probably gone to join Price on the Osage.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The rebels who burned the Big River bridge the other day were marauding bands from St. Genevieve and Saint Francois counties, numbering about six hundred men, Jeff Thompson not having been in that region for some weeks. Capt. Lippincott, with fifty men of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, met this force two miles below Big River, cut his way through them, inflicting a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded; seven of his men were taken prisoners and several were wounded but none killed. In the engagement below Ironton, on the 17th, the rebel loss is known to be thirty-six killed and wounded, and believed by many to be more, as quite a number were carried off the field. The Federal loss is ten wounded, one mortally. The rebel force was about two thousand, and believed to be the advanced guard of a much larger body some distance below. The officers at Pilot Knob say there were Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments among them. The citizens were firing from the vicinity yesterday, and the troops were under arms, expecting an attack. The State Convention adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature to be elected in 1862.

## The Fremont Trouble.

It seems an established fact, telegraphs Col. Forney, that Gen. Fremont is really to be removed. The charges made against him were forwarded to the President by the friends of Mr. Blair. It is reported that he has involved the Government in unnecessary expenditures to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars; that he gave to his California friend contracts for fabulous amounts without requiring any security whatever; that he denied government officers interviews with him unless it particularly suited him; that he assumed supreme powers which were not delegated to him; that he did not obey the instructions of the Government unless they met his views. The friends of Gen. Fremont in Washington say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt with; that he has been villainously persecuted because some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that when an investigation takes place he will make these things manifest, and show a cleaner record than any other officer of his rank in the service.

Words are little things but they stain the hand.

## Another Fight at Bolivar Heights.

A dispatch from Baltimore brings the important intelligence that the rebels were repulsed on Linden and Bolivar Heights yesterday morning, and renewed their attack on the Union forces, who were under the command of Maj. Gould and supported with artillery. Major Gould fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured from the rebels on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of Mr. A. Herr, and took the miller prisoner, who they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the twelve thousand bushels of wheat being brought there to grind. The firing was still in progress at last accounts. The women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore in anticipation of the town being burned. Major Gould was throwing shot and shell from Maryland Heights after the rebels, and was confident that he could keep them off until his reinforcements could reach him.—Colonel Geary's wound, received in the former fight, is only a slight cut in the calf of his leg, caused by the explosion of a shell.

The above telegram is somewhat unsatisfactory, and why Major Gould was not immediately reinforced by Col. Geary's command, we cannot yet judge. Bolivar Heights is the crest of the hill dividing Harper's Ferry from the little village of Bolivar, which is on the southwest slope of the hill, and on the turnpike to Charleston. It was one of the positions supposed to be impregnable fortified last Spring by Gen. Johnston, while he occupied Harper's Ferry, but which, in fact, was not fortified, and might easily have been carried by Gen. Patterson if he had had the nerve to make a direct attack.

The rebel force which was driven back, and which has again advanced, is probably a detachment thrown forward from Winchester to watch the movements of our army on the Upper Potomac, and if as strong as represented (three thousand) was, in part at least, made up of the Virginia militia said to have been concentrated at Martinsburg. Their cavalry was doubtless the Loudon Horse made up in the country on the Virginia side of the Potomac on Leesburg to Martinsburg for the past three months.

## Campaign Ended in Western Virginia.

It appears to be the general belief, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, that the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended. Rosecranz has fallen back and taken a position on the Charleston and Lewisburg turnpike, a short distance above the junction of New and Gauley rivers. The rebel army appears to have retired towards Lewisburg. The roads are represented as having become so bad in that region as to render military transportation next to impossible, and that of course renders any important army movement impracticable, for a time at least. There ought to be a month of good weather, however, and in that time something might and ought to be done, for we take it that the bad roads at this juncture are occasioned by the heavy rains a week or two back, and will soon be soiled again. The real difficulty, we think, in that Rosecranz division is not strong enough to act on the offensive, and it is not regarded judiciously to advance too far into an enemy's country at this season of the year, when a rain storm might at any time stop transportation, without a force sufficient to meet any that might be brought against it.—If the army of Western Virginia is not largely reinforced very shortly, it will have to content itself for the remainder of the season with acting on the defensive. This will not be an arduous service. The rebels have been singularly unfortunate in all their undertakings against Western Virginia, and they will trouble us no more this winter.

## Price has Made Another Stand—Defection of Cherokee Nation.

ROLLA, Mo., October 18.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items.—A scout has just come in from the west and reports that Price has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield. The legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November. The rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion going home and the remainder will join Johnson.—Johnson has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property—meaning slaves—from the State. It is not said whether Johnson supersedes Price or not.

The following letter is clipped from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times:—Executive Department, Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, August 24, 1861.—Major Clark, Adjutant of Militia, Confederate States of America: Sir,—I herewith forward to your care dispatches for General McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express. At a mass meeting of about 4000 Cherokees at Fahlque, on the 21st ult., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

In view of this action a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under command of Col. John Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise. Having organized the cause of the Confederate States, we hope to be able to render efficient service in the present, and perhaps protracted war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States. I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant.

(Signed) JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

## Skirmishing in Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., October 22.—Lieut. Kirby, with fifteen men of Major Wright's battalion, had another fight with forty-five rebels, near Lynn Creek, on the 17th, killing five of them and wounding about a dozen. The result of Major Wright's march from Rolla to Lynn Creek can be summed up as follows: Three successful fights, in which sixty-eight rebels were killed and the same number wounded; eighty-seven prisoners.—One hundred and twenty-three guns, wagons, and many other articles were captured.

Price's rebel army was at Greenfield on last Wednesday, and still headed South. Reports from Springfield say that Gen. McBride, of the rebel forces, has resigned, and is on his way to that place to disband his division, and return home. Colonel Taylor, in command of the rebel forces at Springfield recently issued a proclamation declaring that all Union men who had belonged to the Home Guards would be required to leave the country or go into the Southern army for the same length of time they had served in the Federal army, and requiring a pledge from the Union men now there for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are also out from their home. The proclamations also prohibit the carrying of any more slaves South, as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the ability of the Southern army to sustain itself in Missouri.

## Latest from Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Reliance went down to join the Potomac flotilla last night, and the Robert Lesley started thither at noon to-day.—Some forty vessels went down the river yesterday and safely passed the rebel batteries. A large number of shots were fired at them, but none struck.

From information received here it is believed that the armed steamship or floating steam battery, now building after the Ericsson plan, will be completed before the other two are finished, the work upon it being of less magnitude. A large surplus from the sum appropriated by Congress remains.

Secretary Cameron returned this morning from his visit to the West. The good disciplinary order of our troops in their recent movements affords a subject for military encomiums. All persons to whom passes are allowed to army lines have gone over the river, to be witnesses of the great events that are expected to take place in Virginia during the present week. There is no truth in the report that General McClellan disapproves of the naval expedition to the South.

## Rebels Again Routed in Missouri.

PILOT KNOB, October 22.—The following dispatch was received here this morning, and forwarded to headquarters at St. Louis: "Field of Battle, Frederickton, October 22.—In company with Colonel Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels under Thompson and Lowe. The estimated force of the enemy was 5000. Their loss was heavy, while ours is small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavette and captain Heyman, of the Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery."

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was, on Friday morning last, ordered forward by General Grant from Cape Girardeau with instructions to move toward Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army. This force consisted of Marsh's Eighteenth Illinois regiment, a section of Jagler's battery, and Stewart and Leperman's companies of cavalry, all from Cairo; also, a part of Plummer's Eleventh Missouri, part of Ross' Twenty-first Illinois, and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, Col. Carling; the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, Col. Hovey; the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. Alexander; the Eight Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Murphey; the First Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker; Captain Hawkins' Independent Missouri Cavalry, and four six pounders and two twenty-four pounders, under Major Schofield, of the First Missouri Light Artillery.

## A Reconnoissance of the Rebel Camps.

The withdrawal of the enemy from his advanced positions in front of the Union lines is fully confirmed by Professor La Mountain, who made a balloon ascension on Friday.—Shortly before five o'clock he ascended from a point about six miles west of Alexandria. The wind carried him five or six miles over the enemy's camps, around Fairfax station, when rising into another current, he took a circuit to Fairfax Court House, and thence back to our lines, landing at Gen. Blenker's headquarters.—Although the morning had been cloudy, the afternoon was clear, affording the Professor a splendid opportunity for observation. He had an excellent view of the enemy's position, and could see their encampments at Manassas. There were no rebel forces, says a Herald dispatch, except here and there a man this side of Fairfax Court House. At the Court House there were only a few companies, and the appearance of the bivouacs demonstrated that the position had been recently almost entirely evacuated. At Fairfax station there appeared to be a larger force. The Professor obtained some valuable information, which he will impart to the Government.—When he was descending at Hunter's Chapel several of the soldiers, seeing the balloon coming from the direction of the enemy's position, thought the aeronaut must necessarily have been sent up by the rebels.—They fired a

number of shots at him. Happily, however, they missed the Professor, but made some holes in his balloon. The troops in the division are mostly Germans. When he neared the ground hundreds assembled around him. It was with difficulty that he saved his balloon from harm, and was permitted to land at all. It should be remembered in future that the rebels have no balloons, the advantages of aeronautical reconnaissance being enjoyed by our army only.

## More Rebel Batteries on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports that new batteries have been erected at Matthias Point. The Freeborn and Island Belle, while making a reconnoissance at that point yesterday, threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by some new batteries of eighteen heavy guns.—Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing this point are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to fire for a distance of some four or five miles in doubling it.

No vessel passed down the river last night, and it is not known that any came up. The river men report that the rebels have a number of seine boats and long boats concealed in the creeks and inlets between Acquia creek and Occoquan bay, and that they are busy in building launches, apparently with a view either to effect a crossing into Maryland, or to seize vessels coming up. The rumor that a number of vessels bound down have been taken by the rebels is unfounded.

## Latest from General Fremont.

We have news from Warsaw, Fremont's headquarters, up to noon on Monday. The pontoon bridge was finished, and the river very high. F. A. Parsons, father of Gen. Parsons, now in the rebel army, has signified to Gen. Price, commandant at Jefferson City, his willingness to take that oath or any other Gen. Price may desire. He wishes to go home and resume the duties of his office.

Dr. Brackman, a member of the Legislature and Mr. Bell, of Miller county, both of whom have been in the rebel army, and some half a dozen of others from Jefferson City, who have been skulking in the brush, have sent in their submissions. Gen. Price has ordered them to repair to his headquarters next week. Governor Gamble has left for Washington.

## An Engagement on the Potomac—Colonel Baker Killed.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Midnight—Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry and another at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and a part of Gen. Stone's command as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued without effect until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker, Senator from Oregon. The Union forces engaged numbered about eighteen hundred, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from five to ten thousand.

At this juncture Colonel Baker fell at the head of the brigade, gallantly cheering his men to conflict. Immediately before he fell he dispatched Major Young to General Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs. Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but on account of the confusion created by the fall of Colonel Baker sustained a repulse, with considerable loss.

General Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order, and will hold possession of Harrison's Island and approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to General Stone during the night.—The remains of Colonel Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held his commission as Colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Gov. Pollock as commander of a California regiment.

On Saturday, when two companies of the Twenty-Second New York regiment, belonging to General Keyes' Brigade advanced within a mile of Fairfax Court House, they ascertained from the inhabitants of that neighborhood that when the rebels retired the condition of the roads was such that they were compelled to leave six pieces of artillery behind, which remained there until the Sunday previous, when the rebels returned in force and took them away.

On Saturday night a private of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, while on picket duty one mile beyond Barrett's Hill, on the Leesburg turnpike, received a severe wound in the arm from a rebel. From a description of the latter, he is supposed to be a Mr. Williams, of Alexandria, who was confined some ten days in a slave pen in that city, but was released by the Government, who is now acting as a scout. Orders have been issued that in the event of his capture he be hung forthwith.

Captain Munde, Assistant Adjutant General for Gen. Smith's Division, with a small escort, advanced on the road leading from Lewinsville to within a short distance of Vienna on a foraging expedition. The result was the bringing off of about sixty bushels of hay and two hundred and fifty bushels of oats. Everything is quiet in that direction.

The reconnoissance of General McCall, which advanced to Drainsville on Saturday, returned this morning, the object of the expedition being accomplished and valuable information obtained. The main body remained at Drainsville on Sunday.

Engineers under escort went to the right as far as the Potomac, three miles distant, and the left as

far as the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. The rebel pickets were encountered by the engineers' escort, and sharp firing ensued. The result was five rebels were killed, one of whom belonged to the Louisiana Tiger Regiment. None of our men were injured.

## The Affair at Edward's Ferry—Two Hundred Hors Du Combat—General Bank's Army in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The Washington "Star" says the object of the movement in crossing the river, by Gen. Stone, was to secure the command of the Virginia shore that his division and that of Gen. Banks' could be safely transported to the soil of Virginia. After crossing his advance he sent out Colonel Baker, with portions of three regiments, his own, the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and the New York Tammany Regiment, numbering in all about eighteen hundred men, forming his right wing to reconnoitre in force, in the direction of Leesburg.

Both his wings, his right and left, were attacked as early as 9 a. m., but repulsed the enemy wherever he appeared. At about 5 p. m., the right wing found itself confronted by near 4000 of the enemy, under Gen. Evans, with artillery. Evans attacked Baker's command in front and on both flanks. Baker gallantly essayed a charge, in making which he was killed and his command suffered considerable loss.

The officer left in command by his death, then very properly gave the order to fall back to a position near the river bank, where he could be supported by Gen. Stone and the other portion of his army that had by that time effected a crossing of the river. This order was obeyed in good order, and he carried with him all his wounded and dead.

Colonel Cogswell, the commander of the New York Tammany regiment, formerly Captain Cogswell, of the Eight Infantry U. S. army, is among the missing. Lieutenant Colonel Ward, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, was wounded in the affair, losing his leg.

On reaching the position selected the right turned, and both wings held their own upon it, though under the fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, by which time it ceased, having, for some hours before, become little more than picket shooting as it were. Throughout the night the balance of General Stone's force crossed the river and threw up temporary works that rendered his position secure, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of General Banks, to be essayed this morning.

Our information so far this afternoon is that Gen. Banks' army duly arrived at the Maryland landing of Edward's Ferry, last night, and has been crossing the river securely since daylight. General Banks is in person on the Virginia side, and has assumed the chief command there.

Ere going to press with this first edition of to-day we have not learned that the enemy have seriously renewed the engagement of yesterday. General McCall's Division remains in about the position its main body has held for some days past, from whence it may operate effectively in any required direction, its presence higher up the river to support the important movement of Generals Stone and Banks not having been necessary, as the result proves.

Our total of killed wounded and missing in the course of the day, was about two hundred. Some of our contemporaries are wholly in error, in announcing the affair of yesterday opposite Leesburg as a repulse of the Union troops.

On the contrary it was eminently successful. Gen. Stone having effected his object, though with some loss in his right wing while engaged in reconnoitering in advance of his main operations.

While all lament the loss of Col. Baker, and that Col. Cogswell is probably in the hands of the enemy, Gen. Stone's success is still a glorious one.

## The Successful Advance of Gen. Stone and Gen. Banks.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The success of the movement of General Stone and Banks across the Potomac is now established, as the enemy did not venture to make further resistance to it yesterday. All accounts agree that our men conducted themselves nobly in the affair of Monday. Even the portion of the column which received a temporary check, by the death of its commander, Colonel Baker, behaved gallantly, although opposed to a force triple their number. The remainder of Gen. Stone's command also acted with the coolness of veterans. The ground thus gained was retained in the undisturbed possession of our troops all day yesterday. Scouts and reconnoitering parties during the day obtained much valuable information in regard to the enemy. The above facts are derived from reliable sources.

## Reported Victory over Zollicofer.

A courier who arrived from Camp Dick Robinson, reports a fight, on Monday last, between Gen. Zollicofer of Tenn., with six or seven thousand men, and Col. Garrard, with twelve hundred men at Camp Wild Cat.—Zollicofer made three different attacks, and was each time repulsed with considerable loss. The Federal loss is four killed and twenty wounded. The courier met a reinforcement of one regiment and artillery on the way. This is glorious news, if true, and would be a splendid opening of the Kentucky campaign.

## Position of our Troops on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The most reliable accounts from the Upper Potomac, this morning, state that our troops had returned to their positions in far better condition than was anticipated, and still held the Virginia side of the Potomac.

## Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 21, via Baltimore.—The severe gale which has prevailed here, but is now moderating, has somewhat retarded the preparations for the departure of vessels from this point. A detachment of two hundred and fifty men, of the Massachusetts battalion, who were sent out from Newport News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the rebels but stood their ground.—The First and Seventh New York regiments had been sent out to support them when the steamer left for Old Point.

## The Battle on Santa Rosa Island.

A late Southern paper says that the reports from Pensacola in relation to the attack on Santa Rosa Island are of a conflicting character, and from what they are enabled to learn, they think they have been defeated, with a heavy loss, but think in the main they have gained a victory. The War Department accounts for their heavy loss of men by the great anxiety to whip the Yankees. From these intimations we judge the rebels are badly whipped, and as they have never acknowledged a defeat but in this manner, it is safe to say they were rather roughly handled.

## The Naval Battle Near New Orleans—The Fleets on Both Sides—The Richmond and the "Turtle"—The Rebels Beaten Off with None Killed or Wounded on our Side—Our Fleet All Right Again.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The steamer McCallan also brings a reliable account of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi. The rebel fleet consisted of six gunboats, the rain "Manassas," and a large number of fire ships filling the river from shore to shore. Our squadron consists of the Richmond, Huntsville, Waterwitch, Preble and Vincennes, and the storeship Nightingale.

They were at anchor inside of the Southwest Pass. The Manassas drifted foul of the Richmond, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, but doing little damage. To avoid fire ships the squadron got under way immediately, and drifted down the river. The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes and Nightingale got ashore on the bar, and while ashore, were attacked by the rebels, but only one of their shots took effect, and that struck the Richmond on the quarter.

They were beaten by the Vincennes with only two guns, the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, etc., having been thrown overboard to lighten her, she being much exposed to the rebel fire. Not one person was killed or wounded in the squadron.

The Richmond, Preble, and Vincennes were towed off the next day by the steamer McClellan. The Nightingale was still ashore, but would probably get off the next day.

## The Fight with Billy Wilson's Zouaves—Our Side of the Story—The Rebels Chased Off and Terribly Out-Willson Not on Hand When Wanted.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The steamer McClellan, formerly the Joseph Whitney, has arrived from Key West. She brings advices from the South west Pass to the 14th, from Fort Pickens to the 15th, Tortugas to the 18th, and Key West to the 19th. On the morning of the 9th inst. at about half past three o'clock, the rebels attacked Col. Wilson's position on Santa Rosa Island in force. Company E of the 3rd Infantry, Capt. Hildt, and 27 men of Company A, 1st Artillery, 85 men in all, under Major Vodges, met the enemy some distance above Camp Brown. Maj. Vodges was taken prisoner immediately, and Capt. Hildt assumed command and engaged the enemy. The loss in this struggle was 4 killed, 31 wounded and 8 prisoners. The enemy's loss is much larger; eleven of the rebels were found dead in one heap. Major Arnold arrived after daylight to the assistance of Capt. Hildt. The command proceeded to the point where the rebels had disembarked. Their steamers were just leaving, and a destructive fire was opened upon them.

The rebels left behind them on the plain 22 killed, 5 wounded and 33 prisoners.—Many of their wounded were carried away on the boats. Capt. Bradford and Lieut. Elms were killed; three of their officers were captured; one of them is Lieut. Jaynes, formerly of the U. S. Marines.—He is badly wounded. Gen. Anderson, who was in command of the rebels, was wounded in the arm. After disembarking, the enemy acknowledged their loss to be over one hundred. In addition to the loss on our side, above stated, the Zouaves lost nine killed in their camp and eleven taken prisoners.

The details of the fight at Santa Rosa say that the rebel force, fifteen hundred strong, landed on the Island from three steamers, about four miles above Wilson's camp. Their landing was effected at about two o'clock in the morning. The night was very dark. They rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded silently towards the Zouaves camp, hoping to effect a total surprise. They were but partially successful in this. The picket guard, about six hundred yards off, discovered and fired upon them, gave the alarm, and saved the regiment from annihilation.

The attack by the enemy's columns was simultaneous, and volley after volley was aimed upon the Zouaves, who were forced to fall back, leaving the camp in the hands of the rebels. The rebels then commenced burning the camp.

Fort Pickens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars came to their assistance. The rebels retreated to the boats, closely followed by the regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire on them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally reached the boats, but the steamers were over five hundred yards from the beach, and our men poured repeated volleys into the crowded mass.—Every bullet told, and by the shouts and confusion of the rebels, it was evident that

we had obtained ample satisfaction for the insult to our flag.

The regulars behaved nobly, and great credit is due to Captains Robertson and Hill, and Lieutenants Seeley and Taylor. The Zouaves were badly managed, and Col. Wilson is very much censured for inefficiency. He did not reach the scene until all was over. The camp was almost entirely destroyed, the officers and men losing everything.

Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to bed from dangerous illness. One of his servants were killed and the other taken prisoner.—Major Newby shot one of the rebels with his revolver, got out of the house, mounted his horse and escaped through a storm of bullets.

Wilson's regiment lost ten killed, sixteen wounded and nine taken prisoners.—The regulars lost four killed, twenty wounded and ten taken prisoners. The rebel loss, by their own statement, is three hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. We took thirty prisoners, including three doctors, who were released.

## Latest—Another Skirmish.

EDWARDS FERRY, Oct. 22.—During a skirmish last evening, nearly opposite this point, Gen. Lander received a painful flesh wound in his right leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger to life or limb is apprehended.

Our pickets now extend a mile inland from Edward's Ferry, and about the same distance up Goose Creek, occupying the bridge. The enemy have also extended their pickets one and a half miles up the river towards Conrad's Ferry. The enemy evidently selected our officers for the marks of their riflemen. (Goose Creek, be it remembered, is on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and the bridge over it is on the Leesburg turnpike.)

The total amount of "Peter's Pence" paid into the Papal treasury up to the present date is said to be \$2,280,000.

## LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25, 1861.

Flour—The aggregate sales to-day at noon were 435 bbls., of all qualities, at the following rates, viz., family \$5.00 to \$5.25; extra \$4.40 to \$4.90; fancy brands from \$5.50 to \$5.75. As we are unable to obtain from first hand sales sufficient to give reliable prices, we give the above, all store rates.

Butter—Sales of 260 lbs. prime roll from store at 13 1/2c @ lb.

Eggs—Sales of 175 doz. from store at 11c per dozen.

Apples—Sales of 55 bbls. from store, at \$1.75 @ 50c @ bbl.

Cheese—Sales of 180 lbs. W. R. from store, at 61c @ 70c @ lb.

Cider—Sales of 5 bbls. sweet, from store, at \$5.00 per bbl.

Starch—Sales of 20 boxes, from store, at 41c @ lb.

Lard—Sales of 3 kegs of country from store, at 8c @ lb.

Molasses—Sales of 20 bbls., at 50c @ gal.

Coffee—Sales of 30 bags Rio in lots at 16c @ lb.

Oats—Sales of 100 bush. from store at 25c @ bush.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.  
THE advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.  
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.  
Parties wishing the prescription will please address  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
WILLIAMSBURG,  
Kings County, New York.  
Oct. 26, 1861-3.

## NOTICE.

Dr. WHITLEY will make his next visit to Waynesburg, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th days of November. It is desirable, upon his part, that as many as conveniently can, (of those now under his care,) will call upon the first day, as upon the second I am sometimes so thronged that it is impossible for me to do justice to all, and my visit cannot possibly be prolonged.

## NEW GOODS

AT  
MINOR & CO'S

THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Exchange are now opening a very large and well selected stock of  
FALL AND WINTER

## DRY GOODS.

Which have been purchased on such terms as will enable them to sell at LOWER PRICES than ever.

## LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In endless variety. Their stock of Silks, Merinos, Flans and Finest Delaines, Plaids, Grey Goods, in every description of Ladies' Wear is large. A supply of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS. Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Bonnet Velvets and Silks.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

Men's Wear! Men's Wear!!  
Cloths, Casimires, Vestings, Pants and everything in the Staple and Fancy Goods Line.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS!  
Their stock is large and is selling at prices to suit the times.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. Kept constantly on hand in great variety and at low prices. The public can feel assured that they can purchase Good at old prices, and price that will defy competition. Call and examine the stock, you can't fail to be amused.  
PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods, and the Cash never refused.  
Waynesburg, Oct. 23, 1861.

## Farmers' and Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Institution are required to meet at the Banking Office in Waynesburg, on THURSDAY the 5th day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to receive the dividends on the stock. They are also notified to meet on the THIRD MONDAY of November next, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year.  
J. J. LIZARRA, Cashier.  
Oct. 26, 1861.

## Waynesburg College.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will open on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, 1861. Good boarding can be had at the College. For particulars inquire of the President of the