MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

"AND ONE PRIVATE KILLED."

Cold words to tell a mother's doting love
That her old age was desolate indeed;
That the proud staff of her declining years
Was taken from her, at her utmost need.

Brief words—yet it was a terrible to feel,
The bitter woe their scanty limits held!
Small joy it seemed, in that sad hour to know
The field was taken and the foe was quelled.

Was it for this they sent him forth in pride,
A mother's blessing on his boyish head,
A sister's kisses on his beardless lips,
Thus to receive him voiceless, cold and dead?

He was their all, perchance; they loved him so!
He went—and now—O, breaking hearts be still!
Columbia's blessing on her bravest sons,
Hollows the grave his precious forms shall fill.

God bless him! no delusive hope of gain,
No glittering glory lured his youthful eye;
Loving his country with a boy's proud love,
Counting it little e'en for her to die.

And so he went—and thus they bear him home,
The crimson stain upon his golden hair,
The hush of death upon his hero-heart,
The heart so eager then to do and dare.

And though on earth no trumpet sound his fame,
Royally angel harps in heavens shall tell
How, with his young heart full of holy zeal,
The brave boy-patriot for his country fell.

REPORT IN GEN. FREMONT'S CASE.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OBSERVATIONS IN MISSOURI.

Secretary Cameron's Visit to Kentucky and Indiana.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 19, 1861.

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

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

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjt. Gen. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report requested in your letter of the 19th inst.

We arrived at St. Louis, as you are aware, at 2½ a. m., Oct. 11 After breakfast, rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to the camp passed a small field work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarters, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection; but some one mentioned that Gen. McKinstry, principal Quartermaster, who made the disbursements, gave the cost as $15,000. If so, it was judicious. The total cost should be ascertained. General Curtis was in command. Force present, 140 officers, 3,338 men, principally detachments, except the First Iowa cavalry—34 officers, 904 men—having horses, but without equipments.

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

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

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

Col. Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on me and represented irregularities in the Pay Department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his Government, stating that he was required to make payment and transfers of money contrary to law and regulations. Once, objecting to what he conceived an improper payment, he was threatened with confinement by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of $100,000 to the Quartermaster's Department, which was irregular. Exhibited abstracts of payment by one Paymaster, (Major Felizer) to 42 persons appointed by Gen. Fremont, viz: 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 151 Lieutenants, 11 2d Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 3 Assistant Surgeons; total 42. Nineteen of these appointments as Engineers, and are entitled to cavalry pay. (See exhibit annexed, No. 1.) A second abstract of payments wes furnished, not vouched for as reliable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the extent. Staff officers of rank appointed to the Major General's Body Guard of only 300 men, the commander being a Colonel, &c. (See exhibit No. 2.) The whole number of irregular appointments made by Gen. Fremont, was said by Col. Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of these appointment.

"HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1861.

"SIR:—You are hereby appointed captain of cavalry, to be employed in the Land Transportation Department, and will report for duty at these Headquarters. J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

"To Captain FELIX VOGEL, present."

(See Exhibit No. 3.)

I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on General Fremont's staff as Director of Music with the rank and commission of Captain of Engineers! This person was a musician in a theatre in St. Louis. Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him—the person having presented his two papers and demanded his pay. Colonel Andrews also stated that these appointments bore one date, but directed payments, in some cases, a month or two anterior thereto. He was then without funds, excepting a small amount.

The principal Commissary, Capt. Haines, had no outstanding debts, and he expected funds soon.

Major Allen, Principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St. Louis, but reported great irregularities in his Department, and requested special instructions. This he deemed important, as orders were communicated by a variety of persons, in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursements of money. These orders were frequently given verbally. (See Exhibit No. 4.) He was sending, under Gen'l. Fremont's orders, large amounts of forage from St. Louis to the army at Tipton; where corn was abundant and cheap. The distance was 100 miles. He stated indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be $4,506,309 73-100.

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

"HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Camp Lillis, Oct. 2, 1861.

"*Sir:* I am requested by the Commander General to authorize Col. Degraf to take any hay that has been contracted for by the Government, his receipt for the same being all the voucher you require.

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

(See exhibit No. 6.)

What does this mean? Contractors deliver forage direct to Quartermasters, who issue the same. But here another party steps in, and for the purpose, if a contractor or the co-partner of one, of filling his own contractor. It is difficult to suppose that this double transaction is done without a consideration. The accounts in this case should be examined, and the price paid to Degraf be compared with that paid to the contractors, whose forage was seized. This same Captain Haskell, A. D. C., was a contractor for mules. He desired Captain Turnley to receive his animals, "good, bad, and indifferent," as Captain Turnley said. This he would not do, but stated his prices for the different classes of mules, "wheel," "lead," &c. Besides, he had more mules than he could possibly send to the army. Notwithstanding all this, he received an orker to inspect and receive Mr. Haskell's mules as rapidly as possible. Captain Turnley very soon after received an order from Gen. Fremont to leave St. Louis and go into the interior of Missouri. (See exhibit No. 7, showing his great labor and responsibility.)

By directions of General Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for specific sums—28 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, and $18 95 cents per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., General Fremont's agents in that State,) were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay and corn abound, as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, with a corresponding amount of hay, at 83 cents per bushel for the grain, and $19 per ton for hay. (See Voucher No. 7.)

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

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

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

A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio river by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. A ferry boat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive.

Contracts, it will been seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisements for bids, as is required by the law and the army regulations.

Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impropriety, I called on Captain McKeever, A. A. G., for the facts, which he gave me as follows: One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying Gen. Fremont's proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by note to Capt. McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original Proclamation and Address to the army of the same date, printed and sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Major Garrett of the Indiana Cavalry, for distribution through the country. Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows:

"Adjutant General will have 200 copies of Proclamation of Commander General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to the Army of the same date, sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Maj. Garret, Indiana cavalry. Maj. Garret will distribute it through the country.

"Sept. 23, 1861. J. C. F., Com. Gen."

We left St. Louis Oct. 2, for Gen. Fremont's headquarters, at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the Capitol of Missouri, 125 miles from St. Louis. General Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1,200 men. The Eighth Iowa was there, en route for Tipton. At this place there were accumulated a large quantity of forage, landed from steamboats, and other means of transportation; also, the half-barrels for carrying the water, and a number of mules, which Captain Turnley said he could not get forward, having no control over the transportation by railroad.

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

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

The force designed to act against Price consists of five divisions, as follows:

First Division	...Hunter's	...at Tipton	...9,750
Second "	...Pope's	...at Georgetown	9,220
Fourth "	...Sigel's	...at Sedalia	...7,980
Fifth "	...Asboth's	...at Tipton	...6,451
Sixth "	...McKintry's	at Syracuse	..5,318
Total			...38,789

As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the force there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required one hundred wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis') had horses and indifferent arms, but no equipments. The men had to carry their cartridges in their vest pockets—consequently on their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroyed. This march to Tipton (35 miles) was made on a mud-road, heavy and miry with rains, and parallel to the railroad, and but a little distance from it. The troops were directed by General Fremont to march without provisions or knapsacks, and without transportation. A violent rain storm came up, and the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food for twenty-four hours; and when food was received the beef was found to be spoiled.

General Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of the Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by General Fremont in Europe. I will here state that General Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the nipples. In conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe with General Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms was $30,000.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him, when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported to headquarters. At this time, Col. Stevenson, of the Seventh Missouri regiment, was, without Gen. Hunter's knowledge, taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson City fit to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me the order for marching to Durock Ferry, dated at Tipton, October 10, which he did not receive until the 12th. (Exhibit No. 10.) He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. (Exhibit No. 11.) This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single day's march. (Exhibit No. 12.)

When Gen. Pope received his order to march at Georgetown, twenty-five miles distant, he wrote back to Gen. Hunter a letter, which I read. It set forth the utter impossibility of his moving for the want of transportation and supplies, and asked whether Gen. Fremont could mean what he had written.

All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into, and maintaining in the field, the forces under his command.

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

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen. Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of July, called there from New York by a telegraphc despatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had embodied force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCulloch, near Springfield in Southwest Missoari, and those under Pillow, Jeff. Thompson, and Hardee, in Southeast Missouri. Two regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind intrenchments. Cairo and Bird's Point, were fortified, and defended with heavy artillery. (Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau were fortified after Gen. Fremont's arrival.)—All these places could be reinforced by railroad and river from St. Louis and the Northwestern States, and could hold out until reinforced, even if attacked by superior forces.

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

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

Gen. Fremont called four regiment from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It is evident that he had no intention of re-enforcing Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Rolla, 125 miles only from Springfield, received no orders to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, August 4th, seven days before the battle, and were returned to St. Louis.

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

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

General Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called thither on a suggestion from Washington as an adviser. General Fremont submitted to him for consideration and advice Missouri. Your attention is directed to this in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

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

"I have the honor to be very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"L. THOMAS, Adjutant General."

"Maj. Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo."

Instructions were previously given (Oct. 12) to the Hon. James Craig to raise a regiment at St. Joseph, Mo.

We left St. Louis Oct. 14, and arrived at Indianopolis in the evening. Remained at Indianopolis Oct. 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up to the work of suppressing the rebellion. Fifty-five regiments, with several batteries of artillery, had been raised and equipped—a larger number of troops in proportion to population than any other State has sent into field. The best spirit prevailed, and it was manifest that additional troops could readily be raised. The Governor had established an arsenal, and furnished all the Indiana troops with full supplies of ammunition, including fixed ammunition for three batteries of artillery. This arsenal was visited, and found to be in full operation. It was under the charge of a competent pyrotechnist. Quite a number of females were employed in making cartridges, and I venture to assert that the ammunition is equal to that which is manufactured anywhere else. Gov. Morton stated that his funds for this purpose were exhausted, but the Secretary desired him to continue his operations, and informed him that the Government would pay for what had been furnished to the troops in the field. It is suggested that an officer of ordnance be sent to Indianopolis to inspect the arsenal, and ascertain the amount expended in the manufacture of ammunition, with a view to reimbursing the State.

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12½ o'clock, p. m., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enrol themselves to engage in conflict with their relation on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green River with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which with the force he had he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless he would fight them. He, as well as well as citizens of the State, said that the border State of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State.

His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin river, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with General Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green river.—(See paper No. 14.) On being asked the question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of ex-Secretary Guthrie and General Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed that the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels.

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

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

Having ascertained that 6,200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3,200 were sent to Gen. Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade, at Pittsburg, 2,800 strong, two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from Indianapolis, the Eighth Wisconsin regiment at St. Louis, the Second Minnesota Volunteers at Pittsburg, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky, making in all a reinforcement for that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 8 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours, and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels, that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the Free States of the West and the Northwest.

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Arrival of Gen. Fremont and Staff at Springfield.

GRAND RECEPTION OF FEDERAL ARMY.

The Loss of Fremont's Body Guard in the Late Fight.

TWO REBEL COLONELS KILLED,

GEN. PRICE IN THE VICINITY OF CARTHAGE.

[*Special to the St. Louis Republican.*]

FREMONT'S HEAD QUARTERS, *Camp Lyon, Springfield, Mo.*, Oct. 28.—General Fremont and staff arrived here yesterday, and the Benton cadets, Col. Carr's cavalry, Major Holman's sharpshooters and Gen. Sigel's command at different periods during the same day. Finding no professed rebels in the place, our troops were received with delight. The Stars and Stripes being displayed at numerous houses, and men, women and children waving handkerchiefs from almost every doorway.

Major White of the prarie scouts whose command started with Major Zagongi for Springfield had been quite ill, and was captured by the rebels while riding in a buggy, and after the fight was taken several miles out of town by a guard of twenty rebels, but was rescued by a party of the Green County Home Guards and is now here.

The loss of Fremont's body guard in their desperate charge of Friday last was fifteen killed, twenty-three wounded and twenty-six missing. Three of the wounded have since died, and doubtless many of the missing will soon report themselves. The rebel loss is stated at from fifty to sixty killed and forty or fifty wounded. The rebels were commanded by Colonels Johnson, Frazier, Price and Turner. The latter two of whom are said to have been killed.

Gen. Fremont will probably remain here until the other divisions of the army arrive.

Gen. Price is still reported to be in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing definite is known of his whereabouts.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

After inquiring in official quarters, I am told that no written orders as to the exact destination of the naval expedition were given, and that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Navy know where it is going. The place of landing is left to the discretion of Commodore Dupont, of course in consultation with General Sherman.

The War Department refuses to recognize the authority of General Lane as a Brigadier General, and declines to furnish him with an engineer corps.

An arrival from the Lower Potomac division to-day, represents all quiet in that region. The rebels are still in force at their batteries. No vessels are arriving.

The sword, sash and pistols of the late rebel Colonel, John A. Washington, who was killed in Western Virginia, were to-day presented to Secretary Cameron.

The citizens of Washington are signing petitions to the Secretary of War to seize the wood and coal on hand here, so as to prevent suffering, as the speculators are asking exhorbitant price for it.

The only Pennsylvania soldiers reported to-day, among the deaths at the hospitals, are Daniel Losch, of the Forty-seventh and B. F. Haskell, of the First regiment.

DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.—A Paris correspondent says that from cause at present not known, the average of the duration of human life is rapidly diminishing. From 1825 to 1850 this average was forty years; it is now very little more than thirty-seven years, according to recent statistical returns.

AN AUSTRIAN NOBLEMAN Baron de Silberstein, who has just died at Vienna, has by will bequeathen 200,000 florins to each of the universities of Vienna and Peague, to be employed in assisting poor students, and 40,000 finrins to a Mdlle. Zollner, an actress.

A NEW FLAG.—Some of the southern papers suggest that the Confederacy should discard the Stars and Stripes altogether. A flag like that used by Koskiusco, when fighting the battles of freedom in Poland, is proposed—a plain blue field with a white eagle.

THE Queen of Spain recently placed the sick princess, Donna Concepcion, in the hands of a homœpathic doctor, when the principal physician of her majesty, Dr. Corral, at once resigned his office, and the second, Dr. Drument, left the palace.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY pays $750 for front windows of a house on the square of Konigsbery to witness the Prussian coronation.