

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG: "Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart strings, and looking upon our homes, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come weal or woe, we will in life or in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our oradles; let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sen; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars. and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand n human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the star of a Satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel-and who shall estimate the desolution of that feeling?-that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sun of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a de spairing bondage. May God in His infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation."-Joseph Holt.

The Great Expedition. NEW YORK, November 6 - A special despatch to the Times says that advices have been received at the War Department that the great expedition had passed Bull's Bay, and would be at its destination in twenty-four hours from Saturday evening.

\_\_\_\_\_ "After the Clouds, the Sun."

As an antidote to our late reverses on the Potomac, we would refer to the exploit performed by Gen. Fremont's body-guard, which has proved to be one of the most daring and brilliant actions which have occurred in modern warfare. The rebels numbered 2,000the body-guard 150, who routed the enemy and drove them from the town, and it is now in our possession. Verily Fremont is advanc-

## PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WAR.

We have at length something official relative to the number of troops raised in the Keystone State. We learn from a responsible source that the facts as stated below are "substantially correct."

Under the first or three months' requisition, Pennsylvania furnished 25 regiments, num. bering in the aggregate 20,175 men. the term of service of these expired July last. Of the regiments enlisted for three years, or during the war, she has now in the service:---

50 Regiments, of which 6 are r fle Regiments and 6 Companies of infantry, number.

6 Regiments of cavalry, numbering 6,628 1 Regiment and 3 Companies of artillery numbering

making an aggregate in service, of

63,580 If to this be added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the District of Columbia volunteers, in the Maryland brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the state, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other

> the above aggregate of men now 69,980 in service is swolen to

states, estimated at

In addition to the above Pennsylvania has 29 Regiments and 6 Companies of Infantry, cavalry and artillery preparing for the field. Of these she has now in camp, weady to go into active service.

3 Regiments of infantry, numbering 9,423 & Regiments of cavalry, numbering

Making an addition of 12.837 to the 69,980 now in service,

and showing Pennsylvanians actually in the field to the number of When the remaining 17 Regiments

and 6 Companies, numbering men, now preparing, shall be ready to enter the service, which is expected will be accomplished within the next six weeks.

n will appear that Pennsylvania's contribution to the war (exclusive of the 20,175 three months' men) will be

The Quota of men to be furnished by Pennsylvania for the army of 500,000 is \$5,000 men. It will be seen that the number Already in the service, and ready for service In camp, is 76,417—or 1,417 above our quota. - without counting the 6,400 men estimated to have enlisted in the service of other etates-

But Pennsylvania is not stopping with Moing her duty. She has a force of 18,253 men in addition, preparing for the field, and which force, it is thought, will be ready in mix weeks. And, with over 100,000 men in the field, Pennsylvania thinks she will be antitled, as of old, to her proud claim of

THE KEYSTONE OF THE FEDERAL ARCH!

A COMPLIMENT. -- Col. Evans, who comman-Red the rebels at Ball's Bluff, was made a brigadier on the field "for having achieved a grand victory with 2,500 men, over a Union Bores of ten thousand," That is, our 2,000 men fought like ten thousand!

The rebels, with their usual modesty, also Claim the capture by their forces of six rifled cannon; although our troops had only one rimed gun in the field, with two howitzers, wallen teller were thrown into the Potomae.

The Amenities of War.

War developes, naturally, the worst passions of our nature. Its features are harsh and sad always, and its primary idea almost precludes the exercise of the tenderer and hocarnage and desolation stultify the compasha red and revenge towards those who have slain them. A truly great commander is always sparing of human life. If necessity compells a sacrifice he shrinks not from filling the "imminent deadly breach" with the bodies of his soldiers, but always seeks to find an avoidance of the waste of human life if it is possible to do so. Time after time would Wellington, with sorrow and pity, send his men to raise still higher the ghastly pile of death if that he knew was the only way to win the battle, single life if it did not contribute to success. o get out of the way."

The narrow-minded and revengeful are eager many of the rebels, even their generals, are life, beginning long before and continuing governed by this cruel and mean spirit. We some years after that event. were happy to read, therefore, in contrast to

came within range. A similar instance is reported of Wellington at Waterloo, where the fate of the battle might have depended upon his doing what he resolutely avoided. On one occasion he was asked if, during the battle. he was close enough to see Napoleon. He answered: "Why, we were close enough to see, no doubt that this was Bonaparte and his staff. upon this assemblage, but I stopped them."

When one repreached him for being too throughout. I discouraged surprises of outposts and the fiting on videttes and sentries; the death of a few poor fellows, thus picked off, does no service. To be sure, when the fate of these two great armies, and, indeed, of all Europe, was concentrated in a single man, as in this case, the general rule might not apply; but I felt, at that moment, about Bonaparte, as I should have done about any general of his staff."

Such are the characteristics and noble qualities of a great general; great in skill, great n courage, still greater in magninimity. The indiscriminate shooting down of officers or pickets is worthy only of a blood thirsty savage, and the only plausible argument in its favor is when the loss of a general may turn the tide of battle. Those who employ such means of murder, for it is not war, must expect to excite the indignation of civilization, and posterity will decide that they deservedly lost success, even if their object was the purest and the noblest.

The Job in Hand.

Occasionally we hear a man or woman, con-Occasionally we hear a man or woman, constitutionally timid, exclaim: "If this course of disaster is to continue, the North will be for giving up. We cannot go on, with matters going as they have gone, since April last."—
But this is not the prevailing tone; the people of the more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmitations are the hair of the matter to be world the most shining instances of loyal-ty in disregarding all ties of birth, and elinging to the cause of truth and honor. Such that this is not the prevailing tone; the people of the matter to be unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmitations are the hair of the matter to be wight a soldier. settled to our work, then let the South look a little out." The fact is that the persistent energy yet happened makes not a particle of impression on it. We look for occasional disasters, and occasional set-backs; but the determination of our people to bring the South to its alegiance, will not flinch for any causes. Forward, is the word; back up the government; send on the boys; pile up the funds; keep them in good heart, well clothed, and well fed, cost what it may; and having put our hand to the plow, never think of letting go.

In the pertinacious courage and endurance of our people, our real strength lies: we may be thwarted many times, but there is bound to come a time when the luck will be with us, and success will crown our efforts. We are learning to be patient, hopeful, and industrious, and in due time must reap, for we shall not faint.

It is of precious little service to berate this or that general officer. We may cry out against Lincoln, or Scott, or Cameron, or McClellan, or Banks, or Stone; that will not help the matter. The army had to be officered with the best material available; and there never was a war vet where more or less blun. ders were not committed. Napoleon at St. Helena owned to numerous errors; and Wellington was equally modest. The experience we are daily gaining will create an army, and make our soldiers and our officers what they ought to be, and nothing but experience will do it. Let the country be patient, and hopeful, and a few days will bring us glad tidings from the fleet that left Monroe last week, and the army that now confronts the rebels in Virginia. It is possible that disasters are still in store for us; but come what may, they will be predecessor falls to pieces. A people of the indomitable plack and grit that characterizes the Free States, and especially the new Free States of this country, will not be dismayed to have easy work of overrunning the South knew nothing of geography or history, or military science. As Paul Jones said, when ordered to strike, "I have not begun to fight yet."

We recommend to those fond of, "contemplations on the Starry Heavens," the following rom the New York Commercial:

An interesting sight may be observed be fore sunrise in the morning. Three of the beavenly bedies—Jupiter, Saturn and the Moon—will appear to be within two or three legrees of each other. All are now in the constellation Leo, the two planets being, scarely three quarters of a degree apart. Jupiter is the brighter of the two, and has just pass. ed by Saturn in its course eastward. The ap parent motion, however, is so slow that it cannot be detected in less than three or four days. As Jupiter makes the circuit of the heavens in about twelve and Saturn in about thirty years, it will be two thirds of the latter before they are seen so closely togeth. er, and that in a different quarter of the sky. The planet Venus is now a most beautiful object in the southwest for an hour or two after sunset. It is near the tropic of Capricorn, and of course will soon turn and move east by north, shining with a brilliant light in the higher constellations during the winter and spring.-N. Y. Com.

The steamer Africa, sailed on Thursday with forty passengers, including Archbishop lughes and Thurlew Wood.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT. In a letter singularly striking in its force

of language and elevated patriotism, General Scott has indicated his wish to be placed on the retired list of the army, and to be lier elements, of our humanity. Scenes of released from the post of chief responsibility which he has so long held. This wish has sionate feelings of nature, and grief at the loss been concurred in by the President and of brave and noble comrades glides easily into | Cabinet. In course of the day, yesterday, they called at his residence in a body, the President personally delivering the order relieving him, and taking occasion to make signal and solemn beyond all precedent the expression of thanks of the government to the greatest soldier of the age. Every incident of this proceeding appears to have been approprate and striking, well calculated to do justice to every party participating, and to the public sense of the honor due but he was equally unwilling to sacrifice a a great officer, whose long life of severe duty has brought him to the time when inevitable He frequently expressed himself earnestly a- infirmities demand exemption from severe gainst the shooting of sentinels. In one of labors. There are none who question Gen. his conversations he said: "The killing a Scott's merits as a soldier; none who doubt poor fellow of a vidette, or carrying off a post, his capacity, and, most of all, none who could not influence the battle: and I always, question his patriotism. But it is only when I was going to attack, sent to tell them reasonable to associate his soldierly duties with full physical health, and it is unreasonable to demand that he should do now o seek these opportunities for gratifying their all that he could do when in the Mexican malice and hatred towards their foe, and too war and during the long period of his active

General Scott's devotion to the Union and this, of the refusal the other day on the part his hatred of the rebellion are very forcibly of a federal officer to fire on a rebel officer who and happily expressed, both in the words of his note asking to be releaved, and in his remarks to the President and Cabinet afterward. The record he makes against the rebels is one that cannot the crased from history, nor can it fail to have great force and influence among them now. His mind but not to distinguish. In the morning, be- is as clear and discriminating as ever, and fore the battle begun, I could see a body of he speaks as he might have spoken twenty officers moving along their lines, and we had years ago on this point. Constantly recurring illness is the necessity which drives him I think we heard the cries of Vive l'Emper- from the chief command and the rebels and servant. eur!' but I cannot say that I distinguished his cannot fail to feel this fact as they read his person. A battery near me had a mind to fire [ last stern messag to them. It is a testimony more nearly like that of Washington in parting from his army at New York than scrupulous, he replied: "It may be so, but any other, and it puts a finish to the that was my way of carrying on the war active military career of General Scott in admirable keeping with his signally honorable

The unanimous action of the Cabinet in designating Gen. McClellan to the chief command is a new and forcible testimony to their confidence in him, and it will refresh post. It may be that causes difficult of explanation have for a little time combined to prevent the army from taking the active part we have daily expected in front of Washington, and we cheerfully submit to a renewed waiting on its movements .- North

Retirement of General Winfield Scott.

HONORS TO THE VETERAN. GEN. McCLELLAN ACCEPTS THE COM-MAND OF THE ARMY.

The following letter from Lieut, Gen. Scott. was received by the President on Thursday

but the pattering of the rain drops that with much pain. Other and new matter ties, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a left for our our mulation. Let us all hope and repose of mind and body, with the appliances pray that his declining years may be passed to the control of this is but the pattering of the rain drops repose of mind and body, with the appliances which precedes the real storm; when we get of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already prostrated much beyond the usual span of man.

It is under such circumstances, made doubly of Northern character is such that all that has painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so hat prosperous and happy Union, that I am his last years, but let our victories illuminate on the list of army officers retired from active

service. As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, in these entous times, from the orders of a Presilent who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy-whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, to se highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and per- | stopped for the night. Gen. Cameron accom-

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high considerations I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain. sir, with high respect, your obedient servant.
(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration.

It was decided that, Gen. Scott's request under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was, thereupon, with the

unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would devolve

upon him. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On being seated the President read to the General the following order:

"On the 1st day of November, A. D., 1861 upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General v of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allow-

ances.
"The American people will hear with sad States of this country, will not be dismayed ness and deep emotion that General Scott has by trides. Whoever calculated that we were withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public ser-vices rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faith ful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag, when assailed by a parricidal re-

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Gen. Scott thereupon arose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT-This honor overwhelms me-it overpays all services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims pefore, they are all obliterated by this expresion of approval by the President with the unanimous support of his Cabinet.

I know the President and this Cabinet well

I know that the country has placed its incrests in this trying crisis in safe keeping .-Cheir counsels are wise; their labors are uniring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

Mr. President, you must excuse mo. I am

unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me.— In my retirement I shall offer up my prayer to God for this Administration and for my ountry. - 1 shall pray for it with confidence speedily!

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his hand and saying he raised. Some of Rosecrans' men were Barrier Branch Commencer

pressive of his gratitude and affection .... The President added:

"GENERAL-You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they will go with you to New York. I shall desire them at their carliest convenience after their return to make their wishes known to me .-I desired you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable deprivation of your counsel and aggicty which they have so long njoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been hereto-

Each member of the administration then gave his hand to the veteran; and retired in orofound silence.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY CAMERON. The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen Scott:

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861. GENERAL: —It was my duty to by before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent act of Con-

In separating from you, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history.

Although you are not to remain in active

yet hope that while I continue in service, I charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your counsel and sage experience.
It has been my good fortune to enjoy a per-

sonal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your ordial and entire do-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the Departent and convulsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you, I can only express the

hope that a merciful Providence, which has rotected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health, and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and I am, General, very sincerely, your friend

SIMON CAMERON. (Signed) Major-General McClellan yesterday issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861.

Jeneral Order, No. 19. In accordance with general order No. 94. rom the War Department, I hereby assume ommand of the armies of the United States. In the midst of the difficulties which enompass and divide the nation, besitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confiding as 1 do in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing as 1 do that the public estimate of his capacity for that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our eforrs and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling

of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great sol dier of our nation-the here who in his youth aised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood; who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor ould repeat if not ectipse the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas; whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose whole exploits have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life; a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field, when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen who, in his declining years, has given to

a peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well.-Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can ause him to blush for us. Let no the army he has so long commanded embitter the close of a life so graud.

GEÖ. B. McCLELLAN. Major-General Commanding U. S. A.

----THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR. Summary of News and Incidents.

General Scott and staff left Washington on Saturday morning, and went north via Harrisburg and Laston to the residence of his son-in-law, at Elizabethtown, where he panied him to Harrisburg.

The late rebel consul at Havana has asked for his back salary. Secretary Seward has refused it.

James Lesley, Jr., has resigned his post as chief clerk of the War Department. He has been appointed to the consulship at Nice. The Count de Sayre, a descendant of Count de Rochambeau, who fought on the American

side in the war of the revolution, and the Baron de Schonen, a descendant of Lafayette, have tendered their services to the general government, and have been accepted. Lieutenant Aifred Kautze, of the steamer Flag, who has been a prisoner at Richmond

since the latter part of June last, arrived at Washington on Friday, on parole, to effect an exchange of prisoners. The Federal prisoners at Richmond are suffering. If he cannot make any arrangements for an exchange he is to return to his confinement. Over a thousand tons of government freight

are being delivered in Washington daily by the Washington branch of the Baltimore and met with a quiet, all-enduring energy that Winfield Scott, is ordered to be placed, and is will rear another structure just as fast as its hereby placed on the list of retired officers of is to be laid from Washington to Annapolis. Enough forage for the use of the government comes on the Railroad.

Correspondents writing to Gen. Banks' division are requested to address their letters via Washington.

A Washington dispatch says that the rebel emissaries in Europe are very noisy at present, hoping that the blockade will soon be broken.

One of the Federal batteries on the Maryand shore of the lower Potomac has been completed, and the range of some of the 82pounder Parrot guns was tried on the robel steamer George Page. Three shots struck her, and she ran up Quantico creek immediåtely.

We have from Albany an extraordinary rumor that General Scott, Archibishop Hughes, and Thurlow Weed will start for Europe in the next steamer, to counteract the intrigues of the southern emissaries, and prevent the recognition of the southern confederacy by England or France.

On Friday last Gen. Roscorans' army at Gauley was attacked by the rebels under Floyd with heavy artillory. The result is not known, as the tolographic communication is interrupted. The tolograph has been reopened. The interruption was caused by the operator getting alarmed and running away with the apparatus. . Ho was caught and in its success over its enemics, and that brought back. On Friday morning the enemy opened fire and succeeded in sinking the ferry boat, which, however, was subsequently haved soon to write him a velvete letter ex- wounded by Floyd's fire. The rebels got pos-

session of the west bank of New river. Their force is believed to be 7000. They are said to have cut a road around the hill where Rosecrans was oncamped, and wore shelling his camp. He returned the fire and silenced two batteries. He also sent a force up a newmade road to attack Floyd in the rear, when he would have the rebels completely surrounded

From Missouri we have a repetition of former insubordinate threats in case of Fremont's removal, which, it is alleged, would create an immeuse excitement, and the malcontents would make him dictator of the southwest. A very likely yarn.

A skirmish near Leavenworth, Kansas, has resulted in the scattering of 150 rebels by a detachment of Missouri volunteers. Portions of Linn county, Kansas, have been pillaged by marauding thieves from Missouvi.

Price's rebel army in Missouri has marched from Sarcoxie via Neosha toward Caseville, Barry county, a turn to the south and east, and approaching Springfield. Fremont's army has not all arrived there yet, but Pope and McKinstry were expected there on Tuesday. General Hunter's division was on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage river, waiting for rations. General Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county, with some less on both sides. In the absence of other means of transportation, Fremont is having provisions furnished from Tipton on pack mules.

Lieutenant Walter Newhall, son of Thomas A Newhall, had his horse shot twice by rifle pistol, all in the hand fight. Charles Treichel, another Philadelphian, escaped without a wound, though he fought bravely.

The gallant Colonel Mulligan, the hero o Lexington, has been released by General Price, and has returned to our lines.

The Missouri Home Guards have captured and brought back to Springfield Major White, who was a prisoner, and the fourteen rebels who were taking him to Price's camp. They also attacked Lieut, Col. John H. Price and twelve other rebels, killing one and capturing I all the rest. Gen. Fremont's rear divisions were coming up rapidly. His advance guard kansas line, and it is doubtful whether he fight there numbered 2,500, when it was only

Twenty released prisoners from Fort Lafayette went to Nortolk on Wednesday, under cover of a flag of truce. The same day General Wool held a grand review at Hampton. The rebels have placed pickets on Harrison's island, on the Potomac.

The rebel prisoners have arrived at Fort Warren Boston harbor. The Boston ladies are attending to the wants of the sick.

Memphis papers of a recent date announce the death of the old hero of San Jacinto, Sam Houston, who is reported to have died on the 8th ult. His cotemporaries are nearly all Calhoun, Marcy, Clayton, Benton, etc. Scott | pure state; being too expensive to command has just retired. Buchanan, Dallas and Cass | ready Salo at remunerative prices. It is have already done so. A new generation of therefore often adulterated with chalk, but and sad. Pleasant as of bright hours of enpublic men has come up.

on Thursday thirty miles from Charleston .- white" of the toilet is produced; and in a The barque Horducas, at New York, reports liquid form, arsenic enters into the compothat, between Cape Fear and Charleston, she able pigments intended to improve the parted friends—of those, who in life were gay passed a large fleet of naval vessels, consist- human complexion. Carmino produc ing of small steamers and two large ships. -The gale had abated. The steamer Belvidere, as to tempt adulterations, and, in the hands one of the fleet has returned to Old Point, of unprincipled though skilful chemists, one of the fleet has returned to Old Point, disabled by the storm, and having had twelve the rest of the fleet. The steamer Monticello, is perkled beets. from the blockading squadron off Savannah, arrived at Old Point, reports having passed the expedition on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and the officers had no doubt that the fleet entered Buil's Bay early on Sunday morning and landed within twentyfive miles of Charleston. A Norfolk paper says that the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal entrance, which is sixty mand. miles south of Bull's Bay. The steamship Florida has arrived at Philadelphia, having returned from the fleet in a disabled condition. From Kentucky we have news that the rebels under Buckner have retired toward

gone back into Tennessee. Springfield, Mo., Nov. 3 .- Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within 12 miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance guard, 2800 strong. Preparations were being made to go out and

attack them, when Gen. Fremont received the unconditional order from Washington reliev ing him at once from the command of the Western Department. Simultaneously the newspapers arrived announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the camps, and created indescribable excitement and indignation.
A great number of officers signified their in

tention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Fremont. The General spent much of the afternoon in expostulating with the officers, and urging them, by their patriotism and their personal regard for him, not to abandon their posts. He also issued the following farewell address to the troops:

HEADOR'S OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ] Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2, '61. Soldiers of the Mississippi Army: Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you.

Our army has been of sudden growth, and we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you

a brilliant career.

Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am -proud of the noble army which I had thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers—I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I

deeply regret that I shall not have the hon to load you to the victory which you are just about to gain; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust al ways to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

John C. Fremont, (Signed,) John U. Fremont, Major General U. S. A.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings held almost everywhere. The various bands serenaded the General, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers.

Though notifying Gen. Hunter, as his order directed, that he had no longer command over the troops, Gon. Fremont spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the city to be prepared for a battle, and in accordance with a written re-

officers remained on their posts all night, an attack being hourly expected. The enemy are now encumped on the old Wilson creek No. 18—L. B. Hoffman, James S. Morss, S. Battle enemy. battle ground.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2—Reliable informa-

tion has been received here, from different sources, that Gen. Price was at Cassville, on Thursday, with 25,000 men, and McCulloch 10 miles this side of that place, with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching to Springfield and offering us battle on the old Wilson creek ground.

was expecting 10,000 additional McCulloch troops from Arkansas. A large number of the residents of Green, Jasper and other adjoining counties, recently ned Price's army, and many of our officers think the rebel force now nearly 60,000 men. Fremont has been up nearly the whole of the past five nights making the most perfect ingements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him has never been so great as at present. Generals Lane and Sturgis have arrived,

and Pope and McKinstry are hourly expected. The above dispatch was written previous to the reception of Fremont's orders to retire. Springfield, Nov. 3.-Gen. Fremont and staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body guard and will reach St. ouis on Wednesday.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The Times of this af-

ternoon has some particulars of the recent fight at Gualey Bridge. The engagement was a general battle, but a rather warm skirm ish, in which the rebels were repulsed with The action commenced by the rebels, who

opened two batteries on our lines near Gauley Bridge, but, although firing constantly all day, little or no damnge was done; not a man on our side being killed. Late on Friday our artillery was I rought to bear, and the rebel fire soon silenced. A train was also fired upon about the same

General Benham's brigade moved down the Two Philadelphians were in General Fremier to Gauley Bridge, and were ferried across mont's body guard at the battle of Springfield on a flatboat, which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of the hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to godown as far as Lamp creek, balls and once by a lead of buckshot. His three or four miles below, where there is a salve was bent in thrusting and he lost his gap in the mountains, and a road leading to he rear of where the rebe's are encamped.

ARSENICAL POISONING .- Professor Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, in a communication to the Boston Journal, offers of which have been brought to his notice.

The facts stated in his communications are startling and command the attention of those of the public who desire to avoid the unpleasant consequences of an introduction of arsenic into the system. The use of arsenic acctate of copper ('schweinfueth' is at Oseark, fifteen miles south of Springfield. green") as a pigment is pronounced highly astonishment; but, it is only the plain and The rebel army under Price is near the Ar- deleterious to health. It enters into the neatly dressed that are really admired. Virwill give battle to our troops. We captured and other desorations, also into the green carry a calico dress where silk and satin canabout sixty rebel muskets at Springfield. The paper for boxes, cards, and artificial leaves not shine. rebels thought our attacking force in the and flowers. The most dangerous use to Strive to imitate whatever you see comwhich it is applied, however, is for the color | mendable in others if you would gain the repurposes on account of its cheapmess."

only virulent poison which is used to an cheeks lose their bloom, your smiles become alarming extent for toilet purposes. The grimaces, and your dimples deepen into wrinknitrate and sub-nitrate of bismuth are considered by costumers to be the most delicate white that can be obtained, and, in its pure state its use is perhaps not attended with any immediate injurious results. This gone from the scene-Jackson, Webster, Clay, preparation, however, is seldom found in its this giving it a too dull an appearance, a joyment in the spring-time of life, when all President Lincoln has received a dispatch | preparation of arsenic is incorporated to announcing that the fleet was spoken on add brilliancy to its body.—Thus the "flake most beautiful blush, but it is so expensive poisons as deadly as the preparations of disabled by the storm, and having had twelve arsenic are employed. Perhaps the only beauty has faded, life has lost its charms, as I harmless preparation for cosmetic purposes the "night cometh," your minds and hearts,

Colon and County Matters.

FIVE PER CENT .- A reference to our advertising columns, will show that the Directors of the Carlisle Deposit Bank have declared

DANGEROUS.—The walls of the old where it was pronounced a forgery, but the Washington House have become really dan-bogus Colonel had made his escape and has gerous. During the recent storm, several not since been heard from. We learn that he small pieces of the cornice and walls were de-Bowling Green, and those under Stanton have tatched and blown down, rendering pedestrianism in that vicinity, extremely hazardous. This, we think, should be a sufficient admonition to those concerned, to have the matter attended to.

GOVERNMENT HORSES .-- About one thousand government horses are to be distributed throughout Cumberland and Dauphin counties, to be fed and taken care of. They the Land and taken care of the called for the U.S. uniform. He received a frightful trum as the U.S. uniform. just as they are needed. Wounderstand that slung shot. The villiaus then siezed the licuthe government stipulates that they shall be tenant and choked him. They robbed him of fed a peck of oats and fifteen pounds of hay per day, for which forty cents per head is paid. A citizen of our town has already contracted to keep fifty, and we have no doubt, our farmers will be glad to receive them at the above | ces of this kind take place. rate.

Col. Austin Light.-Last week the 39th Illinois Regiment passed through this place on its way to join its command, which is the brigade under Gen. Lamon. The Colonel of the regiment is Austin Light, who was formerly a citizen of this place. He came six o'clock. A general invitation to the lahere as a United States soldier a number of years ago; served out his enlistment at Carlisle Barracks, and lived in our town a worthy citizen for several years ensuing. He again entered the service as a sorgeant, and the next we hear of him is that he is elected Colonel of this Illinois Regiment. He was a good to his new position.

Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroads. To what particular point the General is destined in such a hurry we are unable to say

SELECT SCHOOL .- The Select Scholars for September and October, 1861, are as follows:

School No. 11-Edward J. Todd; Thomas Conlyn, Alex. P. Beaty.
No. 12-Jane Blair, Mary Ogilby, Mary Bontz. No. 13-Kate Bentz, Louisa Weaver, Emma No. 14-John Fredericks, Andrew Blair,

battle, and in accordance with a written to quest from all the brigadier generals here, he remained through the night, ready to lead the No. 16 - Anna A. Blair, Grace Loomis, Mary F. Sullivan.

No. 16 - Alred M. Rheads, A.D. B. Smead, All the troops slept on their nests all night, an No. 17—Annie H. Sheafer, Minnia Graham, D. ECKELS. Prest. S. S. B. Huyett.

A LECTURE TO THE GIRLS .- Puring the pleasant month which has just passed, we)have seen so many of you promenading our streets, your eyes sparkling with animation, your checks glowing with health, and your hearts beating high in the prospective pleasures of a world, over whose threshold you have just stepped, that we cannot resist the

impulse to give you a short lecture. You have approached an age, when persons become competent to form their own estimate of the character of others; and to receive pleasant or unpleasant impressions from those with whom they associated. This disposition is mutual, for just as you form your estimate of the character of others, so are they forming an estimate of yours; and though " first impressions" are sometimes unaccountable, they are right in the main. In this view then, how important to study the art of pleasing. We do not mean that transient pleasure, which may be occasioned by a merry face, a winning smile, or a tasteful dress; but, that solid, lasting pleasure which is imparted by a cultivated mind and an amiable disposition.

A young lady who imagines that dress, gaity and outward show, constitutes all that is necessary to secure the admiration of others. without reference to head or heart, commits a great error. These may induce a passing glance, but the impression is as evanescent as the tints of the rainbow, and we look in vain time, some miles up the river, and three men for something more tangible, on which the were wounded, but none killed. mind may linger, when the vision has fled. In youth, the first temptation which ladies have to contend with, is, pride of dress, Re-

member, as Poor Richard says:-

o Food pride of dress is sinca very curse;
Ere tancy you consult, consult your purse."
You should be proud, but not of dress.— Proud enough to induce you to seek company in which you will find intelligence and refinement, rather than frivolity and coarseness .-Proud enough to be tastefully but not gan lily dressed. Proud enough to avoid anything low some valuable suggestions in relation to in- or dishonorable; and proud enough to keep at stances of arsenical poisoning, several cases a distance the vicious and depraved. Discard low slang phrases, and cutting repartees. Ill natured wit is a two-edged sword which cuts both ways. But first, and above all, if you have an over fondness for dress, reform it at conce; a lady displays much more taste in making a common dress look well, than in displaying one of the richest and most expensive pattern. An over-dressed lady may excite composition of the coloring for wall paper tue, intelligence and amiable manners will

ing of confectionery. For paper it is selected spectand esteem of the world. Those who are on account of its brilliant bue, and for other proud of their dress, are also vain of their beauty; but, it is homely though a true say-Arsenic, in its varous forms of chemical ing that "beauty is only skin-deep," as "the combination, is often found in other grass withereth and the flower fadeth," so in pigments than green. But this is not the time will your bright eyes grow dim, your les. But a pure heart and well-developed mind may bid defiance to time's changes, and remain fresh and verdant when all else has faded. Even now, Nature is teaching us the lesson; the leaves that decked the trees in summer are blighted and failing, reminding us

That youth is fleeting, and beauty decrives. For our footstips are read in the withering feaves. Yet, Nature is a book of memories, pleasant was full of promise, bud and blossom, the song of the birds, the rippling of the streamlet, and the whispering of the zephyrs. Sad, as we look back and see the long procession and happy. Alas! Too often we find that where our feet crushed the flowers in early youth, there is now nothing but scattered ashe-9 Let us urge you then, to live so that when beauty has faded, life has lost its charms, an I like the evergreen, may be percunial.

A SWINDLER.—Some days since a stranger made his appearance in this place, wearing a Colonel's uniform, calling himself J. J. Porter, and claiming to be the Colonel of the National Invincibles, stationed at Harrisburg, and after strutting about a short time. called at the Carlisle Deposit Bank and prea semi-annual dividend on the stock of that sented a dratt for \$25 purporting to have been institution, of five per cent., payable on de- drawn by a house in Pittsburg on Wells. Fargo & Co., of New Yorks which he asked to have cashed. He was accommodated by the

> also victimized the Harrisburg and Chambersburg banks .- Democrat. The following, which we extract from the Washington despatches, gives the

particulars of an assault upon a citizen of our town: BRUTAL ASSAULT .- Last night about 10 wound in the right side of the temple from a dead. He remained in an insensible condi-tion for half an hour, when he succeeded in

SINGING SCHOOL -We are requested to announce that a singing-school for ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Mr. JAMES M. MASONHEIMER, will be opened in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening next, at half-past dies and gentlemen of the town is extended.

> For the Herald. Teachers' Institute,

The directors and teachers of South Middleton district, Cumberland county, Pa., convened at Pleasant Hall, on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861, to reorganize their Teachers' The following gentlemen were selected as ofcitizen and a brave soldier, and will do honor feers—E. Sheller, President; H. M. Chider, to his new position.

Secretary; W. B. Butler, Assistant Secretary; W. B. IN A HURRY.—Brigadier General Ward H. Lamon passed through this place, on Sunday last, for Maryland, in an extra train chartered expressly to carry him over the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroads.

Secretary, H. B. Butter, Assistant Scoretary, It was agreed upon that each member of the institute pay ten cents to defray expenses. Mr. W. B. Butter moved that Orthography be the subject of this day's discussion, of which the institute approved. The following gentlemen spoke upon the subject Orthography—W. Miles, O. F. Hippol, and D. Nailor. After this the mombers adjourned to meet at 1.15, P. M.; at which time the house was again called to order. Mr. W. Miles delivered an address before the house, and Miss Kate Culver and Mr. O. F. Hippel read selections, according to previous arrangements. The according to previous arrangements. subject Orthography was again taken up and the best mode of teaching the branch discussed by the following persons—Miss Lyde C. Flem-ming, Miss Susan E. Fleming, and Messrs. Simon Goodyear, D. Rudy and H. M. Crider. Simon Goodgear, D. Rudy and H M. Crider.
The following exercises were selected for our
next meeting—Miss Lyde C. Eleming to read
an essay; H. M. Crider to deliver an oration;
Miss Susan E. Fleming and Mr. D. Rudy to read
read selections. The branches Reading and
Penmanship will be discussed at the next
meeting, to be held at Papertown, Nov. 9th,
1861.—Tenchers-will-be-held responsible for
non-altendance. The following resolution non-attendance. The following resolution was passed-Resolved, That the thanks of the institute be tendered to Hon. Hugh Stuart, and to Messrs. D. Rudy and D. Nastor, for their kind hospitalities to the members. H M Crippe Secty.