

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
RECONNOISSANCE TO HEDGESVILLE.
THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.
CAPTURE OF NINETEEN OF THE ENEMY.

New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RECEPTION OF GEN. FREMONT IN ST. LOUIS.
ENTHUSIASM OF HIS FRIENDS.
GEN. FREMONT'S SPEECH.
Reminiscences of His Missouri Campaign.
GLOWING TRIBUTE TO HIS GLORIOUS ARMY.
The Consolations Brought by Time.
A TORY DEMOCRATIC FIZZLE.

Evacuation of Martinsburg by the Rebels.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.
We have received from one of your correspondents the following intelligence, dated
BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.
John Torlish, the holder of Gen. Sedgwick's Division mail, escaped this morning. Taken in custody nearly two weeks, no steps were taken to try him.
Reorganizing for the regular army in volunteer regiments is exciting great dissatisfaction among volunteer officers.
All is quiet on the front. The Rebel pickets are in sight of ours, who still occupy Hallowtown.

Changes in the Organization of the Army.

Three Corps under Burnside—Are to Advance—Feeling among Officers and Men—The Sanitary Commission—Capt. Pell—Panic among the Illegitimate Traders.
BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.
The American's special correspondent from Harper's Ferry says the troops of this division of the army of the Potomac are in great glee to-day over the success of the expedition which returned yesterday from its visit to Loudon County, having driven out all the guerrillas between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg, bringing back with them upward of 50 prisoners and 30 horses. The prisoners are all housed in one of the buildings on the main street near the gate of the arsenal, and have been lying out on the portico and roof all day viewing the stirring scene by which they are surrounded.
The rumors sent forward from Washington every day or two that the Rebels are leaving Winchester, are known here to be unfounded. On the contrary, convalescents and stragglers from Richmond are being daily sent forward to Winchester, together with reinforcements of fresh troops. Indeed, there is no doubt that the strength of the Rebels in Virginia is being massed in the Shenandoah Valley, and that they have occupied the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Paxton's Cut.

Gen. Geary's Reconnaissance to Lovettsville—A Guerrilla Band Surprised—Flight of the Rebels—Our Loss One Killed and One Wounded—The Enemy's Eight Killed, Fifteen to Twenty Wounded, and Thirty-two Captured—Union Feeling and Reception in Virginia.

On Tuesday, the division under command of Gen. John W. Geary, comprising the 29th Pennsylvania, 3d, 7th, and 6th Ohio, with a portion of the 6th New-York Cavalry, and Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, started from here at 2 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of making a reconnaissance into the southwestern quarter of Loudon County, Va. Taking the Hillstown and Harper's Ferry Turnpike, they passed through Nearville, and thence on to Hillsboro.
They arrived at Hillsboro half an hour after sunrise, when Gen. Geary learned that a large force of the enemy's infantry had descended coming down in the neighborhood of Berlin, with the intention of crossing the river into Maryland for the purpose of cutting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track and cutting off our main source of supplies.
Shortly after leaving Hillsboro Gen. Geary heard that the enemy were at Morrisonville, about five miles from the former place. A portion of his force was at once detached and sent in that direction, while the main body took the road to Wheatland, which is three miles considerable force was sent in the direction of Waterford, our troops thus forming a half circle, and surrounding completely any force of the Rebels which might be between them and the river. A large body of cavalry with the artillery was now ordered to proceed as rapidly as possible to Lovettsville.
In that neighborhood, on the Glenmore farm which is surrounded by woods, the enemy were discovered. They numbered fully 120, and were well mounted and armed. Their sharpshooters were posted on the tops of the haystacks and out buildings, and greeted our cavalry with a volley instantly, killing James Murray of Company A, and wounding Sergeant French of the same company, in the shoulder.
Our men returned their fire with interest, and charged for only a few moments, when seeing eight or ten of their men killed, or twice that number wounded, and our force pressing them closely, they broke and ran in all directions. Some dismounted from their horses, throwing rifle and saber away, and made for the woods.
Our cavalry pursued them four or five miles, capturing 32 and so completely routed the rest that they could not be seen scurrying away in the distance.
Among the captured were Capt. Grubb and his First Lieutenant. They were the commanders of an independent company of guerrillas, formed under the recent act of the Confederate Congress.
In addition to the prisoners, 35 or 40 horses were captured, and several sabers, as well as 40 or 50 stand of arms, and several muskets.
Some of their most seriously wounded had their wounds dressed on the ground, when they were paroled by Gen. Geary. Those whose wounds were slight were brought along with the prisoners as far as Lovettsville, where our forces camped for the night.
Early yesterday morning they started with their prisoners for Harper's Ferry, arriving there about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, traveling altogether from 35 to 40 miles.
The engagement took place about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Several horses were shot on each side, among them the one belonging to Lieut.-Col. Vicker, commanding the cavalry force.
Strange as it may appear, our troops were well received by all along the route, and when they entered Lovettsville with their prisoners, they were greeted with shouts of welcome, and the citizens threw themselves freely upon all who chose to enter and partake of refreshment, so rejoiced were they to learn that one of the dreaded guerrilla bands had been defeated and thoroughly dispersed.

The Damage Done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Rebels—What the Rebels are Doing—Indications that they are Preparing to Retreat—No Disposition on Our Part to go into Winter Quarters—Change in Commanders.

Gen. McClellan is compelled to keep his army scattered along the river for a distance of 30 miles it is evidently impossible for him to move on the Rebels in force. Should he attempt to mass his army for this purpose, the Rebels would cross again into Maryland above, and be back again to Virginia by the time he reached them.
So soon, however, as we have a heavy rain-storm, sufficient to add two or three feet to the depth of the current, no doubt the commanders of both armies will show their hands.
The recommendation of Gov. Letcher to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has, as far as I can learn, been carried out to the full extent from Harper's Ferry to a distance of ten or twelve miles beyond Martinsburg. One entire track has been broken up between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and carried off toward Winchester, beyond Martinsburg.
Fires have been seen at night along the track of the road, indicating that the ties of the track have been taken up and burned, as well as all water stations and other property. This is especially the case at the foot of North Mountain, from whence rails are also said to have been carried off. It is also reported that they are filling up Paxton's Cut by blowing up rocks and burning the rails, with many feet of stone and earth. Numerous bridges along this portion of the road have also been destroyed.
The damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Rebels—What the Rebels are doing—Indications that they are preparing to retreat—No disposition on our part to go into winter quarters—Change in commanders.
I left Hagerstown this morning to observe the movements of the advanced divisions of the right wing of McClellan's Army on the line of the Potomac. Last Sunday, Hagerstown was filled with rumors of the Rebels crossing in force in the vicinity of Hancock. The rumors have since proven false; but in anticipation of such a movement a strong force was rapidly concentrated on the line of the Potomac, extending from Fairview Mount to Hancock, a distance of thirteen miles. Gen. Lee, however, instead of paying Pennsylvania another visit, has for the present abandoned the last course of remaining on the South side of the Potomac; but, to relieve the monotony of camp life, has moved 10,000 or 12,000 men along the line of the B. & O. railroad from Martinsburg to Hancock, and set them vigorously to work on the road as far as the dwellings of all the Union men in the city before they leave. Not being satisfied with destroying the railroad, they are filling up the gaps through the mountains with immense quantities of timber and rocks, and placing every obstacle possible to conceive of on all the turnpikes and dirt-roads leading from the river and converging at Martinsburg or Winchester. The only theory it seems to me, upon which all this activity on the part of the Rebels can be explained is that they are preparing to retreat up the Valley of the Shenandoah. All this destruction of property is now going on in full view from the hills on the north side of the Potomac. Gen. Devens with his brigade crossed the Potomac this morning at Cherry Run Ford, and leads the advance into Virginia from this direction. He is supported on the other side, but a short distance off by the remaining brigade of Gen. Couch's old division, now commanded by Gen. Newell. Gen. Vinton, from Gen. Smith's division is also within

The Opposing Pickets on the Potomac—Porter's Corps—Adjustment of Claims—Doubleday's Division.

From Our Special Correspondent.
SHARPSBURG, Md., Wednesday Evening, Oct. 23, 1862.
The water has been let into the canal, and thus a new barrier placed between us and the enemy. Along the entire line the picket force has been increased, greater vigilance has been enjoined, and strict instruction given not to allow any one to pass the lines toward the enemy. On the opposite side of the Potomac, the enemy's pickets are seen occupying their former positions, temporarily abandoned during the reconnaissance to Lees-town. Thus the state of mutual watchfulness, and "all quiet on the Potomac," is again resumed.
"An intelligent contraband" from Shepherdstown reports that Jackson has moved his camp up to a point between the river and Martinsburg. The representation that a force collecting near Shepherdstown is disbanded in military circles.
During Gen. Porter's absence, Brig.-Gen. Sykes is in command of the 5th Army Corps. Lieut.-Col. Morton, Chief Quartermaster of this corps, has employed the period of inactivity in making a thorough inspection of his department. Wagons, horses, mules, harness, clothing, and everything pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department have been examined, classified, and listed, so that the precise condition, brigade, and regiment can be seen at a glance on the records.
A Committee on the assessment of damages to private property has been appointed to award claims on property damaged by Porter's corps. The members of the Committee are practical farmers, and hence give judgment based on practical knowledge. Some singularly extravagant claims are presented by the "honest farmers," who are made the innocent sufferers in this war. One man, with much sinpering, and many professions against the evils of war, and professions of loyalty, put in a claim for 120,000 rails. The Committee-men, upon careful calculation, found that that number of rails would be sufficient to cover all his arable lands about two miles deep.
The claim was registered, and reasonable damages allowed. In another case, an award of \$30,000 was made without reference to the claimant's loyalty, that being submitted to the authorities on the claims for payment.
Gen. Doubleday, in command of King's old Division, has moved his headquarters to Bakersville. With the exception of this change, things here remain in statu quo.

General Carleton, THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.

Brigadier-General James H. Carleton, who has recently assumed command of the Department of New-Mexico, in place of Gen. Canby, relieved, is a regular army officer of considerable experience. The record of his services is highly honorable to him, both as a gentleman and a soldier. Under his management it is confidently expected that the hitherto somewhat distracted Territory of New-Mexico and the neighboring State of Texas will be restored to, at least, their former state of comparative quietness and security. It is only just to Gen. Carleton's predecessor, Gen. Canby, for whose removal no reasons, that we are aware of, have been published, to state that when he took command of the troops in New-Mexico, he had not, by any means, an easy task before him, and that what he has accomplished is quite as much as he could reasonably be expected to do with the limited means at his command. Nearly all the regular soldiers had been captured by the Rebels, or rather surrendered by their traitorous commander. Gen. Canby with a handful of men was shut up in Fort Craig. The Mexican Volunteers, upon whom he depended largely, proved themselves cowardly at the battle of Valverde, and lost us the day, although in winning it the Rebels had not much to boast of. Had it not been for the Colorado Volunteers, and the relief sent from California, it is more than probable that Gen. Canby and his forces would have been captured or cut up.
Gen. Carleton, upon whom now depends the final settlement of a Military District over 1,200 miles in extent, is a native of the State of Maine, and was appointed from civil life to a Second Lieutenantcy in the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, on the 18th of October, 1839. During the Mexican war he was Aid-de-Camp to Major (then Brigadier) General Wool, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. His gallant and meritorious conduct in this engagement was rewarded by the brevet rank of Major, which, however, was not conferred upon him until June, 1848. In the mean time he had risen, by seniority, to the rank of captain, his commission in that grade being dated February 16, 1847, just one week prior to the battle of Buena Vista, of which he wrote and published a very interesting narrative. After the Mexican war he served with his company—K of the 1st Dragoons—at various posts and stations on the frontiers. In 1856 he was in command of the garrison at Albuquerque, New-Mexico, and made many sincere friends by his soldier-like conduct and the care he took of the interest of the citizens. At the commencement of the Rebellion Brevet Major Carleton was the third captain in his regiment, and the fourth in lineal rank. The resignations consequent upon the secession of the Southern States made him the senior captain in the mounted service, from which position he was speedily appointed to a majority in the 6th Cavalry, and now stands No. 8 in the list of majors.
In the early part of the present year, Maj. Carleton, then with his regiment in California, was placed in command of about 3,000 men, and, crossing the plains, cleared Arizona and Western Texas of the swarms of Rebels which infested those sections. Continuing his march, he reached Fort Davis, on the Rio Grande, but did not meet with any Rebels. He also visited Fort Quitman and Fort Clark, and several other places taken possession of by the Rebels, who were supposed to be entrenched there, but could find no traces of them. He retook and fortified Santa Barbara, Mesilla, Fort Bliss, and Fort Fillmore—the latter, which is in New-Mexico, having been surrendered by Maj. Lynde in 1861, and thus secured the lower Rio Grande from further invasion. At the same time, he did not forget to punish such Rebel outlaws as fell into his hands during the operations detailed above.
On the 10th of June last, Major Carleton was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, his commission dating back to April 28, 1862.
In September, he arrived at Albuquerque, New-Mexico, on his way to Santa Fé, the headquarters of his new command, and was the recipient of a very flattering ovation from the Albuquerqueans, who had raised a subscription of \$2,000 to provide a public dinner, ball, etc., in honor of their old friend. Gen. Carleton is a brave officer, a man of cultivated mind, and a thorough business man. The arduous work devolving upon him during the last six months has affected his health, but not to such an extent as to interfere with the energetic performance of his duties as Departmental Commander. We expect that before long the aspect of New-Mexico will be considerably changed for the better.

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THE REPORTED FRENCH EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.
The author of the sensation paragraph which heads the telegraphic column of one of our contemporaries to-day overdid his work. However "delicate" may be our relations with France in consequence of the complaints of the French Consul-General at New-Orleans, it is not reasonable to suppose that Napoleon would disregard all mode of proceeding in such cases, recognized by international law as he would were he to take the course suggested by the paragraphist. Such demand must be made through the French Minister to the Government of the United States not over his head by a fleet sailing under sealed orders. It is to be added, that to transport at this time of the year 50,000 men, several hundred sailing vessels or steamers of the first-class would be requisite, and to embark them with all necessary equipments it would take several weeks if not months as it did to prepare a smaller expedition to Mexico.

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SIR: Some recent occurrences in the capture of vessels, and matters pertaining to the blockade, render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also of the restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers. It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance with great firmness, and manifest to the world that it is the intention of our Government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:
First: That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions, and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents; but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.
Second: That, while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colors and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her.
Third: That when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made, so far as is rendered it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war for or to the insurgents, and to their ports directly, or indirectly, by transshipment, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that, if after visitation and search, it shall appear to your satisfaction that she is in good faith and without contraband actually bound and passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she cannot be lawfully seized.
Fourth: That to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unannotated, to the Judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed." But official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities, are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities; but all bags or other things covering such parcels, and fully sealed or fastened by foreign authorities, will, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the Consul, commanding naval officer, or Legation of the foreign Government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel, will be retained to the Prize Court or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bags or parcels

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Fourth: That to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unannotated, to the Judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed." But official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities, are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities; but all bags or other things covering such parcels, and fully sealed or fastened by foreign authorities, will, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the Consul, commanding naval officer, or Legation of the foreign Government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel, will be retained to the Prize Court or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bags or parcels

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Destitution of the Potomac Army.

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE COMPLAINT.
Every Call for Supplies Promptly Answered
THE POSITION OF THE MAIN REBEL ARMY IN DOUBT
The Burning of the Rebel Steamer Blanche
The Instructions Given Our Blockade Officers.
WHAT IDLE SOLDIERS DO WITH THEIR BULLETS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.
THE REPORTED DESTITUION OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.
It is ascertained that the current complaints, to the effect that the Army of the Upper Potomac lacks necessary supplies, and is unable to advance against the enemy for the reason that they have been withheld, are utterly without foundation. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, he instituted an investigation, which was pushed from Quartermaster-General Meigs to his subordinates. It disclosed the fact that every requisition from the army under Gen. McClellan had been immediately answered, and that every article called for had been promptly delivered at the point specified in the requisition for it, almost excepted. This we are enabled to state distinctly and positively.
THE WHERABOUT OF THE REBEL ARMY.
Reports differ respecting the present whereabouts of the great Rebel Army of Virginia. The general opinion among our officers is understood to be that their main body remains in the vicinity of Winchester. Intelligent residents of Frederick City, however, professing to speak on the authority of deserters and refugees, black and white, are confident that little more than the shell remains in the front of our forces, most of the Rebel army behind it having crawled away. The circumstance that Bragg has in like manner escaped Buell, by evacuating Kentucky, lends plausibility to this latter suggestion in the eyes of some persons.
THE REPORTED FRENCH EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.
The author of the sensation paragraph which heads the telegraphic column of one of our contemporaries to-day overdid his work. However "delicate" may be our relations with France in consequence of the complaints of the French Consul-General at New-Orleans, it is not reasonable to suppose that Napoleon would disregard all mode of proceeding in such cases, recognized by international law as he would were he to take the course suggested by the paragraphist. Such demand must be made through the French Minister to the Government of the United States not over his head by a fleet sailing under sealed orders. It is to be added, that to transport at this time of the year 50,000 men, several hundred sailing vessels or steamers of the first-class would be requisite, and to embark them with all necessary equipments it would take several weeks if not months as it did to prepare a smaller expedition to Mexico.

THE BURNING OF THE REBEL STEAMER BLANCHE.

No official report has yet been received from Capt. Hunter of the gunboat Montgomery of his action in chasing the Blanche ashore near Havans, of which yesterday's TRIBUNE contains an account. The circumstance that he did not follow his orders to go to Havana indicates a belief in his own mind that his conduct had been wrong. Capt. Hunter is a brother of Chief Clerk Hunter of the State Department. His vessel belongs to Flag-Officer Farragut's squadron. The following general instructions from Secretary Welles to the officers of our blockading squadrons clearly show that if the circumstances of the Montgomery-Blanche case are as represented, the Government will repudiate Capt. Hunter's action.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUG. 16, 1862.
SIR: Some recent occurrences in the capture of vessels, and matters pertaining to the blockade, render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also of the restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers. It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance with great firmness, and manifest to the world that it is the intention of our Government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:
First: That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions, and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents; but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.
Second: That, while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colors and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her.
Third: That when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made, so far as is rendered it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war for or to the insurgents, and to their ports directly, or indirectly, by transshipment, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that, if after visitation and search, it shall appear to your satisfaction that she is in good faith and without contraband actually bound and passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she cannot be lawfully seized.
Fourth: That to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unannotated, to the Judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed." But official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities, are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities; but all bags or other things covering such parcels, and fully sealed or fastened by foreign authorities, will, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the Consul, commanding naval officer, or Legation of the foreign Government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel, will be retained to the Prize Court or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bags or parcels

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ENTHUSIASM OF HIS FRIENDS.
GEN. FREMONT'S SPEECH.
Reminiscences of His Missouri Campaign.
GLOWING TRIBUTE TO HIS GLORIOUS ARMY.
The Consolations Brought by Time.
A TORY DEMOCRATIC FIZZLE.

RECEPTION OF GEN. FREMONT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 23, 1862.
The reception given to Gen. John C. Fremont by his friends in this city last evening is a striking evidence of the affection and enthusiasm felt for one who never betrayed a principle nor yielded one particle of his patriotism to satisfy the clamors of his wicked persecutors. Gen. Fremont was expected here on Saturday evening, and arrangements were hastily made for a grand torchlight reception. Several bands of music were engaged, and thousands turned out to do him honor. They were bitterly disappointed on the arrival of the train without him. But on Sunday morning, quietly, and as unobtrusively as the most humble citizen, the General arrived, and was driven immediately to the Brant Mansion, on Chouteau avenue, where his headquarters were formerly located, and through the day it became known that Fremont had arrived, and the house was besieged by friends anxious to shake him by the hand. Yesterday morning, citizens pressed through the halls of the building by the hundred. The General is looking pretty well, but lacks that vigorous, piercing magnetism which in the midst of his official duties, when last here, seemed to fire his soul with a glow of patriotic ardor. He is content to bide his time, but makes no concealment of his wish for active service. Said he yesterday, "Of what use am I to the people as a Major-General without a command, while I might be leading a regiment or even a company into the field as a Colonel or Captain."

REMINISCENCES OF HIS MISSOURI CAMPAIGN.

The ovation last night, however, was a grand demonstration in Fremont's honor by the people of this city. A committee of arrangements was appointed at an informal meeting, and by 9 o'clock Centre-market square was alive with torch-bearers, flags, music, and appropriate transparencies. A majority of the crowd was composed of Germans. Repeated calls and cheers for Fremont were responded to by thousands, and when the procession reached Chouteau avenue, that wide thoroughfare was densely packed with people for two blocks. The neighboring houses were filled, and even the roof occupied by the enthusiastic masses. Two of our best bands struck up the Star-Spangled Banner, which was rounded off with Hail to the Chief, amid great applause.
Gen. Fremont having been loudly called for, at length made his appearance, and was received with prolonged shouts and cheers, such as no man (considering the size of the crowd) ever before received in this or any other country. These cheers came from the heart without doubt. The General then spoke with great deliberation and in a clear voice, frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause, as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. FREMONT.

MY GOOD FRIENDS OF ST. LOUIS: I am really glad to find myself among you again. Naturally my mind goes back, seeking you here, to the time and the events out of which grew the friendly relations which make the immediate occasion for my meeting to-night. The retrospect is full of satisfaction. When I landed in your city last year, on the representation of the Government, the wharves were silent and the streets deserted. I met few and gloomy faces, and no hands offered me friendly welcomes. No Union flags, no cheering throngs, and the city seemed to be in sullen gloom, as if pestilence brooded over it. But I had come here full of the hope that I would be able to serve you, ardently desiring to bring back to their old allegiance, as quickly and happily as possible, and before rebellion had become war, those of our people who, temporarily, I hoped, had been estranged from their Government.
You recognized the sincerity of my intentions and gave me your cordial support, and as time wore along in the busy preparations which centered at this spot, the patriotic fervor which animated us became contagious. The little knots which in the beginning had gathered round my person, grew daily larger, and in a few weeks the thronging battalions of the brave West poured along the streets were received with the cheers of welcoming crowds and the city blossomed like Spring with the national flag. [Cheers.]