THE DAILY PRESS
Published Every Evening.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
—BY—
HENRY REED & CO.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE VINE-ST., OPP. CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE CINCINNATI DAILY PRESS is delivered to subscribers in Cincinnati, Covington and surrounding cities and towns, at
Ten Cents a Week
PAYABLE TO THE CARRIER.

PRICE BY MAIL—Single copies, 3 cents; one month, 50c; three months, $1 25; one year, $5

Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1861. NUMBER 60

AMUSEMENTS.

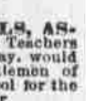
PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

To-Night and Following Evenings.
SECOND WEEK
—OF THE—
BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES
—AND—
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
—OF—
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

ENTIRELY NEW EXPERIMENTS.
ENTIRELY NEW EXPERIMENTS.
ENTIRELY NEW EXPERIMENTS.
GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST NIGHT OF
Inexplicable New Mysteries
—OF THE—
SECESSION DOLLARS;
OR, THE COINS THAT CAN NOT BE COUNTED.
THE HABITS FROM OVER THE RHINE;
OR, THE TWO HABITS ROLLED INTO ONE
THE BIO-DYNAMIC MYSTERY OF MR. J. H. ANDERSON, JR.

A second Grand Afternoon Performance NEXT SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
ADMISSION.—To Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8. no4

WOOD'S THEATER, Corner Sixth and Vine streets.
Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasurer, G. T. Collins.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 30 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
Third night of the re-engagement of Miss ETTIE HENDERSON, when she will appear in two of her most favorite characters—"Julian," in THE CABIN-BOY, and "Caroline," in OUR GAL.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 6, the performance will commence with the Petite Comedy,
THE CABIN-BOY.
Julian..........Miss Ettie Henderson.
Dance..........Miss Stella Mason.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
OUR GAL.
Caroline..........Miss Ettie Henderson.
To conclude with the comic Burletta of
STATE SECRETS.

SPILLS'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
—AT THE—
METROPOLITAN HALL,
Corner of Ninth and Walnut-sts.

HERR JOHANN CARL SPILLS, ASSISTED by his son and daughters, Teachers of all the Fashionable Dances of the day, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Cincinnati and vicinity that their School for the above instruction will be open on and after
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861,
At the above-named large and well-fitted-up Hall.
DAYS OF TUITION—Wednesdays and Saturdays, for Misses and Masters, from 2 to 5 P. M.; for Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 P. M.
TERMS.—For three months' instruction, twenty-four lessons, $5, payable in advance.
Music furnished for balls, private parties, etc.
For particulars, inquire at Spills's Band Office, Bacon's Building, corner of Sixth and Walnut-sts., Room No. 10, and at his residence, No. 79 Everett-st., between John and Cutter, Cincinnati. [oc25-1]

MUSICAL.

New Publications.

JUST ISSUED—ECHOES DES MONTAGNES, Trois Morceaux de Salon. By F. Hunten. No. 1, Betty...No. 2, Loreley...No. 3, Martha—35 cents each.
Grand Marche Triumphale. By Kuhe. 35 cts.
The Rustic Gate; or, Be Sure You Call, etc. Poetry by Chas Swain. Music by F. More. 25 cts.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
JOHN CHURCH, Jr.,
Importer of Brass Instruments and Manufactory of Drums 66 WEST FOURTH STREET. no4

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JUST PUBLISHED—"WINNER'S Perfect Guide for the Guitar;" "Winner's Perfect Guide for the Violin;" in which the Instructions are so clearly and simply treated as to make it unnecessary to require a teacher. For practice more than 150 Operatic and Popular Airs are added, forming a complete collection of the best Melodies of the day.
Price 50 cents each, for which they will be forwarded per mail post paid.
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66 West Fourth-st.,
Publishers of Music, Importer and Dealer in Musical Instruments. my7

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Remember the number—72 West Fourth-st.
C. M. MURCH.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. ocl-tf

PIANOS FOR RENT.—I HAVE ON hand sixty-five new and second-hand Pianos that I will rent by the month, and let the rent pay for the Piano; or will rent by the quarter as low as any other house.

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Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. ocl-tf

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—AND—
Forest Queen Wood
COOKING-STOVES,
With Self-Ventilating Ovens,
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ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO.,
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SHIRTS,
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MILLINERY.
Having just returned from the East, I am now opening a full assortment of
BONNETS, RIBBONS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
SILKS, FEATHERS, RUCHES,
—AND—
Silk Millinery
Embracing all the novelties of the season.
☞ The attention of Milliners is called to our
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
&c., &c. Wholesale and retail.
J. WEBB, Jr.,
se25 154 Fifth-st., between Race and Elm.

THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events elsewhere, up to the hour of going to press. For sale at the Counting room. Price 3 cents.

The Report of General Thomas on Fremont.

Allusion has been made to a report by Adjutant-General Thomas, who accompanied Secretary Cameron to St. Louis, on the management of the military department of the West by General Fremont. The important points of the document, which is a very lengthy one, are contained in the following abstract:

INTERCOURSE OF FREMONT WITH HIS OFFICERS.

General 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. General Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans. General Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to General 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.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on me (says General Thomas) and represented irregularities in the pay department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his government, stating that he was required to make payments 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.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS BY GEN. FREMONT.

Colonel Andrews exhibited an abstract of payments by one Paymaster, Major Felizer, to forty two persons appointed by General Fremont, viz: One Colonel; three Majors; nine Captains; fifteen First Lieutenants; eleven Second Lieutenants; one Surgeon; three Assistant Surgeons. Total forty-two. Nineteen of these have appointments as engineers, and are entitled to cavalry pay. A second abstract of payments was furnished, but not vouched for as reliable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to the Major-General's Body-guard of only three hundred men, the commander being a Colonel, &c. The whole number of irregular appointments made by General Fremont was said, by Colonel Andrews to be nearly two hundred. Among the appointments was one 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 theater in St. Louis.

IRREGULARITIES AT ST. LOUIS.

Major Allen, principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St Louis, but reported great irregularities in this 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. He was sending, under General Fremont's orders, large amounts of forage from St. Louis to the army at Tipton, where corn was abundant and cheap. The distance was one hundred and sixty miles. He stated the indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be $4,506,309 78.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen in St. Louis that General Fremont has around him, and in his staff, persons directly and immediately concerned in furnishing supplies. 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 $17 95 per ton for hay. In the 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 33 cents per bushel for the grain and $19 per ton for hay.

Captain Edward M. Davis, a member of his staff, received a contract by 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 made mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

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

We examined the barracks in course of construction at 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 are sufficient as quarters and stables for one thousand men.

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

THE CAMP AT TIPTON.

As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw General Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that General 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's) 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.

THE GUNS PURCHASED BY FREMONT.

General Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of his colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns purchased 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 Colonel 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.

CLOSE OF THE REPORT.

The remainder of the report is a general review of the operations of the military department after it was placed in charge of Fremont. Orders for the movement of troops without being in any way prepared; orders issued, and only countermanded when it was demonstrated that it was impossible to have them executed; the failure to reinforce General Lyon at Wilson's Creek, and Mulligan at Lexington—all of which, says the report, "go to show the want of military foresight on the part of General Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into and maintaining in the field the forces under his command."

GENERAL OPINION OF FREMONT.

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him, is that he is more fond of the pomp than of the stern realities of war—that his mind his incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration—that by his mismanagement of affairs since his arrival in Missouri the State has almost been lost; and that if he is continued in command the worst results may be anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

The Pursuit of the Privateer Sumter.

An officer of the war steamer *Powhatan* sends to the *National Intelligencer* a long account of that vessel's chase of the privateer *Sumter*. The following are extracts:

We found a curious state of affairs existing in Maranham, the people, from the Governor down, being *Sumter-mad*, and politics running as high as they ever did in the South—the Brazilians sympathizing almost to a man with the Secessionists, under the impression that the South was fighting the battle of Brazil—fighting to protect their property in slaves.

Addresses were made by Captain Semmes to the Governor and people of Maranham, in which he used the most specious arguments to prove that after the North had abolished slavery in the Southern States she would turn her attention to abolishing slavery in the Brazilian Empire. Of course the arrival of the *Powhatan* was looked upon with distrust, and a reward of five hundred dollars (made by an American) to any one who would knock a hole in her bottom so that she could not follow the *Sumter* was received with great favor, the Government taking no steps to stop such proceedings.

In all communities there are weak minded people who can not keep a secret intrusted to them; there were some such in Maranham. Captain Semmes' particular friends let out many facts in relation to his movements which he would rather have kept secret. We found out all we wanted to know about the *Sumter*, what coal she could stow, what was her speed, what number of men and what kind of crew she had, and where she would likely turn her attention to capture prizes.

* * * A description of the *Sumter*, taken from a faithful photograph, may not be uninteresting to merchant captains who may wish to avoid her. She is an awkwardly-rigged bark, half man of-war, half merchantman. Her mizzen mast is a long way off from her mainmast, and her sails bear a great disproportion to her hull, being too little canvas for so long a vessel. She carries three trysails, all being larger than those carried by a sailing vessel. She carries a fore-stay-sail and jib, and her bowsprit and head-booms have no stove. She has two large quarter boats, and one hanging at the stern. She carries topgallants, and has a seven foot royal pole without stays. Her courses are deep, particularly the mainsail, and her topsails look as if they have a reef in them, being short. She carries no guns on the spar deck, and her pivot gun being nearly in the middle of the ship, it can not be used in chasing without yawing the ship six points.

Any smart-sailing vessel can run away from her on an easy bowline, for on a wind, under sail, she can do nothing of consequence, and she can not carry her sail on that course without its shaking or getting aback. The range of her largest gun is only two thousand yards at high elevation, and she could not hit anything at a greater distance than fifteen hundred yards, and could not carry her ports out with a heavy sea on.

I trust that with the above description (which may be relied on) merchant ships may be able to avoid her.

My opinion is that the *Sumter* will finally turn pirate against all commerce. She has a crew composed of all nations, the greatest portion being Portuguese, Spaniards and English.

SHARPSHOOTERS IN THE ARMY.—The "Andrew Sharpshooters," who rendered such signal service at Edwards' Ferry last week, when General Stone crossed a portion of his column, are armed with heavy telescopic rifles, which, in practiced hands, are deadly at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The company was organized and accepted mainly through the exertions of Senator Northend of Salem, Mass., who prevailed upon Governor Andrew to give the experiment a trial, notwithstanding the unfavorable opinion of military men about the State-house. The company, indeed, has been regarded by military men generally as fanciful and inefficient, but the experience at Edwards' Ferry and Ball's Bluff will probably open their eyes to the importance of this new arm of the service when properly used. At Ball's Bluff our principal loss, especially in officers, was from the sharpshooters of the enemy. The loss from platoon firing was insignificant, and in the only bayonet charge which the enemy attempted they were sent to the right about in double quick time. At Edwards Ferry the Andrew Sharpshooters checked the advance of a rebel force of nearly three thousand, every ball they used hitting a rebel, and the force was completely repulsed by the help of a few shots from Rickett's battery.

FAMILIES DIVIDED BY THE CIVIL WAR.—The division of families in the war is strikingly illustrated in the case of two of the most distinguished families in Kentucky. Henry Clay, the grandson of the statesman, is Assistant Adjutant under Brigadier-General Richard W. Johnson, in Kentucky. His uncle, James B. Clay, is a violent Secessionist, now under bonds to appear for trial for treason. Another uncle—Thomas, in the United States service—is responsible for the appearance for trial of James B. Clay. A brother, Thomas Clay, jr., is on the staff of General Beauregard. His sister's husband, with whom young Clay resides in Louisville, has lately entered the United States service, with two other brothers, for the war. Here is another example: John J. Crittenden has one son who is a Brigadier General in the rebel service, after having served and been honored by the Government for many years. Another son is a Brigadier-General in the Army of the Union, but holding his commission from the State of Kentucky. Another holds the rank of Captain in the Federal Army. John J. Crittenden himself, at the age of seventy-six, bears arms as a private in the Home Guard of Frankfort.

A QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE.—In any honest community, it would be impossible to recommend a citizen for high civil station simply on the ground that he was not a thief. Such an announcement would be likely to astonish every body, if it should not, indeed, be esteemed as a discreditable impeachment of the character of the State. Yet, in the *Commercial Advertiser* of New York, we find a communication, in which the writer urges the election of a Mr. Washington Smith to the State Senate in the following language:

"At the expense of being considered out of line, I desire to say a word in favor of *one* man who has served the city of New York, year after year, without stealing, and without being rewarded by indirect contract."

One-sixth of the railways of Switzerland are underground. An "underground railroad" in that region, however, simply means that there are forty-nine tunnels through which the tracks pass. The longest tunnel is at Loges, in the Jura, being 5,359 meters in length; next comes that of Hannstein, 2,495 meters; then that of Mont Sagne, in the Jura, 1,354 meters.

The Closing of the Potomac.

Every succeeding dispatch from Fortress Monroe or Washington, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, tells us a new battery has been discovered upon the Potomac. For all practical purposes, that river might as well have no existence, for it is closed entirely to navigation, to the no small inconvenience of the army and the Government. Occasionally we hear that the Government means to take some action toward opening the navigation. This we should suppose was one of the first duties of the army. It is almost as necessary to keep the Potomac open as it is to keep up the communication with Washington through Baltimore. If a few batteries can not be dislodged there by the force which can be brought against them, the expectation that fortified harbors further South can be assaulted and easily carried must be a fallacious one. A little of the energy of the army and navy expended on the rebel side of the Potomac would probably be attended with happy effect. If successful, it would, at least, remove a great inconvenience, and possibly also some deprivation to the army.

With but a single line of railroad to supply Washington, the difficulties of doing so are largely increased, and subject, as this communication may be by the accident of a bridge burning, to be entirely cut off, the danger of stopping all supplies and of preventing our troops from easily reaching there becomes imminent. The Government would then be in a worse condition than it has yet been placed in. While the Potomac was open, it had easy access to Washington, no matter what resistance it met with in Maryland. But this avenue closed, and the route through Maryland obstructed, it would be left in rather a helpless condition, with a large army for defense it is true, but surrounded on all sides by enemies, and every day more and more weakened by the absence of its supplies. No army like this, upon which the existence of the Union depends, ought to be reduced to the necessity of receiving its supplies by only one means of communication, which it is possible to obstruct either designedly or through the action of the elements.

North Missouri.

It seems difficult for many of the people living north of the Missouri River, to settle down to their peaceful occupations. These dissatisfied, uneasy spirits are constantly making trouble, either in the organization of little guerrilla bands to annoy the loyal residents in their neighborhoods, or else in recruiting volunteers for the army of General Price. Certainly the Secessionists of North Missouri have no interest, except, perhaps, that of sympathy, in the present struggle of General Price.

It has been announced that the campaign in Missouri is a contest for boundaries. So it is regarded by the disunion statesmen at Richmond, and so it is regarded by the prominent men in the "Missouri State Guard." Thousands of dollars' worth of property has been removed from the upper side of the Missouri River, to the country below; Martin Green and General Harris have abandoned the fields of their early "triumphs," and united with the main body of the rebel soldiery; and, indeed, North Missouri has been left to the Union by the general consent of the Confederate politicians and officers.

It is very evident to all who lay claim to the least sagacity, that whichever way the greater part of the State falls, North Missouri is incontestibly to be on the side of the Union. It seems to us, then, that our rabid fellow-citizens above the river had as well be making peace all around, if they expect to continue living in that section of country. If they do not intend to permanently reside there, let them keep quiet till they get ready to depart.—*St. Louis Republican, 4th.*

VERMONT'S QUOTA.—The Woodstock (Vt.) *Standard* says:

Probably no State in the Union will be compelled to put forth the effort to supply her quota that Fremont will. Not because her people are not as patriotic and as brave as any, and as ready to spill their blood in defense of their cherished institutions, but because her young men, her fighting men, have left in such large numbers during the past few years to seek their fortunes in the great West and California. It is a noticeable fact, that in many Western regiments Vermonters may be counted by fifties and hundreds. We have no large cities or manufacturing towns from which to draw, as our sister States have done, but are essentially a rural community, and, owing to these facts, if we should fall short in numbers, it ought not to be set down against us. Of one thing, however, the country may rest assured; that is, that what our quota lacks in numbers will be made up by the efficiency of our troops.

A GEORGIAN ON SECESSION.—A letter just received from a friend who went out in the *Europa* on her last voyage to Europe, gives the following "inside view" of what is going on in Georgia. We quote:

"The most interesting character on board is a Georgian, fat and jolly, who is seceding from Secessia, in disgust. He says the present difficulties will all be settled satisfactorily; says a vote of the real slaveholders would put a quietus upon Secessionism; that it is the non-slaveholders only that 'must have room for our slaves.' He says the South is governed by a mob, not by the Confederate Government, and never will be; says the country has more to fear from the abuse of suffrage than from the South; puts the whole difficulty upon the shoulders of Southern politicians, not upon the North. His version makes our English passengers stare—shuts them up."—*Hartford Courant.*

DISASTROUS OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.—The unusual rising of the Nile this year appears to have wrought immense damage. Large tracts of grain-producing lands have been swept clean of their promised harvests. A Liverpool paper says:

A question of momentous importance is involved in all this—a question which, with the short harvest in France and the general low average crops of European countries, threatens us with that terrible domestic enemy, dear bread. Supposing that the exportation of grain from Alexandria be prohibited, which is highly probable, it would be futile to dilate upon the evil consequences which would inevitably ensue.

The jury in the case of the privateers tried in New York for piracy, were allowed to separate every night and go to their homes. It is not surprising after that fact that the jury could not agree, four stubborn members holding out against eight. In a case of so much importance, in which the lives of so many persons were involved, it would be singular if they did agree with the influences which might be brought to bear upon them after they had left the court-room.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN FRANCE.—The foreign papers give accounts of a terrible casualty in the department of Gard, France. In consequence of a powerful storm—the bursting of a water-spout, according to some statements—the Lalle mine was flooded, and the sides fell in, burying all the working men. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. The number of men missing, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly three hundred. There is a probability that but few can be got out alive.

Rev. Luther Walcott, pastor of the Universalist parish at Gorham, N. H., having failed to obtain the chaplaincy of a regiment, has shouldered his musket and enlisted in the Cross Regiment as a private.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Highly Important from Missouri.

FREMONT REMOVED WHILE IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY.

A Battle Hourly Expected.

THREATENED REVOLUTION AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Patriotic Appeal of General Fremont.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., November 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance column, two thousand eight hundred strong. Preparations were making to go out and attack them, when General Fremont received the unconditional order from Washington, relieving him at once from his command. Simultaneously came the newspapers announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the camps, and created indescribable excitement and indignation. Great numbers of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring they would fight under no one but Fremont. The General spent much of the afternoon 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 order to the troops:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, Western Depart.,
"SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 2, 1861.

"*Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:* Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defense 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 honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

"[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
"Major-General United States Army."

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there was a meeting almost every where. The various bands serenaded the General, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers.

Though after notifying General Hunter, as his order directed, he had no longer command over the troops, he 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 request from all the Brigadier-Generals here, he remained through the night, to lead the army in case of attack. All the troops slept on their arms, many officers remaining up all night, and an attack was hourly expected; but nothing more occurred than the firing on our pickets on two different roads.

The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle-ground.

General Fremont is prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as General Pope arrives, who has been sent forward and will take command till General Hunter gets here.

Universal gloom prevails throughout the camps. A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened, and have lost their enthusiasm. The Body-guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband, as the terms of their enlistment permit, accompany General Fremont, and also his entire staff, including General Asboth, commander of the First Division. General Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

From Springfield, Mo.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Republican.]

SPRINGFIELD, MO., November 2.—Reliable information has been received here from different sources that General Price was at Cassville on Thursday with twenty-five thousand men, and McCulloch ten miles this side of that place with ten thousand more, with the intention of marching on Springfield and offering us battle on the old Wilson Creek ground. McCulloch was expecting ten thousand additional troops from Arkansas.

Large numbers of the residents of Green, Jasper and other adjoining counties recently joined Price's army, and many of our officers think the rebel force now numbers nearly sixty thousand.

General Fremont has been up nearly the whole of the past five nights, making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at present.

Generals Lane and Sturgis have arrived, and Pope and McKinstry are hourly expected.

LATER.

NOVEMBER 3.—General Fremont and staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his Body-guard, and will reach St. Louis Wednesday.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, November 5.—The vote at the Massachusetts election was remarkably small, not much more than half of that of last year. The vote of Boston for Governor is as follows: Andrew, 5,917; Davis (Dem.), 5,281. The vote in fifty-two cities and towns foots up as follows: Andrew, 18,381; Davis, 9,211. Additional towns show a majority for Andrew of about two to one. One Democrat is probably elected to the Senate from Boston. The Legislature is strongly Republican. The chief interest was in Burlingame's old district, where Sam Hooker is elected over G. B. Upton (Dem.) by 900 majority. Charles G. Loring, of Boston, and Ex-Governor Clifford, of New Bedford, are elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket.

Additional by the Persia.

NEW YORK, November 5.—There were reports of serious disturbances at Pesth, but they were unfounded.

Affairs in Poland were unchanged. The churches continued closed.

The opening of the Spanish Cortes had been postponed till the 8th of November, on account of the death of the Queen's daughter.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—It appears from the official statement that the amount of drafts upon the Treasury last month was $10,500,000, of which $6,600,000 were drawn from New York. The unavailable bullion fund is $902,000. The balance to the credit of the United States Treasury in the States now under insurrectionary control is stated at $6,500,000, and after making a deduction for the unavailable gives the available balance $4,506,000.

Election at Detroit.

DETROIT, November 5.—At the municipal election to-day William C. Duncan (Union Democrat) was elected Mayor.

From Kentucky and the South—Beauregard's Report of Manassas, etc.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—Buckner has retired toward Bowling Green, and Stanton has gone back into Tennessee.

The Federal troops in Kentucky under Sherman are thus divided: Gen. Schoepff commands the Eastern, General McCook the Central, and General Crittenden the Western Division. In the Western Division, Colonel Burbridge has advanced to Woodbury. The Central troops have advanced to Bacon Creek, and it is thought our troops are able to assume the offensive with all security.

Southern papers say that the loss of the rebels at the Leesburg fight was three hundred killed and wounded.

One hundred and sixty Federal prisoners from Leesburg reached Richmond on the 24th ult. The Richmond papers say General Evans fought at Leesburg contrary to orders, and is to be court martialed, and that the Federal loss at the engagement is two thousand killed and wounded.

The Knoxville *Register* says that the rebel loss at Wildcat was only five killed and twenty-three wounded.

Colonel Fichlen asks reinforcements from Richmond, and fears the Federals will cut off Prestonburg, Ky., from communication with Virginia.

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manassas says three hundred and ninety-nine rebels were killed, one thousand two hundred wounded, and that the Federals lost four thousand five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. He says his entire force there was twenty-eight thousand, of which one-fourth only were engaged.

News from the Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—The steam gun-boat *Florida*, one of the naval expedition, has returned to the navy-yard disabled. She left the expedition on Friday night, off Cape Fear. She reports that the fleet encountered a heavy gale soon after leaving Hampton, but it died out on Wednesday, and again revived on Thursday, from the southeast. On Thursday night the machinery of the *Florida* was disabled, but not seriously, and can be repaired in three days, when she will resume her voyage. She had no troops on board.

From St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. F., November 4.—Parties have again commenced cutting the telegraph line. It was cut on Sunday for twenty-five miles, and again yesterday.

There has been more rioting at Harbor Grace. One policeman was killed and others badly wounded. A man-of-war has gone there, and a detachment of troops will follow.

A Domestic Editor.

Every body will laugh at the following. It is one of the good things that Mr. Chandler, of the Adams County (Wis.) *Independent*, occasionally "gets off:"

Our Shanghai editor is a married man—a *very* married man, keeps two cows, calf, hens, hens' husbands. *Faust* horse, no dog, gay sleigh, and sich like quadrupeds. He believes in having milk in the family; and verily 'twould please thee to witness the farmatorial airs he puts on, and the editorial airs he puts off, as he goes forth like a flower, and runneth among the hens and milketh ye bovines. Belike his dignity went rapidly down t'other night. New milch cow taketh to herself a certain pleasant habit of extending hinder hoof with a yank.

Editor sat beside lactealglands, pail clasped 'twixt his knees, and thus engaged in teat squeezing he was heard to utter, in a very solemn tone: "Kick not that ye be not kicked; for with what violence ye kick, ye shall be kicked; and with what measure ye eat from, it shall be swatted over your countenance."

Anon the bossy kicked like forked lightning, laying out Shanghai Chandler flat on his back, completely painting him with foamy cow juice, flipping his hat far to the leeward, jamming up the tin milk-pail like a stepped on stove-pipe, and causing a white editor to spout milk from his nose like a porpoise.

And then the wail that was heard was this: "She hath lain my confidence waste and barked my shin; she hath made the milk-pail clean hasty and cast the milk away; the front of Shanghai is made white. Howl, all ye little families! Bellow, calf, crack your cheeks! Had I your tongue and voice, I'd use them so that heaven's vault should crack! 'Tis gone forever, 'twill come no more; never, never, never! Break, heart, I pray thee break! I'm very much *disgusted;* I'm a *body*—a demnition cold, wet, kicked, unclean, unpleasant *body.*"

So saying he smote the cow with a terrible curse, saying, "Darn your skin!" Then kicked her just one kick, with such force that he said he had driven his toe-nail close back to his heel, and went in and asked Mrs. Editor to wash him off. Selah.

Gunny Bags.

The inquiry is often made of late, "What is a gunny bag?" The London *Mechanics' Magazine* tells us all about it:

It is a bag made from the coarse spun fibers of a plant which grows in India, of which there are many varieties. On the Coromandel coast this plant is called *Goni*, and "gunny" is a corruption of this name.

The cultivation of the *chuti*, *jute* or "gunny" has been carried on for centuries in Bengal, and gives employment to tens of thousands of inhabitants.

"Men, women, and children," says Mr. Henley, "find occupation there. Boatmen, in their spare moments, plankeen carriers and domestic servants—every body, in fact, being Hindoos—for Mussulmans spin cotton only—pass their leisure moments, distaff in hand, spinning gunny twist."

The patient and despised Hindoo widow earns her bread in this way. It is said that three hundred thousand tuns of jute are grown in India, of which one hundred thousand tuns are exported as gunny bags, besides one hundred thousand tuns in a raw state. A London company has established a manufactory in Calcutta at an expense of £300,000.

The gunny bag is used for a great variety of purposes. Sugar, coffee, spices, cotton, drugs—indeed, almost every article which we pack in dry casks and in boxes, is, in the East, packed in gunny bags. It is also made into mats, carpets, ropes, paper, and various other articles.

It is related that the old gunny bags which contained sugar are sold to the beer makers, who sweeten their beer by boiling the sugar out of the bags and then selling them to the mat makers.

Some six to ten millions of gunnies are exported to this country from India, mostly to North America, besides some four to five thousand tuns of the rope and raw jute.

There are no manufactories of jute cloth in this country; though it is here made into bedcords, &c.

When used for purposes of defense the bags are filled with sand. They are no better than hemp or flax bags of the same strength, but are much cheaper.

"CROSS" EXAMINATION.—"Mr. Parks," said a lawyer to a witness, "I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?" "I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them." "You said something about his propensity for drink. Does he drink hard?" "No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw." "One more question, Mr. Parks. Have you known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?" "The one he's got now on, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and too short-waisted for the fashion." "You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

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Advertisements, not exceeding five lines (agate).

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WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing-Machines
PRICES REDUCED!

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, having gained all their suits at law with infringing manufacturers, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have accordingly REDUCED THE PRICES of their Sewing-machines.
Having made, for over seven years, the most popular Family Sewing-machine in the country, and now employing $1,000,000 in their business, and making ONE HUNDRED MACHINES per day they are prepared with such extraordinary facilities and experience to guarantee to the purchaser entire satisfaction. All our Machines are made equally well, and are
WARRANTED THREE YEARS.
The difference in price being merely a difference in finish.
21,305 Machines sold in 1859, being double the sales of any other company in the Union.
Awarded the First Premium in the
U. S. FAIRS OF 1858, 1859 AND 1860,
And at the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute for FOUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS we have taken the First Premium over all competitors as the best
BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
It uses no shuttle, makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the goods, leaving no chain or ridge on the under-side of the seam; and uses but half as much thread as the chain-stitch machines.
Send or call for a Circular, containing prices, testimonials, etc.
[WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents,
77 West Fourth-st.]
PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE,
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WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S
DOUBLE-THREADED $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
ARE JUST THE THING FOR MANUFACTURING soldiers' pants, blouses, etc. Call and see them at 164 Race st. oc23

REMEMBER, EVERY BODY, THAT WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S Sewing Machines for family use can't be beat. Price $25.
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SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE
Great Reduction in Prices!
SINGER'S No. 2 Standard Shuttle Machine, Reduced from $100 to $75 cash.
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SINGER'S Letter A Machine is the best in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.
Price, with Hemmer, &c., $50 cash.
CINCINNATI OFFICE:
Commercial-office Building,
Corner of Fourth and Race-sts.
au11 JAMES SKARDON, Agent.

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U. S. MAIL STEAMER,
—FOR—
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE SPLENDID IRON MAIL STEAMSHIP BREMEN will sail from New York to London, Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, on SATURDAY, October 26.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class State-room........$100
Lower Saloon........60
Third Class (found with Cooked Provisions)........35
For freight or passage apply to
BENNO SPEYER,
General Western Agent,
oc14-x 7 and 9 West Third-st.

U. S. MAILSTEAMSHIP
GLASGOW,
FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and Liverpool Steamship Company's first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built, Iron Steamer GLASGOW, will sail from New York to Liverpool, on SATURDAY, October 26.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin........$75
Steerage........30
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
BENNO SPEYER,
oc14-x 7 and 9 West Third-st., Cincinnati.

FOR CALIFORNIA via PANAMA.
A FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WILL leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.
For freight or passage, apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
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Parcel Express for England, Ireland and Scotland.
PACKAGES FOR ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND will be taken and forwarded by each SATURDAY'S Steamer. The delivery and forwarding of these packages will be attended to by the Kimptons Express Company, at London, Liverpool and Dublin.
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Foreign Exchange.
FOR SALE, SIGHT DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, Ireland and Scotland, at the lowest rates, by
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DENTAL.
M. WELLS, DENTIST (LATE DEMONSTRATOR in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery), having returned, has opened an office at 97 West Seventh-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Terms reasonable. oc4-x*

DR. S. WARDLE,
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No. 97 West Seventh-street.
Full upper sets of Teeth inserted from $15 to $20. [se18 x*]

B. F. BELKNAP, DENTIST.—Teeth extracted in most cases without pain, or the least danger, by a simple process practiced by no other person. Artificial Teeth made, and all operations pertaining to Dentistry executed with professional skill. Will render entire satisfaction or no charge.
Teeth extracted for the poor free.
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