and hoped that, on his return to Washington, a proper understanding would continue the General in his present command. Other matters explanatory were talked over, but the above will suffice in giving the substance of that interview.

One of our exchanges has discovered the cause of the retreat of our army at Bull Run. It says —"When the battle was at its hottest point, and nearly won to our side, there came word that there were two vacancies in the New York Custom House.—Hence the stampede of the leading officers. The men followed."

Stations of the Indiana Troops.

We copy from the Indianapolis Daily Journal the followings of the stations of the Indiana troops in active service outside of the State. We shall correct it from time to time as the several regiments move from one positions to another.

INFANTRY

6th Regiment: Col Crittenden—Nolinville, Kentucky.

7th Regiment: Col Dumont—Huttonville, Virginia.

8th Regiment: Col Benton—Otterville, Missouri.

9th Regiment: Col Milroy—Huttonville, Virginia.

10th Regiment: Col Manson—Bardstowne, Kentucky.

11th Regiment: Col McGinnis—Paducah, Kentucky.

12th Regiment: Col Linck—Darnestown, Maryland.

13th Regiment: Col Sullivan—Huttonville, Randolph County, Virginia.

14th Regiment: Col Kimball—Huttonville, Virginia.

15th Regiment: Col Wagner—Huttonvill Virginia.

16th Regiment: Col Hackleman—Darnestown, Md.

17th Regiment: Col Hascall—Huttonville, Virginia.

18th Regiment: Col Pattison—Otterville Missouri.

19th Regiment: Col Meredith—Washington City.

20th Regiment: Col Brown—Fort Clarke, Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina.

21st Regiment. Col McMillan—Camp Murray.—Post office address of the Regiment, Baltimore, Maryland.

22d Regiment: Col Hendricks—Otterville, Missouri.

23d Regiment: Col Sanderson—Paducah, Kentucky.

24th Regiment: Col Hovey—Tipton, Missouri.

25th Regiment: Col Veatch—Otterville, Missouri.

26th Regiment: Col Wheatley—Tipton, Missouri.

27th Regiment: Col Colgrove—Washington City.

28th Regiment: Col Miller—Nolinville, Kentucky.

30th Regiment: Col Bass—Nolinville, Kentuck.

31st Regiment: Col Cruft—Green River, Kentucky.

32d Regiment: 1st German—Colonel Willich—New Haven, Kentucky.

33d Regiment: Col Coburn—Bryantsville, Kentucky.

27th Regiment: Col Hazzard—Oakland, Kentucky.

38th Regiment: Col Scribner—Nolinville, Ky.

39th Regiment: Col Harrison—Nolinville, Ky.

CAVALRY.

Capt. Bracken's Company—Wester Virginia. Post office address, Beverly.

Capt. Stewart's Company—Western Virginia. Post office address, Weston.

28th Regiment: Col Baker—1st Cavalry—Ironton, Missouri

45th Regiment: Col Carter—3d Cavalry—Washington City.

Ira Harris's four companies of Indana Cavalry are somewhere on the Upper Potomac. The safest Post Office address would be at Washington City.

ARTILLERY

Capt. Rabb's Battery, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Capt. Frybarger's Battery—Jefferson City, Missouri.

Capt. Claus's Battery—Sedalia, Missouri.

Capt. Sturm's Battery, Henderson, Kentucky.

Since the publication of Mr. Camerons's letter to Gen. Sherman, we may without impropriety relate an anecdote of Gen. Fremont. A few days ago a Missourian came to him with ample certificate of his fidelity to the Union, asking permission to search through the camp for three slaves whom he believed to have been taken into the service of one of the Illinois regiments. The General politely declined, saying he could not allow any one to examine his camp for any purpose, except by regular authority of law, and then the applicant went away. After he had gone, Fremont turned to the gentleman with whom he had previously been talking: "I dare say," said he, "these "persons may be here; but if they are, they have come expecting to find a refuge, and I will never violate the confidence they have reposed in me, so long as my name is John C. Fremont."—]N. Y. Tribune.

Letter from Col. Colgrove.

We are permitted to make the following interesting extracts from a letter of Col. S. Colgrove to his wife:

CAMP NEAR EDWARDS FERRY, Md., Oct. 24, 1861.

* * * We are here within one mile of the Potomac, and in sight of the Rebels. We left Camp Hamilton on the night of the 21st, and marched all night, leaving our tents and baggage behind. The reason of our sudden march was a fight between about 2,500 of our forces, parts of the 15th Massachusetts, N. Y. Tammany and California regiments, and 12,000 Rebels. Our forces under Col. Baker crossed the river opposite Leesburgh on the morning of the 21st inst., and when five companies had crossed the river they were attacked by Gen. Johnson's forces. The troops on our side of the river were pushed across as fast as possible with the means that we had of ferrying, which consisted of two small scows, capable of taking across about 50 to 60 men at a time. The result was that when a boat load of our men was taken across, there were as many dead and wounded to be brought back, and during the whole day this was kept up—sending troops over fast enough to supply the places of the killed. We lost in killed, wounded and missing from twelve to fifteen hundred men; the Rebel loss was also great. Among our loss was Col. Baker, killed. Our brigade was marched here to reinforce the troops, but the fight was over. We arrived in time to witness its sad havoc. All this has been one of those most mysterious and incomprehensible military blunders that no sensible man can account for. No sensible man, military or not, would ever have attempted to cross a large river, and that very full, with no other means than that which I have already described, in the face of an army 12,000 strong. I am very thankful that my regiment was not among those ordered across the river—its fate must have been the same as those who were engaged in the fight.

It is due our troops to say that they not only fought bravely, but even with desperation; they fought until they were driven into the river, where many of them drowned rather than surrender.—Some of them succeeded in swimming the river, and returned safely with the loss of guns and clothing. We have succeeded in throwing across the river, three miles below here, at least 15,000 men, and troops still crossing.—The crowd is so great that it is impossible to get within one mile of the river. Last night I was ordered across, and we struck our camp and marched about one mile and was then ordered back on account of the impossibility of crossing. We returned to camp about midnight. I am expecting orders to march every moment.—We shall cross to-day sometime. A few hours will undoubtedly see a big fight between Gen. Banks's division and the Rebel forces under Johnson. We do not fear the result. My men are all ready and anxious for the fight.

* * * * *

From your husband,

S. COLGROVE.

HOW JIM LANE MAKES SPEECHES TO THE REBELS.—As he passed through Plesant Hill with his Brigade he raised the Stars and Stripes and made the following characteristic speech:

"I am here once more, and this time I raise the Stars and Stripes. So long as that flag waves here your citizens shall receive protection. But let it be torn down by Secession hands and Pleasant Hill comes down as sure as hell."

THE JOURNAL.

B. F. DIGGS, : : : : EDITOR.

WINCHESTER:

Thursday, - - - Nov. 7, 1861

FREMONT REMOVED!

By the despatches in to-day's paper, it will be seen that Fremont is removed. Time will tell whether that act of the Administration was right. A proper verdict will be rendered by and by. At present the West is almost unanimous in its support of Gen. Fremont. We fear bad results to the Western army from his removal.

It is stated that President Lincoln says he must either remove Gen. Fremont or suffer a dissolution of his Cabinet. Better reconstruct the Cabinet. Gen. Fremont's popularity with the people and soldiers grows, and strengthens every day. The news we publish this morning, added to the effect of the Fredericktown fight gives him a tremendous "lick ahead." The people are crying; "Let Fremont alone." He is now fairly on the war path. Give him full play. Let the Cabinet go.—[Mo. Democrat.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury says that Mrs. Samuel A. Frazer, of Duxbury, is now engaged in knitting stockings for our volunteer soldiery. She was employed 85 years ago in knitting stockings for the soldiers of the Revolution. She is now 92 years of age.

"Secesh" has laid violent hands on old Sam Huston. He has published a card, in which he takes the position that "the South can never reunite with the North, nor can the North entertain any rational hope of her subjugation."

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has designated the 28th of November as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Mobile (Ala.) papers say that the defenses south of that city are vigorously going on.

The indebtedness of the Southern Post Offices to the United States is stated at $195,671 61.

Governor Berry has offered a reward of $30 for each deserter from any regiment of New Hampshire volunteers.

Six members of the Illinois delegation to Congress are in the ranks of the defenders of their country. Nobly done.

A Leavenworth paper says it has information that one hundred slaves leave Missouri every day for Kansas.

Gen. Jim Lane wears a straw hat, a plain coat and a gray woolen shirt, and is the most unmilitary appearing man in his Brigade.

Since September, the Rebel authorities in Virginia have confiscated $800,000 worth of property belonging to Northerners.

Menter's famous Band, of Cincinnati, has been attached to the 52d Ohio Regiment.

On the 1st page may be found Gen. Scott's letter of resignation; also other interesting and important matter.

Good News from Western Virginia —Floyd Surrounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Herald's special correspondent says:

The War Department received a dispatch late this evening from Gen. Rosecrants, stating that Floyd had made an attack upon him, but he had repulsed the rebels With great loss.

Gen. Rosecrans further states that one officer, with a pretty large force, had got in the rear of Floyd, and the presumtion was that Floyd and his entire command would be surrounded and captured.

Missouri Letter.

David J. Heaston, Esq., a son of Christian Heaston, formerly a resident of this place, but now of Missouri, has written a lengthy letter to his father, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

* * * * Let no man preach peace for treason. Treason and Rebellion must be put down the same as horse-stealing, or we can not have peace. I know something of the barbarism of Secession—their firing into cars, cutting down rail road bridges, shooting at Union men to scare them out of the country, and other desperate and barbarous deeds. They are, generally, dangerous men. Missourians who engaged in the Kansas war are, almost to a man, Secessionists. * * * There are many traitors that are "Peace" men, because they are too cowardly to be Rebels.—Of course all honest men desire peace, but they desire it upon honorable terms. We may cry peace, peace, but we will have no peace until treason and rebellion are crushed out, and the supremacy of the laws give us peace. I look upon every attempt to cripple the Government, by crying peace in a Union neighborhood, or fight for your liberties in a Secession neighborhood, as being alke traitorous. Gov. Wright talks to suit me. He is an honest man. Better follow such men as Gov. Wright, and Douglas, though dead, than such traitors as John G. Davis."

TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS!

CLIPPED FROM DAILY PAPERS.

Western News.

A special dispatch to the S. Louis Republican says:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Oct. 31.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past, respecting a report of Gen. Fremont's supersession but advices at headquarters mention nothing of the kind.

Gen. Fremont's removal would cause intense excitement, and I suspect no little trouble in camp A number of officers declare they would resign, in that event or insist upon creating him Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this Department.

The list of rebels killed in the battle of Friday last now numbers 127.

No inteligence has as yet been received of Gen. Johnston's assumption of the command of the rebel forces in Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 3.—A skirmish took place yesterday about six miles east of this place, between a small force of Missouri militia under Major Josephs and 150 rebels. The rebels were scat with a small loss.

A battalion of the Kansas 2d regiment recently mustered out of service were collected in this city and held in readiness to march to the relief of Maj. Josephs but they were not required.

This regiment is being reorganized. Portions of Linn county, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says:

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 1.—Our scouts bring us this morning definite information that Price has left Sarcoxie and moved via Neosho towards Caseville, Barry county.

Opinions differ as to whether he will march north from that point on Springfield, or continue his retreat.

Gens. Pope and Mc Kinstay should be here to-day.

Gen. Hunter is on the Pomme de Terre river, south of the Osage river.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Nov. 4.—Gen. Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county.—Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, Gen. Fremont is having prvisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules

Capt. Dille, formerly of this place, was, with his company, in the Wild Cat Battle in Kentucky, and is reported to have fought bravely.

A load of good pumpkins will be taken at this office on subscription.

MISSOURI NEWS

FREMONT REMOVED AT LAST!

The Army Greatly Dissatisfied!

OFFICERS THREATEN TO RESIGN!

COMPANIES LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS!

DECLARE THEY WILL FIGHT UNDER NO ONE BUT FREMONT!

He Urges the Officers not to Abandon their Posts!

His Farewell to the Soldiers!

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT SPRINGFIELD!

PRICE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

From Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance, 2,800 strong. Preparations were making to go out and attack them, when Gen. 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 Gen. 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:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPT., 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 genrous spirit 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 yon most sincerely; I thank you for the regard and confidence you had invariably shown to me. I deeply regret hat 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.
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

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

Though after notifying Gen. 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 around the city, to be prepared for a battle, and in accordance with a written request of all the Brigadier Generals now here he remained through the night to lead the army in case of attack.

All the troops slept on their arms, many officers remained up all night, and an attack was hourly expected. Nothing more occurred than the firing on our pickets on two different roads.

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

Fremont proposed to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as Gen. Pope arrives, who has been sent for, and will take command till Gen. 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 dishartened, and have lost their enthusiasm.

The body guard, who could not have been induced to remain and who will now disband asthe terms of their enlistment permit, accompany Gen Fremont and also his entire staff, including Gen. Asboth, commander of the first division.

Gen. Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

Election Returns—13th Judicial Circuit.

Wayne.—Judge—Elliott, 3528

Pros. Attorney—Yaryan, 2036; Templer, 1571.

Henry.—Elliott, 1327; Templer, 763; Yaryan, 704.

Randolph—Elliott, 1845; Templer, 1639; Yaryan, 318.

Jay—Elliott, 836; Templer, 633; Yaryan, 6.

Templer's majority in the District, 1642.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Randolph Common Pleas Court, I will expose to sale at the Court House door, in Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, on the

23d day of November, 1861,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real estate, situated in Randolph Co. Ind., to wit:

The undivided half of a part of section eight, in township eighteen, range fourteen east, and bounded as follows: Commencing thirty feet north of the north-east corner of lot number six, in the town of Bloomingsport, thence running north four rods, thence west ten rods, thence south four rods, thence east ten rods to the place of beginning.

Executed as the property of Mahlon Hocker, at the suit of Jacob Balsbaugh.

A. H. JENKINS,
Oct. 25, 1861. [fee $4.] Sh'ff R. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Fayette Circuit Court I will expose to sale at the court house door in Winchester Randolph County, Indiana, on the

23d day of November, 1861,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real estate, situated in Randolph Co., Ind., to wit:

Twenty-two acres of land off of the north side of the south half of section thirty-five, in township nineteen, of range twelve east, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing twenty rods south of the north-east corner of the south half of section thirty-five, township nineteen, range twelve east, and running from thence west three hundred and twenty rods, from thence south eleven rods, thence east three hundred and twenty rods from thence north eleven rods to the place of beginning.

Executed as the property of Leonard Petro, at the suit of William Walker, for the use of Wm. D. Ross.

A. H. JENKINS,
Oct. 25, 1861. [fee $4.50] Sh'ff R.C

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree and execution to me directed from the Randolph Common Pleas Court, I will expose to sale at the court house door in Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, on SATURDAY, the

23d day of November, 1861,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real estate, situated in Randolph county, Indiana, to wit:

Part of the north-west quarter of section seventeen, township nineteen, north of range fourteen east, and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of said quarter section thence running south on the section line to the south-west corner of said quarter section, from thence east on the south line of said quarter to the south-east corner of said quarter section, from thence north sixty rods to a stake, from thence west sixty four rods to a stake, from thence north one hundred rods to the line of said quarter section, and thence west on said line to the place of beginning; estimated to contain one hundred and twenty acres more or less.

Executed as the property of Peter Poiner and Eliza A. Poiner, at the suit of Nathan Edwards.

A. H. JENKINS,
Oct. 29, 1861. (fee $5.) Sh'ff R. C.

OUR PAPER FOT 1862.

A Year of Exciting interest!

A TIME WHEN ALL SHOULD READ.

THE INDIANA STATE JOURNAL was established in 1822, and on the 1st of January, 1862, will commence its Forty-first volume. Its age has established its character, and the steady patronage is has received for nearly-half a century broves that it is medium of inteligence that the people of Indiana have appreciated. Never, since the evistence os the paper, has a period so exciting, or one so intensely interesting to us as a people, or so imtant to us a Nation, presents itself.—The movemts of the yast yeau—momen as they have been—will be made comparatively insignificant in comparison with those which are to follow in the year to come. A great rebellion is to be crushed—the dignity and strength of the Government established—the Union of the States placed in its former conditon, and a final settlement made with the Traitors who are ondevoring to overthrow the great structure of Constitutional Liberty. The man or woman who does not read now, and keep informed on the current events of the day, will have the failure to do so for a life-time regret These matters we have named are all important, and every one will want to know how the great objects of the Government are accomplished, and who are its active and gallant agents in the glorious work of its mission.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

In addition to this, nearly every resident of Indiana has relatives, friends, or neighbors in the Grand Army of the Union. Indiana has sent her armed sons into the field by thousands, and they are now stationed on the capes of North Carolina, along the Potomac, among the mountains of Virginia, or marching southward through Kentucky and Missouri. A few months may find some of them on the Gulf of Mexico, encamped before Fort Sumpter and Charleston, or occupying New Orleans. With every division of our brave Hoosier army we have correspondents, and letters from them are regularly published in the JOURNAL. This feature alone makes the JOURNAL more valuable to Indiana readers than any other paper published in the United States. It is the medium through which intelligence from friends can be received more frequently, and of more reliable character than any other source. The thousands of additional subscribers we have added to both our Daily and Weekly lists during the past few months are so many evidences of the manner in which the public appreciate the great value of our correspondences.

MILITARY AND GENERAL MATTERS.

Besides Army News, our correspondents at home and abroad, will give attention to other matters that may be of interest to the public. In the local colums of the Daily JOURNAL will be chronicled military appointments, resignations and promotions made for and among our State troops and whatever else may daily transpire of general importance. The local colums of the Daily JOURNAL will also contain from day to day items gleaned at home and from our Indiana exchanges, of military news in all parts of the State. In short, all military matters, of any interest, will receive the most careful attention, and the cream of the items and correspondence will be taken from the colums of the Daily JOURNAL for those of the Weekly, so that the readers of the Weekly JOURNAL will have a full history every Tuesday of what has transpired during the previous week among the Military men of Indiana.

STATE NEWS AND HOME INTERESTS.

Not designing or desireing to be exclusively military in conducting the JOURNAL, attention will be paid to whatever may be immediately important to our subscribers. State news and home interests will always (as they have in the past,) receive especial attention. Our home markets will be carefully reported with a special reference for our Weekly readers. and both the Daily and Weekly JOURNAL will contain telegraphic summeries of the condition of the Cincinnati, New York and foreign markets.

In short, without promising any more, we will say that the JOURNAL will ever be a welcome visitor to the office, workshop or home of every resident of Indiana who has a pride in the history that the gallant Hoosier State is now making.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

Will be sent to subscribers at the following rates.

One copy, one year.....$1 00
Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club.....10 00
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Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the Weekly, and one of the Daily, to the maker of the club.30 00
Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of the Weekly, and two of the Daily.....50 00

Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the above rates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber seperately, the extra copies will not be sent.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

Will be sent by mail or express to supscribers at the rate of $6 per year, or 50 cents a month.

☞ News Agents will be supplied with the Daily JOURNAL at the usual discount.

☞ All subscribers to the Daily JOURNAL, and all agents for it, will be supplied with the paper by express where arrangements to that effect are desirable and can be made.

☞ The terms for the Daily are the same as for the Weekly—Cash in Advance, unless in special cases, where we have running accounts with agents or news dealers.

ADDRESS

JOURNAL CO.,

Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Randolph County, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1861, for a License to sell "Intoxicating drinks in a less quantity than a quart at a time," (with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises.) for one year. My place of business, and the premesis whereon said liquors are to be drank, are located on Washington street in the town of Winchester, on lot number one, (1) in the east front, on the corner of said Washington and East street in said town of Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, and in Whiteriver township.

Oct. 7, 1861. ADAM HIRSCH.

Subscribe and pay for the JOURNAL.