Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Fields. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1861. Vol. VII.—No. 9

THE SENTINEL

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines to constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked upon them, they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

COMMUNICATIONS, the effect of which is to promote private interests, are matters of charge, and are to be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per square. All communications must be accompanied with the author's name, otherwise they will not be inserted.

Advertisements for Companies or Associations of any kind, denominational, charitable or otherwise, are in all cases to be paid for at the usual rates; and obituary notices or eulogies in addition to the announcement, will be charged at the rate of fifty cents per square.

OFFICE next door to the house on the south-west corner of the Square.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., have entered into copartnership in the Practice of the Law.

They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundle, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.
RICHARD J. BOWIE,
JOHN T. VINSON.
dec 7—1y

ATTENTION,
ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of HEERMAN'S

Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier, but much stronger, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee.

One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is so constructed, that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat; consequently, all the grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or not roasting enough. A glass window is prepared at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will beyond all doubt make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and would be pleased to show them, and explain the *modus operandi* of them, to his friends and the public.

They can be seen at the Store of John H. Higgins, Esq., where, at all times, can be found, at prices to suit the times, a full supply Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.
feb 15—1y WM. A. CUMMING.

A Southern Invention.

WOODWORTH'S

COMPOUND TOILET & WASHIHG SOAP

Patented March 13th, 1860.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Woodsworth the Patent Right for Montgomery county, Md., for his IMPROVED SOAP, now offers for sale

Family Rights.

Also, SOAPS of every description manufactured by his process.

The subscriber has tested this soap thoroughly, and can, with confidence, recommend it to the citizens of Montgomery county. It is decidedly the

Cheapest and Best Soap

that has ever been made, and at the same time the mode of manufacturing the simplest that has ever been discovered. It can be made in TEN MINUTES. Any one can heat over the fire a quantity of water, and turn the same into the best Toilet or Washing Soap. It is made without any offensive smell. There is no lye or grease used, being made entirely from chemicals. It has been analyzed by some of the best chemists, and found to contain nothing that will injure the most delicate fibres of the skin.

This soap has been used by thousands of families for the last six months, and it is universally preferred to any other, wherever it is known, both for its superior quality as a washing and toilet soap, and for the great economy there is in using it, being cheaper by

Several hundred per cent.

than any other soap known. Every family should possess it, and needs only to be known to be sought after by every household and laundress in the land.

The chemicals for its manufacture can be obtained at any Drug Store, at a very trifling expense.

FAMILY RIGHTS, or any of the Soaps, can be obtained of the subscriber. Any one purchasing a family right, and are dissatisfied after giving the soap a fair trial, can return it. He will, if required by the person purchasing a right, make some of the soap.
PERRY TRAIL,
Rockville, Md.
dec 7—tf

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

MR. TRAIL:—The specimen of soap you gave me, I caused to be thoroughly tried, and found them to be all you represented. I have never seen any soaps to equal them, both for their superior quality, and for the great economy there is using them. I cheerfully recommend them to the public.
A. T. BOSWELL.

AUCTIONEERING.

W. W. ALLEN, Auctioneer, will attend sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public [illegible]. His charges are moderate. All [illegible] the "Sentinel" office, or directed [illegible] ville, will be promptly attended [illegible]
[illegible] dec 14—tf.

The War News.

Gen. Price's Official Report of the Battle of Lexington.

We have already published a portion of this report, but now have it entire. It contains, however, little that is not already known. Gen. Price, after referring to his arrival opposite Lexington, with many of his troops suffering from a weary march and utterly without provisions, thus compelling him to halt for the night, proceeds to narrate the subsequent events as follows:

"About daybreak the next morning a sharp skirmish took place between our pickets and the enemy's outposts. This threatened to become general. Being unwilling, however, to risk a doubtful engagement, when a short delay would make success certain, I fell back two or three miles and awaited the arrival of my infantry and artillery; these having come up, we advanced upon the town, driving in the enemy's pickets until we came within a short distance of the city itself. Here the enemy attempted to make a stand, but they were speedily driven from every position, and forced to take shelter within their intrenchments. We took our position within easy range of the college, which building they had strongly fortified, and opened upon them a brisk fire from Bledsoe's battery, which, in the absence of Capt. Bledsoe, who had been wounded at Big Dry Wood, was gallantly commanded by Capt. Emmet McDonald, and by Parson's battery, under the skillful command of Capt. Guibor.

"Finding after sunset that our ammunition, the most of which had been left behind on the march from Springfield, was nearly exhausted, and that my men, thousands of whom had not eaten a particle in thirty-six hours, required rest and food, I withdrew to the Fair Ground and encamped there. My ammunition wagons having been at last brought up and large reinforcements having been received, I again moved into town on Wednesday, the 18th instant, and began the final attack upon the enemy's works.

"Brig. Gen. Rains' division occupied a strong position on the east and northeast of the fortifications, from which an effective cannonading was kept up on the enemy by Bledsoe's battery, under command, except on the last day, by Capt. Emmet McDonald, and another battery commanded by Capt. Churchill Clark, of St Louis. Gen. Parsons took a position southwest of the works, whence his battery, under command of Capt. Guibor, poured a steady fire into the enemy.

"Skirmishers and sharpshooters were also sent forward from both of these divisions to harrass and fatigue the enemy and to cut them off from the water on the north, east and south of the college, and did inestimable service in the accomplishment of these purposes.

"Col. Congreve Jackson's division, and a part of Gen. Steen's were posted near Gen. Rains and Gen. Parsons as a reserve, but no occasion occurred to call them into action.

"Shortly after entering the city on the 18th, Col. Rives, who commanded the fourth division in the absence of Gen. Slack, led his regiment and Col. Hughes's along the river bank, to a point immediately beneath, and west of the fortifications. Gen. McBride's command and a portion of General Harris's having been ordered to reinforce him. Col. Rives, in order to cut off the enemy's means of escape, proceeded down the banks of the river to capture a steamboat which was lying just under their guns. Just at this moment a heavy fire was opened upon him from Col. Anderson's large dwelling-house, on the summit of the bluffs, which the enemy were occupying as a hospital, and upon which a white flag was flying. Several companies of General Harris's command and the gallant soldiers of the fourth division, who have won upon so many battlefields the proud distinction of always being among the bravest of the brave, immediately rushed upon and took the place.

"The important position thus secured was within 125 yards of the enemy's entrenchments. A company from Colonel Hughes's regiment then took possession of the boats, one of which was richly freighted with valuable stores. General McBride's and Gen. Harris's divisions meanwhile gallantly stormed and occupied the bluffs immediately north of Anderson's house. * * * The heights to the left of Anderson's house which had been taken, as before stated, by Gens. McBride and Harris, and by part of Gen. Steen's command under Col. Boyd and Major Winston, were rudely fortified by our soldiers, who threw up breastworks as well as they could with their slender means. On the morning of the 20th instant, I caused a number of hemp bales to be transported to the river heights, where moveable breastworks were speedily constructed out of them by Generals Harris and McBride, Col. Rives and Major Winston and their respective commands. Capt. Kelly's battery (attached to Gen. Steen's division) was ordered at the same time to the position occupied by Gen. Harris' force, and quickly opened a very effective fire, under the direction of its gallant captain, upon the enemy. These demonstrations, and particularly the continued advance of the hempen breastworks, which were as efficient as the cotton bales at New Orleans, quickly attracted the attention and excited the alarm of the enemy, who made many daring attempts to drive them back. They were, however, repulsed in every instance by the unflinching courage and fixed determination of our men.

"In these desperate encounters the veterans of McBride's and Slack's divisions fully sustained their proud reputation, while Col. Martin Green and his command, and Colonel Boyd and Major Winston and their commands proved themselves worthy to fight by the side of the men who had, by their courage and valor, won imperishable honor in the bloody battle of Springfield.

"After two o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, and after fifty-two hours of continuous firing, a white flag was displayed by the enemy on that part of the works nearest to Col. Green's position, and shortly afterward another was displayed opposite to Col. Rives. I immediately ordered a cessation of all firing on our part, and sent forward one of my staff officers to ascertain the object of the flag, and to open negotiations with the enemy, if such should be their desire. It was finally, after some delay, agreed by Col Marshall and the officers associated with him for that purpose by Col. Mulligan, that the United States forces should lay down their arms and surrender themselves as prisoners of war to this army. These terms having been made known to me were ratified by me, and immediately carried into effect.

"Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to twenty-five killed and seventy-two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater."

FROM THE SOUTH.

The following is from the Richmond Inquirer, of the 28th ultimo:

MARYLAND REFUGEES.—A party of six or seven refugees from St. Mary's county, Md., reached this city by the Fredericksburg train on Friday. They brought with them the uniforms and arms (pistols and sabres) of a cavalry company to which they are attached.

On the 14th of September, Mr. E. M. Emack, of Prince George's county, Md., was arrested by a party of Sickle's brigade, and carried before Gen. Walker, commanding the brigade, during the sickness of Sickles. Seizing an opportunity, he suddenly drew his knife and stabbed Walker twice, mortally wounding him. He was then fired upon by the soldier who was guarding him, who fortunately missed him. He then struck at the soldier, cutting off three of his fingers. Mr. Emack rushed by the rest of the guard, and continuing his flight succeeded after a toilsome journey, in reaching the Potomac and crossing into Virginia, and is now at Ashland, near Richmond.

CROSSING THE LINE—PERILOUS JOURNEY.—We had an interview yesterday, says the Richmond Dispatch, of the 29th instant, with Mr. J. Taylor Wood, of Anne Arundle county, Md., who has succeeded in escaping from the persecution of the Federals, and in reaching a land of promise and safety. Mr. W. left the shore of Maryland last Saturday, with his family, in an open boat. The passage of the river was stormy and dangerous, and he was under the necessity of throwing a portion of his baggage overboard, to prevent the swamping of the frail vessel. After undergoing many trials and privations, the party succeeded in reaching Fredericksburg, and arrived in Richmond on Wednesday morning by railroad.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 20th ultimo, says:

COMMANDERS ON THE POTOMAC.—The President has conferred the important commission of Major General upon Maj. G. W. Smith, late superintendent of streets for the city of New York. General Smith is a native of Kentucky, and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and beat McClellan for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the corps of engineers of the army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in army circles than any officer of his grade in the service, and was brevetted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. He goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the army heretofore commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Gen. Beauregard retaining command of his own. Gen. Johnson will assume general command of the two columns.

MOUNTED RANGERS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The same paper says, that, on Sunday morning, the 17th instant, Capt. Pate's company of Mounted Rangers assailed an entrenched camp of Unionists, over fifty strong, at a place called Pond Fork, on Little Coal river, in Boone county, Va. The Unionists made no resistance with the exception of firing one gun, and took to their heels for safety. The Rangers captured seventeen of the number, three of whom were subsequently released, and the remaining fourteen are now in Richmond. These fellows are said to be the party who burned the Boone court-house, and have been committing other depredations in the county.

A MARYLAND BATTALION.—The Richmond Examiner says there are from 500 to 1,000 able-bodied citizens of Maryland now in Richmond, who have called a meeting to form a battallion, which is to lead in an attempt to drive the Federal troops from their native State.

HEALTH OF THE SOLDIERS.—Army surgeons declare with confidence that the crisis of the sickness among our soldiers has passed, and that already a noticeable change has taken place in the character of our camp diseases. The prevalent typhoid fever is far less virulent than formerly, and yields with comparative readiness to careful medical treatment and good nursing. Measels and ordinary fevers are also rapidly abating.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

BLAIR vs. FREMONT.

Mrs. Fremont's Letter to Lincoln—Lincoln's Reply—Gen. Fremont's Demand for Colonel Blair's Letter—Postmaster Blair's Answer, &c.

We find the subjoined interesting documents in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday. That journal does not mention the source from which they were obtained.

During the past month the country has been disturbed by the unfriendly relations that have sprung up suddenly between Major-General Fremont, commander of the western division of the army, and Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., of the first regiment Missouri volunteers, (light artillery.) The letter of Colonel Blair to Judge Blair, his brother, and Postmaster General, was immediately brought before the President and the cabinet, and a vigorous discussion ensued for the removal of General Fremont, but resulted in the postponement of such a decision for the present, the President and a majority of the cabinet being unqualifiedly adverse to the removal.

Mrs. Fremont, who was in Washington at the time, received information of Col. Blair's attack on General Fremont, and immediately wrote to the President requesting a copy of Col. B.'s letter. The President declined to furnish Col. Blair's letter, and in the same letter disclaimed any hostility to the General, or that any impression had been made on his mind against the honor or integrity of General Fremont. Gen. Fremont then telegraphed the President, requesting a copy of Colonel Blair's letter, and through Judge Montgomery Blair the letter of the Colonel was forwarded to Gen. Fremont, accompanied with a request that the Colonel should be released from arrest. The offer of release was extended to Col. Blair, at the request of the Postmaster General, but the Colonel declined the offer, and is now at Jefferson barracks, awaiting the examination before a court martial. The charges and specifications by Gen. Fremont, with all the correspondence accompanying, we give below:

FIRST CHARGE.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.—That said Col. Frank P. Blair, while acting as Colonel of the first regiment Missouri Light Artillery, then in the service of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, did, at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on divers occasions between the 1st and 20th day of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major General J. C. Fremont, who was then the commanding general of said department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, assailing his personal and official character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said Blair used his position as a member of the military household of the commanding general to give weight to his assaults.

Second Specification.—That said Col. Blair made secret charges against said commanding general in a letter which he wrote on the first day of September, 1861, to his brother, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States, one of the President's Cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said Commanding General. Said charges were made, not to the Secretary of War or the commander-in-chief of the army, but to the Postmaster General, his brother; thus using his family relations with the Cabinet to get secret, insidious, unsustained and ungentlemanly charges against said commanding general before the President of the United States, his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a commissioner to investigate the affairs and management of said Western Department, to be directed by and to consist in part of the brother of said Col. Blair, the accuser.

That said vexatious and harrassing proceedings were calculated to, and did in part disturb the President's confidence in said Commanding General and the administration of the affairs of said Western Department.

That said Col. Blair's course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said military department.

Third Specification.—That said Col. Blair wrote said letters to his brother, Montgomery Blair, for the purpose of effecting the removal of his said Commanding General, without affording him an opportunity of defense.

CHARGE SECOND.—That said Colonel Frank P. Blair, while acting as the Colonel of the first regiment Missouri Light Artillery, while in the service of the army of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, wrote and carried, to be published over his own signature, in the Missouri Democrat, an article on the subject of said Blair's arrest, to answer the charges herein preferred against him, in which article occurs the following language, vis: "I assure you (meaning the editors of said newspaper,) whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said Blair for the purpose of and with the intent to convey the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major General.

Second Specification.—That said Blair while acting as Colonel of the first regiment Missouri Light Artillery, wrote and caused to be published, in a newspaper published in the city of St. Louis, and in the State of Missouri, a false and defamatory article over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz: "I reply that I never asked Gen. Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant it immediately. * * * I never recommended him to give a contract to any one that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of the correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final production of the copy of the letters from Col Blair to his brother, Montgomery Blair, are hereto appended and made part hereof. They consist of, first, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, (marked A;) second, Mrs Fremont's note to the President, (marked B;) third, the President's letter to Mrs. Fremont, (marked C;) fourth, Gen. Fremont's telegram to the President, (marked D;) fifth, Montgomery Blair's telegram to General Fremont, (marked E.)

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

LETTER FROM MRS. FREMONT.

To the President of the United States.

I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Colonel Frank P. Blair, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster General Blair, containing certain statements respecting General Fremont and his military command in the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. Blair that on that letter you sent Postmaster General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing Gen. Fremont, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter or any other communication, if any, which in your judgment have made that investigation necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, JESSE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT'S SECOND NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Fremont begs to know from the President if his answer to General Fremont's letter can be given to her without much further delay. Mrs. Fremont is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1861.

Mrs. General Fremont. My Dear Madam: Your two letters of to-day are before me. I answered the letter you bore me from General Fremont on yesterday, and not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him by mail.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the elder Mr. Blair, to say that I sent Postmaster General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that department and report. Postmaster General Blair did go, with my approbation, to see and converse with Gen. Fremont as a friend. I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent of the writers.

No impression has been made on my mind against the honor or integrity of Gen. Fremont, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility toward him. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

GEN. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

September 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: I respectfully request you to have furnished me a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. Fremont, provided you have received the consent of the writer; and if you have not received that consent, I respectfully request you to have it procured.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

POSTMASTER BLAIR'S LETTER TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, '61.

Gen. Fremont, Major General Commanding: I will send Frank's letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

COLONEL BLAIR'S LETTER TO POSTMASTER BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, September 1, 1861.

Dear Judge: I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gamble, and I am more and more convinced of the views I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State as well as in the south. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves for neglect of duty, and he still clings to them, and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of rebels 10,000 strong on his hands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis and diverting his attention and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCullough and Pillow. He talks of the vigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move adopted in haste to make head against a formidable force which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence.

Oh! for one hour of our dead Lyon. Many have been disposed to blame Fremont for not sending reinforcements to Lyon, and thus averting the calamities brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command. It is very certain that if he had sent the regiments to Lyon that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, Lyon would have driven McCullough from the State. I cannot say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo that time or not; but I am disposed to believe that the movement by McCullough and Pillow were intended to be simultaneous and co-operate, but Lyon should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate, and if he had received two regiments his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say if Fremont acted on them as he does now, (I was away and cannot speak on that head,) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The event shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same or one-half of the regiments had been sent to Lyon, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are facts becoming public opinion here, and I think the government should know it. Probably you have information which will satisfy you that Fremont was to blame. If so, the public here should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the commanding general. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundation.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is the utter want of discipline in the camps round and about St. Louis. It is a rehersal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manassas, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to Fremont's attention, but he put it aside by saying it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops and keep them out of the whisky shops!!! I know that you and I are both in some sort responsible for Fremont's appointment, and for his being placed in command of this department, and therefore I feel another and an additional motive to speak out openly about these matters. My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better.

I have given you my opinion and the ground for it. If the government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them—then you can burn this paper and say that I am an *alarmist*; you know, however, that I am not. No one has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied, on my return here, that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. *They have not been taken*, and either the government has failed to support Fremont as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and are getting worse every day. Secession increasing, Union men driven out, and the General, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce it, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation outside of St. Louis and our garrisons. I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. I shall be but too happy if anything occurs to restore my confidence in Fremont. I am well—better than I have been for eight months. Yours, affectionately,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Prospective Bankruptcy of the North.

We are fairly entitled to say that in no one point has the model Government of our "advanced" politicians been found to support the pretentions which were ascribed to it. The Americans rushed into war as recklessly as any nation could have done. The Peace Party among them never obtained anything like such a hearing as was accorded to our peacemakers at home. Every offer of arbitration was rejected with the fiercest contempt. They are conducting their war with such incredible prodigality that observers used to the extravagance of camps and campaigning are astounded at the spectacle, and, to complete the picture, they are providing for this enormous outlay in the most improvident and costly fashion. Being unwilling to tax themselves, they resort to borrowing, and are raising loans at a rate which will soon make their national debt one of the heaviest in the world.

We can only hope, indeed, that a policy so recklessly adopted may soon bring with it as an unavoidable consequence the termination of the strife. If financial embarrassment should furnish the surest road to peace, the sooner they are experienced the better. We can assure the Americans that war is not likely to become the cheaper, nor borrowing easier, as months pass on. The course of such things is very different. Each campaign opens new fields, absorbs new armies and creates new charges. The great ball of debt, when once set rolling, will gather and grow till its dimensions outstrip all speculation. In our belief, the forcible subjugation of the South would prove a hopeless task even if all the States of the North poured their wealth unsparingly into the Federal Exchequer, but if they attempt to defray its accumulating charges with money borrowed at 7 per cent. they will find themselves engaged in an expenditure which no country in the world could support.—*London Times.*

Immense Armies.

There is little doubt that the armies now on the line of the Potomac and its vicinity amount to the immense aggregate of near 200,000 men on each side, or 400,000 combatants. Whenever a general battle shall occur, it will not only have no parallel on the Western Continent in the forces engaged, but hardly one in the history even of modern Europe, will vie with it. The great battles of Napoleon were generally fought with numbers far inferior to those now under the walls of Washington.

For instance, at Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Russia and Austria, he had but 80,000 troops; the allies had 100,000. At Jena and Anerstadt, where he broke the power of Prussia, his forces were not over 130,000 strong. At the great battle of Wagram, fought with the Austrians on the banks of the Danube, in 1809, he had but 160,000 men. At Borodino, under the walls of Moscow, he had but 120,000 to oppose the Russians. At Waterloo he did not have to exceed 80,000 troops.

The only battle-field we now recollect of, where the combatants were as numerous as those around Washington, was Leipsic, in 1813, where Napoleon had 175,000, and the allies—Russians, Austrians, Prussians, Swedes and Germans—numbered 290,000. Nearly half a million of men took part in this tremendous battle, which was known as the Combat of the Giants.

It lasted three days, and ended in a complete overthrow of Napoleon, who was driven into France, where a series of disasters commenced that did not end until Napoleon abdicated his crown and was exiled to the Island of Elba, in 1814. No battle was ever fought on the soil of the United States where 60,000 combatants took part in it on both sides.

From these figures we can judge of what a battle we have reason to expect when the hosts of McClellan and Beauregard, more than twice the number of those of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo, come into collision on the banks of the Potomac. It will be an event that will be the great military feature, probably for ages to come, of martial prowess in America.

Washington never had thirty thousand men in one army under his command; Jackson never had fifteen thousand men, and Scott never before the present year had seen twenty thousand troops under his orders. Great is the ability required to manœuvre and handle such a large body of men and bring them into action at the proper time and place. The late battle at Bull Run extended over seven miles from one end of our line to another. To know what is going on in such an amphitheatre, and to be prepared to order up reserves and strengthen every exposed point, requires the highest degree of intellect.—*Cin. Enq.*

Boot and Shoemaking Machinery.

An improved kind of apparatus has been devised for the manufacture of that description of boots and shoes in which the soles and heels are fixed to the upper leathers or welts by screwed pins. The machinery consists of self-acting movements, by which the wire is screwed or forced into the boot or shoe, and afterwards cut off by shears, for moving the boot the distance required, and giving continuous rotary motion to the cutters and glazing wheels. By means of a wheel with teeth upon a portion of its periphery a revolving motion is given at certain intervals to the wire for forming the screwed pins, the threads of which are made by a screwplate or dies—the entrance of the pins into the sole and welt going on at the same time. During the stopping of the revolving motion of the wire, the pins are cut off by shears or cutters, put in motion by a cam, the boot being moved by dividing wheels according to the required distance between the screwed pins. After the sole has been screwed on, the boot is removed to another part of the apparatus, the table of which is moved so as to press the edge of the sole against a circular cutter, put in motion by wheels and pulleys in the the usual manner, a guard being employed to maintain the correct action of the cutter. After the sole is cut, it is finished by pressing it against circular polished surfaces and a brush.

—If we would induce others to act virtuously, it will prove more effectual to show them their capacities than to expose their weakness; to attract them by a fairer ideal, than to terrify them with pictures of misery and shame.

—Mr. Gun having been sent to congress, did not make noise enough to gratify his constituents, and they elected Mr. Cannon his successor.