Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Sep. 17, 1861.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny trumble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim.
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJ. F. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN S. ISETT, of Franklin.
JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
AUDITOR,
MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That it behooves every true patriot in this important crisis in our Country, to lay aside party trammels and sustain the National and State Governments in supporting the Constitution and preserving the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we should use every effort to foster and keep alive the fire of patriotism now filling the breasts of all true and loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing both the political parties of the county, have the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, and they commend him to the support of the people for President Judge of this Judicial District, believing him to be a pure and upright citizen and a learned and able Jurist.

The Union Ticket.

For general information we are authorized to say that the whole ticket as nominated will stand. No one of the gentlemen on the ticket will decline the nomination, or refuse to serve the people if elected.

☞ We give as an item of news, the *important* announcement made through Mr. Shaw's *Advocate*, and by bills printed at that office, that a *People's* Mass Meeting is to be held at the Court House on Thursday evening, for the purpose of putting in nomination a ticket "truly from the ranks of the people." We don't hear of more than two or three moving in this enterprise—but we shall attend the meeting and report the proceedings and the parties taking part in them, that our readers may know who are the friends of the "dear people."

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following opinion of the Attorney General of this State has been placed in our hands by David Snare, Esq., for publication, that all who have or may desire to volunteer, will have an opportunity of knowing how the relief question is to be understood:

OPINION.

My opinion is requested by the Governor on the question whether the relief to the families and dependents of Volunteers provided for by the Act of 15th May, 1861, is limited to the families of the three months' Volunteers who were actually in service at the time of the passage of the Act?

In my opinion the 14th and 15th Sections of the Act are to be construed together as establishing a system, and of course their provisions extend to the families and dependents of all Volunteers who shall have been or may be received at any time into the service of this State or of the United States, in the present exigency of the country, except such as may violate the provisions of the 12th Section* of the Act.

(Signed,) W. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney General

ATT'Y GEN'LS OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Sept. 13, 1861.

*The 12th Section refers to men of this State volunteering in companies of other States.

Shocking Calamity.

A fatal accident occured at the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday night last, suddenly changing the pleasure of a beautiful entertainment into a terrible scene of agony and sorrow, which has cast a gloom upon the whole community. It happened in the dressing-room of the young women of the corps de ballet, from the dress of one of them, coming in contact with the flame of a gas-burner. In her fright she started to run, and the others, dressed in the gossamer material of the ballet, attempting to subdue the flame, were also severely burned. Fifteen were more or less injured, some fatally.

Such an occurrence would be calculated to cause a feeling of general sadness and regret under any circumstances, but when intense suffering and death so quickly take the place of joy and hilarity, the shock is infinitely more severe. Most forcibly does an event like this remind us of the passage of Scripture which tells us that, "In the midst of life we are in death."

EYE & EAR, &c.—Dr. Jones Chief, Physician and Surgeon to Jones' Eye & Ear Institution in New York, will practice at V. Crouse's Hotel Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co. Pa., from the 19th till the 28th of September. Dr. J. practiced here last April with unbounded success, and his success will be remembered by the friends of those who he so successfully treated in this and Blair county. Dr. Jones straightens cross eyes in two minutes. He inserts artificial eyes to move and appear natural. He removes cataract, specks and tumors from the eye. He cures noise in the head, deafness and old standing diseases. Dr. J. performs all kinds of difficult operations and treats with success those diseases which family physicians do not cure.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—An exchange suggests that every married and single lady in the State of Pennsylvania should knit a pair of good, strong woolen socks for the Volunteers now in the ranks serving their country. A great many will be needed this winter. Come, girls, get out your knitting-needles and knitting sheaths, and make knitting stockings your employment when you attend tea parties, make evening visits, &c., instead of working upon some fancy lace work. Receive the custom of your grandmothers. You will do great good. Many a noble Volunteer will bless you during the coming winter.

THE CAVALRY REGIMENT.—Four companies for the Cavalry Regiment the War Department has authorized Col. Hamilton to raise, is already in are recruited here they will be sent to Camp Curtin. The accomodations here for recruits are good, and the location healthy. It is the desire of the officers that the Regiment be filled in twenty days. All wishing to join should do so immediately.

☞ The "Juniata Rangers," Capt. F. H. Lane, is fast filling up. A part of the company is already in camp.—All who wish to join this company are requested to do so immediately, as it is the desire of the Captain that the ranks be filled this week. The company is composed principally of upright, able-bodied young farmers.

"CAMP CROSSMAN."—The grounds occupied by Gen. James for the purpose of organizing a Brigade, has been christened "Camp Crossman."—Camp tents sufficient for a thousand men are on the ground, and every day new men are arriving in camp.—The men say they live well and are pleased with the camp.

☞ Capt. B. F. Miller who served three months as Captain of the Standing-Stone Guards, is in town recruiting for a regiment now at Camp Washington near Easton. He will remain a few days. Any young men wishing to go with Capt. Miller will make application immediately.

☞ Dr. Jones of New York, the great Oculist and Aurist will practise at Crouse's Hotel from the 19th till the 28th of this month.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

COFFEE RUN, Sept. 13, 1861.

DEAR. GLOBE:—In perusing your paper I find no correspondent from our vicinity, and I thought to while away a few happy moments in penning a few lines for its interesting columns.

The Union Delegate meeting, meets the approbation of all parties. Those placed in nomination will meet the hearty support of our citizens. Secession is almost extinct with only one or two exceptions. Its hydra head is fast lowering, and soon the welcome sound will be heard, that the dreaded formula has perished.

Every day some of our brave boys are leaving for Dixie, whilst others are determined to wait till they are drafted.

We have some of those peace-makers who try to cover their secession proclivities, in a style worthy of the old gentleman himself. These gentlemen will be watched, and should they make an open avowal, some are talking of applying hemp, which will be a good remedy for distracted minds, and no doubt will again renew the circulation of Union blood.

I understand that a telegraph office is to be established at Coffee Run, under the superintendence of Mr. T——.

CIVILIAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Indemnity to Pennsylvania.

The Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer had a long interview with Sec. Chase, this morning, when it was arranged that a payment of six hundred thousand dollars should be made now to the State of Pennsylvania, as a part of the advance made by that State to the troops.

Gen. McClellan's Opinion of his Men in Battle.

Gen. McClellan speaks in high terms of the conduct of those engaged in the brisk skirmish yesterday. I was at the departments when he rode in from the other side of the river last evening. He did not stop at his own office, but proceeded on to the quarters of Gen. Scott. He related the points in the engagement to a number of military gentlemen, describing the positions with clearness, and closed by remarking "our [his] men behaved with very great credit." The charge was described as being nobly gallant and grand, and auguring favorably for their efficiency and future effectiveness and success.

The Lower Potomac.

From information received by the Government there is good reason to believe that the rebels are preparing to cut off all communication on the lower Potomac. As I informed you some days since, their batteries at Acquia Creek have been increased in number and strengthened by additional guns. They are determined not only, as I said previously, "to hold the terminus of the railway at all hazards," but they are also evidently preparing to command the full range of the river, and cut off intercourse.—They have cannon which, by actual experiment, has thrown shot into the bank on the opposite side of the Potomac, and more of these heavy pieces are to be added to those already there. With these, two objects are to be gained—the stoppage of our shipping and the landing of an army in Maryland.

A very intelligent lady of this city, and an excellent Union woman, who has, at her own house, been feeding and nursing our sick soldiers, made an effort, a few days ago, to get her daughter home from Virginia, where she has, for some time, been on a visit to near and dear relatives of Southern proclivities. A communication was sent to the mother advising her to allow the daughter to remain, *as a matter of security*, as it was the purpose of the army to cross the Potomac in a few days, and enter Washington. In addition to this, we have the evidence of escaped fugitives, of intelligent confederate newspaper correspondents, of editors of Southern papers, and of numerous private correspondents, all tending to show an *intention* on the part of the rebel leaders to invade Washington. Whether this "intention" will ever be brought to the test of a trial does not yet clearly appear. There is one thing certain, however, that Gen. McClellan is ready to receive them with the strongest force that can be gathered on the sacred soil of Virginia.

As to the attempt to cross the Potomac, it must be made quickly, *if at all*, for to the batteries now mentioned is mediately added. Against these the little steamer Page, and all the batteries they may be pleased to plant on the banks of Acquia Creek, will not be able to cope with any show of success.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The Head of the Serpent Bruised.

The arrest of certain members of the Maryland Legislature, to-day, by order of Major General Dix, was intended to defeat the foregone conclusion of Jeff Davis and his banditti.—They had resolved to drag Maryland out of the Union at the two years Legislature of that State, which reassembles on Tuesday next. The men captured were in Davis' interest, and in constant correspondence with him.—Some complaints have been made in regard to Gen. Dix, because of his indulgence to the traitors in Baltimore; but it will appear, from the manner in which he has apprehended the known Secessionists in Maryland, that he has been quite as active as could have been expected by the most ardent friends of the Union.

The capture of these notorious traitors shows the foregone purpose of Jefferson Davis to turn Maryland into the headquarters of Secession, and proves how little reliance is to be placed upon the professions of loyalty.

Rejecting their Gold.

An amusing scene occurred in the camp of a Pennsylvania regiment two days ago. Our troops were engaged in a brisk skirmish with the rebels at Lewinsville, just above the Chain Bridge. Nearly opposite, on this side of the river, Gen. McCall's division was in camp, and the paymaster was counting out the gold due the troops for their services. Word was received of what was going on over the river. The men sprang to their arms, anticipating an order to march. The regiment among whom the money was being distributed turned their backs upon the paymaster and his treasure, as if it were a matter of no account.—One man was signing a receipt for his yellow heap then lying on the table; he dropped his pen, and rushed for the camp, leaving pen, paper, and gold to take care of themselves. Another hastily shouted "Hold on to mine 'till tomorrow," and darted from the tent.—The paymaster was left alone with gold, with time to contemplate the curious incidents of war.

The Flight of Floyd.

Another despatch, received by the Government last night, conveys intelligence that in his recent flight from his entrenched camp, near Gauley Bridge, Gen. John B. Floyd abandoned not only his camp equipage but his personal baggage, that of many of his officers, fifty beef steers, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. These facts make it plain that he was badly beaten indeed in the action of the previous afternoon, and could escape with his command only by instantly crossing the mad river at his side with his force, and destroying the bridge behind him.

Advance of the Rebels.

Several civilians who returned from Fort Corcoran this evening excited the town by reporting an advance of the rebel forces, several thousand strong, which had driven in our pickets and was moving forward, burning houses and devastating all before it, up to within two miles of the fort.—These witnesses had seen burning houses, and shells bursting in the air, and heard musketry.

A private of the 9th Massachusetts was brought in severely wounded in the shoulder. A Lieutenant and two privates of the 2d Maine were reported prisoners, and several of the Massachusetts Ninth killed. Twenty men from each company were sent out to reinforce the pickets, and it was the impression at the Fort that the enemy were advancing preparatory to a general attack to-morrow.

Telegrams received at headquarters from Gen. Porter, whose brigade holds Fort Corcoran, state that a picket guard at Hall House, which is near Ball's Cross Roads, and some three miles from Fort Corcoran, was driven in by 200 rebels with artillery, from which shell and shot were thrown.—Gen. Porter adds, that the pickets were driven in, and that he has sent a force out, but does not speak of the killed, wounded or prisoners.

Gen. McDowell, however, telegraphs that it is reported that several of the 9th Massachusetts have been killed.—Some, among them General Mansfield, think the rebel movement to mean an advance. Others, perhaps with more reason, regard it as merely a reconnoissance. At headquarters it is spoken of as an affair of the pickets. To-night signal fires were observed on the rebel hills. The odor as of burning brush fill our streets. Gen. Porter's brigade is under arms and the whole line on the alert.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

After the bold movement of the rebels yesterday, every one expected to hear this morning of a great battle, but no such news has yet reached us or been made public.

There is heavy firing in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge, but it is only artillery practice. Salutes have also been fired from batteries in the city.

Gen. Sickles has arrested two officers of the rebel army, in full uniform, in Maryland, some twenty miles from this city.

General Banks has arrested a large number of Secessionists at Rockville, Md.

Latest From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, A. M.—There is no battle yet, and so far as we can judge this side of the river, there is none very imminent.

The usual artillery practice is going on in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge, but beyond that we have heard of nothing up to this hour.

Letter of the President to Gen. Fremont—The Late Proclamation Modified.

The following letter from the President to Gen. Fremont was transmitted on the 12th inst.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.

To Major General John C. Fremont:

SIR: Yours of the 8th inst., in answer to mine of the 20th inst., has just been received.

Assuming that you, being upon the ground could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 30th, I perceived no lar clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August, upon the same subject, and hence I wrote to you, expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly.

Your answer, just received, expresses the preference, on your part, that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is, therefore, ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held, and construed as to conform to, and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate the property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6th, 1861, and that the said act be published at length, with this order.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

Freedom of the Press.

The following is the opinion of that eminent jurist Judge Story on the freedom of the press:—

"That this amendment was intended to secure to every citizen an absolute right to speak or write or print whatever he might please, without any responsibility public or private therefor, is a supposition too wild to be indulged by any rational man. This would be to allow to every citizen the right to destroy at his pleasure the reputation, the peace, the property, and even the personal safety of every other citizen. A man might, out of mere malice and revenge, accuse another of the most infamous crimes; might excite against him the indignation of all his fellow-citizens by the most atrocious calumnies; might disturb, nay, overturn all his domestic peace and embitter his parental affections; might inflict the most distressing punishment upon the weak, the timid and the innocent; might prejudice all a man's social and political and private rights; *and might stir up sedition, rebellion and treason even against the Government itself in the wantonness of his passions or the corruption of his heart.* Civil society could not go on under such circumstances. Men would then be obliged to resort to private vengeance to make up the deficiencies of the law; and assassinations and savage cruelties would be perpetrated with all the frequency belonging to barbarous communities. It is plain, then, that the language of this amendment imports no more than that every man has a right to speak, write and print his opinions upon any subject whatever, without any prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, person, property or reputation; and so always *that he does not thereby disturb the public peace or attempt to subvert the Government.*"

Arrest of Secessionists in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 12.—Six Secessionists who were identified as having served under Martin Green, with 180 head of cattle which they said they were driving to Chicago, were arrested near Salem, Iowa, yesterday, and the cattle confiscated.—The men were held as prisoners.

The Latest News.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

BRISK SKIRMISHING.

A Confederate Battery Silenced.

Their Cavalry Dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—A large skirmishing party of Federal troops started out at 7 o'clock this morning from the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, under command of Col. Stevens, of the New York Highlanders. It consisted of infantry, a company of cavalry and Capt. Griffin's battery. As our skirmishers advanced, the enemy's pickets retired beyond Lewinsville about seven miles from the Chain Bridge.

Our troops having accomplished the object of their errand connected with the reconnoisance of the country, began to retrace their steps, when a large force of Confederates, consisting of two regiments of Infantry, and Col. Stewart's Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, with a battery of four pieces, were seen approaching from the direction of Falls Church, evidently with a view of cutting them off with their Cavalry, and preventing the return of our troops to their camp. The line of battle was then formed by the remainder of his forces. The Confederate battery then opened with shell, which was replied to by Griffin's battery. Several rounds were fired on each side, when our troops ceased firing for about twenty minutes, in order to give the enemy an opportunity, which they did not embrace, of meeting them in line of battle on the open field. The Confederates were, for the greater part, concealed in the woods and could not be drawn out.

Our forces, on resuming operations, brought into action a 32 pounder, the shells from which soon silenced the Confederate battery. The same gun was then directed toward the enemy, which appeared on the road leading to Fall's Church, and soon sent them flying, a number of them reeling from their saddles and falling to the ground as the shells exploded in their midst.

The command was then given to withdraw, and our column returned in good order to the Chain Bridge, reaching there late in the afternoon, without any attempt being made by the enemy to pursue them.

Gen. Smith, commanding the division to which these troops are attached, arrived on the ground shortly after the engagement commenced, and at once assumed command.

The names of the killed of the Federal troops are as follows:

Sergeant Samuel Goodwin, Company I; privates Ohrer Hubbel and Wm. H. H. Wood, of Company D.

Lieut. Hancock, of Company I, is supposed to have been killed, as he was seen to fall.

Three privates in Company D, were wounded, and three are supposed to have been taken prisoners. These were all attached to the 9th Indiana Regiment. Amos Magerole and Wm. Collum of Co. C, 3d Regiment, were killed, and four of said company slightly wounded.

ing to the fearless daring of the men who even violated the positive orders which were given to secure their safety. The enemy was in much larger force, and their loss is believed to have been very heavy.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

How the Rebels Intend to Treat Our Wounded at Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Dr. Franklin, surgeon of Gen. Lyon's brigade, arrived from Springfield to-day, and reports that all the federal wounded remaining at that place have been retained by order of the rebel commander, and are held as hostages for the safety of the secessionists now in the hands of the federal authorities. Dr. Franklin was told that for every rebel shot or hung, under Fremont's recent proclamation, one of our wounded soldiers would be shot,

Capt. Kidd, of the rebel army, arrived last night with a flag of truce.—It is conjectured that he brings a proposition for an exchange of our wounded at Springfield for all the secession prisoners now in the hands of the federal military authorities throughout the State.

Acting Quartermaster Gen. McKinstry has issued orders forbidding all officers, agents, and other employees in the quartermaster's department, and all contractors with the said department, in any way dealing with persons not known to be loyal to the United States Government; and all such officers, agents, employees and contractors are directed to use the utmost vigilance to prevent the disbursement of the money of the United States for the benefit of its enemies.

Governor Gamble returned here last night.

The *Republican* learns that his mission was to get money and arms, to enable him to get out the State troops under his proclamation, in which he was entirely successful. Money will be placed to his credit in the sub-treasury, and arms be forwarded as fast as possible.

Gov. Gamble has no other object in visiting Washington than to procure the means to secure the peace of the State by arming her own citizens, and all reports in newspapers of his interference in other matters are untrue.

Col. Geary Repulses a Rebel Attack.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 15.—About three o'clock this afternoon a force of 500 rebels attacked a portion of the troops under Col. Geary, stationed about three miles above Harper's Ferry. Col. Geary commanded in person, and the fight lasted about three hours.

The enemy were driven from every house and breastwork, and no less than seventy-five of them are reported as killed and wounded.

Our loss is one killed and a few slightly wounded. Our troops behaved like veterans. Companies B. D and I of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and two companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts were engaged in the conflict.

During the fight a rebel was seen taking aim at Col. Geary, when the Colonel grasped a rifle from a soldier and shot him on the spot. Our troops are in fine spirit.

From Gen. Rosencrans' Column.

Another Victory in Western Virginia.

Floyd's Army Driven into Their Entrenchments.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS UNDER FLOYD.

Capture of his Camp Equipage, Baggage, Ammunition, and Personal Property.

OUR LOSS 15 KILLED AND 70 WOUNDED.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 12.—A battle commenced about three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon near Summersville. General Rosencrans, after taking a reconnoissance, found General Floyd's army, five thousand strong, with sixteen field-pieces, entrenched in a powerful position on the top of the mountain at Cannix's ferry, on the west side of the Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible, and the front was masked with heavy forests and a close jungle.

Col. Lyttle's Tenth Ohio Regiment, of Gen. Benham's brigade, was in the advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of their camp, this side of the position, the state of which was then unknown. Shortly afterwards, his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves to be in front of a parapet battery and long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth and the Thirteenth Ohio were brought into action successively by Gen. Benham, and the Twelfth Ohio afterwards by Capt. Hartsuff, whose object was an armed reconnoissance. The enemy played upon our forces terrifically with musketry, rifles, shell, and canister, causing some casualties.

Col. Lyttle led several companies of Irishmen to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Colonel Smith's Thirteenth Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Lowe's Twelfth Ohio directly in front. Col. Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early, in the hottest fire, by a ball in the forehead. McMullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces meantime were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns. The fire was slackened at intervals, but grew more furious. The German brigade was led gallantly into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartsuff, but after a furious fight of three hours, night coming on compelled the recall of the troops, and the men lay on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest on the next morning. *But General Floyd fled during the night*, sinking the boats in the river, and sinking the temporary bridge which he made when he first occupied the position.

The turbulence and depth of the river, and the exhaustion of the troops, made it impossible to follow him.

Floyd left his camp equipage, wagons, horses, and large quantities of ammunition, and fifty head of cattle.

Our loss is fifteen killed and about seventy wounded—generally flesh wounds.

The loss of the rebels was not ascertained, as they carried their dead and ly serious.

Capt. McGroarty of Cincinnati, Capt. McMullen, and Lieut. Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously.

Twenty-five of Col. Tyler's men, who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lane, were re-captured.

Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was taken.

The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery.

Later from Rosencrans' Division.

Attempted Advance of the Rebels on Elkwater—They are Driven Back—The Mount Vernon Speculator Killed!

CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 13.—The rebels commenced to advance, yesterday morning, on both pikes, toward Elkwater and Cheat Mountain Summit, and cut the telegraph wire. They continued to advance on Elkwater until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' battery dispersed them.

Skirmishing was kept up all night, and this morning two regiments were sent to cut their way through to the Summit. They succeeded in this expedition, the rebels retreating in all directions.

Two rebel officers, who were spying around the camps at Elkwater this morning, were surprised by our pickets and shot.

The body of one of them was brought into camp, and proved to be that of Col. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, the speculator in the bones of "the Father of his Country."

ST. LOUIS, Sep. 13.—Capt. Foster, of Col. Manhen's Regiment, of the Franklin County Home Guards, brought in seven prisoners last night who were direct from Hardee's army.

They reported that a fight had occurred in Hardee's camp between the Missourians and Louisianians, in reference to the conduct of the Missourians in the battle near Springfield, the Louisianians charging the Missourians with cowardice and treating them as cowards in the camp.

The Louisianians charge that while they were fighting, the Missourians actually stole their horses and fled.

Gen. Hardee was falling back on Pocahontas, and the Missourians were dispersing.

These men left Hardee's camp with the intention of returning home under Gov. Gamble's proclamation, and becoming good citizens; but were informed here that the Governor's proclamation was abridged by the declaration of martial law.

Another Attempt at Railroad Slaughter Frustrated.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 9.—Another fiendish attempt to destroy the lives of our soldiers was made a day or two since on the Northern Missouri Railroad.—The timbers of a bridge just this side of Sturgeon were partly burned, in expectation that a train loaded with United States troops would be precipitated into the creek below. But the design of the rebels being discovered, the train was stopped at this point, and the troops are now encamped here, where they will remain until the bridges are repaired.

Gunboat Action on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sept 11.—The gunboats Conestoga and Lexington, while on a reconnoitring trip down the Mississippi yesterday, encountered a rebel battery of sixteen guns at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two rebel gunboats. They silenced the shore battery, disabled the rebel gunboat Yankee, and would have captured her had she not been supported by the other boat.—One of the Conestoga's men was slightly injured. The loss of the rebels is unknown.

Twenty of our scouts were to-day driven into Col. Ogleby's camp by two hundred rebels. There was no loss on our side.

Fifteen thousand rebels are in camp at Columbus. They were largely reinforced yesterday.

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 11.—The House to-day adopted resolutions directing the Governor to issue a proclamation, ordering the Confederate troops to evacuate Kentucky soil, by a vote of 71 yeas to 29 nays. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow the presentation of another resolution, ordering the proclamation to be issued for the departure of the United States and Confederate troops.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Frankfort says Gov. Magoffin vetoed the resolutions passed by the Legislature yesterday, requiring the removal of the Confederate troops from the State, but both Houses *have passed the resolutions over the Governor's veto!*

A bill was reported making it felony to enlist troops for the Confederates, and to punish by death the invasion of Kentucky by citizens as rebel soldiers—the act to go into effect within ten days, but not to apply those returning to their allegiance within sixty days.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14.—Governor Magoffin has issued the following proclamation:

In obedience to the subjoined resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governments of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expexts the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

In the State Senate, Mr. Whitaker introduced a resolution authorizing the Military Board to seize the State arms wherever found, and to employ a sufficient police to protect the railroads.

Arrests at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The *American* of to-day gives the following list of the persons arrested yesterday by the Acting Police Marshal:

George William Brown, Mayor of Baltimore.

Ross Winans, Baltimore; Henry M. Warfield, Baltimore; Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Baltimore; T. Parkin Scott, Henry M. Morfit, Baltimore; Seven Teackle Wallis, Baltimore; Charles H. Pitts, Baltimore; William G. Harrison, Baltimore; Lawrence Sangston, Baltimore, Delegates in the Legislature.

Thomas W. Hall, Editor of the *South* newspaper.

Frank Key Howard, one of the Editors and Proprietors of the *Exchange* newspaper.

Hanson, Ex-Member of Congress.

Dr. A. A. Lynch, State Senator.

Leonard G. Quinlan, Baltimore county Delegate.

Mr. Denison, Baltimore county Delegate.

Important Correspondence.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF SEC. OF COMMON'TH,
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 10.

HON. THOS. E. COCHRAN, *Auditor Gen:*

DEAR SIR:—Numerous inquiries have recently been made at this department as to the amount of money expended for military purposes. I shall be much obliged to you, if you will furnish for publication the whole amount paid out by the State since the commencement of the war for expenses of every kind whatever, connected with the organization of troops for the service of the United States.

Please state also the probable amount of claims on the same account that are still unpaid and outstanding.

Very respectfully yours,
ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 10.

HON. ELI SLIFER, *Sec. of Commonw'th:*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of this date, inquiring the amount of expenditure for the military service of the Commonwealth since the outbreak of the rebellion against the United States, I have the honor to state that an account carefully made up at this Department, exhibiting and including every account which has been settled from the 30th of April last; when the first account was presented here, to and including the 31st day of August, ult., shows that the sum of $1,515,716-40 had been up to that time settled and paid for enrolling, subsisting, supplying, clothing, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops. This aggregate includes every item of expenditure, whether made on warrants of the Governor or the Auditor General. A part of this amount was drawn out of the Treasury by disbursing officers, whose accounts not having yet been settled in full, it is probable that on closing them some of the money may be refunded. I have no doubt that some outstanding unsettled accounts for military expenses yet remain.

From the best means which I possess of forming a judgment, I do not think that the outstanding and unsettled accounts for military expenses will amount to the sum of $100,000, probably not more than, if as much as the half of that amount. Of course, I do not "speak by the book" on that point, but I feel very confident that I do not understate the matter.

My reply is of course confined to expenditures made, and accounts contracted before the 1st inst. I do not pretend to anticipate or estimate the amount of the expenses which may be incurred subsequently for military purposes.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. E. COCHRAN,
Auditor General.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character.