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, Sept. 24, 1861.

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.
COUNTY TREASURER,
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.

A PROCLAMATION,
By the President of the United States.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; *and whereas*, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God—to bow in humble submission to His chastisements—to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; *and whereas*, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with fleetings and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; so that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; *Therefore*, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may *ascend to the Throne of Grace* and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The National Fast in Pennsylvania—Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19th.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:—

Pennsylvania ss. A. G. CURTIN, L. S.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, a proclamation—

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America, has, by Proclamation, appointed Thursday, 26th day of September current, as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace—

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do order that on the day named therein, the public offices shall be closed, and I earnestly recommend to the people to suspend on that day their ordinary avocations and to close their places of business and to humble themselves before the Almighty with earnest prayers, that He will favorably with mercy look upon this people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (1861,) and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth.

By order of the Governor,
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NO SECOND PAPER THIS WEEK.—Unless we receive very important news before the close of the week, no second paper will be issued this week.

A SPEECH FULL OF MEANING.—Gen. McClellan is a man of few words, but when he does speak, it is to the point. On the brilliant occasion of the presentation of colors, in the presence of the President, to the Pennsylvania regiments under Gen. McCall, the troops were gratified with the desire to shake hands with Gen. McClellan; when they pressed too hard, and the captain of the Chicago body-guard promised if they would fall back that the General would say a few words to them. They instantly complied, when *the General*, removing his hat, spoke as follows:—

"SOLDIERS—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

What more could have been said, had he spoken for hours? We feel that every word here has a meaning; and that is the essential difference between the utterances of the windy orator, and the sayings of the man of action.

THE PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE OF ENLISTING.—The bill recently passed by Congress raising the pay of volunteers to $13 per *month*, board and clothing found, makes soldiering not a very bad business viewed in a pecuniary light. The pay amounts to $156 a year with $42 for clothing making $198 a year and rations. To this must be added the $100 bounty and the land warrant. If the war *should last but one year* reckoning the 160 acres of land at 1.25 per acre the pay would reach the very respectable sum of $498 for the year and rations. Many a young man out of employment would jump at the chance of making so good a salary.

☞ Mr. Robt. King has just opened a fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which he will make up to order in the best style. His goods should be examined by every man in want of a neat coat, pants or vest.

The "People's" Mass Meeting.

The *Mass* meeting called by "many voters," including Mr. Shaw, of the *Advocate*, did actually come off on Thursday night last, and as the *Advocate*, which was issued on Friday afternoon, failed to give the proceedings, we must keep our promise and give them as correctly as possible. We went to the Court House at 7 o'clock, the hour the masses of dissatisfied "people" were notified to assemble, but all was darkness in and about the building, and not a "people" but Mr. Shaw to be seen in the neighborhood. After waiting until near 8, we left, in company with Mr. Shaw, for home.—After having seated ourself for fifteen minutes we heard the Court House bell ring, when we again rushed down to the Court House to see Mr. Shaw's Mass Meeting. Arriving at the Court House we discovered that Mr. Shaw had also returned to duty—had opened the building, illuminated the room with two burners, and rung the bell. Mr. David Hawn, of Juniata township, who had been coaxed to town to preside as President of the meeting, and Mr. Wm. Brewster, who had attended to preside as a Vice President, and Mr. Shaw, who was to lead in all the proceedings, were the only "people" present to put in nomination a "people's ticket." About a baker's dozen of "poor, contemptible, political scamps" were also present as spectators. Mr. Shaw first disappeared; next, Mr. Hawn was among the missing, Mr. Brewster following soon after—leaving the spectators, including our dog Pedro, in possession of the room. At nine o'clock the lights were put out and the doors closed by some person who was tired waiting for the arrival of the "People's Mass Convention." Thus ended Mr. Shaw's "Mass Meeting of the people."

Patriotic Women, Attention!

Our soldiers are in the field; they must not be forgotten. Winter, with its winds and snows, is fast approaching, and the defenders of our honor and our homes, should not only be well *fed, but also well clothed*. A call has been made on the patriotic women of the country for YARN and STOCKINGS. Let the response to that call be worthy of the sisters and mothers of those for whom it is made. Drops make the ocean, and a *little* given by every one, will be *much* in the aggregate. We are glad to know that our ladies are already acting with a liberality as creditable to them as it is gratifying to us. Let every woman in the county, who has a ball of yarn or a pair of stockings to spare, send them at once to A. W. Benedict, Esq., or Mr. John Hildebrand, of this place, by whom they will be promptly forwarded.—Mothers of '61, prove yourselves the daughters of '76.

*

☞ Thursday next, the day set apart by the President of the United States as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, will be duly observed in our borough. There will be a Union Meeting, in the morning at 10 o'clock, in the Methodist church, at which addresses suited to the occasion will be made. A similar meeting, will, no doubt, be held in the evening, of which due notice will be given at the morning service. Let all of our citizens unite in this worthy service.

NEW GOODS.—Simon Cohn, Coffee Run, has just returned from the city with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever taken to that place, all of which he offers at prices to suit the times. Persons in that region should not fail to give him a call. He does not charge anything for showing his Goods. 1t

☞ Rev. David Shoaff, some years ago pastor of the M. E. Church, of this place, has been driven from his charge at York, Pa., for the treasonable course he has been pursuing. The charge against Mr. Shoaff was that he recognized Jeff Davis as much in authority as Abraham Lincoln.

SOUND.—Jas. Moore, 1st Corporal in Capt. McCabe's company, now stationed at Point of Rocks, Md., took down ten or twelve more men for his company on Friday last. They were all from Broad Top, and to use Mr. Moore's own expression, "They were perfect tigers."

☞ Capt. Wintrode went to Harrisburg on Monday last with about fifty of as fine looking and able-bodied young men as have left the county. We hope the Doctor will be successful in filling his company in a short time with equally as good men.

☞ Rev. Conser, of this place, Chaplain of the 5th Regt. P. V., is in town on a visit to his family. He looks as if he could and would fight as well as pray for the success of our arms.

☞ Read the advertisement headed, "Old Men Take Notice." It is a patriotic move, and we would be pleased to see it carried out successfully. Your country calls, and you ought to obey.

TICKETS.—Union Tickets are ready for distribution. Persons in town from the election districts will please call and get a supply.

☞ We hear that several companies are to arrive at Camp Crossman this week from Philadelphia and the North of the State. Squads of new recruits arrive daily.

REPORTED FOR "THE GLOBE."
[BY OUR REPORTER.]

CAMP CROSSMAN.

An Hour at Camp---Camp Life on Sunday --- Preaching --- Singing, Dancing, Sparring, Gymnastics, etc., etc.

Camp Crossman is about three and a half miles from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs, and is beautifully located in a field, on the farm of Mr. Elias Shoemaker, is well watered and is eminently fitted for an encampment, in every particular. The officers were wise in their selection when they selected this spot for an encampment. They have almost every convenience, and it is a delightful place to while away an hour or two in looking at the soldier boys.

We spent an hour at Camp on Sunday, and while there, we saw so many different movements, that we cannot forbear noting some of the most prominent which came under our observation, as indicative of camp life.

It was announced that there would be preaching at 3 o'clock, at Camp, and as we had never visited it, we thought it an excellent opportunity to do so, as we could "kill two birds with one stone," and waste no time. We arrived there a few minutes before the hour for preaching, and amused ourself for the time by making a tour of observation through the camp. We will not make an estimate of the number of men already there, but leave it for those who are better able to judge. It would be well enough to state here, that the two companies from Philadelphia, which arrived on Friday morning, numbering two hundred and eighty men, are encamped in a field adjoining the main camp grounds, but come in under the same name.

A stand having been erected, the minister mounted it, and opened the services. We took a position where we could hear the preacher, and see all that was going on around us. So many things were enacted in so short a time, that we cannot remember all, and enumerate only a few: Some were anxiously listening to the minister, others were standing in groups just outside the congregation, laughing and talking, others others were wrestling, dancing, boxing, jumping, hallooing, and running; some were cooking, others were going to and from the commissary department, with bread, meat, sugar, &c.; some were lying in their tents, others were reading newspapers, talking to the ladies; a boy had a horse *on the grounds*, which appeared to be pretty well trained, and he was running around in a circle, and the horse following him, (Col. H's style,) which attracted considerable attention. We also noticed three or four climbing a pole, the *modus operandi* of which was, two would hold it up and another would climb to the top and go through some gymnastic performance, then they would balance the pole on their right foot and throw it, all of which helped to amuse the crowd. During the sermon too, some patriotic fellow, who had imbibed pretty freely of kill-'em-quick whisky, became very strong, and openly declared that he could whip any man in the camp, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the minister had not more than twenty-five or thirty hearers, all having run to see the fight; but *alas! for the disappointments* of this life. Those who had run the fastest, and hallooed "a fight! a fight!" the loudest, came back to their seats in front of the minister, with their heads down and spirits depressed, evidently very much mortified at the disappointment of not seeing "a fight," or ashamed of their own conduct, in thus leaving the minister so unceremoniously to talk to empty benches and the trees.

We were informed that Gen. James had been there in the morning, and had addressed them in a short, patriotic speech, and also told them to observe next *Thursday as sacredly* as they did the Sabbath day. He was loudly cheered by the men.

Our young friend, Lieut. E. G. Dorsey, was officer of the day.

For the Ladies and Others.

The following order has been published by the Quartermaster-General of the Pennsylvania Militia. We have been informed that a number of ladies of this place are making the necessary arrangements for the organization of a society such as is recommended by the Quartermaster-General, and we hope the ladies of the county will not be backward in aiding in the good work:

☞ PENNSYLVANIA NEEDS BLANKETS and STOCKINGS for her 30,000 brave Soldiers in arms, to support the Government.

Every Factory capable of making Blankets, even to a single loom, should at once be put in operation. Liberal contracts will be given to all such.

Blankets should be wool, grey, 7 feet long, by 5 feet 6 inches wide, and weigh full 5 pounds, with the letters P. V., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre of each Blanket.

Stockings will be needed the coming Winter—half-hose or socks, good sizes, one-fourth pound each. Let every mother, wife and sister knit one or more pairs.

Let associations be formed in each county, with a Treasurer at the county seat, with whom the Stockings can be deposited and forwarded to the Military Store at Harrisburg. The United States contract price, twenty-five cents per pair, will be paid to each County Treasurer, and thus a fund can be raised to supply the wants of Volunteer Families, to which every patriotic woman in the State can contribute her share.

R. C. HALE,
Quartermaster-General, P. M.

The Latest News.

Exciting News from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21st.—It is rumored that General Buckner, of the rebel troops, has advanced on Elizabethtown, but this cannot be confirmed in season for the evening papers.

The Federal troops are prepared for any emergency.

The following proclamation has just been received:

"*To the People of Kentucky:*

"The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress, in which under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might secretly prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States.

"It was not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your State.

"In doing so, the commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared.

"I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions.

"Unlike the agents of the Northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependant vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of Constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to convert every barrack and prison in the land into a Bastile, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

"The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of the Confederate troops to retire from the Territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements.

"I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an aid to the Government of Kentucky, in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

(Signed) "S. R. BUCKNER.
"Brig. Gen. C. S. A."

"Bowling Green, Kentucky."

FRANKFORT, Sept. 20.—The bill which passed both Houses, requesting Gen. Anderson to call for and take command of the Kentucky volunteers, was vetoed by Gov. Magoffin and passed over the veto in the House, 65 against 22.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

Kentuckians: Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep the peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be *her friends, but who now seek to conquer her.* No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approach is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinions be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State, is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defence, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our forefathers.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin has also issued a proclamation ordering Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in reference to the expulsion of invaders, and Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service.

Hamilton Pope, Brigadier General of the Home Guards, also called on the people of each ward Louisville to meet *this afternoon, and organize into companies* for the protection of the city.

Southern Denunciation of Jeff. Davis.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The *American* has received by the hands of a refugee from Virginia, several Virginia papers, including the Richmond *Whig* of the 6th, which contains a remarkable letter from Franklin Minor, most bitterly denouncing the Administration of Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th says: "It is evident to every intelligent observer, that the embittered remnant of the submissionist party, fully represented in the Virginia Convention, is bent on *the organization of* a regular opposition to the Government. Under all the names that it has borne, that element in our politics has been invariably against the Southern, and though the events of last spring annihilated its material form, or at least caused it to disappear from the public view, it exists always with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into sight again."

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Franklin Minor's Letter about Jeff Davis in Full.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The following article in the Richmond *Whig* appears over the initials "F. M." no doubt from the pen of Franklin Minor:

"*To whom it may concern*—

"The following private letter to the editor is from an old personal friend, but long separated by party, and one of the first in position and intellect in the great county of Albemarle. It was obviously not designed for publication, but on that very account it may be the better sign of things unseen and the better serve to enlighten the Administration respecting the temper of the public mind:

"ALBEMARLE, Aug. 20, 1861.—*Dear Mosely:*—I am utterly disgusted with your man Jeff. Davis and his man Walker, and I want to know if you will publish my spleen if I utter it. I have just received a letter from Manassas. Our troops there, one day last week, had nothing for breakfast but salt and potatoes; were sent eight miles at double quick to meet a false alarm, and got neither dinner nor supper when they came back to camp.

"Now, Mosley, it is evident to me that your Government is rotten in the head. Davis ought to be spiked up where men can see him. You have won a great victory and got no fruits from it. You have had charge of the Government for six months and have done nothing. No meat, no bread, no powder, no wagons, no anything but salt and potatoes; and you sing out, 'the Government has the entire confidence of the whole people.' Now, it hasn't mine, and I want to know whether I can have a fair hearing.

"The only smart thing I have seen is your proposition to postpone the Presidential election. That is excellent—most excellent. I trust that it may save us. If I were in Congress, I would refuse one dollar of appropriations for the war—holy though it is—until Walker was turned out and somebody put in his place with sense enough to attend to the duties of it. I don't know either Davis or Walker, but I have seen enough to raise suspicions in my mind that neither is the right man in the right place.

"Why talk, then, about the confidence of the people in the Administration? I don't feel any such confidence myself, and I believe I am not singular in my distrust. If you editors would only speak out full-toned about the abuses which stink in your nostrils, things would yet be right. It is a shame which cries to heaven for vengeance, when men of the pen are talking about confidence, &c., and your soldiers are made to trot 16 miles on one meal of potatoes and salt.

"There is bitterness egough in the Medical staff arrants have made any administration. Why hoodwink the people? *Your Government is rotten and stinks!* We must smell it at last—the sooner the better. You won't smell any stronger to Yankee nostrils after you turn Walker out and make Davis toe the mark, than you do now. They know you can't advance upon them, from want of victuals and vehicles, and your weakness remains patent to them, till you reform the abuses of your Administration.

"The smartest thing England did, in the American war, was the reformation of abuses, in full view of the enemy and her rival too. *Your enemies know you are rotten.* You won't tell them anything new by turning out Davis and his whole crew, which I am decidedly in favor of, if they don't show themselves *more efficient.*

"But all your editors sing 'Hallelujahs' daily to Davis & Co. It frets men. Your soldiers are starving, but as long as the President and Generals can wear fine linen, &c., you sing 'Hallelujah.' It won't do, my friend.—*Somebody* must tell the people the plain truth, or *we are ruined.* Freezing and starvation stare you in the face for next winter, and you call on the women and children to give up their blankets and bread for the soldiers.—The women have supported the war so far. You couldn't be in the field to-day, but for their needles.

"You've had the Government for seven months, and you confess your inability by your daily ways, and still you speak of 'confidence.' It is waning hourly, I assure you, and unless the press speaks out plainly, and that soon, ALL IS LOST!

"*I don't know any politicians* and I don't care for any, but I care for my country and the brave men who are fighting for us, and it stirs my gall to see them treated worse than I treat my dogs and hogs.

"Don't be afraid of showing your weakness to the Yankees. They know it. Show your strength, by putting things to rights at home, and you will be then feared abroad.

"Very truly yours,
"F. M."

FROM MISSOURI.

Position of the Forces at Lexington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—In order to correct confusion and the many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and the opposing forces of Colonel Mulligan and General Price, it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation:

The general direction of the Missouri river at Lexington is from West *to East, Lexington lying on the South*ern bank. The early settlement, now called "Old Town," is situated back on a hill, and has been superseded by New Lexington, further up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city.

Colonel Mulligan's fortifications are on a ridge running at right angles between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College buildings, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which have been used as quarters for the troops and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of fortifications run down to the river bluff, between which and the water's edge is a wide shelving beach. This is the point where the conflict took place on Tuesday for the possession of the ferry boats.

The main body of Price's army is situated at the Old Town, but the fortifications have been assailed from all sides except the river.

On Thursday of last week an attack was made from the Old Town by a strong party of roving rebels, who were repulsed with considerable loss, *and the Old Town* was shelled and burned, to prevent its being used as a shelter.

Lexington proper is in the possession of General Price, but it is not being made the theatre of conflict.

The reinforcements which left Jefferson city on Wednesday, if they were not assailed by batteries along the shore, must have reached the neighborhood of Lexington yesterday.—These troops could doubtless have been landed on the south side of the river. The steamers having crossed to the Ferry, Gen. Sturgis' command being brought across, and the combined forces numbering about twelve thousand, marching on Lexington, with the assistance of Mulligan's heroes and Gen. Lane's command, can attack and *completely rout Price's whole army.*

The Battle at Lexington.

From 3,000 to 4,000 Rebels and from 800 to 900 Unionists Killed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, sent from Quincy at one o'clock this morning, says that a mail agent on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at seven o'clock on Saturday evening from St. Joseph, states that Col. Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington, surrendered to Gen. Price on Friday morning at five o'clock. The siege continued from Monday until the time of surrender. Col. Mulligan's men were without water all Thursday and on Friday were completely exhausted. They fought valiently and desperately, *but were compelled to yield to vastly* superior numbers.

The Union loss in killed is said to be 800 or 900, while that of the rebels is some 3,000 or 4,000, with a proportionate number of wounded. The report of the battle and the result is fully corroborated by passengers by the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being distant forty miles. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

*The Third regiment of Iowa volun*teers, on their way to Lexington to reinforce Mulligan, date not given, suddenly and unexpectedly came upon a body of 4,000 rebels at Blue Mills, Mo., when a battle commenced and lasted an hour and a half. The Iowa regiment was about to retire, when the rebels retreated, and crossed the river just in time to fall into the hands of Lane's brigade, 4,000 strong, who were also marching to reinforce Mulligan. The Unionists captured seven or eight hundred, and killed two hundred.—The rebels fled and recrossed the river, when the Iowa regiment started in pursuit. In the first encounter the Iowa troops lost nineteen killed and thirty wounded. Ten or twelve rebels were killed.

Eleven rebel prisoners were brought to Quincy from St. Joseph on Saturday, two or three of whom are known to have been concerned in burning the Platte River Bridge four days since.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from headquarters at St. Louis this evening, says the surrender of Mulligan is not believed there, but that reinforcements were pushing towards him from four different directions.

LATEST NEWS.

The Surrender of Colonel Mulligan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22, midnight.—A despatch received here to-night says that the United States troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, on account of the want of water.

Ben McCulloch was in Barton county on Monday last, marching on Lexington.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer Sunshine was brought down here to day. She is not disabled as was reported. She will doubtless, be confiscated, as it is said, her Captain was paid by the Commissary Department his services in ferrying Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

A Brilliant Fight at Marrattstown, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.—The *Times* of this morning learns that a fight took place at Marrattstown, Mo., on Tuesday morning between 600 United States troops, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed with a loss of seven killed. One hundred horses and all their tents and supplies were captured. Our troops lost two privates killed and 6 wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine bullets and instantly killed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The picket firing in Virginia has greatly decreased since Saturday.

An escaped Virginian, who has arrived here reports to our headquarters that the rebels have *no batteries* on the Potomac except at Acquia Creek, he having made a thorough reconnoissance.

Two attaches of the Prince de Joinville to-day received commissions on General McClellan's staff.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—A battalion of Secessionists, under command of Mitchell Laporelle, drove in Capt. Gibson's pickets last night, on Salt River. Four Union men are missing.

A Federal encampment has been established at Harrodsburg. Two prominent Secession representatives, named Irving and Silvertooth, have been arrested.

Two supposed spies from Buckner's *army, were arrested at Louisville*, this morning.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—It is thought that J. C. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county on Friday last.

General Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday.

Henry Dent, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city.

Murder of a Pennsylvania Colonel.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 23.—Yesterday Col. A. C. Lewis, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot dead by a private named Lanahan. The act was a wilful murder.

Southern News.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing from Camp Bartow, near Manassas, on September 11th, says:

Our advance to the Potomac the past week has been a steady and constantly successful forward march. We have moved forward by inches, as it were, but assuming no position that we do not maintain. Wherever our stakes have been placed there they hold fast. *To-day the gunners of the Washington Artillery, sight their rifled cannon at the White House*, in full view of the despotic cabal that rules and ruins at the Federal capital, and it will not be many days before they are sending their fierce messengers of death hissing and singing into the avenues and courts of the metropolis. I am confident, from every indication within my purview, that the great conflict cannot be much longer delayed. We have accumulated within the vicinity of Washington a very large and well-appointed army. It may not equal in numbers that against which it will be opposed; but, imbued with chivalric *feeling, bearing the prestige of former* success, nerved by a strong desire to dislodge the villians from even the neighborhood of the sacred grave of the *Patre Patriæ*, and stimulated by a *longing for revenge* that is as sweet as it is holy, we shall be more than able to cope with the hosts of Yankee mercenaries. Already we have the Potomac lined with powerful batteries, the location of which the enemy is at a loss to discover, and which at the proper time will open fire along the entire river, demolishing the fleets of the Northmen, and forever relieving that beautiful stream of song and story from the control of Yankee shipmasters.—At present, the vessels of the Federals spend their time, ammunition, and science in steaming up and down the river, throwing shell and shot into the wooded shores, hoping to wake up a masked battery. But our men lay low, keep quiet, and patiently bide their time.

SICKNESS AMONG THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

We gather from late Southern papers that the hospitals at Fredericksburg, Va., are crowded with sick soldiers from the Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee regiments. The hospitals in Richmond have been full for some time, and they are obliged to quarter the sick wherever they can find a shelter. The Mississippi brigade, which was composed of 4,700 men, has only 2,200 on duty. One-third of Johnston's division are prostrated by disease.—The small-pox is raging violently at Lynchburg and Leesburg, and 2000 men are in the hospitals at those places.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Register* gives the following items from Pensacola, which it says were received from a reliable source:

THE NEW BRIGADIERS.—Brigadier Generals Ruggles and Anderson, recently assigned to service on the Florida coast, have arrived and taken their respective commands. Gen. Ruggles commands the First Brigade of Mississippians, the 9th and 10th Regiments of Mississippians, and the 2d Brigade, consisting of the 1st and 7th Alabama Regiments and the Georgia Battalion. His headquarters are near Fort Barrancas. Gen. Anderson commands the 3d and 4th Brigades, consisting of the Louisiana regulars, the battalion of marines, and the Georgia troops at Pensacola.

THE FEELING OF KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 18th inst., says:

We hear from every quarter that the recent wanton invasion of Kentucky by the Confederate troops is disapproved by thousands of the Southern Rights men. We have a personal knowledge of many instance in which Southern Rights men have announced their purpose to unite in repelling the invaders. Men say that they have been taught to believe that the United States Government was the most likely to interfere with the peace of our State. But they find that the danger is in the other direction, and from this forward will heartily co-operate with the ians stand together in expelling the invaders of our soil, and when that is effected we will, like a band of brothers, counsel with each other in reference to the best mode of avoiding civil war, or preventing the State from being the scene of conflict between contending armies.

THE CLOTHING OF SOUTHERN TROOPS.

It is asserted by the Richmond papers *that the immense Government* establishment at Richmond will be able to turn off from 75,000 to 100,000 complete suits of winter clothing by the time they will be needed. The North Carolina woollen factories have promised their entire product, after filling their contracts with the State.

A LITTLE COUNTY WITH A BIG HEART.

Ritchie county, in Western Virginia, is a very small county, but she gave seven hundred votes for the Union, and out of these seven hundred votes, five hundred have gone to make good their ballots with their bayonets, and others are getting ready to do the same.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 10th, says; "We are advised of extensive preparations, by the Confederate Government, to secure the defences of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars will be devoted immediately to the work, in conformity to a plan submitted *to the Executive* Department some weeks ago, and approved, in a most decided manner, by Congress before the adjournment. The intelligence of these measures is positive, but it would be imprudent, at the present time, to mention their details.

"A late act of Congress for 'local defences' of the Confederacy authorizes the President to call for and employ volunteers at exposed points. The provisions of this law will no doubt, be adequate to garrison all the forts in the South, and for purposes of coast guards, without disturbing the Confederate forces in Virginia."

SHOES FOR THE REBELS.

The Quartermaster General's Department in Richmond, says the Charleston *Mercury*, has received 5,000 of a new kind of shoes, of a rather curious description, that promises to answer well in the great scarcity of shoe leather. The upper portions of the shoe are made of canvas, instead of leather. The canvas is prepared so as to make it impervious to the weather, and is said to equal in comfort, durability and all respects of wear, the best of shoe leather.

☞ Col. Hugh Brady, of Jefferson county, Pa., died recently, at the age of 64 years. He was a descendant of the celebrated Indian hunter, Captain Samuel Brady, and of General Hugh Brady, who served his country in 1812, with distinguished honors. Captain John Brady, his brother was in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and acquitted himself well. Captain E. R. Brady now in the Union army, on the Potomac near Washington City, is the only son of the Colonel.