

From Correspondents.

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE BINGGOLD CAVALRY.

For the Messenger. CAMP WASHINGTON, THREE MILES NORTH OF WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2, '61. Editors Messenger:—My last was from Camp Curtin. We remained there until the morning of the 25th. Each day brought in from three to eight companies, until at the time of our leaving there were in camp thirty-one companies, comprising nineteen or twenty hundred men—all except four companies were in tent. Little occurred until Saturday morning to vary camp duty. On Saturday morning we were marched to the Capital grounds and sworn into the United States service; not a single man out of the eighty-four making the least hesitancy. I think I paid strict attention, and could discover no objectionable features in the oath. We were sworn in by Col. Hastings, and in less than two hours we received marching orders for the Federal City, (to leave Camp Curtin at 3 o'clock,) and owing to some cause we did not start till 3 o'clock in the morning. At half past one the bugle sounded, and in a few moments all were formed into rank in front of our quarters, took a soldier's adieu of Camp Curtin, and marched for the depot. The night was fine moonlight, and we encountered no rebels on our way, but soon arrived at the depot of the Northern Central. At 3 o'clock the iron horse began to move off with us for Baltimore.—We soon crossed the Susquehanna, which is truly a fine sight on a beautiful night like the one referred to. Arrived at York, the former site of Camp Scott, at daylight. After traveling some miles we began to realize that we were entering the enemies' country by seeing a soldier standing alongside the track, musket in hand; he greeted us with a cheer and a wave of the hand, but his voice was soon as a rifle shot compared to a seventy-six pound battery. The boys cheered till hills echoed and echoed with their shouts. From many of the residences appeared, at the doors and windows, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, our fellows vociferously cheering in turn. What made it still better, so far as your correspondent was concerned, they were generally remarkably good looking. Some places they appeared looking ferocious as tigers—their frowns clearly said we would give you particular thunder if we dared. Every few minutes we came to a few tents, around which were standing from ten to fifteen soldiers. We stopped a moment at a station, and on inquiry, found them to be the Second Indiana Regiment, under Col. Wood. Arrived at Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at once marched a mile and a half through the city. No one offered us the slightest injury; drew up at the Washington depot. Scarcely had we got more than fairly in than we were besieged on all sides by men, women, children, boys, girls, old, young, white, black, Irish and Dutch, asking you to buy apples, pears, peaches, cakes, pies, candies, tobacco, corn, coffee, and a hundred and one things you did not need, and which soldiers would be far better without. After waiting about an hour and a half, we were furnished with breakfast, which consisted of as much bread, meat, and coffee as you might wish. We were then dismissed for a time, the boys mixed promiscuously through the crowd. I heard and talked with a number of uncompromising Union men; one young man in particular, who seemed unusually well informed, gave me a detailed account of the riot of the 19th of April. It is highly probable that for some weeks before and after that, Baltimore was the worst and most tyrannically governed city that ever existed in a republican government. Since the appointment of the Union police, the government has been much better and secure; daily accessions being made to loyal forces. It is thought by well informed men that at one time there was not more than three thousand loyal citizens in Baltimore. I asked the young man before referred to, that if the citizens of Baltimore were left wholly without restraint, if the majority of them would be for the Union, he answered, "I must confess that they would not." No well informed man now but will admit that a majority of the citizens of Maryland are loyal. A few political fortune seekers still keep up the Secession doctrine and lead not a few with them, for it has been remarked, that no doctrine, however bad and evil in its tendency, but, if ably advocated, has found its followers. While in Baltimore, the Mass. 21st Regiment came in fully equipped and armed, having their baggage wagons with them, also the Seventh Maine Regiment, 900 strong. The latter were armed and equipped except their cartridge boxes; both were composed of fine, intelligent looking soldiers. They encamped in Johnson's Park, in the city of Baltimore. At half past one we took the cars for Washington City, along the road the same waving and cheering was repeated by the fair sex, the men mostly

our canteens and haversacks, took up our march for Camp, which was said to be one and a half miles distant, but which we found it to be three miles, and some of the fellows thought it twice that far. Got into Camp between nine and ten o'clock, not a tent on the ground, so we, two and two, spread one blanket on the ground and the other over us; this and the heavens were our only covering. I slept soundly till the morning reveille sounded and awoke with an appetite like a heathen. We are encamped in a most beautiful woods upon a high piece of ground. Our fellows like it far better than Camp Curtin; which has not a single shade tree in it. Six companies of our Regiment are now in, and the remainder are looked for in a few days; all are furnished with a Colt's six-shooter and sabre except ours, and we will get ours in a few days. Directly across the road is encamped the First Regiment Pennsylvania Dragoons; about a mile in our rear the Second New York Zouaves; on our left, about seven hundred yards, a Regiment of Cameron Riflemen, 1,000 strong. Look where you may, or turn which way you will, you will see looming up the soldiers' tent, and hear the bugle or drum. Large forces are encamped in and around Washington City; and from what I have already seen I am satisfied our army is not yet ready to move onward. It is impossible for one to fully realize the magnitude of arming, furnishing and equipping such a force without seeing for themselves. Although the work is pushed forward with great energy, both night and day, and more is done in one day more than one would suppose to be done in a week. If those newspaper fault-finders would once see for themselves, they certainly would cease grumbling.—The old adage "make haste slowly" is no where more applicable than in preparing for war. When our army is fully equipped, it will be one of the grandest and most effective that ever moved on the Western continent, perhaps, of modern times. The events now transpiring remind me of the force led by Cyrus or Alexander the Great. Unless some very grave error be made, no one should doubt the result of our forces when they again move; so certain as time moves onward, so certain will this rebellion be crushed out, and that, too, effectually. We have all been furnished with a blanket, two pairs of socks, two undershirts, one blouse, one cap, one pair of pants, one pair of fatigue pants. We are promised the remainder soon, but whether the promise will prove true remains to be seen. The health of our fellows, with an exception or two, is very good. No soldier is allowed to enter the city without a pass, or citizens out without a pass from the Secretary of War. Our address is Washington City, D. C. Company F, First Regiment, P. R. C. C. A Member of the Ringgold Cavalry.

JOHN JONES, B. PARKINSON, Secretaries. For the Messenger. Union Meeting. On the 6th inst., a Union meeting was held at Mount Morris, composed of the citizens of the border. After the organization, Maj. J. A. J. BUCHANAN was called upon, and responded in a highly eloquent and patriotic address, clearly pointing out the duty of an American citizen in this trying hour, calling upon all, without distinction of party, to stand by the Constitution and the Union. It is enough to say that Secession proclivities, in this corner, withered before the power of his logical conclusions. J. H. DICKEY, Pres't. Secretaries.

News of the Day.

A Decided Victory in Western Virginia—General Floyd Obligated to Fly with the Loss of Camp Equipage, Wagons, Horses, Ammunition, &c. The long expected encounter between General Rosecrans and General Floyd and Wise has at last taken place, and notwithstanding the enemy was entrenched in an almost impregnable position, with regular fortifications mounted with nineteen guns, and every possible advantage on his side, our boys have been completely victorious. Thus another proof has been offered of the superior pluck and determination of loyal Union men against Southern traitors. "Three is he armed who hath his quarrel just," &c. The telegraph gives the following interesting account of the battle:—A battle took place about three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, near Summersville. Gen. Rosecrans after taking a reconnaissance, found Floyd's army, five thousand strong, with sixteen field pieces, entrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain at Carnix Ferry, on the west side of Gauley river; the rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible, and the front masked heavily by forest and close jungle. Colonel Lytle's Tenth Ohio Regiment, of Bonham's brigade, was in advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of their camp this side of the position, the site of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery, and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth and Thirteenth Ohio were brought into action successively by General Bonham, and the Twelfth afterwards by Captain Hartstuff, whose object was an armed reconnaissance. The enemy played terrifically on our forces with musketry, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualties. Colonel Lytle led several companies of Irish to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Smith's Thirtieth Ohio Regiment engaged the enemy on the left, and Colonel Lowe's Twelfth Ohio Regiment directly in front. 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 in the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns. The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached.—The German brigade was led gallantly into the action by Colonel McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartstuff, but, after a furious fight of three hours, night compelled the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest next morning. Floyd fled during the night, and sunk the boats in the river, and destroyed the temporary bridge he had 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. He left his camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition and fifty head of cattle. Our loss is fifteen killed and about seventy wounded, generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss cannot be ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded with them, but it was certainly serious. Captain McGroarty, of Cincinnati, Captain McMillen and Lieutenant Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded but not dangerously.—Twenty-five of Colonel Tyler's men, who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lane, were recaptured, and Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was taken. General Bonham's brigade, which suffered most, was commanded by him in person, and McCook led his brigade. Gen. Rosecrans and Bonham, Colonels McCook, Little, Lowe, Captains Hartstuff, Snyder, McCullen, Major Burke, of the Tenth Ohio, and other officers, displayed conspicuous personal gallantry. The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT. The following is Gen. Rosecrans' official report of the late battle at Gauley river: "We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Conix Ferry, driving his advance outposts and pickets before us. We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in.—He had probably sixteen pieces of artillery. At three o'clock we began a strong reconnaissance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when night coming on, and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in the order of battle behind ridges immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms till morning. Shortly after daylight a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the ferry, and a bridge which they had completed. Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did about seven o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with quartermaster's stores, messing and camp equipage. The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for immediately replacing

the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp. The troops occupy the ferry and captured the camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy to produce a moral effect.—Our loss will probably amount to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss had not been ascertained, but from report it must have been considerable. (Signed) H. S. ROSECRANS. GEN. LEE MAKES AN ADVANCE—HIS PROSPECTS NOT VERY FLATTERING. While one wing of our Western Virginia army has just put Floyd, the thief, to flight, the other and the main division, stationed at Cheat Mountain Pass and thereabouts has been advanced upon by Gen. Lee. The telegraphic account says that the rebels commenced an advance to both pickets so late as Thursday, and succeeded in surrounding the federal fort situated on the summit of the mountain, cutting the telegraph wire connecting that post with Grafton, Clarksburg, &c. They continued to advance on Elk Water until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' battery dispersed them. The skirmishing was kept up all night. They did not, however, enjoy their success long, for on Friday morning two regiments were sent to cut their way to the summit, and succeeded, the rebels fleeing in all directions. Two rebel officers while spying around the Elk Water, yesterday morning, were surprised by our pickets and shot. The body of one was brought into camp, and proved to be that of Col. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, probably the meanest man, next to the fellow lately caught forging Confederate treasury notes, in all America. As will be remembered, Gen. Reynolds, of Indiana, is in command of the forces at Cheat Mountain Gap, and on the road to Huntersville, on Elk Creek, head waters of Tygart's Valley river. At the former place, on the summit of the mountain, were stationed the 24th and 25th Ohio and 14th Indiana. Extensive fortifications had been thrown up and a fort of considerable dimensions was in course of construction. Breastworks encircled the camp, and cannon were flanked so as to command the approach for over a mile. The battery was from Wheeling. At the base of Cheat Mountain Gap, this side, Gen. Wagner's headquarters are established, and also two of the Cold Water Artillery, of Michigan, with Parrot rifled guns, (10 pounders,) and one Indiana Regiment. At Camp Elkwater was the Third and Sixth Ohio and Fifteenth Regiment of Indiana, and the remainder of the Michigan battery.—There are formidable works at this point; also acres of forests have been cleared away by the troops so as to give space for the artillery to operate. Should General Lee prosecute his researches much further, he will doubtless be forced back with great loss, as Reynolds must have, altogether, over eleven thousand good and tried men, commanded by first rate officers.—There must be several hundred men from this county in that district, and we look for a good report from them.

The Rebels About to Cross the Potomac. From the information received by the Government, telegraphs Col. Forney to Friday's Press, there is good reason to believe that the rebels are preparing to cut off all communication on the lower Potomac. Their batteries at Aquia Creek have been increased in number and strengthened by additional guns. They are determined not only "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 Washington, and an excellent Union woman, who has at her 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 rebel 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 the flotilla, now numbering eighteen vessels, six more will be immediately added. Against these the little steamer Page, and all the batteries they may be pleased to plant on the banks of Aquia Creek, will not be able to cope with any show of success.

Bob Tyler, once notorious in Philadelphia for his extravagant pretensions and bad poetry, has been appointed Register of the Treasury of the rebel Government in Richmond. Bob has an unsettled account with our State treasury, contracted while he was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which needs adjusting, or Bob's honesty will become depreciated in these quarters.

ALL UP WITH THE REBELS IN MISSOURI.

It is pretty well ascertained, says the St. Louis Republican of Monday, that a large portion of the troops lately concentrated at New Madrid, from Tennessee and other quarters, have been withdrawn. Some to Hickman, Kentucky, and others to Tennessee. The only force of any strength in the Southeast is under the command of Jeff. Tompson, and he can very soon be disposed of by the army which may move in the same direction. The truth is, many men who have engaged in this enterprise are getting heartily sick of the business. We hear of some gentlemen who have recently returned from Price's army who are disgusted with the aspect of things there, and who will be well content to the Union, if they can have any assurance that they will not be molested for past offences. They are more than ever disgusted with Jackson's conduct. No one seems to know anything of his whereabouts, but it is quite certain that he is not in the State, while he is requiring his followers to risk their lives and property in his cause. ANOTHER NAVAL EXPEDITION. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11.—The steamer S. R. Paulding leaves tonight for Hatteras Inlet with reinforcements. The steamer Baltimore is also on the way with naval stores. The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown has arrived from the blockade off Florida, but brings no news of importance. The appointment of Gen. Reynolds to chief command at Hatteras Inlet gives entire satisfaction. At Old Point vigorous measures are being taken for fitting out an expedition against the Southern coast. Under Gen. Wool's command the army here is attaining a good degree of discipline, and the troops are impatient to meet the enemy. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A THEATRE—DEATH OF SIX BALLET GIRLS. PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—There was a frightful accident at the Continental Theatre on Saturday night, by which fourteen ballet girls were terribly burned. The sad affair still continues to agitate the city.—No less than six deaths have occurred, but it is hoped that the rest will recover. A coroner's inquest is now being held at the theatre, which will be open to-morrow night, with "Tempest" as the play. On Wednesday night a benefit will be given in aid of the sufferers. THE APPROACHING CRISIS. The manner in which the military affairs of the North are now conducted, gives the people a hope, amounting almost to a certainty, that the time is at hand when this rebellion must succumb to the legal authority of the country. There is every indication that a great battle is approaching and that a blow will be struck which shall destroy the conspiracy which has attempted the overthrow of this republic. If the enemy make an attempt to break through our lines, which, in their desperation, they may do, they will most certainly be cut to pieces, never to rally in force again. If they want the thorough and determined preparations which Gens. McClellan and Scott are making, and resolve to meet the advance of the army of the republic, their defeat is equally certain. The attention of the whole world is now with the most intense interest, watching the progress of events in the United States. In a few weeks, at least, perhaps in a few days, the conflict will take place, which will vindicate free institutions from the suspicion of weakness, and will restore and cease to be respected the authority of the National Government. Already we have the news of sharp skirmishing in the vicinity of Washington, in which the rebel troops have been compelled to fall back.—There may be some delay yet before a final contest comes. But when it does come we have every confidence that complete success will crown our arms. Recently General McClellan made the following little speech to the federal army: "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." These brief words speak volumes of hope for the cause of the Republic. A Devilish Act. There is no act which the secessionists have been guilty of so atrocious as the injury to the bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on Thursday, by which a passenger train was precipitated into the Platte River.—The persons who were thus killed and wounded were not soldiers—perhaps not all of them Unionists; but they were peaceable civilians, women, and little children, who were wantonly consigned to a sudden death, or lingering agony of mutilated bodies and mangled limbs. In the history even of civil war we can remember nothing so atrocious. The Black Hole of Calcutta sinks into insignificance compared to the devilish wickedness of this act. The perpetrators not knowing whom they might destroy. They had not even revenge as an excuse for their crimes. What they did was done in mere wantonness against peaceable travelers, against those whose sex and years are respected in all civilized nations. We shudder when we contemplate the terrible enormity, the cold-blooded ferocity of this pretextless destruction of human life. An incident in New Haven is related by the Register: Two widows, twin sisters, aged eighty eight years each, were present last week in the camp of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, in good health and spirits. Born before the Revolutionary war, they have lived to see the first attempt to destroy the nation established in their childhood.

The fact cannot be gained that sickness, debility, prostration and death have taken hold of the rebel army to such a degree as to cause the greatest consternation among the officers and soldiers. As additional evidence of this fact to what has been heretofore published, we gather from late Southern papers the following in relation thereto:—"The hospitals at Fredericksburg, Va., are crowded with sick soldiers from the Carolinas, 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 forty-seven hundred men, has only twenty-three hundred on duty. One-third of Johnston's division are prostrated by disease. The small-pox is raging violently at Lynchburg and Leesburg, and two thousand men are in the hospitals at those places." Col. Geary has a Skirmish with the Rebels—They are Completely Routed. WASHINGTON, September 16th.—The following official dispatch was received at General McClellan's headquarters to-day: "DARNESTOWS, Md., Sept. 15.—This afternoon, at three o'clock, about four hundred rebels attacked the extreme right of my pickets, about three miles above this place, opposite Priehart's Mills. The affair was a spirited one, lasting about two hours. The enemy was driven from every house and breast work they occupied. Eight or ten rebels are said to be killed and a number wounded. Our loss is only one killed. Our victory is complete, and the troops behaved most admirably. Our cannon were efficiently served, and rendered good service in the action. (Signed.) JNO. W. GEARY, Col. 28th Reg't Penn'a. Reserves. Legislators, Editors and Prominent Citizens under Arrest—Success Frustrated. BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The Provost Marshal arrested this morning before daylight the following distinguished citizens: Mayor Brown, Charles H. Pitts, Lawrence Sangston, S. T. Wallis, P. P. Scott and Ross Winans, members of the Legislature. F. K. Howard, the editor of the Baltimore "Exchange" was also arrested. The whole party were conveyed to the hospital for sick patriotism, located at Fort McHenry. Baltimore, Sept. 13.—Following additional arrests have been made: Messrs. Donison, Quinlan and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature, from Baltimore county, Henry L. Warfield, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas and John C. Brune, city members. Also, Thomas W. Hall, jr., editor of the South. The Legislature was to have met on Tuesday next, and these arrests effectually defeat the intended legislation, hostile to the government, including, as is supposed, the passage of an ordinance of secession. It is rumored that other arrests are to follow. All the arrests have been made pursuant to orders direct from the War Department. Of course there has been no official announcement of the arrests, but it is believed that all the names given above are correct. It is also reported that Henry M. Moritt and W. G. Harrison, members of the Legislature from the city, have also been arrested. These, with the names before given, comprise the ten city delegates. The rumor is also current that Benjamin G. Howard, the Peace candidate for Governor, has also been taken into custody.—There is considerable excitement of a subdued character about the streets. The Chance for a General Engagement. The disposition of the rebel troops to pick a quarrel with our forces whenever they go outside their intrenchments does not, writes the Washington correspondent, of the New York "Post," necessarily indicate an attack on our fortifications. The general opinion in and around the capital is that the rebels will make a desperate attack somewhere along our lines within a week, but good military judges declare that there is nothing yet to warrant such an opinion. Their object probably is to draw out our troops and to provoke a battle outside the range of our guns. Friday's occurrence shows how this might occur.—If Col. Stevens had been heavily reinforced, and the rebels had also been properly supported, an engagement of the first class might have ensued.—With two armies so close to each other, it will be exceedingly difficult to avoid serious skirmishing and a battle even. General McClellan, however, will very certainly avoid all risks till he is ready. He will not allow himself to be provoked into a fight by the insolence of Beauregard, if he is not fully prepared for offensive operations. If the rebels cannot wait till then, they must take us as we took them at Bull's Run—on ground of our own choosing. Our generals will not give them the choices of time and position in the next "artillery duel." An officer that was in the skirmish at Lewinsville informs us that the rebels were evidently surprised by the ardor of our troops and the vigor of our artillery practice. AN INCIDENT AT CRESSON.—An affecting incident too place at Cresson the other day on the occasion of the arrival of the train bearing Gen. Lyon's remains at that point. The moment the cars stopped Gen. Anderson most unexpectedly appeared on the train, and shook hands with the escort. He said he was stopping at Cresson, and could not allow the occasion to pass without taking a final farewell on earth of the remains of so brave a soldier and excellent officer as Gen. Lyon. The General then passed on to the coffin, and bending his head above it, said with a trembling voice: "We could ill afford to spare so courageous a soldier at this time. America needs all her heroes now." As Gen. Anderson was leaving the car, Mrs. Plummer, U. S. A., one of the escort, and wounded at Wilson's Creek, rose from her seat, and saying she would be most happy to know the hero of Fort Sumpter, he cordially grasped her hands, and gallantly replied, pointing to the Captain: "You need not seek, my dear Madame, to know heroes when you have so brave a one in him you have chosen for your husband!"

GEN. WEIGHTMAN.—The General Weightman, who was killed in McCullough's army at the Wilson's Creek battle, was Major Weightman, formerly of the United States army. He was an Englishman by birth, but came to this country at an early age. He accompanied Doniphan's regiment to Santa Fe, in the Mexican war as Captain of Artillery, and on his return was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major.—In 1845 he became involved in a quarrel with the celebrated express rider F. X. Aubrey, at Santa Fe, and shot him dead. SENATOR JOHNSON.—Hon. Andrew Johnson made a speech on Saturday, in Cincinnati, in which, referring to Mr. Nelson, he said: "I have to-night read with great pain and regret, the reported recantation, by a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, of the words lithetico expressed by him.—I regret this step on the part of that distinguished citizen for two reasons. I regret it more on his own account. If it were my case, I do not hesitate to say rather than make such a recantation I would be screwed down in my iron coffin and buried in the earth feet foremost. DISTRESSING FATALITY.—The most distressing case of family bereavement that we have heard of for some time is reported from Richland township, Cambria county. Three children of Mr. Peter P. Lahnen, residing a few miles from Johnston, were taken sick, died, and were buried within a week! The eldest and first to die, was aged over fourteen, the next seven, and the youngest and last nearly four years. The last two died and were buried within three days. The disease was putrid sore throat. SLEEPING AT THEIR POST.—Notwithstanding the fact that a soldier was under sentence to be shot on Monday morning for sleeping at his post, a number of our pickets over the river were discovered fast asleep; and, in one instance, an important military movement was defeated by this circumstance. AN OFFER ACCEPTED.—Col. John Fitz Roy De Courcy, an English Officer of much distinction, has tendered his services to the Government, and the offer has been accepted in the same generous spirit in which it was made. Col. De Courcy commanded a Turkish regiment during the Crimean War. NORTH CAROLINA HAS ELECTED SIX UNION MEN TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.—C. A. Foster, one of the Representatives elect, has arrived in Washington, and says that the Governor of North Carolina also inclines to loyalty to the Union and the Federal Government. WASHINGTON, September 14.—Hon. Charles Henry Foster, of North Carolina, who, it is understood, will return in a day or two to that State to participate actively in the cause of the Union, was to-night complimented with a serenade, to which he appropriately responded. BALTIMORE, Sep. 14.—Rev. E. Yates Reese, D. D., editor of the "Methodist Protestant" newspaper, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. The unfortunate man had suffered from mental derangement for some time. AS THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY WAS about to be performed in a church recently, the clergyman desired the parties wishing to be married to rise.—A large number of ladies immediately rose, and in confusion all but one sat down quickly again. SHARP SHOOTING.—At a trial on Saturday, one of Berdan's Sharpshooters hit a barrel six times in succession, shooting at a distance of one mile. Seesh will have to give that mudsill a wide berth. INHUMAN BURNING OF NEGROES.—Five negroes, at the instigation of two white men, murdered Mr. Gibson, an overseer in Monroe county, Ala., on the 24th ult. They were tried before Judge Lynch, who rendered a verdict of burning at the stake, which was put into execution. FROM PRIVATEERING, the commerce of the North is suffering much injury. The number of vessels captured so far is sixty-nine. COL. PLEYEL, a Hungarian, who served as General in the Revolution of 1849, and has sixteen orders for bravery, has received a commission to raise a regiment of Polish Lancers. DAN RICE, the showman, is stamping the Western States, outside of his menagerie, in favor of the Union cause. He addressed a meeting at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 28th ultimo. THE ST. LOUIS PAPERS SAY THAT THE interview between the President and Governor Gamble of Missouri, was of a very gratifying character. THE DEATH OF MISS CATHARINE Hayes is mentioned in the last foreign news. Miss Hayes was born in Limerick, Ireland, about 1820. A million of new style postage stamps are produced daily by the printers. Cincinnati has furnished more than ten thousand men to fight for the Union. A prison is being fitted up at Washington for the reception of female traitors. Postage Stamps are taken at par on subscription, and greatly preferred to Western and other uncourtenegotiable. Negotiable paper in New Orleans, secured by collaterals, goes dull at three per cent. a month. Seesh is rather hard on cash. PAYMENT OF WAR EXPENSES.—The Government have been paying out more than \$2,000,000 a day for several days on account of the war. There is no Foreign news of interest.

Pen and Scissors.

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