

I had always been demonstrative toward my children, the elder as well as the younger. Minnie had never lost her right to her father's knee, nor did she ever meet me in the morning or part with me at night without a kiss. This was denied her now. Poor child! it was the sorest trial of all. Once or twice she clung tearfully to me in my sternness, and reaching up to clasp my neck with her white arms, tried to bend my lips to hers. No. I promised her never a kiss while I lived.

Women are strange creatures. There was my wife, who had entirely sympathized with me, as I supposed, absolutely giving aid and comfort to our recreant daughter. I verily believe that, long before the wedding day came she was as thoroughly interested in the whole affair as though Minnie had been about to marry the best business man in town. Little use was it for me to tighten my purse strings, and direct that the child should have no marriage outfit of wardrobes, pillow cases, counterpanes and the thousand and one of cetera which mothers take such pleasure. In spite of me, but surreptitiously, Minnie was well provided for. I am sure. I remember that the shopman's bill for some ten months after seemed unusually full, both in number of items and footing of columns; and I shrewdly suspected that wife had arranged with the tradesman to have articles scattered along through the months. She was always a good financier.

The ceremony was performed in the church. I was present, lest my absence might give too great notoriety to the family jar. Useless. The whole town having long since been acquainted with the state of affairs—the bride's beauty and the bridegroom's popularity—set many eyes upon me with the sparkle of criticism in them.

"He needsn't look so savage like," muttered a gruff old yeoman behind me; "there ain't a likelier young fellow anywhere hereabouts than that Jenny Brun; an' though Minnie be putty as a pink, it's a good match a real bargain—so."

Long long months went by after the marriage—tedious, unhappy months to me. I knew I was being soured by the self imposed restraint on the affectionate part of my nature. Minnie came to her old home sometimes. Once or twice she begged for the return of the old love, the home kiss. No. My daughter was happy in her husband, happy in her new home. But I saw very plainly that the bliss of the old home was plain to her.

Nearly two years went back into the past, shadowed in this manner, when a little human blossom was laid in its cradle. A little struggling, wet thing—another little Minnie. Poor me! Here was a new influence to be stemmed, as boats stem another gust, and another wave, forced into Minnie's chamber, stood over the pale child with the little one on her arm, and heard the faint voice and to the sweetly beseeching look. "Do kiss me, father!" I shook my head and went out.

One day a strange change came over the young mother, alarming the experienced, and giving to the physician that ominous air of grave mystery which strikes into the soul of the loving. I moved about full of fear and guilty distress. The symptoms became more and more alarming—she was sinking. I was called to her bedside as that of my first dying child. As I bent over the white face, almost translucent with weakness, illuminated by eyes all undimmed by illness, my Minnie gave me the old-timed glance of love, and throwing up her hands as if to clasp my neck, said faintly, but oh! so earnestly— "Kiss me, father!"

I bent down to my daughter, my first born, and we wept long together—the strong father and the faintly breathing child.

What do you think Minnie did? Why, she got well again, and in two months was as musical as a lark, and as gay-looking after the little Minnie like a pretty mother, as she was.

However, the ice was fairly broken, and I was my fatherly self ever after. Minnie even ventured, after a time, to make merry at my expense over the fact that not only was Jenny Brun the best of husbands but one of the most well-known of American writers.

I think I was a very great fool.

When the Battle may be Expected. The public must not be impatient for the clashing of the two armies now approaching each other in the centre of Missouri. The best information from Lexington is to the effect that Gen. Price will make his stand at that city with the main body of his army, and perhaps choose as his vantage ground the very entrenchments which were so gallantly and successfully defended by Col. Mulligan. To reach him, therefore, and give him decisive battle even within ten days time, will require extraordinary exertions on the part of Gen. Fremont. He has forwarded to Jefferson city an immense quantity of army baggage, including artillery and ammunition, the transportation of which will be comparatively easy and rapid by railroad to Sedalia, but the movement of which across the country by wagons will necessarily be difficult and slow. If the enemy therefore should not advance and give battle at some point South of Lexington, we must not look for any important results short of the latter part of next week. The strength of the hostile forces will be pretty nearly equal, and large enough to make the engagement the most decisive one of the war. Assuming that McCullough, with probably 8,000 or 10,000 men, has effected a junction with Price, whose total force is not less than 30,000 men. The enemy will thus have an army of 40,000 men—half of them well drilled, well armed, and efficient fighting men. He has, also ample artillery, though it has never yet been efficiently managed, and cannot begin to compete with the Federal batteries under command of such men as Totten and DuBois.

News of the Day.

Latest from Kentucky.

The news from Kentucky is of an exciting character. It daily becomes more and more evident that the rebels intend to throw a very large force into that State. Instead of sending all their available troops into Virginia, they are believed to be withdrawing them from that region to strengthen Gen. Buckner. It is alleged by those who in Washington urge a further reinforcement of the Union troops in Kentucky, that there is good evidence that Jeff. Davis has been ordering a number of regiments from Eastern Virginia to Tennessee and lower Kentucky. The loyal men among the mountains of West Tennessee say that the Virginia Central Railroad has of late been crowded with troops on their way to Kentucky. Wherever the rebel troops go they commit great ravages and one of their chief objects is to procure supplies by plundering Union districts. General Zollicoffer, with his army of 27,000 men, has fallen back, and is now South of Barbourville, Knox county, and not far from the Tennessee line. It is pretty evident from this that he has no such force as has been credited to him, and that the 8,000 men said to have been marching through Clinton county, which is separated from Knox county only by the counties of Whitley and Wayne, never were there or have mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that Zollicoffer intends to fortify at Cumberland ford—naturally a very strong position—fifteen miles from Cumberland Gap. An advance movement from Camp Dick Robinson is reported to be in progress, though the information is not known to be reliable. General Thomas, of the regular army, is in command there, and his forces are becoming formidable.

Gen. Lane's Success at Osceola.

We have intelligence by way of Leavenworth that Gen. Lane has been completely successful in his march upon Osceola. After his victory in Papinsville already recorded, he proceeded immediately to Osceola, in St. Clair county, Mo., a distance of twenty miles. The rebel force there was dislodged, the town burned, and the immense supply train of Rains and Price captured. This train was between two and three miles in length, and contained all the supplies and equipage of Rains and Price, and \$100,000 in money. This is the most important success gained for the Union cause in Missouri, and goes far to redeem our losses at Lexington. McCulloch is still near Fort Scott, and his men swear they are bound for Kansas.

Movements at Lexington Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 6.—A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican says: Little doubt is entertained here that Price is on his way South with the main body of his army, the force reported to be making demonstrations near Georgetown and Sedalia being merely a detachment for the purpose of keeping our advance engaged.—When last heard from Price's advance guard was in Clinton, Henry county. It is supposed Price will push to the Arkansas line. Gen. Fremont will follow him closely, and give him battle wherever he can find him. A force of between three and four thousand rebel cavalry were seen near Lipton to-day, whose object is presumed to be to get between our advance and this place, and fall upon some stray regiment or transportation train going out.

Colonel Caffu, of Booneville, passed through here the other day for St. Louis, but it has since been ascertained that he is on his way South with important documents, containing the official proceedings of the mock Legislature held at Lexington. A scout of Linn Creek reports the probable death of the notorious rebel leader, Rev. Miskel Johnston, who, while moving some of Dorbart & Co's powder on Friday night, was dangerously wounded by explosion of one of the kegs. General Fremont and staff will probably leave for Sedalia to-morrow.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican says:—It appears to be the belief in military circles here, that Gen. Price will avoid a battle with Gen. Fremont, if possible, but others entertain the opinion that he intends a surprise on some point the least protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days. Gen. Fremont intends to follow the rebel army into Arkansas, and force them to fight wherever he can encounter them. The Paymasters who brought \$1,200,000 to pay off the troops to the 31st of August, have discharged their duty and returned to St. Louis. Claib. Jackson is reported to be en route for Texas. The farmers of Pettis county recently offered to furnish General Fremont, gratis, \$250,000 worth of grain for his army. Captain Champion, the rebel who was here last week, has been arrested as a spy in Georgetown, and is now a prisoner.

Rebels Robbing an Insane Asylum.

The St. Louis papers notice a high-handed outrage recently perpetrated in Northern Missouri: A party of sixty rebels came into Fulton the other day and robbed an Insane Asylum there of four hundred blankets, the same number of sheets, and a quantity of articles of a similar nature. They surrounded the house of Dr. Smith, the Superintendent of the Asylum, while engaged in this operation. They said they came from Price's army at Lexington; that the Asylum's property belonged to the State, and that they had a right to anything they chose to take from it. The inmates of the asylum were removed some time since, on account of the action of Jackson's Legislature.

News from Fort Monroe.—A Sharp Skirmish at Hatteras Inlet.—Rebels Routed. FORT MONROE, Oct. 8.—The frigate Susquehanna has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence. The day after the capture of the Fanny, the Ceres and Putnam, having one of the launches of the Susquehanna in tow, went up to Chicimancofinno and landed seven days provisions, returning the same evening, without having seen anything of the Confederates. On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet by the Stars and Stripes that twenty-five hundred Confederates, consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiment had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners, with flat boats, and had attacked the Indiana regiment, who were obliged to retreat. The Susquehanna and Monticello steamed up outside, while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras Inlet by nightfall, a distance of 13 miles, and during the night Colonel Hawkins was joined by the Twentieth Indiana regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of the rebels, landed for the purpose of cutting them off. Colonel Brown reported a loss of fifty men as prisoners, comprising his sick, wounded and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, etc. On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed around the Cape and a few miles up the coast met the Confederates marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. Rebel steamers were also landing men to co-operate with them. They were within easy range, and the Monticello opened upon them with shells of five seconds fuses, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty-five minutes, doing great execution. The Confederates at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand hill, and then in a narrow cove, but soon broke in every direction, and took refuge upon their vessels. A shell passed through the wheel house of the Fanny, which was already employed against us. It is supposed that their loss must have reached between two and three hundred killed and wounded during the engagement. A member of the Indiana Regiment who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope by which he was tied, and escaped. He took to the surf and was taken up by a boat from the Monticello.—He reports that the first shell from her killed Col. Barstow, of the Georgia regiment, and the havoc was frightful. He also states that when he escaped he killed a Confederate Captain with his pistol. Upon the withdrawal of the Confederates, the Monticello, Susquehanna and land forces returned to Hatteras Inlet. Lieut. Burkhead, of the Susquehanna, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can be made from the inlet without the support of a fleet of light draught vessels, and that our force at the inlet should be speedily increased. The S. R. Spaulding had arrived on the 8th with General Mansfield, and landed her men and stores. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. Braine, of the Monticello, for this brilliant achievement, which has caused great exultation at Old Point. Col. Brown narrowly escaped with the Indiana regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate vessels, and troops were landed above and below him, yet he managed to escape with comparatively small loss. The particulars of this masterly movement have not yet arrived.

Gen. Lee Driven From Big Spring. ELK WATERS, Oct. 10.—Gen. Reynolds has made two reconnaissances in force within the last few days against Gen. Lee, and has driven him from Big Spring, the former rendezvous of his main force. Part of his force is now at Elk Mountain and Greenbrier bridge, respectively thirty and forty miles from here, and part of it, under Lee, is said to have joined Floyd. At Big Spring they destroyed the camp equipage and ammunition and burnt several hundred muskets, wagons, &c. The road is absolutely impassable for wagons, beyond a point twelve miles from Elkwater.

From Jefferson City. JEFFERSON CITY, October 8.—Col. Matthews telegraphed to Governor Gamble this morning, from Hermann, that he had been compelled to surrender his camp, with three pieces of artillery, to a superior force. Colonel M.'s camp was about twenty miles from Hermann, and is said to have contained about 400 Home Guards.—The rebels numbered some 2,000 strong, and their intention is to burn the Gasconade bridge, in that vicinity. On hearing of the approach of this force, our troops at the bridge commenced erecting palisades for its defence.

Price's army was on Grand river, in Henry county, at last accounts, on Wednesday last, marching southward. A rebel named Widemeyer is raising a regiment at Osceola for the purpose of making a foray into Kansas. Union men from the neighborhood of Lexington deny that any session of the Legislature was held there.

Efforts are being made here to organize companies of rangers, to carry on guerrilla warfare after the style of the rebels. Generals Sturgis and Lane are understood to have received orders to march from Kansas City to join Gen. Siegel at Sedalia. General Siegel sent out a detachment of 3,000 men Sunday last to cut off a rebel supply train.

Washington Items. WASHINGTON, October 8.—Eighteen batteries and six thousand four hundred cavalry were reviewed to-day, east of the Capitol. Capt. Tidball's company of mounted Artillery, organized since the battle of Manassas, was prominent on the right. There was a large concourse of spectators, including prominent officers of the government. It was a grand spectacle.

A rebel mail carrier was arrested to-day in one of the Potomac river counties of Maryland. He was brought to-night to this city. The boat in which he had frequently and clandestinely crossed over into Virginia, was secured, in addition to a number of letters directed to parties in the latter State.

The impression is the Pennsylvania people's ticket received a majority of the votes cast in the several camps hereabouts to-day, while the result among the Philadelphia volunteers will give that ticket about 3,000 majority.

The government which has had the management of the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for several months past, restored it to the control of that company to-day. The hail storm yesterday damaged a portion of the London & Hampshire Railroad, thus preventing the passage of the Government trains from Alexandria to Fall's Church. The necessary repairs were made to-day.

The War in Western Virginia. CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The following is a special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial:

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, Va., Oct. 3.—This morning, at one o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Reynolds's brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, the 24th, 25th and 3d, and portions of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, together with detachments of Colonel Bracken's Indiana regiment, Colonel Robinson's Ohio regiment, Col. Greenfield's Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachments of How's regulars, Loomis, Michigan and Daum's Virginia Artillery, numbering in all 5,000 men, left that mountain to make a reconnaissance in force in front of the enemy's position on Green Briar river, 12 miles distant.

Col. Ford's Ohio regiment was sent to secure an important road, the possession of which flanked our main column. The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortification at 8 o'clock, their pickets retreating, after firing an ineffectual volley. Colonel Kimball's Fifteenth Indiana was then sent forward to secure a position for Loomis' battery, while Cummins' Twenty-fourth Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain. Loomis' battery then got into position, supported by the 17th Indiana, and opened the battle. The shot was responded to by an enemy in the bush, who were soon routed by the 14th Indiana, with a loss of 7 killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Howe's battery, supported by the Thirtieth Indiana, then opened fire within three hundred yards of the

enemy's fortifications. Capt. Daum also opened a brisk fire with two pieces. The firing was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution. The enemy's battery did but little injury, their guns being aimed too high. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs. While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, which lasted three hours more, an irregular fire was kept up. Before the close of the reconnaissance, which was most satisfactory, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from Monterey, making their strength about 15,000. Our loss is but ten killed and eleven wounded. We captured thirteen prisoners and a lot of cattle and horses.

Movements of Gen. Rosecranz. CINCINNATI, October 10.—The Commercial's Kanawa advises that General Rosecranz is at Mountain Cove, a strong position twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. He had advanced ten miles farther to Little Sewell, but the enemy was too well entrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, five miles further on, to be attacked, and Rosecranz fell back as an invitation to come out and have a fair fight. There was no expectation of an attempt by the enemy to force his position. The weather in the Gauley region is terribly bad. Rain falls almost incessantly. Rosecranz's troops are well clothed and have plenty of overcoats and blankets. The fight at Chapmanville was sharp and bloody affair. Five of Platt's Zouaves were killed. A dispatch from Gen. Reynolds to Gov. Morton, dated Huttonville, October 8th, says: The enemy in our front on the Huttonville road has been driven to Greenbrier Springs, twenty miles beyond Big Springs, their late rendezvous. They are about fifty miles from Elkwater, and a hundred and twenty from Cheat Mountain. The roads about Huttonville are impassable for wheels. The enemy destroyed hundreds of muskets, tents, camp equipage, &c. Several wagons fell into our hands.

Important from Virginia. The Cincinnati "Gazette" states that on Monday, Rosecranz telegraphed to Washington for more troops, and that a requisition having been made on Governor Dennison, two Ohio regiments were ordered to the Kanawha. It appears that Floyd and Wade have been reinforced, and Rosecranz and Cox had fallen back from Sewell Mountain. The report is that Lee had reinforced the rebel Generals, but this cannot be, for it was only on Thursday that the reconnaissance under General Reynolds found his army to be fifteen thousand strong, and he could not have reinforced Floyd since that time. That the rebels have been strengthened is undoubtedly true, but it will be found that this strength came from Beauregard, and not from Lee.

Anticipated Battle near Darnestown. Private letters from Darnestown on Tuesday, mention indications on the part of the rebels to cross the Potomac, near the junction of the Monocacy river, and attack the divisions of Generals Banks and Stone. Rockets and signal fires have nightly been seen in the direction of Sugarloaf, and it is said, that the rebels have laid a telegraphic wire through the river. The Southeastern mountain slopes of Loudoun county doubtless shelter a large force of the enemy. General Stone may, perhaps, anticipate them by making the first visit.

Another Soldier Dead. On the evening of the 4th inst., Wm. H. Walker, son of D. S. Walker, Esq., of Jefferson township, and a member of Capt. Templeton's company, died near Washington City, of hemorrhage of the bowels. Young Walker had been sick for some time. He was highly esteemed by his companions in arms and was beloved by a large circle of friends at home. His father was with him when he died and will bring his remains home for interment.—Washington, (Pa.) Review.

From Missouri. A dispatch from Jefferson City states that definite advice has been received that the rebels are retreating Southward rapidly. On Thursday night Price's army after severe forced marching, had reached Grand River, over seventy miles south of Lexington. His guerrillas were dispersing. His main army was about twenty-five thousand strong. Lane is reported moving on a parallel line west of them, harassing their flanks. We are not likely to overtake them, though our divisions are striving to cut them off. There are no prospects of a battlesoon.

Ringgold Cavalry at New Creek. In the recent severe skirmishing on New Creek, near Romney, Va., the Ringgold showed itself to be an useful branch of the army of Western Virginia. Although the rebel force was much larger than the federals—their cavalry numbering some 500—yet when the Ringolds threw out a challenge for a fair fight in an open field they declined to come "up to the scratch." For many hours this gallant company harassed and kept at bay a superior force frequently driving back the secessionists. At one time they were virtually in possession of Romney, and had they been sustained by reinforcements could have held it, but the opposing force being so large as to enable them to overpower our men, they fell back to New Creek.—Review.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, with others from Kentucky, was at Abingdon, Virginia, on the 3d instant. It is understood that Mr. Breckinridge will resign his seat in the United States Senate, and issue an address to the people of Kentucky, and engage actively in the war. It is believed that he will be in Richmond in a few days.

Latest from Fort Monroe. FORT MONROE, Oct. 9.—Brigadier Gen. Williams has not yet left for Hatteras inlet, the revenue cutter Cornia having been detained by the severe gale now prevailing. Thotag, Young America, while engaged in sounding the channel of the James River yesterday, exchanged several shots with the Pig Point battery.—Several shells exploded near the tug, but did no harm. The Union gun is now mounted so as to sweep the roads between the Fortress and Sewall's Point. Gen. Wool and Quartermaster Tallmadge have recommended to the Quartermaster General the quartering of the troops at Old Point and Newport News, for winter, in comfortable wooden houses, built so as to accommodate two or three companies each. This plan will doubtless be adopted.

Engagement Between Gun Boats. The gun boats Tyler and Lexington had an active engagement on Monday with the rebel shore batteries at Iron Banks, three miles from Columbus. The boats left Cairo at nine o'clock, for down-river reconnaissance, and arriving at Lucas Bend got sight of the rebel gun-boat Jeff. Davis, which on chase being given, put about with all possible despatch for Columbus. The Lexington and Conestoga, while in chase, and throwing shot, were suddenly fired upon from masked batteries on each side of the river. The shots, however, generally fell short. A battery of rifled cannon on the Iron Banks, threw balls over and around the gun boats, cutting close, but fortunately doing no damage. Parties on board represented the scene for a time as particularly exciting. Shot and shell were flying in uncomfortable proximity, making the air ring with music. The guns of our boats were admirably manned, every shot going home, and the shells bursting in the air over the rebel quarters, causing a big commotion among them. The boats finally drew off and returned to Cairo. It is not known what damage was done the rebels.

Insurrection Among slaves in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, October 7.—Gens. Fremont and McKinstry left for the West this afternoon. It is stated here that General Wool is now on his way to St. Louis.

THE ABOVE IS A PORTRAIT OF DAVID M'CREARY. Sworn statement of David M'Creary, of Napier, Tex. Bedford county. In April, 1855, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poultices of sorrel, and a wash of castor oil, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and brandy, and finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidville, Tennessee county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic, but in no way as to the disease continuing spreading toward the throat, I went to a Dispensary of medicine, in the form of a salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflammation soon increased. I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve, said to be a never failing remedy, but it did not stop the disease, and the inflammation spread of the sore. In December the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip and had reached the bone, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a curable cancer," and gave me a course of treatment, consisting of mercury. He applied zinc fine ointment, and gave me internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation was not cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned, and so violent was the inflammation, that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until the 1st of June, when he pronounced the disease cured, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers, which he pronounced "a curable cancer," and gave me a course of treatment, consisting of mercury. He applied zinc fine ointment, and gave me internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation was not cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned, and so violent was the inflammation, that I could not rest at night. 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