Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street —Corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	90	70
12 " M.	100	76
3 " P. M.		74
Barometer	29	4-10

Southern Spies "Hard Up."

The strict non-intercourse enforced by the Government, is operating severely and justly against those Southern traitors and spies who had taken up temporary residences in the principal Northern cities, for the purpose of keeping the rebel chiefs posted in regard to military and other operations in the North.

They are now obliged to return home to "Dixie's land," because their cash is running out, and they are unable to get fresh remittances. This was the reason assigned by the ladies who were stopped Thursday and searched at the St. Charles hotel. They declined to explain what their object was in New York, and claimed New Orleans as their home. Their mission to the latter place is evidently not for the purpose of disseminating "Union" sentiments.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland are now regarded as the most important points between the two hostile sections, as the traitors and spies generally take one or the other of these routes, in order to reach Louisville, where they are comparatively safe from annoyance—at least they so imagine. The officers at Cleveland, as well as those of this city, have been very vigilant of late, and all suspicious travellers are overhauled and searched.

Some surprise has been expressed, that a half dozen travellers should be permitted to leave New York for the South, with heavy baggage, and without being searched. This, however, is easily explained. The trunks are taken to the depot at night, and checked just before the departure of the train, so that there is neither time nor opportunity for investigation. On the route to Pittsburgh or Cleveland, as the case may be, the telegraph gives timely notice to the authorities, and thus it is that these two points have become so important.

We may here remark that the charges of neglect or carelessness on the part of the officers here, are altogether gratuitous. It would be difficult to imagine how more vigilance could be exercised than is displayed by the officers here. They are always on the alert, and whatever they do is done thoroughly.

From Western Virginia.

We are permitted to make a few extracts from a letter received here yesterday, dated at Grafton on the 4th inst. The writer is a citizen of Allegheny, but is now in the army, and has been stationed at Grafton for some time. It says:

We were awakened last night from our slumbers by our pickets being driven in by the rebels. The pickets said that they had been fired on by the "secesshers," and that there were five hundred secession troops within two miles of this place. The citizens were all armed in about two hours, and our warehouse was set at unloading two cannon that were on a car. The cannon were soon placed in a position to give the enemy a warm salute whenever he thought proper to call on us. As yet he has not made his appearance, but we are expecting an attack hourly. They appear very anxious to get possession of our warehouse and provisions.

I heard the report of heavy firing this morning about four o'clock, in the direction of Chest Mountain Pass, but have, as yet, been unable to learn the cause.

On Monday, Gen. Kelly received a dispatch from Mannington, about forty miles distant, which stated that four hundred secession troops had surrounded that place. Col. Crossman, of Gen. Kelly's staff, with two hundred of our troops and two pieces of cannon, left here for that place on an extra train. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were fired on by some rebels and four of our men were wounded. Reinforcements were then sent him, when, with but little difficulty, he succeeded in driving the rebels back.

D. L. Smith has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster in Gen. Bonham's staff.

Release of the Southern Bound Travelers

The party whom we mentioned yesterday as having been detained upon suspicion of carrying contraband articles to the South, were finally discharged by the Custom House officers, after their baggage had been thoroughly overhauled. The trunks belonging to one of the men (who claimed to be a physician) contained at least the full of a bushel basket of homeopathic medicines, the bottles being packed in the clothing to prevent breaking. Nothing contraband was found, except the medicines, and these were all confiscated, excepting a small chest, left for the immediate use of the "doctor," as one of his children was reported sick. This party was evidently prepared for an arrest, as nothing in the shape of a letter or newspaper was anywhere to be found. The "doctor" evidently suspected that the medicines, being packed in the clothing, would either escape detection or not be taken if found.

The men and women were alike uncommunicative, volunteering no information whatsoever, and answering questions rather reluctantly and unsatisfactorily. Their baggage was checked to Louisville, but they all admitted that their destination was New Orleans. They are doubtless rebels of the "true blue," and if they got their just deserts they would not be permitted to cross "Dixie's" line at all.

Cutting Affray in East Birmingham.

On Thursday night an affray of a serious character occurred in East Birmingham, in which a man named Joseph Fisher was severely cut about the face by John Fowett. The latter individual, it seems, was very much intoxicated, and it is not clear how the fight began. It ended, however, in Fowett receiving an ugly gash over the left eye, which bled profusely, and streaming over his clothing, presented a sanguinary spectacle. Fisher was much more severely wounded—his face being cut in several places. Fowett was arrested and committed to jail by Justice Hogan, to answer a further hearing on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Serious Affray.

On Saturday last, while some young men from St. Clairsville, Ohio, were returning from the picnic at Loydsville, a serious affray took place at the Great Western, on the National Road, between them and a young man by the name of Wright. Wright claims that he was assaulted and beaten by the party, consisting of eight or ten persons. Afterwards, mistaking Wm. Biggs for one of the party that had been engaged in the assault upon him, he struck him a severe blow about the ear with a limestone. Biggs was brought to St. Clairsville the same evening, and his case been pronounced by the physicians that he will not recover. Wright was arrested on Monday, had a hearing, and was committed to jail, to await an examination before the Court of Common Pleas.

Showing her Colors.—A gentleman from Chest Mountain tells the following:

A squad of ladies volunteers, out spunking, came across an old woman in a log cabin, in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her:—

"Well, old lady, are you secesh?"

"No," was her answer.

"Are you Union?"

"No."

"What are you, then?"

"*A Reptiler, and all ye have been.*"

The Hoosiers let down.

The Place to get Coal for Winter.—Jas. Rees, of the Excelsior Coal and Lime Yard, on the railroad, immediately below Federal street, Allegheny, has the very best of lump and nut coal, and facilities for furnishing 2,000 bushels per day. Those who intend to lay in a stock for the winter, would find it to their advantage to try him, as they would get the very best of measure, (76 pounds to the bushel,) and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

The New York Papers.—Mr. W. A. Gill, Allegheny, has laid us under obligations for early copies of the New York evening daily papers, and also several weeklies—Harper's, Leslie's, Spirit of the Times, New York Weekly and The Ferret Fleetfoot. Call for copies at his depot, 45 Fifth st.

Reopening of the Smithfield-street M. E. Church.

This well known church edifice, Rev. John W. Baker pastor, after being closed for two months to make important and much needed changes in the interior and otherwise, was formally opened with appropriate and interesting religious services on Sabbath, the 1st inst.

The present structure, rebuilt on the site of "Old Smithfield," was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Cox, now presiding elder of this district. After the lapse of fourteen years it was found necessary to refit the church in consequence of the dingy appearance it and all buildings in our smoky city assume after a few years' occupancy. Accordingly the trustees resolved to refit and also to make some important changes, with a view to increase the comfort of the congregation and improve the arrangement of the building. The pitch of the roof at the time the church was erected being too flat, it was elevated several feet, and reshingled in a substantial manner. Consulting the convenience and comfort of the Sunday school and the congregation at the weak night services, the seating and entire arrangement of the chapel was changed, so as to make the entrance from Smithfield street, instead of the rear on Seventh street. This change will tend much toward attracting strangers and others to the services in the chapel hereafter. The entrance to this room is reached through a wide hall, well lighted, with two neat class rooms on either side, suitably furnished, and will comfortably seat three or four hundred. The church is entered by three doors on Smithfield street, and stairs on either side lead up into the main audience room, thence by a flight on either side to the gallery in the front end. The seats (free) are arranged into six tiers, and the usual side seats to the right and left of the pulpit, and are handsomely painted in imitation of oak. The ceiling and sidewalls, chapel and both vestibules are tastefully frescoed, and the wood work painted to blend appropriately, with new Venetian blinds to shade the room. The old-fashioned high pulpit is removed, and a platform perhaps twenty inches high takes its place, with a movable marble-top desk of the most improved style. Previously there had been a lack of light, which is remedied by the addition of eighteen gas burners with globes, elevated on posts, and distributed along the middle tiers of seats. The room is covered with carpet, and the vestibules and hall with matting. Both the main audience room and the chapel are supplied with ventilators. The outside, fronting on both streets, is covered with paint, and fully in keeping with the neat and tasteful appearance of the inside.

The reopening exercises occurred on last Sabbath. The services of the morning were conducted by the Rev. W. A. Davidson, A. M., presiding elder of the Cambridge district, formerly pastor of the church. In the afternoon President Peasbing, of the Pittsburgh Female College, occupied the pulpit. At night the Rev. S. H. Nesbit, A. M., of the *Advocate*, delivered a discourse. The services throughout the day were interesting, profitable and spiritual, and the congregations quite large. The weather was all that could be desired. Subscriptions and donations of money were obtained at each service, which, with a small sum of money in the treasury previous to the undertaking, a sufficient amount was secured to meet the cost of the improvement within three hundred dollars of the two thousand required.

Much praise is awarded to Messrs. Richard Parker and Robert M'Kidowney, who superintended the work under the direction of the trustees, for the satisfactory manner in which they performed the duty assigned them.

We had a visit, yesterday, from Captain Thomas J. Ahl, of Company H., Col. Geary's (28th) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now stationed at Point of Rocks, Maryland. The Captain looks hale and hearty, and informs us that he came on for the purpose of recruiting for the regiment. He wants only nine men for his own company, and would like to get as many more as possible to fill up two other companies in the regiment. He can be found for the present at Dr. H. Ahl's, No. 144 Smithfield st.

Lawrence County Nominations.—The Republicans of Lawrence county have nominated the following gentlemen for county office: President Judge, Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver county; Associate Judge, Thomas Cunningham; Assembly, J. W. Blanchard, Wm. Henry; Sheriff, James J. Cook; Commissioner, John Wilson; Treasurer, R. Irwin Agnew; Register and Recorder, Robert Boyd; Coroner, Dr. G. W. Coulter; Auditors, D. C. Robinson, 3 years; Joseph R. Sherrard, 1 year.

Arrival of Another Regiment.—The Seventh Michigan Regiment, en route for Washington City, was to have arrived here last night, via the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The Committee on Subsistence, with their usual promptitude, had an excellent repast in readiness at the "Soldiers' Dining Room" for the entire Regiment. A train consisting of enough cars to accommodate the whole Regiment, was on Liberty street awaiting their arrival to convey them East.

Opens To-Night.—The Pittsburgh Theatre, after being painted and thoroughly cleaned, will open this evening, with a large stock company, the most of whom are new to the patrons of the drama in this locality. The programme presented for this evening consists of "Ivanhoe," "Sketches in India," and a National overture by the new orchestra, of which Mr. Kalt is the leader.

Killed.—We regret to learn that J. Hamilton McHenry, son of George McHenry, of Washington county, was killed in the battle at Springfield, Missouri. He was one of the brave Iowa boys who were led by Gen. Lyon, when he met his death. The Iowans were like Napoleon's Guard—they never surrendered.

Admitted.—On Friday, 6th instant, on motion of Hon. John P. Penney, Allen Wall was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Courts over which Judge M'Clure presides. Mr. W. passed a very creditable examination, and bids fair to excel in his profession.

Beating his Wife.—Christopher Burns was committed to jail yesterday, by Justice Barker, charged with assault and battery, on oath of his wife Mary.

Doctor C. Baehr, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets.

Dentistry.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper.

MARRIED.

SHALLENBERGER—KERN.—At Hillside, Westmoreland County, Pa., on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., Mr. Benjamin Shallenberger to Miss Clara L. Kern, daughter of Mr. Joseph F. Kern, of Hillside aforesaid.

Blood Food.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing or weeks, months, and years. Suffer no longer, try it.

Messrs. Ordeig & Depuy, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. Mason's Infantile Cordial, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine chest in case of needed and consoling, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

☞See advertisement. For sale by GEORGE H. KEINEY, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. sel7d&4wlw

☞A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is procured from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Neuralgic complaints it is truly indelible, and as a remedy for burns, wounds, sprains, bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred testimonials of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest their truth. See advertisement. Sold by all druggists. sel6d&4wlw

J. S. RELLERS & CO., Agents, Corner Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI SOAP.—50 BBS. FOOTER & Gamble's (Kaine and German Soap) also, weight Star Candles, received and for sale at reduced prices, by the box or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of sel6 JOHN A. RENSHAW, corner Liberty and Sand sts.

J. M. LITTLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 54 St. Clair Street,

(Dr. Irish's New Building.) PITTSBURGH, PA. sel6d1w

DR. M. O. JONES,

108 WYLIE STREET,

BETWEEN PITTSBURGH.

PEACHES.—10 boxes fresh No. 1 free stone Peaches, just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, sel7 No. 116 Second street.

CHIMNEY TOPS.—A large assortment received by and HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A gentleman who returned at 1 o'clock and 40 min. this afternoon from Georgetown Heights reports heavy and continual firing between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. They counted, during that time, over a hundred reports, some of which appeared to be in the vicinity of Munson's Hill, and others above the Chain bridge. Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for an hour over Fort Corcoran. On being lowered a bright calcium light was exhibited from a high point, the colors, red, white and blue, being distinctly visible at a distance of not less than seven miles. Immediately the light was extinguished and the firing commenced. The occasion of the firing has not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 6.—It is probable that either Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, or Mr. Partridge, of Maryland, will be chosen umpire of the New Granada and United States Commission. All the cases for indemnity arising from the Panama riots and the massacre of April, 1856, have been filed up to the 1st inst. New Granada has, by the convention, three months in which to take testimony of this. Mr. Carlisle, the counsel for that Republic, will probably avail himself of Judge Dean and Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, to represent thirty or forty cases, and Hons. Reverdy Johnson and Truman Smith and Messrs. Davidge and Cox, of Washington, are counsel for other parties.

The War Department yesterday sent an order to Gen. Wool to permanently hold Hatteras Inlet.

The Pension Bureau has already commenced pensioning the soldiers who have been wounded during the present war.

The new steamer Pensacola will leave here in a few days, probably for New York.

The War Department is receiving troops as fast as they can be conveniently armed and assigned positions.

Commodore Stringham transacted his business at the Navy Department to-day and will at once return to the fleet.

A reconnoissance was made to-day along the whole frontier of the Federal army in Virginia, from a point opposite the Chain Bridge to Alexandria.

The condition of all the camps is excellent, and strict military discipline is everywhere enforced. The soldiers are anxious to meet the enemy, however large may be the force.

The heavy firing this morning was from battery practice, which persons a mile distant construed into strikes at an enemy, a battle having from day to day been predicted by many, owing to the near approach of the two armies.

The Confederates have taken possession of and erected earthworks on a hill about a mile south of and commanding the residences of Gilbert Vandewerchen and Gilbert Vandeberger, four miles from the Chain Bridge. Both of these houses are occupied by our pickets, while the pickets of the enemy are clearly in sight. The firing between them is frequent, each party trying themselves of every opportunity for a shot. It is feared that the Rebels intend shelling these houses, which belong to well-known Union men.

Last night, while on picket duty in the neighborhood of the residence of Mr. Vandewerchen, Sergeant Treen and Private Wm. Fogarty, of Co. E, Massachusetts Regiment, were taken prisoners.

Gen. McClellan crossed the Long Bridge last night, and passed along the outposts of the army, returning by way of the Chain Bridge, to personally satisfy himself of the condition of affairs, and arrived in Washington before midnight. His own habit of watchfulness and industry have a most excellent effect on the entire army organization.

Munson's Heights are still occupied by the rebels, who have planted two heavy pieces of ordnance at their earthworks.

The Confederate pickets continue to fire at the house of Mary Hall, on the right of Bell's Cross Roads, where our pickets are sheltered.

An order was issued to-day for the shooting of a soldier on next Monday for sleeping at his post.

Wm. Thomas, arrested as a political prisoner, has been released on the ground that he is a British subject, and committed no offence.

Professor Lowe, from his balloon, reports the position of the Confederate army as about the same as it was three days ago.

An anonymous telegraphic dispatch to the Reporter of the Associated Press, dated at Chain Bridge, says that Capt. Strong, of the 2d regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, had a narrow escape this morning. He was on picket duty, three miles in front of our lines, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Chain Bridge, being mounted, and in advance of his men, when he was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six secessionists, composed of four infantry and two cavalry. After taking him a short distance, they demanded his pistols. Thinking that this was the only chance for escape, he drew a revolver, fired, and shot two of his captors, and then putting spurs to his horse he started for his camp on a full run. The remainder of the party fired upon him, one ball passing through his clothing, another through his coat, grazing the skin, and a third through his left cheek, passing out of his mouth. Nevertheless he made good his escape and came into camp this afternoon, ready again to enter upon duty. Capt. Strong fought bravely at Bull Run.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Sept. 6.—The following account of recent events in this vicinity is furnished to the St. Louis *Republican*:

A large secession force surrounded this town on both sides of the river last week, and arrested a number of Union men here—Ex-Governor King, Judge Ryland and Mr. S. Fields—on Friday of last week, at the instance of the gentlemen above named, a flag of truce was sent in by the rebels, which resulted in a conference, about a mile from town, between Col. Boyd, Gen. Reed and Capt. Shelby, on the rebel side, and Major Brecker, Capt. Graham and Lieut. Brown on the federal side. The rebels demanded an unconditional surrender of the fort, which was flatly refused. During the investment of the town by the secessionists a good deal of skirmishing took place in the streets of the city and in the woods on both sides of the river. The federal troops destroyed, by firing, the houses on the north side of the river, where a fight occurred between a small force under Lieut. Brown and the rebels, in which four or five of the latter were killed and a number wounded. Several of Brown's men were wounded, one mortally.

On Thursday, Lieut. Brown, with 20 men, were attacked in the streets of the city by a company of secessionists under Capt. Withrow, in which the latter were completely routed and Capt. Withrow taken prisoner after being severely wounded by Brown.

On Friday all further attempts to reduce the place were abandoned, Col. Rout retiring with his command toward Independence and Col. Reid going toward Fort Scott, leaving Capt. Shelby with about 600 men at his old rendezvous on Tabo Creek, eight miles east of Lexington, and a considerable secession force in the bottom between Lexington and Richmond. The forces thus left cut off all mail communications.

Gen. Reid, going towards Fort Scott, took with him Messrs. King, Ryland and Field and other prisoners.

The whole loss in all the fights on the secession side is eight killed, besides the wounded, and on the federal side one mortally and several slightly wounded. The federal troops burned a warehouse and several frame houses where the rebels had encamped on the north side of the river.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—This morning at eleven o'clock, Gen. Grant, with two regiments of infantry and one company of light artillery and two gun boats, took possession of Paducah, Kentucky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city in expectation of greeting the arrival of the Southern army, which was reported 3,000 strong, 16 miles distant. The loyal citizens tore down the secession flags on the arrival of our troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot, marine hospital, and found large quantities of rations and leather for the Southern army. He issued the following proclamation:

"I have come among you, not as an enemy, but as your friend and fellow citizens, not to injure and annoy you, but to respect, defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. An enemy in rebellion against our common government has taken possession and planted its guns upon the soil of Kentucky and fired upon our flag, Columbus and Hickman are in his hands. He is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy, to assert and maintain the authority and security of your government. I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion, its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear. The strong arm of the government is here to protect its friends and punish only its enemies, wherever manifest. When you are able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority of your government and protect the rights of loyal citizens I shall withdraw the forces under my command.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen. Com.

Terrible Disaster in Missouri.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 6.—Abe Hager, baggage master of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to the St. Louis *Democrat* the following account of a diabolical outrage perpetrated on that road day before yesterday:

The passenger express train, bound westward this day, was thrown into Platte river, the timber of the east end of the bridge over that stream having been burned nearly through. The entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the freight, mail, baggage and two passenger coaches piled on the top. The passenger coaches were completely smashed, and I was the only one of the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed from the wreck. The conductor, S. C. Cutler, died in a few minutes. Clark, the engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed in strings. He also died in a few moments. Martin Foeld, mail agent, Chas. Moore, fireman, and J. Fox, brakeman, were killed. Among the wounded were Mr. Midell, son of Dr. Midell, of Ohio, and his wife. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph and got an engine, physic and other necessaries for the wounded, and reached the wreck at 3 o'clock a. m. The greatest excitement prevails in regard to this inhuman outrage, at St. Joseph.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The following additional account of the terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is furnished the St. Louis *Republican*: The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte Bridge, nine miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work of 160 feet span, and about 35 feet above the river. The timbers of the bridge had been burned underneath the track until they would sustain but little more than their own weight, and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell. The car having from 35 to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at eleven o'clock at night, and the bridge looking secure, it passed on, but no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge than some 40 or 50 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below. All the seats in the passenger coaches were torn, and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap near the bank and burying them among the crushed timbers, or throwing them out of the cars through the broken side, the jigged pieces of flooring impaling some. Some were mangled by the machinery tearing through the timbers, others were caught between planks, pressing together like a vice. Others were struck by parts of the roof, as it came down with mighty force. Still others were cut with pieces of glass, while wounds and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks and groans were mingled with cries of terror. In this way the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck, or throwing them into the water, which at this point is about a foot and a half in depth. Only three persons, Mr. J. W. Parker, Superintendent of the U. S. Express, Mr. Mars, Mail Agent, and Mr. Hager, were able to afford assistance to the suffering, the remainder of those who were not killed outright being so disabled as to be helpless. After doing all that it was possible for those requiring immediate attendance, Mr. Hager, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph for medical and other aid. Mr. Hager walked five miles of the way when he found a hand car upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey. Two hundred yards west of the bridge he discovered a portion of a railroad iron strongly strapped across the track, and two miles further he found the trestle work over a stream on fire. It had not, however, as yet, been so badly burned that the trains could not pass over it, or could not be easily extinguished. On arriving at St. Joseph, the alarm was soon spread throughout the city, and although it was one o'clock at night, seventy-five men, including all the doctors in the neighborhood, quickly volunteered their services, and at 3 20 o'clock a train fully supplied with medical stores, and other accessories, was at the scene of the disaster. The wounded had all emerged from the wreck, and were lying on the bank and upon a sand-bar in the river. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered, and it is believed that the number will be increased. The wounded, at this time, twenty-four were so badly wounded, that it was not expected they would survive till morning, while many others were dangerously wounded, and would have to be well taken care of to recover at all. Some who will escape with life will be maimed for life, and crippled.

Mr. Hager, our informant, did not remain to finish the embarcation of the wounded for St. Joseph, but was dispatched to Brookfield, which is east of the bridge, for another train to go to the wreck. When he left, the names of the wounded were being taken down and also such of the dead as had papers or other clues about them by which they could be identified. Fifteen miles east of the Platte river, Mr. Hager found another bridge over Smith's branch almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed it, thus preventing intelligence being sent from the east. Lieut. Shaw, of the First Kansas regiment, was killed, and Mr. Lounsberry and Sidney Clark were wounded. These are the only additional names of those injured we have at present.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—The Mobile *Register* says that Gen. Braxton Bragg has been transferred from Pensacola to the Potomac, and is succeeded in his command by Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, of South Carolina.

Richmond.—One hundred and two federal prisoners reached here this afternoon. They were taken by Floyd near Gauley Bridge last week. One hundred belonged to the Ohio 7th. About 2600 federal prisoners are now here.

The weather in the mountains is quite cool, and winter clothing is absolutely needed by many of the soldiers.

An engineer just arrived says that a serious accident occurred on the railroad, near Abington, to-day. The Aiken Guards, of the 14th Louisiana, had one killed and thirteen wounded.

Congress was in session about two hours on the 3d inst, and then adjourned till the 2d Monday in November.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 2d, states that while the men were employed in getting the dry dock ready to be raised, they were fired on from Fort Pickens: first a blank; then a solid shot; then shell. The last came near doing damage, and the men accordingly left speedily. The *Tribune* indignantly demands: "Is not this an outrage; an act of war?"

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—The Hon. James S. Jackson issues a spirited call to-morrow for a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, under authority of the United States, for three years, or during the war. He states that the soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

Nothing important has been transacted in the legislature.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.—The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, and report the most gratifying intelligence that the Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified fort at Ocracoke Inlet.

Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance. Col. Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred persons in a single day.

The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet, and the Susquehanna on the outside.

The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracoke Inlet, and found that the fortifications there were completely deserted. The Confederates had carried away the guns, and white flags were everywhere exhibited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The activity and energy of the army inspires the government with full confidence of success in maintaining the Union. The complaint of demoralization is no longer heard, while the army is steadily increasing in numbers and ability to perform its functions.

Major R. B. French has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in place of Wood, resigned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The racing mare Flora Temple was yesterday seized by Deputy Marshals Hunt and Molloy on account of a libel filed against Flora by the Assistant U. S. District Attorney, she being the property of Mr. William McDonald, of Baltimore, at the present time an officer in the Southern army.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The steamers Champion, Hannibal and Meteor, the property of rebel citizens, were seized at the wharf to-day by Collector Hogard, under the recent act of Congress, and confiscated.

W. B. Redfield, correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, was arrested to-night, charged with communication with the rebels.

The Ohio Union Convention.

On Thursday the Ohio Union Convention met in Columbus and nominated the following State Union Ticket:

Governor, David Todd, of Mahoning; Lieut. Governor, Benj. Stanton, of Logan; Secretary of State, C. Volney Dorsey, of Miami; Judge of the Supreme Court, Josiah Scott, of Butler; Comptroller of the Treasury, Joseph H. Riley, of Franklin; Secretary of State, Benjamin Stevens, of Belmont; Board of Public Works, John Terrence, of Hamilton.

LIME.—100 bbls. fresh Lime, for sale by and HENRY H. COLLINS.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 5, 1861.—Troops are still pouring rapidly into Cairo. A large portion of Col. Logan's regiment arrived here last evening. Five hundred cavalry are expected by the next train. Military movements are also active.

The D. A. January arrived here last evening and brought down Brigadier General Grant from Cape Girardeau.

Unpleasant intelligence is brought by the same boat that Brigadier General Prentiss is in difficulty, and is under arrest at Cape Girardeau. The circumstances, as near as I can learn, are these:

Gen. Prentiss left here with orders to take command of the expedition moving on Hardee. At that time he had not received his appointment from Washington for the three years or the war, but held over on the three months term. Gen. Grant, formerly Colonel, received his commission as Brigadier General first, and, consequently, outranked him, and was ordered to the command. On taking command, he ordered, as I understand, Gen. Prentiss to take command at Cape Girardeau. General Prentiss refused, it is said, to obey his orders or to recognize his superiority of rank, and Gen. Grant placed him under arrest at Cape Girardeau, where he now is.

It is also said that Gen. Prentiss has tendered his resignation. It is much regretted here that such a trouble has arisen, and Gen. Prentiss was universally beloved and esteemed as a very able officer, although is the appointment of his staff, with the exception of Major Hatch, the appointees were extremely unpopular with officers and men, and never had the slightest experience in active military knowledge or duty.

Gen. Grant is an able and experienced officer, having been for years in the regular service.

It is hoped that the matter is exaggerated.—*Cor. of St. Louis Dem.*

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, September 6, 1861.

FLOUR—The Flour market continues very dull and depressed, with no essential change to prices. The transactions are entirely restricted to small lots, and the demand is principally confined to Extra Family. Sale of 80 bbls Family at $4.65@5 00, 20 do do at $4.75, $5.00; 17 do do at $4.00@5 00

GROCERIES—Sugar remains dormant at full prices; sale of 15 hhds N O sugar at 8½c; 16 bbls do at 8c, 50 bags Rio Coffee at 16c, and 20 bbls Molasses, in two lots, at 40c.

BACON—Very dull, without, however, any change in prices. We quote shoulders at 6@6¼c, Sides 7¼@7½c; Plain Hams at 8@8½c, and Sugar Cured do at 10½@11½c.

HAY—unchanged; sale from scales of 12 loads at prices ranging from $7 to $9 per ton, mostly, however, at $8.

FRUIT—Apples plenty and dull; sale of 10 bbls at $1.87; 20 do do at $1.75, 20 bush *Peaches* at $2.00@$3; and 15 do do at $3.

WHEAT—quiet; sale from first hands of 150 bush prime Red at 80c ⅌ bush.

WHISKY—unchanged; sale of 10 bbls Common at 17c ⅌ gall—cash.

CHEESE—Sale of 20 bxs W R at 6¾@6c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Sale of 10 boxes Woods at 4½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Sale of 1,000 lbs packed at 8c ⅌ lb. Prime Roll is worth 12@13c ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—Sale of 15 doz Common at $1.10 ⅌ doz.

HONEWARD AND COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI MARKET, September 6.—Flour—There is no improvement in the demand or prices, and the market continues dull and heavy at $3.60@3.65 for superfine; $3.75@3.85 for extra, and $3.90@4.25 for family.

Whisky—The market is firm and the demand good at 16@16½c.

Provisions—The advices from New York have stiffened the feelings of holders of Sugar and Molasses, and Sugar is held fully ½c higher. Molasses cannot be bought we think for any thing less.

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET, Sept. 4—There was a fair inquiry for flour at $4.80@5.00 for choice white winter extras, $4.00@4.75 for medium to choice spring extras and $3 85 for spring superfine.

Wheat—The market declined ½c ⅌ bush—closing at 60½c for No 1 Spring and 63½c for No 2 Spring.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD—Sept. 6—25 resks lead ores, Allegheny Arsenal; 7 cs dry hides, Pease adv co; 21 bbls oil, Lowry, 6 Lindsay; 10 cs do, Mackown & Gregg; 18 box rivets, 10 cks wire, R Townsend & co; 16 rolls leather, J S Stinson; 11 bbls soap, T Kelly; 14 cs oil, W F Wilcox; 1 package pivot, R Jack; 7 rolls leather, J G Unsopher, 4 bbls eggs R Glyde; 3 kgs butter, R Dalzell & co; 8 bbls fruit, S Scaife; 2 bags leather, S Harbaugh; 3 bbls apples, S Freeze; 25 empty bbls, Rhodes & Verner; 8 bdls leather, H W Oliver; 2 bxs tobacco, J A Mazaffe.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD—Sept. 6—18 ice boxes, Kaufman & Carter; 2 bbls ale, J Shepard; 10 bbls apples, W & R Dingley; 22 sks wool, J L Marshall; 150 bbls flour, Graham & Thomas; 100 do do, McDonald & Arbuckle; 11 sks wool, W Barker; 8 do do, S Harbaugh; 12 sks wheat, James A Patterson; 2 rolls leather, Wm Whitlinger; 11 bdls rags, A H Wishart, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the probable quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the articles specified in class, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commanded may request; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (except requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bids for articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further description of articles specified, that may shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard and not to complain of a description of the articles or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or charges, where otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles called under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes marked "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty fire per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of such notice, or refuse to make the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bure