ANTIETAM.

HONOR TO THE HEROIC DEAT

Preparations for Laying the Corner-stone of the Soldlers' Monument on the Battlefield To-morrow.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFLICT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The 17th of September, 1862, is a day that will ever be memorable in the history of the United States. On that day the Federal army under McClellan encountered the invading horde of Rebels, under the command of Lee, and stopped Sheir further progress towards the inviting fields of Pennsylvania. It is true that the Robels claimed a victory, and that the most that we sould claim was an advantage-the holding of our own ground, with a favorable position for senewing the conflict on the following day. But the state of affairs was fortunately such that an impediment in the way of the Rebel advance was equivalent to their defeat; and so the nation was able to breathe freer, and the invading army, taking advantage of McClellan's hesitancy, recrossed the Potomac and once more left us at peace within our own borders.

To understand the peril of the nation and the sharacter of the conflict, it is necessary to glance

Whe Events Before the Battle, Having thrown the Army of the Potomac

upon the defensive, an invasion of Pennsylvania was determined upon by the Rebel leaders. The odds against them were fearful, but the prize was glittering, and success on their part would have been equivalent almost to national ruin on ours. The scope and objects of this invasion were thus vividly set forth in the Richmond Dispatch of the day of the battle:-

"The road to Pennsylvania lies invitingly open. There are no regular soldiers on the ronte"—what a sad mistake the confident quill-driver here madel—"and it would be a task of little difficulty to disperse the rabble of militia that might be brought to oppose them. The country is enormously rich. It abounds in fat cattle, cereals, horses, and mules. Our troops would live on the very fat of the land. They would find an opportunity, moreover, to teach the Dutch farmers and graviers, who have been clamorous for the war, what invasion really is. For our own part, we trust the first proclamation of Pope, and the manner in which his army carried it out, will not be forgotten.

we trust the first proclamation of Pope, and the manner in which his army carried it out, will not be forgotten.

"We hobe the troops will turn the whole country into a desert, as the Yankees did the Piedmont country of Virginia. Let not a blade of grass, or a stak of corn, or a barrel of floor, or a bushel of meat, or a sack of salt, or a horse, or a cow, or a hog, or a sheep, be left wherever they move along. Let venge acce be taken for all that has been done, until retribution itself shall stand aghast. This is the country of the smooth-spoken, would-be gentleman, be collein. He has caused a loss to us, in Virginia, of at least thirty thousand nagroes, the most valuable property that a Virginian can own. They have no negroes in Pennsylvania. Retaliation must, therefore, fall "pon something property. Let the rete" said the pon constitutes property. Let the rete that two can play at the game they have themselves commenced. By advancing into Pennsylvania with rapidity, our army can easily get possession of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and break it down so thoroughly that it cannot be repaired in six months. They have already possession of the Builtmore and Ohit Railroad and the York River Railroad. By breaking down these, and the railroad from Pniladelphia to Baltimore, they will completely isolate both Washington and Haltimore. No reinfo cements can reach them from either North or West, except by the Potomac and the bay."

The peril of our State, as thus depicted, was, alas! too true. And those wno will permit themselves to wander back in memory to that terrible epoch will say that we fully appreciated its extent, even if we did not exaggerate his proportions. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the State, more especially in Philadelphia and Harrisburg. On the 11th of September Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, in which he called upon the people of the State for fifty thousand men, "for immediate service to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country," Mayor Henry, of this city, was requested by telegraph to forward twenty thousand, as the quota of Philadelphia. In response to this, the Mayor issued his own proclamation, calling upon all the able-bodied men of the city to assemble on the following morning at the precinct houses in the different election divisions, ready for immediate

As all will remember, this imperative summons was not unheeded. Philadelphia at once assumed the character of a vast military encampment, and so fast were the enlistments made that it was impossible to turnish sufficient transportation, and whole regiments of anxious citizens were forced to lay out in the rain over night, on the other side of the Schuylkill. At Harrisburg the excitement was not less intense and was still further increased by an order of the Mayor of that city, prohibiting the inhabi-tants from leaving its borders, under penalty of instant arrest. By the time that the encounter on the field of Antietam took place, at least seventy-five thousand men had responded to the call of the Governor, been equipped as fully as possible, and hurried to the borders of the State. Such was "the rabble of militia" which was ready to fall a prey to the chivalry. But, fortunately, their threatened fate was averted.

and they were enabled to disperse in peace, and not at the point of Rebel bayonets.

The Councils of Philadelphia likewise voted an appropriation of five hundred thousand doilars for the defense of the city and State, and conferred upon the Mayor dictatorial powers, that he might be able to meet the emergency. But when the Rebellion Record states as a fact that the public archives, bonds, and treasure of this city were packed up and sent to New York for safe keeping, the Rebelion Record goes slightly beyond the truth. Philadelphia was scared badly scared—but there was a limit to its terror, and the public records were not disturbed. Yet men and women were so terribly frightened, that many of them did leave the city, bearing away with them their treasures in money, plate and clothing; while the leading jewellers, and other dealers in valuable commodities, bundled up their wares, ready to retreat before the ad-

warcing foe.

While the people of Penusylvania were thus wrought up to the climax of terror, the Army of the Potomac, under the command of McClellan, was not idle, but was doing all that was possible to interpose a barrier between the chivalry and the "rabble of militia" which they were so eager to "disperse." On the 12th, the Union advance, under the command of General Burnside, entered Frederick, Md., the Rebels falling back, their rear-guard meanwhile engaging in a slight skirmish with our front lines. The Rebels had met with a sorry reception in Frederick, and when Burnside's corps of forty thousand men took possession of the city, it was so enthusiastically welcomed that Maryland loyalty enjoyed thereafter a much higher estimation than had hitherto been placed upon it. tion than had hitherto been placed upon it.

The Battle of South Mountain. At daylight on the morning of the 14th the Union army murched en masse out of Frederick, taking the road towards Harper's Ferry. About this time a verbal message had been received by General McClelian from Colonel Ford, com manding at Harper's Ferry, to the effect that the surrounding heights had been abandoned by him, but that he felt able to maintain his nontion at the Ferry two days longer. McClellan harried on to the rescue, pushing forward tow ards Crampton's Pass Franklin's corps. which arrived at Burkettsville at noon.

Here they encountered a portion of the snemy in a strong position at the base of South Mountain. After an action of three whole army should be imperilled by a repulse

hours, they were driven up the slope of the mountain; the crest was gained, and the Rebels fled in he crest was gained. The close of this condition advance this act down the other side. The closs of action found General Franklin's advance a Pleasant Valley on the night of the 14th, within six miles of liarper's Ferry, and within three miles and a half of Maryland Heights, where it might easily have effected a junction with the garrison of Harper's Ferry, if Colonel Miles had not unuccessarily abandoned the leaves position.

While the contest was taking place at Crampton's Pass, the centre and right wing were disputing with the Rebels the possession of Turner's Gap. At this point the South Mountain rises one thousand feet into the air, its general direction being from northeast to south west, the National road from Fraderick to Hagars. direction being from normans to southwest, the National road, from Frederick to Hagerstown, crossing it at right angles through the Gap, which is a deep depression, about four hundred feet in depth. The crest of the mountain was gained early in the day, and the enemy endeavored in vain to retake it. At noon there was a lull in the contest, lasting about two hours. The main portion of the army was coming into position meanwhile. Burnside and Reno arrived at the base of the mountain, and then McCiellan ordered the whole line to move forward, the command being enthusiasti-cally obeyed. The enemy made a desperate resistance, but without avail, and after an earnest effort on their part, about seven o'clock in the evening, to regain their lost ground, they gave up the contest and the Federal army reached the highest point of the mountain. It was just before sunset that General Reno, one of our bravest and most accomplished soldiers, was

killed, while making a reconnoissance to the Meanwhile the right of the main column, under Hooker and Meade, was actively engaged, and succeeded in driving the enemy from its position in that quarter, thus making the victory omplete in all respects and at all points. On the following day General McClellan re-

"Your destratch of to-day received. God bless you and all with you. Descroy the Rebel army, if possible, "A. LINCOLN."

ceived from the President the following des-

But these desperate encounters, in which about thirty thousand men were actively engaged on both sides, were merely the prelimiparies of the grand conflict of the 17th.

The Battle of Antistam. On the night of the battles of South Mountain, orders were given to the corps commanders to press forward their pickets at early dawn. When this was done, however, it was found that the enemy had abandoned all his former positions, and instant pursuit was therefore ordered. It was found impossible to attack the enemy on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th it was discovered that the Rebels had effected still another change in their position, under cover of the darkness. This rendered it necessary for McClellan to make material changes in the disposition of his forces. The greater portion of the 16th was occupied in reconnoirring the new position of the enemy, examining the ground, clearing the approaches, and hurrying up the ammunition and supplies from Frederick. These multitudinous labors rendered it necessary to postpone the grand assault until the morning of the 17th.

The position occupied by the enemy stretched across the angle formed by the Potomac and the Antietam, their flanks and rear protected by these two streams. Autietam creek, at this point, is a sluggish stream, with but few fords, and all these difficult. Four stone bridges are thrown across it, however, at distances of from one to three miles from each other. This section of country is well adapted to defensive warfare, and the Rebels had adroitly located themselves in the very strongest position of all. The Federal forces were posted on the opposite side of the Antietam, at the points most favora-ble for protecting the bridges and advancing upon the enemy.

on the enemy.

On the alternoon of the 16th Gen. Hooker's corps crossed the Antietam by the upper bridge and a neighboring ford, which brought them in contact with the enemy's left. The Pennsylvania Reserves led the advance, and after a sharp contest with the enemy forced the latter to withdraw from the strip of woods in which they were posted. Hooker then rested on the ground thus gained, and during the night General Mansfield's Corps, following in Hooker's path, took up a position just in his rear. At daylight on the memorable 17th the skirmishers of the Pennsylvania Reserves resumed the action, the whole corps soon becom-ing involved in the engagement, while the enemy were forced into a second line of woods beyond the first. The contest then became more animated, and Hooker ordered up to his support the corps of Mansield, who tell mortally wounded while examining the ground in front of his line. For two hours the battle raged with varying at varying success at this point, and at last the enemy were forced back into the second line of woods, from which they had attempted to advance. About o'clock in the morning General Sedgwick's Division of Sumner's Corps arrived upon the field, and the attack upon the Rebel line was renewed with greater vigor. But the left of Sedgwick's Division was finally forced to give way, Sedgwick being severely wounded, and the command devolving on General Howard. About the same time General Hooker received a severe wound in the foot, and was taken from the field. The advance of the enemy, however, was soon checked by the unmasking of our batteries

on the left, and they were forced back to a line of woods beyond their former position. White these events were transpiring, another division of Sunner's corps, under the command of General French, was ordered to make a diversion to the left in favor of the attack on the right. They encountered a galling fire from a sunken road in front, the enemy also attempting to turn their left. The battle raged fiercely at this point, the slaughter of our troops being frightful; but they moved steadily forward, again changing their front, as they were assuled from a different point. The batteries on our extreme right having put as and to an on our extreme right having put an end to an advance in that direction, the foe abandoned the attack there and rushed to the assistance of the forces opposed to General French, whose right they endeavored to turn, but in vain. Having repulsed this last sally of the foe, French's Division, which had been under fire for four hours, took up a position below the crest of the heights on which they had been engaged, the enemy disturbing them no further for a time. Following down the line of battle to the left, we find that Richardson's Division of Somner's

Corps had crossed the Antietam at the same point as the others, about half-past 9 o'clock. A fierce encounter with the enemy ensued, our forces laboring under great disadvantages in consequence of irregularies in the ground. contest at this point was also extremely animated, the opposing forces at one time being ranged in parallel lines, in an effort to gain possession of a height which commanded the situation, and from which the enemy were finally hurled back. Several desperate attempts to turn our line were then made and repulsed, and the musketry fire at this point ceased. But the enemy still kept up a sharp cannonading; and while General Richardson was personally directing the fire of a battery which came to his relief, he fell mortally wounded, his command devolving upon General Hancock. The long extent of territory which he was obliged to hold rendered it impossible to concentrate any of his troops for a free a attack on the enemy. During the remainder of the day there was no more activity at this point, the enemy making

but one more advence, which was quickly re-pulsed by the fire from Pleasonton's guns, At 6 o'clock in the morning General Franklin's Corps broke camp near Crampton's Pass, General Couch being left behind, with orders to occupy Maryland Heights with his Division. Franklin reached the held of battle between 12 and 1 o'clock. It had been intended to keep this corps in reserve on the east side of the Antietam, but it was found necessary to send it to the relief of Hooker and Sumner, at the centre and right of our line of battle. Just as Franklin arrived, the enemy had made another fierce assault on our lines, and but for the timely reinforcement would have probably succeeded in piercing our line between Franch's and Sedgwick's Divisions. The fresh troops were properly At o'clock in the morning General Franklin's wick's Divisions. The fresh troops were properly posted, and General Sumner, who at that time had command of the right, ordered a suspension

of the only corps remaining available for pur-poses of attack. General Summer was earnestly opposed to any further attempt upon the enemy's position by our right, as portions of our troops had become much scattered and demoralized. The order was therefore issued by the command-ing General for the corps commanders to hold their present positions, and await developments.

The corps of General Fitz John Porter had been posted on the east side of the Antietam, opposite the enemy's centre, thus filling the interval between our right and the forces of General Burnside on our extreme left, General McClellan considered it imperatively necessary to guard this portion of the line carefully, lest

enemy should break through, assault our

rear, and capture or destroy our supply trains The attack on the enemy's left was been supported by an attack on their right by General Burnside, who held the left of our line, opposite the second bridge from the mouth of the Antietam. At 8 o'clock in the morning an order was sent to Burnside, requiring him to carry the bridge in his front, to gain possession of the heights beyond the Antietam, and then to advance along their crest upon Sharpsburg and its rear. This order was twice repeated, at last with the injunction to make the assault at all hazards, and to carry the bridge at the point of assault at all the bayonet, if necessary. After a delay of three hours the 51st Pennsylvania and the 51st New York succeeded in gaining a foothold upon the disputed structure, when the opposite bank was occupied, and the enemy forced to retire to the heights beyond. This advantage was brilliantly achieved at about 1 o'clock, Burnside then hatted until he was ordered to advance upon the heights without delay, and to carry them, if possible, even at a great sacrifice of life, as this movement was vital to the success of the whole army. Burnside then resumed his advance, the enemy were gallantly driven from their guns, enemy were gallantly driven from their gans, the heights were carried, and a portion of the corps, just before darkness set in, found itself in the outskirts of Sharpsburg. But reinforce ments had by this time reached the enemy from Harper's Ferry, and Burnside received an assault on his left flank, which obliged him to retire to a lower line of hills nearer the bridge by which he had crossed the Antietam. And thus the battle closed!

thus the battle closed! General McClellan, in his official report, censures General Burnside for his delay, claiming that, "if this important movement had been consummated two hours earlier, a position would have been secured upon the heights from which our batteries might have entiladed the greater part of the enemy's line, and turned their right and rear. Our victory," says McClellan, "might have been much more decisive."

After the Battle.

General McClellan concluded that a successful attack upon the enemy on the 18th was a matter of great uncertainty. The perilous situation of affairs, the danger to which the scaboard cities would be exposed in case of defeat, the fatigue and exhaustion of his troops, the great number of men who had straggled away from their commands, the great diminution in the artillery and other necessary sup-plies, and an expectation of fourteen thousand men by way of reinforcement-such are the reasons which, according to his official report, concluded General McCiellan from renewing the contest before the morning of the 19th.

When, on the morning of the 19th, our cavthat, under cover of the night, and protected by eight batteries of artillery, posted strongly on the high bluffs to the south of the Potomac, nearly the whole of the enemy's force had abandoned their position of the 18th and retired to the "sacred soil" of Virginia. So there was no battle fought on the 19th of September, 1862. Then followed a long and grievous delay, which sickened the hearts of the people with hope deferred. It was terminated on the 7th of November following, by an order which relieved Major-General George B. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and turned it over to the control of Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside,

What We Gained and What We Lost. We have already quoted that portion of McClellau's report which asserts that, but for Burnside's delay, "our victory might have been much more decisive." In a subsequent portion of his report, McClellan thus sums up the result: "Night closed the long and desperately contested attle of the 17th. Nearly two hundred thousand men, and five hundred pieces of artiliery, were for fourteen ours engaged in this memorable battle. We had atacked the enemy in a position selected by the exercised engineer then in person directing their operations. We had driven them from their inc on one lank, and secured a footing within it on the other. The Army of the Potomac, notwiths anding the moral effect incident to previous reverses, had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of recent success. Our sodiers step that high; conquerors, on a field woon by their valor, and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy." k

The spoils of war during the contests at South Mountain, Crampton's Pass, and Antietam, amounted to thirteen guns, thirty-nine colors, upwards of fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and more than six thousand prisoners; while not a single gun or color was lost by our army. But in the battle of Antietam alone our loss in killed numbered 2010, in wounded 9416, and in missing 1043 -a total of 12,469; and in the previous encounters we lost 312 killed, 1234 wounded, and 22 missing—a total of 1568, making the entire loss from the 14th to the 17th

f September, 14,037.
The results of the battle, as viewed from the Rebel stanopoint, are thus stated in the correspondence of the Charleston Courier:-

pondence of the Charleston Courier:—

"Judged by all the rules of warfare, It was a victory to our armles. If we failed to rout the enemy, It was omy became the nature of the ground prevented him from running. Wherever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left, and centre, or into the mountains: and against the latter position it would have been impossible to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage over the Confederates. Varying as may have been the successes of the day, they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with our antagonist. Last night we were inclined to believe it was a drawn battle and the impression generally obtained among the men that, because they had not, in their usual style, got the enemy to running, they had gained no advantage; but to day the real facts are coming to light, and we feel that we have, indeed, achieved another victory. Twenty thousand additional men could not, under the circumstances, additional men could not under the circumstances, have made it more complete,"

Nevertheless, we are glad that twenty thousand additional men were not present.

The Ceremonies on the Battle-field To-Morrow.

To-morrow, September 17, is the fifth anniversary of the great conflict described above, and is, therefore, a fitting occasion for laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected on the scene of the battle, in memory of the brave men who perished there. As is well known, the dead were buried where they fell, and since then a National Cemetery has been instituted, so that they will not be disturbed in their glorious repose.

At 6 o'clock to morrow morning, a special train will leave Washington, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Keedysville, a station about two miles distant from the battle-field, bearing the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and General Grant and several other distinguished officers and civilians. At twenty minutes after 6, another special train will leave Baltimore, with Governor Swann, of Maryland. and his staff, and the Governors of several other States, including Governor Chamberlain, of Maine; Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island; Governor English, of Connecticut; Governor Feuton, of New York; Governor Ward, of New Jersey; Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Cox, of Obio; Governor Boreman, of WestVirginia; and ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, who will deliver the address on the occasion. Trains for the accommodation of visitors will leave Baltimore at 4'30, 7, and 8 o'clock in the morning arrangements having been made by the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad, and other roads con necting with it from the East and West, for the sale of tickets for the round trip at reduced rates. It is expected that this reduction in the fare, and the great interest attaching to the event, will cause the assemblage of an immense pumper of process. number of people, prominent among whom will be the survivors of those who participated in

be the survivors of those who participated in the bloody encounter.

The Chief Marshal and his assistants will as-semble at Keedysville at 3 o'clock in the morn-ing. The military will form at the same place at 10.30 A. M. on the pixe leading to Sharpsburg, west of the railroad. At the same time the

Masons and other civic bodies will form on the pike leading to Sharpsburg, east of the railroad, with their right resting on the railroad crossing. At 11 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the President and his party arrive from Washington, he head of the column will move un the athto the cemetery grounds, the procession being made up in the following order:-

Alds.
Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, United States

Artillery,
Artillery,
Infantry,
General Grant and Staff,
Ex-officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac,
Officers and soldiers of the Armies of the United Cflicers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United

Cflicers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

The President of the United States.

The Cabinet Ministers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Vice-Admiral Porter and Staff.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Orstor, Chaplains, and Poet.

Commit ee of Arrangements.

Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The Governors of the several States and their Staffs, Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery.

Mayors of Baltimore and Washington and other cities.

Masonic Fraternity.

Knights Templar,

Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

Con arriving at the grounds the military will

On arriving at the grounds the military will form in line at the entrance to the cemetery, and present arms when the President of the United States, and all who are to occupy the stand, shall pass to the same. Such ladies as are present will occupy the left of the stand, and they are requested to be in their allotted places as early as 11 o'clock. As soon as the entire procession is in position on the ground, the exercises of the day will be observed, in the following order:-

Music by the Band.

Music by the Band.

Music by the Band.

Introductory remarks by the Governor of Maryland.

Music—Hymn. composed by Rev. Edward Moyer, of
Pennsylvania.

Laying of the Corner-stone by the Graud Master of
the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland.

Oration by Hon. A. W. Bradford, ex-tiovernor of
Maryland.

Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of
Pennsylvania.

Remarks by the President of the United States.

Music by the Band.

Reading of the Prize Poem.

Mosic by the Band.

Benediction.

Benediction, Music by the Band, After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the Marshal and Assistant Marshals will form and escort the President and party to the cars at Keedysville. Salutes will be fired at sunrise, during the movement of the procession, and at the close of the exercises.

The Part to be Taken by Philadelphia in these interesting exercises will be a prominent one. A large number of visitors will leave this city for the battle-field during the course of to-day. In addition to these, our city will be represented by two regiments of veterans, the Grey Reserves and the National Guards, the latter of whom were engaged in the fearful con-

Yesterday afternoon the members of these organizations met at their headquarters, fully equipped and provided with three days' rations, and at six o'clock they marched from their respective armories to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they took a special train, at seven o'clock, for Harrisburs. The Grey Reserves turned out nearly four hundred strong, under the command of the fol-

lowing officers:-Colonel-Brevet Brigadier General Charles M. Pre-

Mejor-Brevet Colonel Wildam McMichael. Surgeon-Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Juhn M. Kol-Adjutant-Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James W.

atta,
Quartermaster-Lieutenant William A. Rolin,
Quartermaster Sergeant-Henry L. Eld r.
Sergeant Major-William L. Fox, Jr.
Company A-Captain, J. D. Keyser; First Lieuteant, John Siewart; Second Lieutenant, G. C. Merris,
Company C-Captain, William W. Allen; First
Lieutenant, John U. Giller; Second Lieutenant, James
Hogan.

Icgan,
Company E—Captain, Jacob Loudensiager; First
Jeutenant, James Muldeon.
Company F—First Lieutenant, H. T. Peck,
Company H—Lieutenant, George W. Williams,
Company I—Captain, J. Parker Martin; First Lieutenant, H. P. Duncan; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph

The National Guards were under the command of the following officer :-

Colonel-Brevet Brigadier-General Peter Lyle, Adjutant-Major David P. Weaver, Quariermaster-Captain William Rush, Company A-Captain, John T. Durang: Lieutenant, William Rush. meany B. Lieutenant, George H. Uhler. impany C. Captain, R. P. King, Jr.; Lieutenant, Company C.—Captain, R. P. King, Jr.; Lieutenant, Charles F. Sauter. Company D.—Captain, John G. Kelly: Lieutenant, A. Moran.

A. Moran,
Company E-Captain, P. H. Jacobus; Lientenant,
Alexander H. Adams,
Company F-Captain, I. M. Davis; Lientenant,
Frederick Gimber,
Company G-Captain, John H. Megee; Lieutenant,
William W. Fenner,
Company H-Captain, Charles W. Smith; Lieutenant,
Alexander McEuen. These two regiments were accompanied by the

Veteran Artillery Corps.
It was intended that Baxter's Fire Zouaves should also proceed to the battle-field, but this part of the programme has been abandoned, and a parade through the principal streets of the city has been substituted. The regiment will appear in their new uniform of the Zouave pattern, jacket of fine dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold-colored silk braid, with silver bellbuttons in front, and pantaloons of bright red cloth of immense width, fitting tightly at the ankle. They will pass over the following route: -Form at armory; down race to Twelfth; down Twelfth to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Fourth; down Fourth to Lombard; down Lombard to Third; up Third to Girard avenue; up Girard avenue to Twelfth; up Twelfth to Jefferson; up Jefferson to Broad; down Broad to Coates; up Coates to Sixteenth; down Sixteenth to Callow-

Coates to Sixteenth; down Sixteenth to Callow-hill; down Callowhill to Sixth; down Sixth to Arch; up Arch to Eighth; up Eighth to Vine; up Vine to Thirteenth; down Thirteenth to Race; up Race to armory, and dismiss. The Zouaves will be under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General D. W. C. Baxter; First Lieutenan, Lewis H. Martin; Second Lieute-nant, Thomas C. Stokes.

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London, Sept. 16—Noon.—Consols, 94 11-15; Erie, 44%; United States Five-twenty Bonde, 73%; Illinois Central, 77%; Atlantic and Great Western, 211 Fire, 472. Children, 771; Atlantic and Great Western, 211; Frankfort, Sept. 16—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 763; Livenpoor., Sept. 16—Noon.—Cotton quiet, steady, and unattered; the sales of the day will reach ten thousand bales. Breadstuffs firm, Corn advanced to 37s. 9d. Provisions quiet.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 16—Noon—The steamer Nova Scotlan, from Quebec Sept. 4, has arrived. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16—Noon.—The steamer Tripoli, from New York Sept. 4, has arrived. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 10—Noon.—The steamer Union, from New York Sept. 4, arrived here last evening. ANTWERP, Sept. 16 .- Petroleum firm at 52f,

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Fifth Military District. Washington, Sept. 16 .- By the death of General Griffin yesterday at Galveston, the command of the Fifth Military District falls to Brevet Major-General Mower, as next ranking officer. General Mower has been for some time past in command of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiara, with headquarters in New Orleans, Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds was this morning assigned to the command of the Dis-trict of Texas, in place of General Griffin, de-ceased. General Griffin's death causes much ceased. General Griffin's death causes much regret here, where he was well known and highly esteemed as a brave and gallant officer.

Consul Recognized. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President has recognized Francois Berton as Consul of Switzer-land for the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territory of Washington, to reside at Sep. Francisco.

reside at San Francisco

From Newark. NEWARK, Sept. 16.—Governor Ward and a part of his staff joined Governor Fenton here for Antietam by the Washington through line, in a special car which left New York at 8-40 this morning.

New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Bank statement shows an increase of \$3,036,027 in loans, \$217,327 in specie, \$307,056 in circulation, and a decrease of \$2,095,339 in deposits, and \$4,489,542 in legal-

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 16 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

| BETWEEN BOARDS. | 11 sh Cam & Am | 126 | 12000 C & Am (8, 88. 96 | 10 sh Manuf Ni Bk | 32 | 10 sh Phila Br | 165 | 10 sh Mech Bk | 31)

| SECOND BOARD. | 18h Penna R. | 53% | 200 ah Read R. | 551% | 200 ah Read R. | 560% | 51% | 600 ah Read R. | 560% | 51% | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 do......c, 51 81 do.....18..b80.. 51 % do......860.. 51 %

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING. 81.3736.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, \$1'50, Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, \$175.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets

121 CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS. 15 cent Calicoss, new fall styles. 18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBBIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, \$7 cents, 90 cents, \$1, and \$1.15 per yard, J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP,

50 cent Figured Alpaces. 75 cent heavy Alpaca Popling. Colored Poplin Alpacas,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO. \$2 BLACK SILES, VERY CHEAP.

\$2.25 Black Silks, gold edge. \$2 25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO. 372 CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL

STYLES. 5756 French Ginghams. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS. 1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

I case Canton Flannels, 28 cents, 1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are effering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices, All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.-1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than solled or damaged ones are sold for. All-wool Blankets, \$3 per pair. Good size wool Blankets, #4 per pair, Fine all-wool Blankets, \$4 50 per pair.

Large size Blankets, \$5 to \$6.50 per pair. Very large Blankets, \$6.50 to \$8.50 per pair. 200 pairs of alightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., NORTH WEST CORNER 111 famrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. THE PINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GERTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate Repocial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps,

Velour Russe, Merinoes, Lious Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

JAN. B. CAMPBELL & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE. AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES. RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

TABLE CLOTHS. NAPKINS, HUCKABACKS, DIAPERS. TOWELLINGS, DAMASKS, SHEETINGS. PILLOW LINENS. L. C. HDKFS., HOSIERY, GLOVES, CRAPES, VEILS, QUILTS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m 1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS.

Nes. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED, The following Goods for Ladies' and Missen' FALL AND WINTER SACES:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY. REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTES.

VELOUR CLOTHS. CHINCHILLA CLOTHS. WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.

BLACK BEAVERS. BLACK TRICOTS. FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL; ASSORTMENT OF PARCY CROTIES. [12 wamsmrp LINENS

AND House-furnishing Dry Goods.

A CARD. Persons preparing to furnish, as well as those about to renew their samply of Linens and other HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, are particulary invited to call and impect our stock.

We do not confine our trade to LINEN or COTTON GOODS exclusively, but embrace in it every variety of textile fabric required for domestic use in a well-ordered household, from a COOK'S TOWEL to a DRAWING-ROOM CURTAIN.

The convenience and advantage to a purchaser of finding under one-roof every article they require, selected by those whose life long experience qualifies them to judge bought on the wort favorable terms, and sold at a fair, moderate price, fixed and uniform to all, is so obvious as to need no comment.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON. NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET. CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW, NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET. FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

CARPET WAREHOUSE

ARCH STREET

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

9 10 2m

NO. 839 ARCH STREET,

Two doors below Ninth, South Bide,