

Details of the Battle at Carnifex Ferry.

The Western Virginia correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the paper full particulars of the recent victory of General Rosecrans. The letter is dated "Carnifex Ferry, eight miles south of Summersville, Nicholas county, Virginia, Sept. 11."

On the last day of our disastrous summer of General Rosecrans moved from Clarksburg to put himself at the head of his army, and resume active operations. The popular understanding was that he meant to attack Lee at Cheat Mountain Gap. The truth, as has heretofore been repeatedly hinted in this correspondence, was that he meant to complete the work to which his strategic plans had been for a month directed, by engaging Floyd in the region of our Kanawha line. Reynolds held Lee in check at Cheat Mountain, a gap in our line had been purposely made at Summersville; Floyd had bit at the bait coming in, and now Rosecrans proposed to turn a gap in our line before he could run. Such was the plan.

The writer then describes the march from Clarksburg to Summersville, and then proceeds: Manifestly, the column was now near the enemy's lines, yet, contrary to the uniform experience in Western Virginia hitherto, no attempt whatever had been made to obstruct the road. Floyd was known to be advised of our approach, as his scouts had been hanging around us since we arrived at Birch River, and the inference naturally was, that he knew we were coming, and made no effort to stop us, he held secure in his position, and wanted us to attack him. Finally, we arrived at forks in the road, one branch leading to Cross Lanes, the other turning down toward the river, passing a short distance behind Cross Lanes, crossing the Gauley by a ferry, and continuing down on the other side to Gauley Bridge, thirty odd miles distant.

Meanwhile Gen. Rosecrans found a steep hill on the right which seemed to command the whole country, and, pointing up to it, he examined every point minutely, and watched the progress of the skirmishes with field glasses.

Suddenly, a musket shot, down the road, in the direction of Lytle's regiment, broke in upon the peaceful murmur. Quickly came another and another, again the straggling fire began. Evidently, Lytle's skirmishers were coming up to the enemy's pickets. Meantime, McCook's column was thoroughly exploring their territory, and had returned, reporting it entirely clear. Presently sharp firing was discovered that a strong detachment of the rebels, probably a regiment, had been driven in from an exposed camp on the left of the road, where much of their camp equipment still left, and which had been a couple of days previously removed early in the day. This camp must have been about a mile from the forks of the road, and the rebels had been driven down the road which they were coming up to the enemy's pickets. Meantime, McCook's column was thoroughly exploring their territory, and had returned, reporting it entirely clear. Presently sharp firing was discovered that a strong detachment of the rebels, probably a regiment, had been driven in from an exposed camp on the left of the road, where much of their camp equipment still left, and which had been a couple of days previously removed early in the day. This camp must have been about a mile from the forks of the road, and the rebels had been driven down the road which they were coming up to the enemy's pickets.

Such was the prevailing feeling when the scene was full of confusion and confusion. The rebels were coming up to the enemy's pickets. Meantime, McCook's column was thoroughly exploring their territory, and had returned, reporting it entirely clear. Presently sharp firing was discovered that a strong detachment of the rebels, probably a regiment, had been driven in from an exposed camp on the left of the road, where much of their camp equipment still left, and which had been a couple of days previously removed early in the day. This camp must have been about a mile from the forks of the road, and the rebels had been driven down the road which they were coming up to the enemy's pickets.

Col. Smith's 13th Iowa came in on the left of the road, but a very short distance behind the rear of the Tenth and falling over towards Floyd's right flank, opened up in fine style, the rebel column, which was composed of musketry, rifles, shields and cañister. In the very thickest of this firing, Col. Lytle dashed forward toward the natural glades in front of the enemy's works, leading several of his companies, apparently with the intention of attempting to storm the entrenchments. As they emerged from the cover of the woods, the enemy's fire was of course, concentrated upon them; and as they began to reach the glais, Col. Lytle received a severe wound in the leg, while the same shot fatally wounded his horse. The poor animal plunged

manically forward; reared up, and threw the wounded Colonel upon the field; then, in his death agony, gave one final plunge clear over the parapet, and fell inside the enemy's works. The gallant Colonel could find no refuge on the field, except a deserted house, right behind the two fires. There he lay during the whole progress of the battle, with cannon balls crashing through and around the frail building which constituted his only shelter.

The Tenth, who had borne themselves nobly thus far, discouraged by the loss of their gallant Colonel, now became somewhat scattered in the woods, though they held their positions with tenacity, and kept up an incessant firing.

Meantime, Col. Love, who had been some distance behind, came up with his 12th, and was led by Adjutant Gen. Hartsuff into a position in the woods, on the left of the road, near the spot where the Tenth had first received the wound, though they held their positions with tenacity, and kept up an incessant firing. Meantime, Col. Love, who had been some distance behind, came up with his 12th, and was led by Adjutant Gen. Hartsuff into a position in the woods, on the left of the road, near the spot where the Tenth had first received the wound, though they held their positions with tenacity, and kept up an incessant firing.

Adjutant General Hartsuff now got McCook's howitzzer battery into position, and he began playing on the rebels with considerable vigor. The armed reconnaissance was rapidly developing into a severe and general engagement. Gen. Rosecrans's orders had been positive that nothing more than a reconnaissance should be attempted, but Gen. Benham had been unable, on account of difficulty in the transmission of orders, to arrange for a brigade in the way which he believed would have at once carried the works and support for the regiments already engaged.

Seymour's battery was hurried up, and took a position to the right of the road, commanding the entire front of the enemy's works. The batteries, commanded with the objective support of the infantry, soon silenced at least two of the rebel guns, while they began to serve the others much more slowly.

McCook's column was thoroughly exploring their territory, and had returned, reporting it entirely clear. Presently sharp firing was discovered that a strong detachment of the rebels, probably a regiment, had been driven in from an exposed camp on the left of the road, where much of their camp equipment still left, and which had been a couple of days previously removed early in the day. This camp must have been about a mile from the forks of the road, and the rebels had been driven down the road which they were coming up to the enemy's pickets.

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The Day of Humiliation.

The 29th inst. set apart by the President as a day of national humiliation is likely to be observed by all the religious denominations. The following has been issued by the Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, to the various congregations under their charge in the city and vicinity:

DEAR BRETHREN: The President of the United States, by request of Congress, and with becoming reverence for the supreme government of God, has by proclamation recommended the observance of the 29th inst. as a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation. It is the duty of every Christian to obey the commands of God, and to participate in the public exercises of humiliation, prayer, and fasting, with a contrite heart, and with a firm reliance on the mercy of God.

We need not say to a people taught, as you have been, to acknowledge God in all your ways, and habituated to the exercises of prayer, that the intercessions of the Christian are the best support of the labors of the patriot; and that in the resources of faith and devotion, the firmness of our hearts, and the purity of our motives, shall bear us bravely and patiently through this struggle for the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union.

Cherishing a firm persuasion of the righteousness of our cause, as that of law and order, and maintaining a strong confidence in its ultimate success, under the blessing of God, let us humble ourselves before Him, meekly and lowly, and around the altar of our holy religion seek to learn those duties He has given us to perform, and with uplifted hands, invoke the Spirit to animate us in their discharge. It is not in following the multitude to the house of God and joining in services which neither the mind weighs nor the heart approves, that we can best contribute to the success of our cause. It is not in following the multitude to the house of God and joining in services which neither the mind weighs nor the heart approves, that we can best contribute to the success of our cause.

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HIGH PRICES DEFEATED! Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN. Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well-selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

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CHEAP WATCHES!! CHEAP WATCHES!!

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MILITARY BOOKS. CAVALRY TACTICS.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

THE HANDY BOOK FOR THE UNITED STATES SOLDIER.

Harde's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS.

TRUSTEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

"THE UNION," ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA.

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