The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To Our Patrons.

We have left our editorial chair to serve our country in the battle-field.—The business of the office is left in charge of faithful young men, but they have not had sufficient experience in the business to issue a full and faultless paper. They will do the best they can in furnishing you with the latest news—more than this cannot be expected of them. If we can find time we shall let you hear from us.

Mr. Charles Doyle, in our Book Store, is authorized to receive money from any of you, during our absence, and we hope he will be called upon by many who are in arrears, and by all who may wish to give us a friendly patronage.

WM. LEWIS.

Editor's Correspondence.

CAMP CAPITOL HILL,
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 14, 1862.

Dear Globe:—We, the Dorris company, arrived on this ground at about 3 o'clock *this morning.* It was the first company tendering services to the Governor under the call for the militia, and would have been as early on the ground as any other but for the unpleasant difficulty that occurred which delayed its march. At the time we arrived this morning there was not over five hundred men on the ground we now occupy, but at this time 12 M., the hill is crowded by thousands, and companies are arriving every five minutes. We have just received marching orders, to proceed to Chambersburg at 3½ P. M. Great excitement. Nothing to say more.

At 3 o'clock Wm. Dorris, of Co. F, was elected Colonel. Captain will be elected to-morrow, which we predict will be Major Garrettson, Lieut. Lewis declining to be promoted.

LEWIS.

THE NEWS.

Several rebel officers were captured on Sept. 12th, at the house of Dr. L. T. Williamson, on the Hookstown road near Baltimore. They, together with their entertainer and a few friends, were taken to Baltimore and placed in close custody. It is thought the officers will, as they justly should, be treated as spies.

Hon. John R. Thompson, U. S. Senator, died at his residence in Princeton, New Jersey, on Sept. 12, at an early hour after midnight. His official term would have expired on the 4th of March next.

A supposed spy was arrested at Dauphin on Friday night last, and taken to Harrisburg, and committed to prison to await an investigation.

Over two hundred companies have responded to the Governor's call.—Many have left for Chambersburg.

An expedition under Senator Pomeroy, will start early in October with five hundred colored persons, mostly men, to Central America, provided with implements of husbandry, and everything necessary for their comfort and industry.

Seven recruits were obtained for the rebel army while in Maryland from Millerstown, Pennsylvania.

The halls of Congress and the corridors of the Capitol have been supplied with hospital necessaries. There are no patients there, however.

The Draft in Pennsylvania Postponed till September 25th.

Harrisburg, Sept. 15.—The time for drafting men is postponed until the 25th inst., by the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

CAPT. DORRIS' company left for Harrisburg on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock. They were armed with the State muskets, which arrived here in the morning. This company is composed principally of aged and married men who seem to be unable to stand the hardships of a soldier's life, but being determined to assist in driving the invading rebels from our soil, they have left their homes and business to fight. We wish the patriots—old and young—a safe and successful journey through all their trials.

JOHN FAREIRA, the *well known Furrier*, of 718 Arch Street, Philad'a., announces, as is his usual custom, the opening of a large and beautiful stock of Furs for Ladies' and Children's Wear. Read the inducements he offers in his adv. in this issue.

Union County Convention.

Agreeably to a call made for a Union Convention to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday September 9, 1862 for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a Union County ticket to be supported by all loyal men, who ignore party and wish to unite in one common cause, the support and defence of our Country; delegates from the several townships and boroughs met at the time and place specified.

The Convention was organized by appointing Samuel Ralston, Esq., of Warriorsmark, President, A. G. Ewing of Franklin and B. F. Brown of Morris townships Secretaries.

On motion of John Scott, Esq., the roll of the several townships was called, when the following delegates presented credentials of election:

Barree—Andrew Cheney, Job Slack, Curtis Kidder, James McGill.
Brady.
Cass.
Clay—S. L. Glasgow, P. H. Bence, J. Brewster, E. S. Swoope.
Cromwell—S. Bolinger, G. D. Eyster, Daniel Teague.
Carbon.
Henderson—David Thompson, Valentine Sink, John Warfel.
Hopewell—Samuel Johnston, Adam Speck.
Dublin.
Jackson.
Juniata—J. N. Ball, Isaac Long, S. Corbett, H. S. Isenberg.
Penn—John McCahan.
Morris—Abram Karnish, Jos. Porter, B. F. Brown, W. Isenberg.
Franklin—David Kinch, A. G. Ewing, J. D. Hughes.
Porter—R. Cunningham, Lewis Knode, Jacob Herncane.
Springfield.
Warriorsmark—W. Johnston, W. S. Rider, Isaac Hamlin, Samuel Ralston.
Shirley—John Enyeart, Abraham Carothers.
Alexandria—W. Moore, David Wilson, Thos. Newell, Wm. Philips.
Walker—W Walters, Wm. Smith, Jos. Isenberg, George Long.
Shirleysburg borough—Henry Brewster, W. A. Fraker.
West.
Todd.
Orbisonia borough—James Harper, Jacob Geheret.
Huntingdon Borough—H. Glazier, W. Dorris, John Scott, Alex. Port.
Birmingham.
Mt. Union—J. C. Sechler, John Bare.
Oneida—John Hight, Elijah Gorsuch, Daniel Read.
Petersburg.
Union Township.

On motion, resolved that this Convention hold a private informal consultation on the propriety and best method of forming a Union County Ticket. The following correspondence was then read before the Convention:

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 8, 1862.
To A. W. BENEDICT:

Dear Sir:—Until the recent party Conventions met, it was our belief you were opposed to making party nominations in this crisis of our affairs. One of those Conventions placed you in nomination for Assembly. We have been elected delegates to a convention called to make nominations without respect to party, and if you deem it advisable to give them to us, we would request definite answers to the following inquiries:

First. Were you and are you yet opposed to making party nominations at this time?

Second. Have you accepted the nomination for Assembly made by one of the recent Conventions?

Third. If elected would you deem it your duty to avoid the introduction of all mere partisan issues, to hold yourself independent of party organizations, and to endeavor to unite men of all parties in a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion?

Yours, truly,
JOHN SCOTT,
HENRY GLAZIER,
WM. DORRIS, jr.,
ALEX. PORT.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 9, 1862.

John Scott, Henry Glazier, Wm. Dorris, and Alexander Port, Esqs.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours containing three inquiries, is before me. Usually, questions to candidates are from friends to aid, or from enemies to entangle. I believe your purpose a nobler one, and I cheerfully answer.

"*First*, Were you, and are you yet, opposed to the policy of making party nominations?"

I did, and I do still believe, that the policy of making strictly party nominations was a mistaken one. Loyal men, now, should have but one purpose. I would not by any act of mine, even by implication, aid a foe who seeks my country's life. I would sink every other issue in the higher one of saving this Government from ruin.

"*Second*, Have you accepted the nomination for Assembly made by one of the recent Conventions?"

I have not accepted, nor declined, as no formal notice of that nomination has been given me. My name had been presented to the people, not to a party. I presume my name was used with a knowledge of my views. I would not dictate the peculiar organization the friendship of the people should assume. Friends with whom I have long acted and whose patriotism I *do not doubt, composed* that Convention. They invited all loyal men to co-operate with them—they disavowed party considerations. I am not justified in doubting their professions, or their actions. I urged all with whom I talked to disregard all claims but their country's, and present such a ticket as would have secured harmony amongst all earnestly loyal men.

"*Third*, If elected would you deem it your duty to avoid the introduction of all mere partisan issues, to hold yourself independent of party organizations, and to endeavor to unite men of all parties in a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion?"

If elected, I would prove that I had other ends than mere party success.—Mere partisan issues shall not command my service. I would labor to unite in one efficient organization, every loyal man, the object of which should be a speedy annihilation of this wicked rebellion. The foes of this rebellion are my friends—its friends are my foes. Till it is destroyed I will join hands with every man of every party and creed to make *one party* against rebellion in arms—or rebellion in secret. This is now my party.

My country demands my service, and there is no sacrifice I will not make. If I am not needed in the halls of Legislation, I will cheerfully work at home. Doubtful of my own abilities to render her that aid, which the great necessities of the time demand I shall make no promises which I shall not fulfil, lest I produce the mischief I would avoid.

Yours truly,
A. W. BENEDICT.

The mode of forming a ticket was then freely discussed by Messrs. Kinch, Porter, Bence, Teague, Kidder, Brown, Scott and others, from which it appeared the general wish was to have a ticket nominated, and after considering all suggestions it was resolved that none but those who were known to be true loyal men should be placed in nomination, and that the offices should be divided in the following manner, viz:—

Of those who have heretofore been Republicans, Assembly, County Commissioner, District Attorney, Auditor.

Of those who have heretofore been Democrats, Sheriff, Director of the Poor, County Surveyor.

On motion, proceeded to nominations.

A. W. Benedict for Assembly, and David Black for Sheriff, were nominated by acclamation. Nominations were then made and ballotted for to fill the remaining offices, which resulted as follows:

ASSEMBLY,
A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.
SHERIFF,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
PETER M. BARE, of Shirley.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of West.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. H. O. CORBIN, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HENRY WILSON, of Oneida.
AUDITOR,
HENRY L. M'CARTHY, of Brady.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Kidder and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having been sent to this Convention by the people without respect to party, and having in the same manner nominated candidates, we present them for support by the loyal people of all parties, not because we either undervalue or abandon political principles hitherto entertained, or act others to do so, but because the nation's life is now attacked and endangered by a most wicked and formidable rebellion, and until that danger is past and that rebellion subdued, there should be no division upon any question less than that of national existence, and upon that the lines should be so strongly drawn, as to leave no doubt about who are loyal supporters of the Government, and who are not.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of men of all parties to forego for the present the discussion of questions of mere party policy or legal construction, and to unite cordially and earnestly in support of the President and his Cabinet in their efforts to maintain the Government, and uphold the flag of the Union, so long as traitors in arms are attempting to destroy the one and dishonor the other.

Resolved, That we recognize as the efficient organization for ending this rebellion, that noble and self-sacrificing body of our fellow-citizens, the Army fighting under the Stripes and Stars; that we pledge all our means and efforts to sustain and encourage them; and send cordial greetings to its officers and men, wishing them speedy and glorious triumph over the enemies of the Government; content, as long as they are struggling with one battle cry in the field, with but one political voice at home, and that one of earnest undivided effort for the salvation of the Union they are fighting for.

On motion, a County Committee of two members from each district were appointed by the delegates present, A. Port, Esq., to act as Chairman.

The following resolution was then offered by Joseph Porter and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the patriotic course of the Huntingdon *Globe* in discarding party ties, and cordially supporting the Government and the war, and that we commend it to the support of the loyal people of Huntingdon county.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for the ticket nominated.

THE appeal to the women and children by the U. S. Surgeon General, is being promptly responded to by our citizens. Many of the ladies and children have prepared and are still preparing lint for the wounded soldiers.

THE DRAFT.—Thursday, the 25th, the draft is to be carried into effect.—Many of those liable to be drafted have already tendered their services and will be exempted.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—This city is virtually under martial law.

Passes from the Mayor are required to enable any one to leave.

The following is the Mayor's proclamation:

In pursuance of the command of his Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, dated this day, to me directed, I hereby forbid every able-bodied man from leaving the bounds of this city, upon the pain of being arrested and held in charge by the military authorities, under the instructions given to them for that purpose by the Governor.

All railroad companies and their agents, located at this city, are also hereby notified and positively forbidden to carry off, or furnish transportations for the purpose of carrying off, any and all able-bodied men from this city.

The Provost Guard detailed for duty in this city, are hereby directed to take care that the above proclamation be enforced.

WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

Every able-bodied man is armed and going to Chambersburg.

The people are in good spirits and are anxious for Jackson to come on.

THE FLOOD.—A fearful flood was caused by the rains near Philadelphia, which committed damage to the property bordering on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers to the amount of $1,000,000.

The *Press* of September 13, speaks of it as follows:

"In a district of the city almost suburban, the flood came suddenly upon the people and deluged their homes and highways. It rose about the door steps, and in some places above the door tops. Trees were uprooted and splintered, lamp-posts were carried off in the current, rafts of lumber went sweeping down the roaring stream, dashing against houses, demolishing fences and walls, killing and wounding innocent children. In some places, we are told, the water rose over a man's height, in other places it reached the second stories of dwellings, boats were paddled along the pavements along which children had played the day before, and horses were seen swimming wildly about the streets.

The waters rose rapidly and swept over one of the most interesting portions of the city. The people who live here are of moderate means, principally artisans, laborers and mechanics.—A number of large manufacturing institutions are in the neighborhood, and the labor they furnish gives bread to hundreds of people in their immediate vicinity. The damage to these manufactories is very great, in most cases intricate and expensive machinery, as well as large stocks of manufactured and raw material, being destroyed. The immediate effect of this flood will be, we think, to throw hundreds of people into a condition of distress. Most of those who have suffered are of a class poorly able to suffer. Their means are limited, they live on their daily labor, and beyond a piano, an ingrain carpet, a photograph album, and some neat and showy furniture, they have nothing to show for their money. The economy of years has been swept away in an hour, and homes of humble taste and happiness have been ruined."

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10.—The following important order has just been made:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 35.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Sept. 10, 1862.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State, by the enemies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor may direct. It is ordered,

First—That company organizations be made in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States, to wit: One Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, eighty privates as the minimum and ninety-eight privates as the maximum standard of each company. The company officers to be elected by each organization.

Second—As the call may be sudden it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished by the Government after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third—Each officer and member of the Company shall provide himself with good stout clothing (uniform or otherwise), boots, blankets and haversacks, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth—Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men and the place of its headquarters, to these headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Fifth—Organizations when ordered to move will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

Sixth—On the arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments or such other organizations as the Governor, Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, may direct.

Seventh—So far as practicable and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same localities will be put together in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Eighth—Organizations formed under the recent proclamation are earnestly requested to adopt, without delay, such measures as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth—Organizations called into the field under this order, will be held for such service only as the pressing exigency for the State defence may continue.

By order of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 11, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 36.

By authority of the President of the United States, fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country.

Officers in command of company organizations as authorized by General Order. No. 35, dated Sept. 10th, will at once report by telegraph, the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harrisburg for such companies as may be ordered to move.

Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigencies of the service may require. The formation of Companies under the General Order of September 10th, should continue to be made as rapidly as possible until all the able-bodied loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, *Adjutant General Pa.*

NO MAILS in Maryland are sent west of Ellicott's Mills.

Our Generals in the field.

One of the most humiliating evidences of the petulance and ingratitude of a certain class of the American people, who presume to represent the progress and intelligence of the nation, is the manner in which the officers in command of our armies in the field, have been criticised and condemned. This criticism and condemnation are not merely confined to the press representing a certain class, but it extends to that class of people themselves, who assume exclusiveness, and make it their boast that *they* give tone and force to American sentiment.—Thus, we daily hear one General after another condemned by men who never were in sound of a battle—who are totally ignorant of the science of war, who have no knowledge of the manual of arms. Yet these men cooly set themselves up as critics. They arrogantly assume to judge when a wing should be turned—when a charge should be made—or a retreat ordered—in a contest of which they may have just received the first tidings. We hear men daily deciding upon the merits of our officers in the field, until the conversation of such has become the greatest bore of our existence, and we are almost led to desire never to see or hear such as these while the conflict lasts. The system is radically wrong, unjust and ungenerous, which thus assails, overhalls, elevates, or condemns at will and on impulse, the leaders of our armies in the field. It is creating heartburnings and dissentions, where confidence and unanimity would otherwise prevail. It is making martyrs of those who should be left unmolested in the service of the country and the pursuit of their own honor—while it as often seeks to make heroes of others who scarcely deserve the title of *man*. It has done more to demoralize the army, defeat our plans and postpone our success, than the strategy and courage of the rebels combined; and if it is to be persisted in, it must eventually contribute to our defeat and disgrace.

Those who are not in the army—who are not standing up with their bosoms bared to the fire of the enemy—are not the men to criticise or condemn the conduct of those who are performing such service. We may have the liberty of speech, but we have no right to make it the medium of abuse of those who are doing what they can for the country. We may claim the freedom of the press, but that freedom cannot be converted, with impunity, into a license to assail the means or the measures which the Government deems best for its own preservation. Let us, then, be patient with our servants. They have "a hard road to travel," and a rough field in which to toil. Let us be forbearing with those in command of the armies in the field. Let us rely on their valor and judgment, until we have proven ourselves, at least, equal to what we claim to decide upon; or actually participate in scenes of which we presume to judge. When we do this, we will gain a better idea of merit and of justice, and the actions of our Generals in the field will become more and more worthy of our confidence and our commendation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Cruelties in East Tennessee.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: In casting my eyes over some old documents in my possession, I have found the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of 16th of February last, in which the speeches at a war meeting held there the previous day are reported by the editor. Colonel Baxter, a conservative man, who had been acting with the Union party, made *the* speech of the day, and was threatened with violence from the Secessionists. The Register, unfriendly to Baxter, thus reports his speech:

"You now want the co-operation of Union men in this crisis—how will you get it? If you want to make them acknowledge that Secession is right, you will never get it, for the human mind cannot be coerced. You will not get it by slandering, abusing, and persecuting them, and practising such barbarities as he could prove had been practiced. He here went into an enumeration of instances of barbarous persecution of Union men. A captain in neighboring counties had arrested more than fifty unoffending citizens and subjected them to cruel treatment. The proof of his misconduct had been laid before the commander of this post, who, instead of remanding or punishing him, had recommissioned him and sent him back to his atrocious work. Another commander had, without law, hung two Union men to the limb of a tree, at Greenville, and, with an inhumanity that was disgraceful to civilization, had left them hanging for twenty-four hours, to intimidate and harrass Union men. Two gentlemen, who had no design to assist the enemy, but occupied the same platform that he (Mr. Baxter) did, on this question, were arrested and sent to Tuscaloosa, and subjected to the horrors of an imprisonment, from the effects of which they died. After *enumerating many more misdeeds of the military, and the Secessionists, the proofs of which he has and can produce*, he concluded by admonishing them to cease their persecutions, and urged a conciliatory course.

"In this brief outline of Mr. Baxter's speech, we have touched only the salient points."

I call the attention of Northern sympathizers to this extract, who allege that no such cruelties have been perpetrated in East Tennessee. I well remember the day on which Col. Baxter spoke, though I was, at the time, in prison, and under the care of a physician, who gave me an outline of the proceedings of the war meeting. Dr. Curry and Colonel Crosier spoke on the Secession side. It was previously understood that Colonel Baxter would speak, and this announcement, together with his anomalous position, brought out a crowd, among them many rebel troops, threatening him with death.—He was afterwards lodged in jail, and where he now is I am not informed. He is a wealthy man and an able lawyer, if still living.

While this report of Col. Baxter's speech—not contradicted then—establishes the truth of the charges of cruel treatment to Union men, it utterly fails to report one-half of what he did say. He told them in that speech of the shooting of Douglass and Ball down in the streets of Knoxville! He told them of the tying to a log, stripping bare, and whipping unmercifully, Union men in that county! He told them of their cruel treatment and imprisonment of Doctor Thornburg! He told them of their driving Andrew Johnson's sick wife out of her house, and occupying it as a hospital! He told them of the hanging of Haunn, Sharmon and son, in the same town, and of refusing them a trial! He told them of their then having all the jails in East Tennessee crowded with union men, some of whom were sickening and dying for want of medical attention and of other necessaries! And he told them of other outrages, too bad for me to mention in an article likely to be perused by ladies! Never did a vile band of robbers and murderers get such a roasting as Col. Baxter gave them that day! They even consulted among themselves whether or no they would hang him. As I have stated, they afterwards, early in the next month, cast him into prison, and where he now is, if alive, I have no means of knowing.

The *one-tenth part* of the inhuman and disgraceful acts of barbarism, practiced upon Union men in East Tennessee, solely on account of their loyalty to the Government of the United States, will never reach the eyes and ears of the people of the North, until the war ends, and the blockade is raised, *And many of their vilest* deeds will not be known until the unclouded light of eternity, in all its terrible glare, dawns upon the disordered chaos of the past.

I may add, what I know to be true, and that is, that Mr. Secretary Benjamin ordered Mr. Attorney Ramsey, of Knoxville, by letter, to *burn those men at the stake* who were ordered to be executed. But they were hanged, and buried, because, as others of us believed, they were ashamed to carry out Benjamin's order. And I often heard the leading men of the rebellion threaten, before the war broke out, that if they should get into a war with the North, they would contrive to turn the various tribes of Indians loose upon our frontiers. I am therefore, confident that secret agents, bribed by the South, have instigated these Indian outrages.

August 30, 1862.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WAR NEWS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Officers Killed and Wounded in the Recent Battles.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—There are now sixty-eight of General Pope's commissioned officers and one of his surgeons in confinement here. They are not considered prisoners of war. An aid of General Burnside, recently captured, is however placed in that category. There being no boats at Varina to take away the two thousand Yankee prisoners yesterday, their departure was delayed.

The same paper says: "An unusually large number of Federal steamers were visible off the bar from Charleston, early on Saturday morning.

In the battle of Friday, according to Richmond papers, the rebel Generals Ewell, Trimble and Talifero were wounded—the first through the knee, the second in the foot, and the third in the arm, neck and leg. Col. Neff, of the 22d Virginia, was killed; Col Bots, of the 2d, Virginia, severely wounded; *Col. Griggsby, of the 27th Virginia*, was wounded; Col. Rowan was severely wounded, and Majors Nulenbousch, Ferry and Scott were severely wounded. Capt. Fulton, Lieut. Meade, Lt. Arnett, and a number of other officers were wounded and many killed whose names had not been reported.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* says: "Gen. Beauregard, on reporting for duty, was assigned to that Department which, we believe, includes Charleston and its defences."

Important from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 8 P. M.—A reconnoissance in force was made to-day to a distance of twelve miles from our intrenched position.

A deserted camp of the enemy was discovered three miles from Fort Mitchell, containing a quantity of provisions, turkeys, chickens and beef, recently killed, showing that their departure had been a hurried one.

Five prisoners were taken, who said that the rebel General Kirby Smith had intended the attack of Cincinnati, but heard that a large force of ours had landed at Warsaw, thirty miles west, to take him in flank and rear, when he ordered a hurried retreat which was commenced last night at nine o'clock.

A large body of our troops have been advanced to-day, and hold the new position.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12—9.30 P. M.—The enemy have fallen back; but whether in retreat or only for the purpose of drawing us out, is not yet ascertained.

Several captures of the enemy's pickets have been made, who give favorable accounts of the condition of their army. They report it largely reinforced, and that the men were anxious to be led forward.

It is thought they were retreating on Lexington; but I think they only want to get us out of our intrenchments.

Later—the Rebels Retreating in Confusion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence Some stragglers, taken by our scouts, say they had twenty thousand men.—Others say only ten thousand advanced this side of Florence, under General Heth.

Prisoners say the retreat was made because they heard of Buell's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Bragg.

Our scouts, late last night, reported that the enemy was retreating in confusion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Gov. Tod has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the border. The force of regular troops is sufficient for any emergency.

The rebels are reported to beat Walton, twenty miles south.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated by our troops, who are falling back towards the Ohio.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A BATTLE AT MUMFORDSVILLE.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Sept. 14.—The rebels under Gen. Duncan, attacked our forces at Green river, near Mumfordsville, about three o'clock this morning. The fight lasted till eleven o'clock, A. M. Our men fought bravely, firing the last shot. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted. Col. Wilder, of the 17th Indiana, commanded the federal forces.

The Capture of Frederick, Md.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following was received this morning by a special messenger for the Associate Press:

FREDERICK, Md, Sept. 13.—Frederick is ours. The advance of our forces entered the east end of the town at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Half an hour later, a cavalry force, under the command of Gen. Pleasanton, entered the city by way of the Market-street turnpike. The main body of the rebel forces evacuated the city on Thursday. A few cavalry, from the command of General Stuart, and the Hampton Legion, made a charge on our troops when the latter entered, but the enemy were speedily repulsed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded, whilst the rebels suffered at least to that extent.

FREDERICK, Sept. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, charged on two rebel regiments and three guns, a short distance beyond Middletown, on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded and took forty prisoners.—This charge is represented as having been a splendid affair.

Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana Cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy yesterday was double that of ours.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent them falling into our hands.

LATEST NEWS.

A Battle on Middletown Heights.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

GENERAL RENO KILLED.

THE REBELS ROUTED AND M'CLELLAN IN PURSUIT.

Official Despatch from Gen. M'Clellan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Three miles beyond Middletown,
Sept. 14, 9.40 P. M.

To H. W. Halleck, Genl. in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gens. Hooker and Reno have carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road. The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better. Genl. Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result except that the firing indicates progress on his part.

The action continued till after dark and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest. It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force in the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able General Reno is killed.

Maj. Gen. G. B. M'CLELLAN.

The Rebels in Full Retreat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
September 15, 8 A. M.

Henry W. Halleck, Genl-in-chief.

I have just learned from Gen. Hooker, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Genl. Lee last night stated publicly that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

Gen. G. B. M'CLELLAN.

STILL BETTER.

Genl. Franklin's Movement a Complete Success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Major General Halleck, Genl-in-Chief:

I am happy to inform you that Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap, after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, every strong position defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss is very severe.

The corps of A. S. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

The enemy dispersed during the night.

Our troops are now advancing in pursuit of them.

I do not yet know where he will next be found.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
AT BOLIVAR, Sept. 15—10 A. M.

To Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.

Information has this moment been received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army.

Gen. Lee is reported wounded and Gen. Garland killed.

Gen. Hooker alone has over one thousand more prisoners—seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

It is stated that Gen. Lee gives his loss at 15,000.

We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

Signed, G. B. McClellan.