The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 30, 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.

Union County Ticket.

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, and nominated the following ticket:

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

Union County Committee.

ALEX. PORT, *Chairman.*

John G Miles,	Joseph Isenberg,
Thomas P Love,	James Neely,
Andrew Cheeny,	Henry Robison,
Isaac Hamlin,	Daniel Teague,
Wm. Johnston,	George Eyster,
Abram Harnish,	Robert Goshorn,
R F Hazlett,	Sam'l Heckadorn,
William Moore,	Isaac Long,
David Wilson,	Stewart Corbett,
W. B M'Williams,	David Thompson,
John McQuig,	John Warfel,
James McElroy,	David Hicks,
John Dysert,	Thos. E Orbison,
Jacob Herncane,	John Enyeart,
Samuel McVitty,	Abra'm Carothers,
William Smires,	Henry Brewster,
Morris Catshall,	W A Fraker,
George Robison,	J C Sechler,
George H Lang,	John Bare,
Jackson Harman,	John Donaldson,
Robert Stewart,	Simeon Wright,
Barletz Eley,	Jacob Weaver,
John R McCarthy,	James Entrikin,
John R Hunter,	Joseph Morrison,
Henry Davis,	Samuel Krigar,
Henry Hultzaple,	Nicholas Corbin,
James Henderson.	

THE WOUNDED.—Captain Simpson, Lieut George Thomas, Lieut Wm C Wagoner, J Randolph Simpson, M B Brenneman, Joshua R Knode, and J Easton Robb, have been brought home by their friends and are in town doing well. All will recover. David R Shorthill is also at home, on Broad Top. His wound, we understand, is more severe than those of the 'boys' we have named, still there is hopes he may recover. The brave wounded 'boys' have been very much scattered—some are at Harrisburg, some at Hagerstown, and some have been taken to Frederick.

CAPTAIN Wharton's company, from this place and Walker and Penn townships, and Captain Bucher's company from Alexandria, arrived home on Saturday evening. Captain Johnston's company got home with us on Thursday night. Captain Wharton was elected Major of his regiment. It will give us pleasure to publish the roll of each company if the officers will hand them in.

OUR young friend Lieut J S Campbell, taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Mountain, has been released, with other officers, and has returned home. He looks none the worse of a few weeks stay in Richmond.

☞ Jos. B. Noble, Esq., of Bedford, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in this Senatorial District.

The 125th Regiment.

This morning we received from our friend S G Baker, of the 125th, a list of killed and wounded of his regiment. It is about as complete as the lists we had previously received and give in to-day's Globe. We must, however, give an extract from his letter:

"In the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, the gallant 125th done her duty, being under a galling fire for over 13 hours, but acted cool and brave, although badly cut up. We were furthest in front when we received a terrible fire from the rebs, but returned the same with deadly slaughter; twice were we ordered to cease firing and fall back but did not heed until we were completely flanked both on the right and left wing and without support. It was in this charge that we lost our Adjutant and Acting Major Robert M Johnson of Williamsburg; he fell wounded in the hip and expired in about 48 hours. Many were the hair-breadth escapes, and it is a common thing to see men with holes thro' their caps, coats, equipments, &c."

Editor's Correspondence.

LETTER NO. X.

HEADQUARTERS COMP. F, }
Warehouse, Chambersburg, Sept. 22. }

DEAR GLOBE:—This morning a number of our company left for Hagerstown to look after dead and wounded friends in the 125th regiment.

12 *o'clock, M.*—Nothing new to-day, further than a report that our regt. is returning on foot to Greencastle.

9 *P. M.*—All the boys in quarters. Just had a visit from Samuel Calvin and R. A. McMurtrie, Esqs., of Hollidaysburg. They are members of a company from that place, encamped some three or four miles from this place.

Sept. 23, 5 *A. M.*—Great confusion. We are just at breakfast, and our regt. has just arrived in the cars. We must pack up in haste and join our regt. and return to Harrisburg.

Capitol Hill, Harrisburg, 8 *P. M.*—Just arrived, surrendered our guns, etc., and have taken tents in which to rest during the night.

4 *A. M.*—Up for breakfast. Provisions getting short. 10 *A. M.*—Getting into the cars and off for home.—*Newton Hamilton,* 10 *P. M.*—Have been lying on the track during the past six hours—detained by a collision of freight trains ahead of us. *Huntingdon* 11½ *P. M.*—At home—every man arranging for comfortable quarters under his own roof.

And this letter closes the editor's *army* correspondence.

As there were some errors in the roll of Company F, published in our last, we give a corrected roll this week—also the roll of regimental officers.

Regimental Officers of 3d Regt., P. M.

Col., Wm. Dorris, Jr., Huntingdon.
Lt. Colonel, Wm. C Lawson, Milton, Northumberland county.
Major, William Frick, Chester, Delaware county.
Quarter Master, Charles A. Lane, Wilkesbarree.
Adjutant, Robert A. Allen, Williamsport.
Sergeant Major, John B Linn, Lewisburg.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Jacob Stanbaugh, Juniata county.
Commissary Sergeant, William B. Holmes.
Surgeon, Dr. T. A Bushey, Franklin county.
Asst. Surgeon, Dr. E. W. Walton.
Chaplin, J R Loomis, Lewisburg.
Sutler, W A Schreyer.
Fife Major, Wm E Cooper, Huntingdon county.
Drum Major, D J Wharton.
Postmaster, John S Gleim, Huntingdon.

Roll of Com. F, 3d Regt., P. M.

Captain, George W Garrettson.
1st Lieut., Wm Lewis.
2d Lieut., A A Jacobs.

1st Sergeant,	R C McGill.	
2d	do	George Jackson.
3d	do	James A Brown.
4th	do	William Africa.
5th	do	A V Westbrook.
1st Corporal,		William Williams.
2d	do	Livingston Robb.
3d	do	P C Swoope.
4th	do	S G Whittaker.
5th	do	Christian Long.
6th	do	Henry McManigal
7th	do	David Grove.
8th	do	Robert Martin.

Drummer boy, Charles E. Bevens.

PRIVATES.

Brown, S T	King, Thomas
Blair, David	Long, Isaac
Buchanan, W	Lewis, U B
Bruington, James	Lytle, P M
Bailey, J M	Love, J M
Bolin, William	McCracken, John
Buchanan, James	Miller, J A
Bradley, George	Myers, John
Carmon, Joseph R	Miles, John G
Chilcote, J C	Newingham, D
Chestnutwood, A	Orbison, Wm A
Clark, A	Patterson, Geo. W
Cromer, Theo. H	Port, James
Cunningham, W.	Roland, J J
Clement, S T	Roland, D
Caldwell, Wm C	Reed, John
Findley, J	Rahm, Wm K
Fry, A.	Scott, John
Graffius, Benjamin	Snyder, Michael
Glazier, Henry	Speer, R M
Gleim, J S	Skees, John
Gwin, D P	Straightiff, John
Hatfield, S	Snare, Henry
Hatfield, J	Steel, Samuel A
Hatfield, W	Stouffer, John
Hanigar, Joseph A	Thomas, J L
Hoffman, A	Vandevander, Jno.
Hoffman, J	White, W L
Houpt, D	Woods, Robert

Mr. West Birch, of Washington, a volunteer nurse captured at Bull Run, has been released from prison in Richmond and returned home on Friday. From him we learn that eighteen citizens of Kentucky, arrested in their own State, were brought to Richmond, and have, for two months, been confined in a dungeon.

These men are between fifty and seventy years of age, and were confined because they refused to bear arms for the Southern Confederacy. When they were brought out of their dungeon last Monday, they were almost eaten up with lice, their bodies being literally covered with blood, and not a spot upon them that had not been infested by the vermin.

GEN. WILLIAMS, of General McClellan's staff, says that we captured from thirty-five to forty thousand stands of arms, sixteen cannon and thirty-five stands of colors, in the late battles in Maryland.

WE had the pleasure of a call from Lieut M'Donald of Captain Campbell's company, on Monday. The Lieutenant is afflicted with the rheumatism, and is staying a few days in Harrisburg receiving medical treatment before he returns to his company.

A Dollar that Pays Well.

One of the best seasonable enterprises, now before the public, is that of the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist.* He has secured for his Subscribers fine colored editions of two splendid Maps of localities of great interest. One of these covering a space of more than *ten square feet,* shows the entire State of VIRGINIA so completely that every town, city, village, river, brook, mountain, hill, and principal road, is readily found. It also embraces the principal parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The other Map, covering about 15 square feet, gives all the Southern or Slave States, including Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and all south of them. Though not so minute as the Map of Virginia, this shows all the counties, principal towns, etc., of the Southern States. Any person subscribing now for the *Agriculturist,* is presented with a choice of the above two Maps. In addition to this, every new subscriber for 1863, (Vol. 22.) receives the *Agriculturist* for the rest of this year *without charge.* We have long received the *Agriculturist,* and can testify to its real merits. Every number is well illustrated, and contains a very large amount of really useful, practical, reliable information for the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, including a very interesting department for the little ones. No one can fail to get many dollars' worth of useful hints from a volume of the *Agriculturist,* while the maps now are so much extra. We have sent for two copies of the paper so as to get both maps.—Send for the paper on our recommendation, or if you prefer, send a dime for a single copy, and examine it for yourself.—The address of the publisher is ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, New York.

A DESERVED HONOR.—John Willoughby of Co. G. 5th P. R. C. has been promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy of the company by appointment.

A Common Term Beautifully Defined.

An old soldier, in appealing lately to his son to go and fight for the Government and the Union, said:

"Perhaps you have never thought what your country means. It is all that surrounds you—all that has brought you up and fed you—all that you have loved. This country that you see—these houses, these trees, those girls that go along there laughing—this is your country! The laws which protect you, the bread which pays your work, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which come to you from the men and things among which you live—this is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the remembrances which she has left you, the earth where she rests—this is your country! You see it, you breathe it, everywhere. Think to yourself, of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants, your past and your present blessings; write them all under a single name—and that name will be *your country.* We owe it all that we are, and he who enjoys the advantages of having a free country, and does not accept the burden of it forfeits his honor, and is a bad citizen. Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother. Your country is in danger."

The Draft postponed in Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA, }
Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 37.

The call made upon the people of Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers to resist the threatened invasion of the State, was nobly and promptly responded to, and thus thousands were deprived of their right of appeal under the regulations pending for the coming draft. This right must not be forfeited by a patriotic effort to guard our State against the advance of a ruthless foe, and the postponement of the draft becomes a necessity that I cannot but respect.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the officers charged with the duties of preparing for the draft, the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Alleghany, Erie, Luzerne, Montgomery, and others, embracing more than one-third of the entire population of the State, cannot be prepared to make the draft, with justice to these citizens, at the time appointed, nor for some days thereafter.

In Philadelphia and several other sections of the State where the temporary residents are numerous, it has been found impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the proper credits to be allowed for men in the service without resorting to the descriptive rolls at Washington. To avoid manifest injustice to those districts the number of men they have contributed to the service must be thus ascertained before the draft shall be made.

Believing that the execution of so high a prerogative by the Government as a draft of its people should, above all consideration, commend itself to the highest sense of justice and impartiality of the citizens, for the reasons before stated, the draft in Pennsylvania is hereby postponed until Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1862.

The Commissioners of the several counties will fix a time, at some convenient point in their respective counties, to hear applications for exemptions of persons now in the service of the State, and who have not already had the opportunity to attend such appeal.

Should the draft be made in any of the counties on the 25th inst., because of the failure of this order to reach the Commissioners, the draft made will be valid in all respects, but the men drafted will be permitted to resume their respective vocations until the 16th day of October, when they will be called into the service.

By order, A. G. CURTIN.
A. L. Russell, Adj. Gen. Pennsylvania.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday Evening, September 23.—Information received to-day, from a servant who deserted from the rebels yesterday, shows that their loss in General officers, in the late battle, was greater than was at first supposed.

General Wright, of Georgia, was wounded in two places. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, killed.

General Longstreet was wounded.

Major General Anderson, commanding a division, wounded.

Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, killed

The rebels admit their loss to be 20,000 at the battle of Antietam, and 30,000 since they entered Maryland.

The Alabama Brigade, commanded by Col. Corning, Acting Brigadier-General, has not been able to muster fifty men since the battle.

The residents of this section of Maryland have suffered terribly since its occupation by the two armies. In many cases families who a few days ago were in comfortable circumstances, are now wanting the necessaries of life. All the forage, fuel and also subsistence used by the army, whether in the regular way, by a responsible officer, or taken indiscriminately by those in want, is promptly paid for by General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the army, and Col. Clark, Chief of Subsistence, upon the proper affidavits being made.

The claims of those whose farms have been laid waste and buildings destroyed during the battle, are referred to the authorities at Washington for settlement. A people so loyal, and who have sacrificed so much for the Union as those in this section, are not only deserving of the sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Government should take the matter in hand, and instantly relieve their wants.

The movements of the rebel army are mysterious. The military authorities here feel satisfied that the whole rebel army is still on the opposite side of the river, information to that effect having been received to-day. Gen. Lee is also there.

Their intentions are not yet developed, but an attempt to re-occupy Maryland must be considered impracticable. Without tents, and, in many cases, without shoes or blankets, the present position of the rebel army would be very uncomfortable if a cold rain should occur. With the present weather, overcoats and blankets are almost indispensable at night.

SHARPSBURG, Monday, September 22.—After the sharp and bloody works of last week, which scoured this locality with shot and shell, buried beneath the now peaceful earth some thousand of war's victims, and left in the hospitals still more thousands of wounded and maimed sufferers, there has come a lull, in which the contending armies are lying quietly, with the Potomac between, awaiting developments, which, at no distant day, will probably bring them again into collision.

It may be presumed that, after such fighting as that of Wednesday, men and officers on both sides have a mutual respect for each other's prowess, and that neither will rush unadvisedly upon a new contest without exhausting all the precautions that generalship and military skill can suggest.

In that grand struggle we won a decided advantage in forcing the enemy to forego their invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and there is no imperative reason why what was earned at such great loss of the nation's life and blood should be imperilled by precipitancy.

Since the reconnoissance across the Potomoe at Clarksburg, on Saturday last, perfect quiet has reigned along the lines, a quiet that has scarcely been disturbed by even the skirmishing of pickets. We hold the river at Sharpsburg in strong force, whilst the rebels occupy the opposite bank, but it is thought not in force.

Williamsport we also occupied in sufficient strength to resist any hostile demonstration there. Harper's Ferry is likewise in our possession, and we thus stand in a position to check any re-invasion of the State, or recommence offensive operations whenever General McClellan so determines.

In the meantime, the army is not idle. The new regiments are receiving the instructions necessary to perfect them as soldiers; for, though their *elan* and dash in the great battle are everywhere referred to with admiration, it is not less true that they were not equal to the trying position in which they were placed by the emergencies of the fight.

The army, moreover, is not still.—Large columns were in motion to-day, going in a direction that it is not proper to mention. A regiment of cavalry crossed the river last night about 3 miles from Sharpsburg, on a reconnoissance. The rebels showed themselves in the edge of the woods, but made no demonstration.

The little village of Sharpsburg is literally overwhelmed by the army. Soldiers swarm everywhere, and divisions move in so many directions that the eye becomes confused in the attempt to study out or detect the purpose of what is going on.

Gen. McClellan's headquarters are in the vicinity, and he may be seen several times a day moving about, overlooking and directing the movements in progress.

Just outside of Sharpsburg is a small encampment of hospital tents, accommodating the wounded rebels, left in their retreat. They number three or four hundred and include many severe cases.

Two of their Surgeons remain with and have charge of them. They also receive from our Surgeons all the attention and supplies they need. There are not many officers among them that are of a higher grade than Captains.

The battle-field of Wednesday is daily trampled by a small army of curiosity seekers. They come from the West, North and East, and win their way here by all sorts of contrivances. The conveyances from Frederick and Hagerstown come out loaded down, and many more even walk. The owners of horse flesh in these towns are reaping a harvest.

The field is now pretty well cleared of all material evidences of the struggle, but of course will long retain its interest as the scene of one of the stoutest fights of modern days. The dead have all been buried except the black and putrid bodies of some poor fellows who have crept into secluded corners and thus escaped the search of the burying parties.

The wounded have all been removed—those who could bear transportation—to Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, and other places. A number of the more dangerously wounded, whom it would have been death to remove any distance, still remain in the houses and barns in the vicinity of the field, which have been fitted up as temporary hospitals.

Good News from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE SAFE.

Arrival of Gen. Buell's Army.—Great Rejoicings.—A Brilliant Cavalry Engagement Under Gen. McCook.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The rebel Gen. Bragg has advanced with his forces as near as Bardstown, Nelson co., Ky., approaching Louisville. His force is about 30,000 men, with a prospect of being increased by Kirby Smith's column. We have a number of gunboats at Louisville, and a large force of men well entrenched. We can hold the city. Gen. Buell is close on Bragg. No attack on Louisville is imminent for two or three days.

LOUISVILLE, September 24—10½ A. M.—The city presents quite a martial appearance this morning. All the stores are closed, and military detachments are seizing on all enrolled persons to have them work on the entrenchments. The refugees from the interior of Kentucky are enrolling themselves into a regiment here. A. R. Johnson, acting as Brigadier Gen. at Hopkinsville, is enforcing the conscription act, and levying contributions upon the Union men.

The *Journal* is informed that Humphry Marshall's advance reached Shelbyville last evening. Nothing further that can be communicated by telegraph has occurred during the last 36 hours.

LOUISVILLE, September 24—11 o'clock P. M.—The intense excitement of the last few days has given place to great rejoicings at the immediate proximity of seven divisions of Buell's army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt river.

The enemy seem to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About twelve thousand were seen this morning, beyond Saltriver, on the Bardstown road.

Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and though a fight may occur in our vicinity before the arrival of Buell's divisions, nobody has any fears respecting the result.

Gen. Nelson is confident that he can hold this point against any odds, until the approaching Federal reinforcements arrive.

Col. W. H. Rolke, of Gen. Crittenden's staff; Captain Hobitzwell, of Gen. Alex. McCook's staff; and Lieutenant Rockwell, of Gen. Buell's staff, have just arrived here.

No portion of the rebel forces are known to be this side of Bardstown.

On the 17th our cavalry captured 450 rebels at Glasgow.

On the 21st, three regiments of cavalry under General Alex. McCook, drove 8,000 rebel cavalry out of Mumfordsville, without any Federal loss.—The rebels lost a colonel and lieutenant colonel.

Our forces had skirmishing all along the road hitherwards, and captured numerous small squads of rebels.

Col. Edw. McCook, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, commanding a brigade consisting of the 2d Indiana, and 1st and 3d Kentucky Regiments, was at Elizabethtown this morning, on the way up. He had skirmishers at several points, killing forty-seven of the rebels in the aggregate. And, in conjunction with Kent's command, he took 1,500 rebel prisoners, and twenty-four wagon loads of provisions.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, near midnight.—Gen. Buell has just arrived here.

General Nelson has just issued an order permitting a general resumption of business to-morrow, the issuing of passes to all loyal persons, and the discharge of all enrolled citizens from duty.

CINCINNATI, September 24—evening.—The latest intelligence from Kentucky is exceedingly favorable.

A portion of General Buell's force has crossed the Salt river, and will be in the city to-night.

Louisville is now entirely out of danger.

The rebel General Bragg must effect a junction with Kirby Smith, or retreat. He was, at the latest accts., at Bardstown.

Buell is on the move.

General Morgan has not evacuated Cumberland Gap. He is amply provided for two months, and will hold out to the last.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A despatch received at Headquarters announces the safe arrival of General Schofield at Springfield. He will instantly commence vigorous preparations to check the force of rebels advancing from Arkansas under Generals Hindman and Rains.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 23.—Early last week Capt. Johnson, with seventy-five of the enrolled militia from Rolla co., attacked a party of guerillas under McDonald, at Frick's Licks, scattering them in all directions. They left one dead and three wounded.

On the 18th Captain Johnson, with 125 men, surprised a camp of 150 rebels under Major Snyder, and after a short engagement the enemy fled.—Major Snyder was killed, and fifteen of his men wounded. All the camp equipage, guns, blankets, and other property was taken. On the same day Lieut. Dillon, with a part of his company, came up with the band and routed them, taking five prisoners, eleven horses, etc.

Major Hunt reports having scattered Cunningham's band near Sturgeon, in a skirmish. Only one man was wounded on our side.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 24.—The *Times* of this city has advices of a fight on the 20th, at Shirley's Ford, ten miles northwest of Carthage, between the Third Indiana Regiment, under Col. Ritchie, and a force of six hundred rebels, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with a loss of from sixty to ninety killed.

From Gen. Buell's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 11 P. M.—General Buell's entire army arrived this morning. Passing through, on their advance toward the enemy, they were joined by a large force of our troops congregated here.

There is intense anxiety about the approaching battle, which will be terrific—yet all loyalists believe confidently that our army is more than a match for the rebels. Buell's forces look and march like veterans. They have never been defeated, and they are men that never think of defeat.

Bragg and Smith, with their respective armies, are at Taylorsville, on the East Fork of Salt River. Their men clamor to be led against either Louisville or Cincinnati, but their Generals just now seem indisposed to gratify them. Though many renegade Kentuckians are joining the invading traitors to the country, desertions from their ranks more than counterbalance the number of recruits.

MIDNIGHT.—Louisville is quiet, but the streets have been blocked up all day by Buell's forces passing through to the camp grounds in the vicinity. The hotels and boarding houses are crammed to overflowing, while the market is almost bare of the necessities of life, in consequence of the producers and market men being kept back by the rigid system of passes.

Business has become quite active, but no liquor is allowed to be sold.

The refugees are rapidly returning, having recovered from their alarm.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The *American's* special, dated near Sharpsburg on the 24th, says: Our troops are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac at this point, have kept them awake by reconnoissances and dashes across the river.

Col. Warren, commanding one brigade at this point, sent over a company of the Fifth New York, who brought back a fine brass piece. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced, and a drummer of the Fifth Regiment, whom Col. Warren had sent over as a punishment for showing some nervousness under fire on a previous occasion, brought the gun over. An attempt was also made to bring off a caisson, but the rebels rallied and took it off.—A regiment was drawn up on the canal bank during the affair, and some shots were exchanged, but without serious results. One man, Sergt. Crowley, of the Fifth, was wounded in the leg.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixty-Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Switzler, with a section of the First New York Artillery, attached to Griffin's Brigade, crossed the river at Reynold's Ford, below Sheperdstown, and brought over four hundred rifles, most of which are marked "London. 1862," and one fine 12-pound rifled brass piece, of English manufacture.

The affair was accomplished rapidly and with entire success. The rebels fell back as our men advanced, without resistance, and not even a shot was exchanged. These little affairs have an excellent effect upon the men, and their cheering as the prize reached this side, was hearty and enlivening.

It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remains along the other branch of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force, and the smoke of their camp fires can be seen opposite all the fords. As it is a part of rebel tactics to show most activity where they have the least force, these manifestations are not to be altogether trusted. As it must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels, at a point so far from railroad communication, it is probable that a large portion of their force have fallen back as far as Winchester. Three or four hundred wounded prisoners left here by the rebels were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. The flag was also used to agree to a suspension of picket firing, and the pickets now walk along the opposite banks of the river without molestation or fear.

Advance of Major General Siegel.

REBEL SCOUTS PUNISHED.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sept. 25.—The advance division of General Sigel's corps, under the command of Colonel Vougilssa, of the 40th New York volunteers, DeKalb regiment, reached this place on Monday last, via Fall's Church and Fairfax Court House. No enemy was found on the road hither to interpose any obstacle to the progress of the troops, or to taking possession of the fortifications upon their arrival here, except a few scattering horsemen, who fled before our scouts could bring their carbines to bear upon them. On Tuesday Brigadier General Stahl reached this point with an additional force, and he now has command of the place and occupies the house of Mrs Whaley as his headquarters. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and since Monday scouting parties have been sent out daily in different directions. General Stahl in person visited the Bull Run battle-field yesterday with a small force for the purpose of administering a little salutary punishment to a party of rebel scouts who had fired upon our pickets. As may well be supposed the special object of the mission was fully accomplished.

Yesterday morning a force, consisting of two regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, accompanied by a gang of workmen, under the command of Colonel Bushbeck, of the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers, proceeded to Manassas Junction, and thence to Bull Run creek, to repair the bridge destroyed by Longstreet, while Gen. Pope was making his celebrated retreat from the Rappahannock.

Gen. Siegel made his headquarters at Fairfax Court House, and has with him the balance of his corps.

I had a conversation to-day with a resident of Brentsville, just across the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Manassas Junction, and he communicates some important facts, if true.—He says that four of the five locomotives reported to have been destroyed by General Banks when he fell back from Bristow's Station have been placed in good order by the rebels, and have been run down to the Rappahannock station. There are also several freight cars, boots, and other articles of clothing supposed to have been destroyed, and a number of pieces of artillery, but no rebel soldiers.

At Gainesville, he reports that there are at least ten thousand stand of arms belonging to the rebels; they are also repairing the bridge destroyed by order of General Pope, across the Rappahannock river, and the road will be in running order to Culpepper within a few days.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—No Rebels, except scattering pickets, were yesterday in sight from London Heights, within three miles of Harper's Ferry. The only body of them that may be called a force discoverable near the river was at Falling Waters, near Martinsburg. A gentleman just from participating in burying the dead and attending to the wounded at the battle of Antietam assures us that our dead from that engagement falls short of 1,200, and our wounded are less than 6,000. In addition to the 3,500 dead rebels buried by our side on that field on the road near by there are trenches filled with dead rebels, buried by their own comrades in arms. One trench is marked with a stake pencilled thus: "General Anderson and 141 others;" another, "Colonel Starke and 114 others;" another, "81;" and others of other numbers. Thus, in the space of one-third of a mile are trenches containing five hundred bodies of rebels killed in that battle buried by their own companions; so that their whole loss then and there was, indeed, three or four-fold ours, at least.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The *National Intelligencer,* of this morning, contains the following:

We learn that there were yesterday some indications of a disposition on the part of the enemy in front of Gen. McClellan to cross the river, but whether in small bodies for the purpose of making a raid, or in force, with a view to a general engagement, we are unable to state.

A gentleman who left Harper's Ferry at five o'clock on Friday evening, reports one of the pontoon bridges up, and another in the course of construction, and that a large force is engaged on the railroad bridge.

A large body of cavalry and artillery, numbering over five thousand men, under command of General Sumner, started on a reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry at three o'clock on Friday afternoon towards Charlestown. A mile from the Ferry they came upon a picket of one hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, captured some of them, and were in pursuit of the residue.

At five o'clock in the afternoon no intelligence had been received at the Ferry as to the result of the reconnoissance, which was intended to feel the position of the enemy up towards Sheperdstown and Martinsburg.

Gen. McClellan's army is reported to be in excellent condition, and in readiness to move at any moment.—Gen. Sumner moved his corps to Harper's Ferry on the 22d inst.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The *American's* correspondent says:

"The general position of the army has not been changed, except at Harper's Ferry, where our advance has been pushed out to Charlestown, and have found the rebels in front."

The Rebel Attack on Augusta, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Augusta, Ky., correspondent of the *Gazette,* says that that place was attacked by 640 mounted rebels, with two cannon, under the command of a brother of John Morgan.

The Union force under Col. Bradford, numbering 120, took refuge in the houses, and fired from the windows, killing and wounding ninety men. Among the killed were three captains, one of them a younger brother of John Morgan. Among the mortally wounded was Lieut. Col. Prentice, a son of George D. Prentice.

The rebels were so exasperated at their loss, that they set fire to the houses, and two squares were burned. Our loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded. The balance of our force were taken prisoners.

Subsequently a Union force from Maysville attacked the rebels, when they fled in a panic.

Despatch from General Pope.

The following despatch has been received:

Headquarters Army of the Northwest, }
St. Paul, Minn., Sept 26, 1862 }
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief.

Despatches from Col. Sibly, just received, state that a sharp engagement has occurred with the Sioux near Yellow Medicine. About thirty Indians were killed, and many wounded.—Our loss was five killed and thirty-four wounded. The Indians fell back towards Laginpale. Sibley is following.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Gen Nelson Shot by Gen Jeff C Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—At the Galt House, about eight o'clock this morning, a difficulty occurred between Brigadier-General Jeff. C. Davis and Major General Nelson. It appears that there has been a difficulty between the parties for some time.

General Nelson was in the office of the Galt House and Davis spoke to him. Nelson refused to listen, and used some insulting language. Davis immediately borrowed a pistol and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs to his room, and whilst he was on the stairs Davis fired.

The ball entered the heart of Nelson, but he afterwards walked to his room and was laid on a mattrass. He died a short time afterwards.

General Nelson, the victim of this terrible affair was an officer in the U. S. Navy, when the war broke out; but volunteering for the military service in his native state, Kentucky, was soon made a Brigadier General, and has rendered most efficient service. General Jefferson C. Davis, is from Indiana. He was appointed Captain in the First Regiment of artillery, in May, 1861, soon afterwards commissioned a Colonel, and subsequently a Brigadier-General of volunteers.