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The Pittsburgh Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE GAZETTE.	
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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION;
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Capture of Brownsville by Cortinas

The struggle on the Rio Grande between the Imperialists and Cortinas, the Republican Governor of Tamaulipas, has suddenly taken a turn which gives it a more than indirect interest in its issue. Governor Cortinas, has crossed the Rio Grande, at the head of a Mexican force, driven the rebel Colonel Ford out of Brownsville, occupied that place, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes amid the shouts of the citizens and Mexican soldiers, who, one report says, were almost as proud of the starry banner as our brave boys.

The accounts of the events which preceded and led to the capture of Brownsville, differ. According to one account, the crossing of the river by Cortinas, and his subsequent operations, were brought on by the discovery that Colonel Ford had come into Mexico to aid the French in a battle which had commenced between them and Cortinas.

According to our New Orleans correspondence, which is based upon the statements of the Mexican officers, the difficulty grew out of the forced loan levied by Cortinas upon the foreign residents of the State of Tamaulipas, and the threat of Col. Ford to send troops over into Mexico to protect the natives of the Rebel States. It is also not clear, from the dispatches, whether Cortinas intends still to defend Matamoras against the French, or to place his entire force at the disposal of the Government of the United States. The French in their engagement with Cortinas, appear to have suffered a repulse, not, however, sufficiently serious to arrest their advance toward Matamoras.

The proceedings on the Rio Grande have no doubt, led the French and the Rebels to hasten to a performance of the standing about the opening of the Rio Grande. The defeat of this scheme by Gen. Cortinas, is an effectual blockade of that river, by which the rebels undoubtedly hoped to secure European supplies.

Professor Goldwin Smith at Brown University.

The following are the remarks made by Professor Goldwin Smith at his commencement at Brown University, Providence, R. I.:

"When the Prince of Wales visited this country he was received by you not only with kindness and courtesy, but with cordiality and enthusiasm, and you might have hoped that, throughout England, a deep sympathy would have been manifested in behalf of your cause. You must not think, however, that the nation is against you, though it were idle for me to deny that the privileged classes, our aristocracy and clergy, have been opposed to you in the struggle. To them you have been a standing menace, not in a military sense, but in a moral and political sense. Their instinct teaches this, no matter what their lips may say. They know that your principles are certain to endure; they know their doom is linked with the destiny of this nation, and that his political future will prove the overthrow of all their schemes of power. The feeling is not one of malignity, but one of natural opposition to your theories of government. Believe me, there are other gentlemen ashamed of the language used by a portion of their countrymen.

"When we come to the great middle class, there is a better feeling; not such as might be expected. They are cold and indifferent, and I fear, though I am ashamed to say it, some of them are not above the feeling that it is most genteel to agree with those who are hostile to you.

"A little further down in the strata of English society, the lower middle class, the masses, of whom the greatest number are non-conformists, are, as a class, friendly to this country; whether actually in favor of the war I cannot say."

The 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers (three years' men), whose term of service has expired, and who left the city last evening, bound to Pittsburgh, where they are to be mustered out, marched to the White House yesterday afternoon, and were kindly received by the President. Major Kimber, in command of the regiment, addressed the President thus:

"Mr. President, I am proud to fulfil the wishes of the remainder of the 74th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as well as those of my own heart, to say to you, sincerely thank you for the good and faithful management of the Government towards the soldiers, and they will not forget Lieut. Johnson. In the name of the men of the 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I bid you farewell. Three cheers for the Honorable President of the United States."

After the cheers had subsided the President expressed his gratification at the grateful feelings manifested towards him, and heartily shook the hands of those who presented themselves personally to him. This regiment, when passing under the Union flags on the stands, faithfully with the names of the candidates for whom they will vote for President, signified their fidelity by following the example of the commanding officer, by doffing their hats. In silence they passed the one upon which are the names of the Chicago nominees, without any manifestation whatever.—*Wash. cor Phila. Press.*

The Lieut-General in Danger.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 19.—The engine "G. B. McClellan," drawing a special car containing Lieut-General Grant and one of his staff, going south, passed through this place at half past one o'clock yesterday, and after proceeding about a mile south of this point, the engine, in rounding a curve at a high rate of speed, suddenly dashed into a truck car laden with cross ties, demolishing the truck car and strewing the road with its fragments. The violence of the collision may be conceived, from the fact that it knocked the front end of the boiler out, and hurled the cross ties entirely over the engine, some falling on the tender. The engine, astonishing to relate kept on the track, pushing the cars ahead, and running full half a mile before being stopped, such was the momentum of the train. Had the engine left the track the results must have been disastrous. The train returned to this point, and after a detention of half an hour, proceeded onward again. It is said that the party in charge of the cross tie car was there without authority, but the criminal neglect which thus jeopardized the lives of those on the train demands the most rigid investigation.

New Troops.

New regiments and troops in large numbers are constantly arriving and departing from the city. Several artillery regiments of from 1,500 to 1,880 strong have recently passed through. This seems to have become a favorite arm of the military service. The men are drilled to the use of the musket, the same as infantry regiments. The cool bracing air of the past two weeks seems to have had an almost magical effect upon the sick and slightly wounded in the hospitals. The invigoration of health, caused by our cheering important victories, seems also to have begotten in earnest desire on the part of nearly every soldier able, to report to duty, and thousands have gone to the front within a fortnight.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tib.*

WHEN Gen. McClellan was Superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad he issued an order to the following effect: That if a passenger got on the cars without a ticket and refused to pay the additional fare, or to pay his fare altogether, the conductor should stop the train, land the *Attention* at which the person was received, and *eave* per him off. This order was published in the papers at the time, and created no little amusement among railroad men. McClellan finally resigned and retired to—Gen. Grant.

THE best in Italia was never so oppressive as you.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S GRAND SUCCESS.

First Victory in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Enemy's Loss 10,000 *Men.*

EARLY MOVEMENT ON LYNCHBURG PROBABLE

Capture of Richmond Before the Presidential Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The *Times'* Washington special of the 20th says: General Sheridan's grand success near Winchester is noted as the first victory achieved by the National arms in the Shenandoah valley, but it is so magnificent in its proportions as completely to wipe out the long series of reverses, which have given to that region the designation of the valley of humiliation.

The loss to the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners will, it is believed, reach not less than ten thousand, while the circumstances of the enemy's defeat leave Early's army in a condition little short of absolute rout and demoralization.

The bearing of this battle on the greater problem immediately before Gen. Grant, is of great importance, and will go far to decide the fate of Lee's army and Richmond. The tremendous importance of Lynchburg as covering the only remaining line of railroad communication with Richmond, has compelled Lee to retain in the valley, full half his entire force, and notwithstanding the terrible strait he has been put to for lack of troops to meet the movements of Grant, the fatal menace which the presence of Sheridan's army constantly held forth, has forced Lee to submit to them, or peril of the loss of Lynchburg.

The army covering that point has, by Sheridan's splendid success, been disrupted and demoralized, and we may at length look for the execution of that movement in the valley which has always been an integral part of Gen. Grant's programme of operations for the capture of Richmond.

Other co-operative moves, not now proper for publication, may be expected, and those best in council of all the elements of the military situation, feel the most assurance that we shall have Richmond before the Presidential election.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—A letter recently captured, written by an officer in Early's army, to his wife, and now in the possession of the Government, says in reply to her statement sent him:

"I knew before your letter reached me, that every male citizen able to carry a gun in our county had been conscripted and was in the army. And I know how hard it must be for you to get along, when it is *impossible for you to hire a man anywhere to help you on the place.*"

THE Newsboy Lodging House in New York is now filled to overflowing with these little vagabonds, no less than seventy have regular quarters there. Each boy is provided with a separate bed, a private closet, a supper and a bath, for all of which he is charged the sum of nine cents. This price, which is of course merely nominal, is imposed to give the boys the idea of paying for what they receive, so that they not need to think they are living upon charity.

BURDETTE, the man who has been in confinement at Indianapolis for some days past, on suspicion of being the guerrilla Quantrell, has been released. A committee was sent from Kansas to identify him, and take him to the scenes of his depredations should he prove to be the leader of the raid on Lawrence. The deputation, on seeing him, were satisfied.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, last week, beautifully defined a Kentucky Copperhead to be a man that "had a double-dyed love for the negro, and a double-gauged hatred of the government—a man who hates the Government because he loves the negro slaves better than his own soul." The Kentucky critics are surprisingly like the New York.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN army correspondent of the *Tribune* writes: It is in proof, documentary and oral, in Washington city, (which I have not seen published) that Sidell, in France, and Mason, in England, are now selling to French and English adventurers, who will join the Confederate cause, the widows and plantations of deceased Southern soldiers!

PROPRIETY.—The *North American Review* argues that profanity indicates a chronic weakness of intellect and a poor education; for it requires no genius to swear, while it does require some learning and talent to converse in genteel language. Let the profane make a note of this.

THE CHICAGO FLAVOUR IS VERY.

"There was an old man who said: "How
Shall I flavor my terrible cow?"
Let him stand
And continue to smile
Which may soften the heart of the cow."

By law of the State of Maine, any person who shall, to the acceptance of the Selectmen, place a trough by the roadside, into which a stream of water shall be constantly kept running, is entitled to an annual deduction of $3 from the amount of his yearly taxes.

A youngster in Columbus, Ohio, lately being in need of funds, drew a revolver, and presenting it at his father, threatened to blow his brains out if he did not give him money. Under this horrible pompulsion the father gave him eight dollars.

THERE lives in Canada an old Dutch woman who received at her marriage from her husband a paper of pins. All of them, with the exception of one or two, she has preserved for thirty years, using them constantly all the while.

"SHERMAN can as readily take h—l as Atlanta," said Gen. Hood to an Englishman, but a short time since. Well, Sherman did take the place, but Satan got off.—*Traveller.*

Gen. Grant—Incidents of His Trip to Philadelphia.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who accompanied Gen. Grant from Harper's Ferry to Philadelphia, describes the scenes along the route, as follows:

"Generals Sheridan, Torbert and McIntosh came with the General to the train, and bade him an affectionate good-bye, Sheridan lingering as the train moved off, as the car window to get the last words of advice from his beloved chieftain. When the train started General Grant resumed his accustomed *sanctum* in *mode*, which made everybody comfortable around him. He spoke not unless questioned, except to notice once or twice the scenery and the capacity of the road for conveying supplies, which subject seemed to interest him. Smoking his cigar with a remarkably determined draught and puff, he seemed for the most of the time deeply absorbed in thought.

"Nearing each station the soldiers on the train would announce to the crowd that Gen. Grant was a passenger, and this would be the signal for the greatest enthusiasm in cheers and yells of the most vehement sort. The Lieutenant General sat near the window and acknowledged the compliments with a bow or a nod.

"Arrived in Baltimore, the General threw a duster over his shoulders and stepped upon the platform. He was met by Rear Admiral Bailey, who had just arrived from Washington, with orders to confer with Gen. Grant and aid him in the execution of any plans in which the navy could assist. The two distinguished officers took seats room after in the through train for Philadelphia, and entered into an animated conversation at once. Gen. Grant was offered a special car by Wm. Prescott Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but this he politely declined, and took a seat in one of the central cars of the train.

"The distinguished officers were soon recognized and the train moved off amid deafening cheers. At each station on the route to Philadelphia the presence of the General was announced, and he was cheered as usual by everybody. Soldiers crambled up and held on to the car moulding to get a sight of him, and seemed half crazy with enthusiasm.

"At Havre-de-Grace a lady entered, and recognising Grant, spoke to him, shook his hand and kissed him, causing our modest leader to blush to a tongue. He took the favor in good part, however, and was not long disconcerted.

"We must say here that no picture does justice to the face of General Grant, and he now looks better and greater than ever before. He is the same Grant who scolded us for trying to get up the Mississippi in too great haste in 1863, and who shook us so cordially why the hand at Chattanooga last fall, but still he looks more like a great military leader than ever before. The capacious head, the prominent brow and broad forehead; the firm and determinedly set mouth, strongly marked features, prominent chin and high cheek bones; all denote true greatness. He looks like the only man that could command a large army out of a labyrinth.

When Drafted Men Must Report.

The drafted men of the 23d District will report as follows:

Lawrenceville—Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 26th and 27th.

Birmingham—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th.

East Birmingham—Saturday and Monday, Oct. 1st and 3d. (This district expects to fill her quota before the day fixed for reporting.)

In the 23d district the men will report as follows:

Allegheny Co—Reserve and Harrison township, Sept. 24th.

Butler Co—Penn, Jefferson, Winfield and Clarifield and Summit, Sept. 26th.

Oakland, Donegal, Fairview, Cherry and Washington, Sept. 27th.

Parker, Allegheny, Venango and Marion, Sept. 29th.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

One of the Most Successful and Decisive of the War.

SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS PREVIOUS TO THE FIGHT.

Delay of the Nineteenth Corps.

FINAL CHARGE ON THE REBELS.

Flight of the Enemy in Confusion.

EARLY'S COMMAND SCATTERED UP THE VALLEY.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20—10 p. m.—The following is from the *American's* special:

Headquarters, Middle Division, Winchester, Sept. 19—9 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war. Victory has again crowned our banner, and the rebel army has been defeated and utterly routed, with the loss of at least 3,000 killed and wounded, including five Generals, namely: Rhodes, Wharton, Bradley, T. Johnson, Gordon, York and Goodman; the two first of whom were killed and the others badly wounded, and we have captured 2,500 prisoners, 9 battle flags representing 9 different regimental organizations, 5 pieces of artillery with caissons.

On Sunday morning, Early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days, to draw Averill out of Martinsburg and destroy a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Opequan, which they erroneously thought had been repaired. They occupied Martinsburg for a short time without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by Averill as far as Darkesville. General Sheridan, on learning their movements, ordered the whole command to break camp and prepare to march. Accordingly at three o'clock in the morning the tents were all struck. The different divisions were all under arms and prepared to move at a moment's notice.

About 9 o'clock or less were received from Sheridan for the 6th and 19th corps to be ready to start at 3 o'clock for the army in Western Virginia, under Crook. At five the forthcoming morning, shortly after S. K. Wilson's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan at the Berryville and Winchester pike, moving his command rapidly along the road and driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged the enemy's field works with the first brigade and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing thirty prisoners. In this charge Col. Brinton, 18th Penna. Cav., was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works, while gallantly leading his regiment.

These field works were constructed by the rebels, at the ford of the Opequan, to prevent our passage at that point. Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the infantry, the 16th corps was moved across the Opequan, and along the pike towards Winchester, leaving its train on the opposite side of the stream, at a point about a mile, and a half distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the rebel works which the enemy's infantry had returned, and kept up an incessant cannonade. The enemy replied briskly with parts of two batteries.

There was a delay of at least two hours caused by the non-arrival of the 19th corps, who, through misconception of orders, had failed to come up at the proper time.

General Sheridan having learned on Sunday, that the main portion of Early's forces were encamped in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, and by a rapid movement to hunt them, the enemy were completely surprised and out-maneuvered by Sheridan.

While his different columns marched to the appointed place of rendezvous, a portion of our cavalry under Generals Torbert and Averill, kept up a strong picket line along the Opequan, and by a due construction in front at Barnet's ford, spread a large portion of the enemy at that portion, of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate and strike a blow which should result in the signal defeat of Early's army.

The delay in the arrival of the 19th corps caused Sheridan to move Gordon's division at double quick from Bunker Hill, distant ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge, who had already arrived and was formed in a belt of woods between Stephenson and Winchester. As soon as the 19th corps arrived it was formed in four lines of battle, about three hundred yards apart, on the right of the 6th corps, and every thing being in readiness the advance was sounded at about twelve o'clock and the different lines moved forward. The two corps advanced in splendid style, as though marching in review instead of battle.

The first line had not been advanced more than 200 yards, before it became engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line about 600 yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite works, where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving in confusion. Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until within nearly 200 yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade with grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously kept concealed, and which had been brought on advancing lines, mowing down large numbers of our men.

The first line was obliged to give way under the murderous fire, but the second and third lines threw it into momentary confusion, and it also was obliged to fall back behind the third line, which had, in the mean time, been ordered to the front, in order to avoid as much as possible the effects of the withering fire which the enemy's batteries were directing against our advancing lines. The artillery was now brought up and posted in a commanding position to silence these batteries of the enemy which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was re-formed and again ordered forward, regaining the advanced position which they had held when they were obliged to fall back. But success was not gained without an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy.

General Sheridan had previously ridden along the lines and was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, and when they advanced, it was with a terrible determination to do so or die in the attempt. Having regained the advanced position which we had occupied, the different lines of battle were ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of Gen. Crook, who was in reserve on the eastern side of the Opequan, but was ordered up to take position on the extreme right of our line, and in order to counterfeit a movement on the part of the enemy, who were massing troops on their left flank with a view of turning our right.

About three o'clock Gen. Crook formed on the right of the 19th corps, his first division on the extreme right of our line, and the second division in the rear, supporting a division of the 19th corps. Gen. Crook having formed his men, rode along the lines, and was received with the most vociferous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester. Gen. Torbert, with Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about nine o'clock, at Burns' and Knox's fords, had been hard at work all day fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in driving the rebels before them, now arrived on our extreme right, and was prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us the victory.

Gen. Sheridan rode out to where Gen. Torbert was stationed, and after a consultation with him as to what part the cavalry were to take, ordered a final charge, which was made with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, advanced amidst cheers and yells which could be distinctly heard far above the noise of the artillery and musketry, which for its impetuosity has seldom been excelled in any battle of this war.

Our men had determined to win the day, and nerved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle, and as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce; the slaughter now was awful. At every discharge, men could be distinctly seen dropping all around, and the two contending lines at the same points, could not have been; over 200 yards apart. Just at the critical period above, the roar of artillery, musketry, and the cheers and fierce yells of the contending armies could be distinctly heard several miles off, and the cavalry bugle sounding the charge, which was the death knell to their army. There could be seen the gallant Custar and Merritt, each with bandquarters' flag in hand, advancing gallantly, and leading the charge which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us the victory.

The columns of Early's command were forced to give way before our cavalry, who, with sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, capturing 121 privates and non-commissioned officers, with nine battle flags and two guns.

The broken and demoralized divisions comprising Early's command now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight. With their arms gone they made for the heights beyond Winchester, but they were speedily dislodged, by Averill and forced to be scattered in small commissions retreat up the valley, where such of Early's command as are left him are now scattered. Our victory is glorious one, well calculated to fill the hearts of every loyal man.

Among the killed and wounded are Col. H. Bright, 12th Ohio, killed; Capt. Wright, killed; Capt. McGuneston, 2d U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. Jackson, 1st Michigan cavalry, arm shot off; Lieuts. Matthews and Jno. Allen, 1st Michigan cavalry, killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1864.

FRANK BLAIR'S ORGAN.

The report here that the St. Louis *Union*, Frank Blair's home organ, has come out for the rebel Price for Governor, gives ground for the growing hope that the President will at least follow the lead of the Baltimore Convention in recognising the radicals as the Union party of that State. Certain removals made, and rumors of others to be made, confirm this hope.

M'CLELLAN'S SALARY.

As Gen. McClellan is the special advocate of economy in the national expenditures, it is well to explain that the precise sum of which he is now defrauding the treasury, by holding on to his commission, to pay his board bills, while he runs for another office is three hundred and forty dollars a month. The whole sum he has drawn from the army fund, while preparing for this political campaign, and doing nothing else, is a little over $10,000. This is for himself alone, and does not include the sums paid to gentlemen retained in idleness for a year or more as his personal staff.

STANTON'S IDEA OF THE SITUATION.

Secretary Stanton said recently that so far as he was concerned, he would be perfectly willing to open free trade with all the territory west of the Mississippi, and even sell them all the powder and ball they could pay for, for the war would be ended before they could have time to use it. His remark may serve to show the War Department's idea of the situation.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Grant is back at Petersburg, and although some well informed people insist that there is no probability of a movement, yet all ears are listening for the answering thunders of the army of the Potomac. Meanwhile one result of Grant's recent visit north is now visible.

THE VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

There is general rejoicing over the brilliant victory in the Valley. It is to be hoped to be only the forerunner of more important movements, of which it was the necessary preliminary.

LATEST FROM THE VALLEY.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY CROSSING CEDAR CREEK.

List of Killed and Wounded Rebel Generals.

ABOUT 5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Union Raid Towards Gordonsville.

RUMORED ATTEMPT TO TURN GRANT'S RIGHT FLANK.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 21.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton:* Reliable news from the front states that our army was crossing Cedar Creek, yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There was no fighting.

The following list of rebel generals killed and wounded is correct: Gens. Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodram, Bradley Johnson and Fitz Hugh Lee. From all I can learn, the number of prisoners will approximate to 5,000.

The indications are that the rebels will not made a stand short of Stanton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make a fight.

JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

Gen. Grant transmits the following extract from the Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday:

"A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday by a report that a raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place.

"The result of our inquiries on this head is, that Early yesterday met a party of Yankee raiders, who visited the Rapidan bridge, and after destroying it, proceeded to Liberty Mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From the latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper."

The operations alluded to by the Richmond *Sentinel*, was by a force sent out previously to the battle of Monday.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The *Herald's* City Point special of the 19th says: Canonading was kept up till after midnight last night in the direction of our left, and it is reported that the enemy attempted to turn our right flank. It is not unlikely a battle may grow out of this affair.

FROM BEFORE PETERSBURG.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING COMMENCED.

A Battle Probably Fought on Monday.

General Grant's Movements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The *World's* special from Washington, dated the 20th, says: Messengers who have arrived by the mail steamer from City Point state that a general engagement between the two armies was considered imminent when they left. Heavy skirmishing had commenced and was in progress near the Weldon road on Sunday. It is generally believed here that a grand engagement took place on the south-east side of Petersburg on Monday or to-day. It has been well known here for some time that General Grant was bringing up all the troops that could be made available in order to strengthen his left.

It is now thought that General Grant's plan has been, to so strengthen his forces as to guard his lines of communication to the Weldon Road, so that he could swing the main body of his army rapidly around in order to effectually strike Danville on the south side of the road, and thus cut the only remaining line of rebel communication leading directly South, and leave the enemy dependent upon the Lynchburg road, a precarious thoroughfare at this time for supplies.

The movements of the army of the Potomac have been so persistently directed to this point of the Danville road, and the engagement reported by the messengers having been heard from that locality, a great battle there cannot be long delayed if one has not already taken place. Lee has evidently feared some such a manoeuvre, and has therefore sought to withdraw a portion of Early's force from the Shenandoah Valley, for the purpose of aiding in an assault which should direct on the plans of Grant. In this connection the visit of General Grant to General Sheridan last week is highly significant.

Fremont's Withdrawal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The *Tribune* announces that it has been assured that Gen. Fremont has determined to withdraw his name from the Presidential contest. His letter of withdrawal will soon be published.

Sailed for Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Hiram Sibley, President of the overland telegraph lines to Russia, sailed in the Scotia to-day.

DRY GOODS, &c.

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J. W. HARKER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of DRY GOODS, No. 85 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Draft—23d District.

About half past twelve o'clock this morning, the draft was resumed at Capt. Foster's office, with the following result:

EAST BIRMINGHAM.

J R Bridges	Wm. Roey,
Logan Hushman	John Find,
Samuel Donnelly	Henry Kaufield,
Edward Finch	Christian Topman
Fred Canaba	And Herron,
Nicholas Beller	David Hahn
John Heisel	John Hahn
D Nill	Blank Leonard
Michael Baker	John Ohin
Leoppid Schrauer	James D Jones
Geo Knopp	Wm Meyers
John Weaver	John Gilbrath
Chas Carson	George Ingram
Matthew Engle	John Weaver
John McIntosh	Valentine Means
John Woodson	Wm Sankey
Jacob Lolo	George Trontman
Oliver Elliott	Geo Altesk
Frank Helmer	Louis Bickinger
John Schumm	Joseph Boyle
John Camp	Robert Miller
Benj Duncan	John Burns
Wellgang Ocsommon	Martin Garvey
Christ Glasser	James Hughes
Thos McNehan	Adolph Fisher
Church Porter	Gotlieb Hartung
Robt J	Philip Heminger
L N Diehl	Peter Haser
John Altenbaugh	John Gunrod
Benedict Maul	Louis Miller
John Schell	Thos Llewelyn
John Schafer	Humphrey Jones
James Roberts	Edward Anthony
Ansley O Smith	Nicholas Wenzel
Jacob Snyder	Nich Rossel
Fred Rusch	David Thomas
Joseph Sanders	John Frans
Clement W Taylor	John Gunnager
Wm Keefer	Peter Hide
Nicholas Hume	Wm J Miller
H Beisenbaugh	John Eler
George Werline	Peter Gotner
Robert Bebe	Theo Stanecker
John W Carson	David Jones
Charles Kuns	John F Hogan
Wm Mentzer	Wm Hartman
Theodore Billers	Ernest Hauch
Henry Mott	James Winteringer
Thos B McBride	John Hoffman
Henry Kpeardy	Nathaniel Plummer
Peter Leeberger	John Bartour
Edward Burke	Theo Auffenbach
James McSwiggens	Daniel McCready
Samuel Feltar	John Lahner
Lawrence Starr	Tobias Hible
John Beech	Gotlieb Knitz
Christian Feld.	David Waugh
John Rieger	Thos Baker
F ed Nark	James Austin
Bernard Miller,	Thos James
Philip Frock,	Leonard Kaufman
Jas Laiffle,	George Sayer
Adam Krause,	Jacob Path
Joseph Lutz,	John W Black
Englebert Bott,	J M Cook
Henry Marsh,	John Barnett
Patrick Hughes,	David Jones
Frank Meyer,	Conrad Lauer
James Sanders	Wm Waggoner
Ephraim Camp	Joseph Lentz
Jacob Dickenshaff,	Fred Feld
Henry Laughlin,	Thos Workman
Jacob Decker,	Frederick Sheble
John May,	David Chandler
John Leibert,	Peter Still
John Speer,	Francis Miller
Casper Deihl,	Daniel Boyle
Henry Sunshine,	Philip Faiel
John Cookert	John Schmitt
Lewis Hellman,	Andrew Miller
James Bryant,	Wm Moonshine
Geo Smith,	Wm Williams
And Simon,	Thomas Jones
Wm. Rose,	George Baer
John Frazz,	John Sauer
J. B Forbes,	W A Armbolt

To-morrow morning at ten o'clock Versailles township will be drawn.

The Draft—23d District.

The following is the result of the draft at Capt. Kirker's office in Allegheny, this morning:

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

KITTANNING TOWNSHIP.	
Alex W Greer	John L Devmire
A H Lusbeby	J N Smith
Amos Crem	Isaiah Smeltzer
Andrew Frantz	Fred Schaffer
Uriah Smitzer	Samuel C Scott
Daniel Sheibamer.	John M'Geary
Adam Miller	William Law
John Fennel	Alex M Mullough
Sylvester Trux	John M Orr
Robt Kirkland	John Shekhamer
John M Gamble	T B Cenlter
John Bailey	Jacob Silver
Samuel Orr	L Laughlin
Labana Shaffer	John Taylor
Joel Hileman	William Long
Jacob Swisher	James Hamilton
George Henry	Abraham Dunmore
Samuel Jack	J F Wilson
John R Rupert	Jacob Dunmore
Levant Townsend	William Sanlegiver
Andrew Dinsmeyer	Cyrus Simons
Alex Coleman	John Shoemaker
Fred Deamer	James Moore
Hiram Beer	Fletcher Moore
Daniel Kentemberger	W K Gallagher
Richard White	William Clawson
Jacob Lafferty	S W James
Martin V Fry	H N Townsend
John Brown	Simon Horn
Theodore Cramer	John L Couch
Fred Thunhurst	Leonard Heasley
H C Dice	W H Wilson
D A Fulton	Robert Wray
David Dormer	John W Martin
Thos Demur	William M Wilson
David Green	
PLUM CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
James G Moore	Alex Fleming
Daniel Rupert	Simon King
Martin Hall	Eigen Renham
John Weiser	John B Ellis
David Wingard	O B McClymonds
Wash Crissman	Porter Jackson
Arman Rearick	L Honselman
M Peterman Jr	John Rupert
Jacob Roop	Wm McConnell
P L Smith	John Russell
J R Delancy	Wm Armstrong
W Klingensmith	Lehanna Rupert
John Reisner	Nicholas Honselman
Jacob Baker	John Swank
G A Smith	Peter Kimmel
James A Lowry	David Rupert
Israel Saddler	Arch Blythstone
Joseph Stein	Frederick Smith
George Shaffer	Robert Wilson
John Bier	John Eigin
David Altman Jr	Jacob Allshouse
Michael Boyer	Samuel Sloan
Jacob Resrach	Reese R. Ellis
John A Danmire	Samuel Frantz
John Boyer	Henry Nelson
James Rupert	Robert Sturgeons
Noah Clark	Peter Boyer
John T Rowland	Thos Johnston
Jeff Altamus	A E O Miller
Adam Long	Jacob Rough
GeorgeEarich	B F Kinnard
Solomon Fink	Walter Blythestone
Henry Townsend	Wm Irvine
Jacob Clark	Samuel Cramer
Wm McMunn	Michael Peterman
Elias Rupert	Herman Rearch
Wm O Sloan	Jacob Rough
D Klingensmith	James G. Gell
F M Rupert	
KITTANNING.	
Daniel King	Richard Lafferty
G H Heilsinger	Jas Schrecongost
Finley Foster	Joe Bolst
Louis Baird	M Campbell
Joseph Kugb	Isaac Johreongost
Solomon Schall	Jacob Isaman
Geo Crownover	Samuel Heilman
George Lowster	Jos Hartman
George Williams	Jones Hankey
Samuel Miller	David Back
Noble Waterson	David Wynkoop
John Nelson	G H McMullen
Adam Miller	Adam Heilman
Henry Binker	Rudolph Smith
David Miller	Jacob Leighly
James Patton	Jacob Ernest
Simon Hileman	Jas Patton
George Rozenberger	Jas Yount
John Baker	John Quinn, Esq.,
David Heiser	Capt. Graham,
	Wells, Riddle & Co.,
	Wm. Brickell,
	G. H Dorn,
	A. Horveller, Esq.,
	Dr. D. H. Hostetter,
	do.
	do.
	do.
	do.
	do.

The Other Side.

We have already alluded to the charge of highway robbery preferred by a man named Colbert against Jerry Gumbert and others. Mr. Gumbert has made a statement to the effect that, on Friday afternoon last, he stopped into Trimble's bar room, to inquire for a man named Campbell, when Colbert, who was then standing at the bar, turned around and insulted him with an opprobrious epithet, at the same time striking him on the cheek. Gumbert returned the blow, and took Colbert twice, and knocked him down. Gumbert says: "The suit was made out of revenge, as I will be prepared to prove on the trial. I will also be able to prove that Colbert did not lose a cent of money, as Mr. Burdett, the barkeeper at Trimble's saloon, states that he saw Colbert give four hundred dollars to a friend for safe keeping, on the evening before the difficulty occurred. After the affair was over, Mr. Burdett saw his hand counting dollars over to the same man. Burdett also states that Colbert gave him his watch on the morning of the day on which the difficulty occurred, to take care of. On Monday, the watch and money were returned to Colbert by Burdett and the man alluded to,