The Press

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862. tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

Exciting and most cheering news from Frederick appears in our columns to-day. The invaders have been punished on the soil of Maryland, and if this success, which marks the change in our tide of fortune, be promptly followed up, as we are assured it will be. Pennsylvania is safe! The rearguard of the rebel army, which was driven out of Frederick several days ago, has thus far been chased with unusual energy. Before it had proceeded more than five miles from that city it was overtaken by General Pleasanton, and forced to fight a battle, the result of which was a retreat of about three miles to Middletown. Here, in the afternoon of the same day (Saturday), it was again attacked, and forced to seek safety in flight. If not overtaken, it is now very probably en route for Williamsport, where, it would seem from our despatches, that Jackson had ordered Longstreet to retreat, for the purpose of repassing the Potomac. If closely pressed, Longstreet may have the temerity to return to its assistance, in which case General Pleasanton may be temporarily worsted, but as he will be able to command as many reinforcements as the rebels, we have but little apprehension for the result. We expect to hear of a battle in Middletown valley, and expect to hear of a great victory, to consummate the success we have already gained. While writing these words we have received a despatch from arrisburg informing us that a battle has taken place in the locality indicated, but no particulars are given. The danger of invasion is the one grand theme

now absorbing all other interests. Whether it has been magnified or not, is a question which has, we think unnecessarily, been raised, but one which few patriots will pause in the present crisis to argue, pro or con, and whose merits are not made one whit more palpable by the myriad communications which have filled our newspapers for the past month in reference to it. The danger exists—that should be sufficient. The man who pauses now to calculate its proportions to the nicety of a fraction, that he determine whether it is imperatively necessary for him to leave home, family, and business, cannot lay claim to the proud distinction of patriotism. His loyalty is of that negative character that, while it does not willingly infract the letter of the law, it utterly fails to appreciate or fulfil its spirit. It cannot rise superior to his self-interest or business demands: but is a mere summer garment, to be thrown off at convenience, whenever the character of the season renders it oppressive. How different from the impenetrable coat of mail that invests the man whose fealty to the Government is an inspiration, a religion! How true it is, indeed, that there can be no qualifiedly loyal men in a struggle for the nation's life! They boast that they are willing to fight for their homes and lives to the last extremity, as though anxious to establish a parallel between themselves and the brute creation, whose self-defence is an unfailing instinct. They cannot appreciate that the whole country is their home, a guerilla band, or the telegraphing of: "All and that its sanctity is as much descrated by a raid safe; the enemy's killed were two to our on Missouri as by a merch on Philadelphia. They conceive the word to mean a comfortable brick : building, without encumbrance, in a respectable neighborhood. Such a home their loyal spirit impels them to defend, provided the title deed is in their own name. Thank Heaven, we have but few such loyal men, as the movements of our troops to Harrisburg, recorded in our local column, nobly attest; but we have too many for our unanimity, enthusiasm, or safety. The influence of their apathy is only too plainly apparent by every public indication, and the danger, which boldy met. might be the utter destruction of the rebellion. is still being looked upon with the telescope reversed, and only prepared for, in accordance with our old delusive, fatel, defensive policy. The Union can never be saved by being defended; aggressiveness is its only hope of salvation. Let all our people realize this fact; and let Pennsylvanians

Tue stery of the invasion of Maryland is changirg. Instead of swift marches by the enemy, his occupation of important points, and his apparently unimpeded advance to Pennsylvania, we begin to get news of great battles, the repulse of the enemy with heavy loss, and the evacuation of the towns which he had fancied securely in his grasp. Our army is now on the advance, its fortifications have been left behind at Washington, it has recaptured and occupied many points, and the rebels in turn appear to be falling back. If this should actually be the case, it assumes the importance of a grand victory to the Union cause, which could only be made more complete by the capture or dispersal of the rebel hordes. Their retrograde movement may be strategic, for the desperate condition of their army is such, according to all accounts, that its utter destruction would be but little more fatal to the Southern cause than its retreat to Virginia would prove. We hold this common sense view, however, that if the opportunities of advancing or retreating were equally open to the enemy, he would not willingly embrace the latter, nor would he hesitate, as he has done, to embrace the former. It remains to be seen whether the theories of common sense a d those of strategy are | Dowell. Is it not enough that these reconcilable.

especially realize that the moment of their greatest

peril may be the very moment when the enemy

seems to be baffled, discomfitted, and retreating in

THE NEWS.

WE publish to-day an interesting letter from our special Cincinnati correspondent, who explains away much of the mystery investing the retreat of the rebels, although his letter was written many hours previous to that movement. He says: "Buell has waked up at last, and his army is now on the move to some purpose, as the course of events about to transpire will show in a few days." The events indicated have transpired, and Cincinnati is pronounced safe.

On our first page, we publish very full accounts of events in Maryland, including the battle near Harper's Ferry, the occupation of Westminster. Frederick, Hagerstown, Liberty, and the rebel programme-as far as guessed at.

FULL accounts of the dangers of invasion which threaten our State, and of the preparations made to repel them, are presented on our first page today, as derived from special and other sources. One of our correspondent has learned from a citizen of Chambersburg, who was captured at Hagerstown and paroled, that the rebels have heavy siege guns with them. This fact would seem to indicate that they came with other than foraging intentions, so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, although in to by other parties more competent to Maryland they were pure'y a band of commercial decide. We have nothing to do either travellers, buying in their winter stock, and giving with making a defence of the men, for their promises to pay in highly edifying business

A Mr. G. L. WEST, of Hampden county, Mass., deserted on Thursday from the rebels, who impressed him last January. He makes the following statements, that the rebels are under Lee, and that Hill, Longstreet, Mackall, and Jackson are also in Maryland, with 150,000 men. The rebels keep their exponent of public opinion. We must not troops close together. They have no tents, and | embroil ourselves with this troublesome matbuild no fires, everything being conducted as secretly as possible.

A FIRE broke out in the Protective Union store at Grafton, Mass , on Thursday morning, and before it could be checked, several stores, the Unitarian church, the toan hall, and much other valuable property was destroyed. The total worth of the property burnt is variously estimated at from \$30,-000 to \$60,000.

-Sailors are so scarce in New York that thirty dollars per month has been offered in several cases without effect, and vessels are now lying in the harbor loaded, and cannot sail for want of seamen. A NEW variety of flying-fish was recently caught about one hundred and twenty miles from Melbourne, in Australia. It was seventeen inches long, and the back had a beautiful rose color. The flappers or wings were disproportionately large, and variegated with irregular spots.

THE Seventh Annual Exhibition of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society takes place at Newton, Sussex county, on the 30th of September and 1st, 2d, and 3d of October. The Monmouth county Agricultural Fair will be held on the 17th and 18th inst.

THE next annual session of the United States Convention of Universalists is to be held in Chicago on the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. A large attendance is expected. IT is estimated that the army of the United States

consumes daily more than six hundred tons of pro-A Scorrish paper states that "poor Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is in the final stage of consumption, and that probably, before many weeks pass away, a noble country will have to mourn the loss of one of her noblest and most gifted men." THE largest cannon in England is one manufac tured at the Mersey Steel Works, Liverpool. It has a bore of 13 inches diameter, and it weighs 24 | who occasionally altered articles of the frame

THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE STREET CONTROL TO SERVICE AND A PROCESSION OF THE CONTROL OF SERVICE AND SERVICE

A private despatch from his Excellency Governor Curtin, received last evening, gives us the highly important information that a battle was in progress in the Middletown valley yesterday, General Longstreet having come up to the assistance of his rear guard, which was driven out of Middletown on Saturday afternoon by General Pleasanton. Upon the issue of this engagement the fate of Pennsylvania may depend. It our arms have been blessed with triumph, as we hope and confidently believe they have been, the rebels will probably be driven across the Potomac, the insult they have put upon a loyal State be amply avenged, and the safety of Pennsylvania insured boyond a doubt. But if the result should prove a reverse to the Union troops, our State is in imminent danger. Governor Currin, ever awake to the high responsibilities of his position, appreciates the danger fully, and appreciated it in its full magnitude when few could be made to perceive that it had any existence. He has done his duty to the people; he has striven, and successfully striven, to arouse them to a sense of duty, of safety, and of patriotism; but in his anxiety he fears, as many of us tear, that the crisis has not passed with the smoke of the battle at Middletown, and that nothing could be more disastrous to our people than to be lulled into their old, fatal security by the news of that success. The promptness and earnest enthusiasm with which they responded to the Governor's proclamation will form one of the brightest and most glorious records in the annals of the Commonwealth. The Governor feels proud of such a constituency, who have not failed to see, to acknowledge, and to act upon his prudent advice. It is his purpose now to remind them that their security from invasion, to be permanent, must rest upon the expulsion of the rebel hordes from Maryland, or their total annihilation. Let his wise and timely warning be heeded, and all

Pennsylvania's Danger.

Gen. McDowell's Letter, and Gen. Pope's

Accusation. At this particular time, our practical mili tary affairs are not in a more critical condition than the state of feeling which exists in the army and the public. It is not wholly strategical blunders that have brought us to this pass; it is rather the want of confidence evinced by the people for the commanders, and by the commanders for each other. There is an opposition of interests between the generals, of which a fatal opposition of purposes is the result. The Executive has attempted to create a reconciliation by the establishing of separate and independent commands; but so far from an amicable result following this equalizing adjustment, the bitterness engendered by rank's gradations has given place only to the more intense bitterness of jealousy. and rivalry. Our great army of the West was once an organic unit, acknowledging one supreme command, and, under it and its official machinery, proceeding to victories that had more tangible results than the repulse of

was abolished, the army fell into unwieldy isolated fragments, its wedge like action was converted into wide-wandering impulses, and its decisive results disappeared.

So much for the army's relation to itself but is the people's relation to the army any better? Have we not all indulged too much in thoughtless eulogium after victory, in unmeasured criticism in the midst of defeat? The simple fact is, that the North has lost what it has lost by its want of unity and concerted action. We have made our generals esponsible for too much-doing them the further injustice of enforcing upon them a one-sided responsibility; success has been partly attributed at least to ourselves, but disaster's buiden has been laid wholly on the shoulders of commanders. Need we adduce proof of this? Then take the mass of the journalism of the North, (Philadelphia is. we are proud to say, an honorable exception in most of its papers,) cut out the anti-Stanton, anti McClellan, anti-this and-that-man articles, and ask how any degree of unanimity is possible to be derived from such a heterogeneous medley of growlings-accordant only in the fact that they are all the offspring

of the same ill-tempered parent. Still a third kind of this unhappy discord is before us, in the letters of Generals McDowell and Pope. Not only must the people unfairly beset the army, and the army disrupt itself as an organization, but our leaders must now indulge in personal quarrels at each other's expense. General Pore fails in his plans. Forthwith General Pope attacks his underofficers-our most distinguished military vete rans. General McDowell has the bad luck to make a similar misadventure. Forthwith his under-officers attack him. He is accused, not of incapacity but of treachery; he is wanting,

not in courage but in loyalty and honor. Now, this is a very serious matter. It i the most serious matter—as regards both p:ivate and public interests—that can occur in a time of peace; but doubly serious and trebly hazardous to be made at a critical juncture of civil war. But there it stands. General Pope has made his charges against PORTER, SUM NER, and FRANKLIN, and the dying Colonel has made his charges against General Mesad altereations and imputations should occur? It is not enough, at any rate, that they will be thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities? Is it a prime necessity of public life that we must savagely fly at them, tear them to pieces, twist the fragments into all sorts of imaginary shapes, and then, pronouncing upon each, hold McDowern and POPE responsible for all? Is the imbroglio not turbid enough without our throwing in it another discordant element? Is it not shameful enough as a personal matter, without our

giving it a public recognition? We are not defending these men. We know nothing of the justice or injustice of these respective cases. If one is a traitor. he is so to an extent too horrible to contemplate, and let him meet the utmost doom which an outraged civilization can adjudge. If the other is a military genius momentarily, under a cloud, let the sunlight clear it up, hunt out the real culprits and fasten the disgrace on them. But we maintain that none of this is our business. It will be attended with taking offence against them. Our duty is plain and simple—in presence of only partial testimony, to suspend all judgment on the cases. It is merely an act of common justice, to say nothing of public dignity. We call for it, and let this call be nothing but an

ter, nor add fuel to the flame that already threatens to destroy us. The Late Senator Thomson, of New Jersey.

JOHN R. THOMSON was born in Philadelphia on the 25th September, 1800, and died at his residence, in Princeton, New Jersey, on the night of Friday, the 12th September instant. He was bred a merchant, and early in life went to China, where he remained some years, and became consul of the United States at Canton, and left there whilst holding that office, on the 1st March, 1825, and at the close of the year was married to Miss Annie Stockton, a very lovely and highly intelligent woman, a daughter of Hon. RICHARD STOCKTON and a sister of Commodore ROBERT F. STOCKTON. From this period he has constantly resided at Princeton, and became, in feeling and views, a thorough citizen of his adopted State. In 1830, he became identified with the two great works of internal improvement—the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, and was a director and confidential officer of them and their kindred improvements up to the day of his death. He had always belonged to the Democratic party, and, after the death of his first wife, he entered largely into the general politics of his State. The Constitution of New Jersey was a very imperfect instrument, adopted, as a temporary measure, on the 2d July, 1776, two days before the declaration of independence. The whole real power of the State was vested in the Legislature, tons, exclusive of the carriage. It throws a solid of government, and who annually elected the shot of 270 lbs. Governor, who was ex officio Chancellor, and,

of course, always belonged to the legal profession. There had been attempts to revise this imperfect Constitution; but each party, as it got into power, forgot the promises made

to the people before the election. After the election of 1842, Mr. Thomson determined that the people should have their wishes, and he accordingly prepared himself, travelled through the State, and delivered ably prepared addresses at different points, to meetings called irrespective of party. In this enterprise he was aided by several distinguished citizens, and their efforts were crowned with success in the election of a strong reform Legislature. His next effort, and that of the friends of reform, was to keep the party coming into power true to their pledges, in which they succeeded, and an act was passed on the 23d of February, 1844, to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to prepare a constitution and submit the same to the people. By a very honorable and wise arrangement between the two political parties, an equal number of the most distinguished men. of each party was placed on the several district tickets, who were elected delegates, who met in convention, at Trenton, on the 14th of May, and adjourned on the 29th of June, 1844, having framed the present constitution, which was adopted by the people, at an election held on the 13th of August, in the same year, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Tuomson was an active and able member of the convention, and was familiarly called the Father of the Constitution. He was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Governor, but was defeated by a small majority. He immediately issued a characteristic address, calling upon all the members of the party to unite cordially at the Presidential election. He used his best efforts to promote its success, but the almost nvariable rule proved true, that the Governor's election decides that of the President. In the fall of 1845, Mr. Thomson, who had been several years a widower, was married to Miss Josephine A. WARD, a very beautiful woman, a daughter of General AARON WARD,

of Sing Sing, New York. Upon the resignation of Commodore Stockton from the Senate in 1853, he was elected in his place, and upon the expiration of his term, was re-elected in 1857, having been unanimously nominated for the post by his own party. His term would have expired on the 3d of March next. Mr. Thomson's health had been gradually giving way during the last session, but he persevered in attending to his senatorial duties, when almost any other man would have been confined to his bed. These exertions certainly ended greatly to weaken his constitution. Mr. Thomson was a highly intelligent and wellread man, of great experience, and of excellent common sense, and with strict business babits, of clear comprehension of all matters coming before him, both in detail and in the general. Mr. Thomson was very ready in conversation, and an able writer, though not what is called a speaker, but a most valuable member of committees, and taking an active

part in the business of the Senate. He has left a widow, a brother, three sisters, and a nephew and nieces, and numerous attached friends, to deplore his loss. The universal esteem and affection displayed towards him by the citizens and people of Princeton, his place of residence for nearly forty years, form the best evidence of his kindness of heart. and the excellence of his private life.

THE DANGER TO OUR STATE. THE GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR FURTHER EFFOR THE BATTLE IN MIDDLETOWN

VALLEY.

Special Despatch to The Press. [The following despatch was telegraphed to this city at midnight, by Governor Curtin to a personal friend.] HARRISBURG, September 14 .- A battle is reported to have occurred to day, in Middletown Valley, and our last advices are that Longstreet marched with his division to reinforce the rebel army. We have not as yet learned the result.

I invoked the people of Pennsylvania to take up arms for the defence of the State, after careful deliberation, with all the knowledge I could gather, and with the approval and direct authority of the President of the United States. I believe that destructive raids would have been

made into the State, but for the raising of the people of Pennsylvania, and the actual presence of troops on our border. If our national army is defeated, no one can doubt that Pennsylvania is in great danger. Having done what was my duty, I cannot be more carnest in my appeal to the people. The people are re-

sponding to the call, and I feel that this will prove the

most brilliant event in the history of the loyalty and p :triotic devotion of Pennsylvania in this rebellion. In addition to the army of the Etate now passing into active service, it is to be hoped that all the men fit for nilitary service will enroll themselves, to be prepared for future calls to meet any emergency that the fortunes of war may bring to us. We are pushing forward troops, and Gen. Reynolds goes to Chambersburg in the morning, to take command in person. A. G. OURTIN.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND. Occupation of Frederick by Our

Troops. THE MARCH FROM WASHINGTON.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE. SKIRMISH ON THE MONOCACY A FIGHT IN FREDERICK CITY.

The Rebels Driven Out of the City Gen. Burnside's Corps the First to Enter.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE INHABITANTS. Strong Union Sentiment of the People. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF GENS, BURNSIDE AND

M'CLELLAN.

REBELS RETREAT TOWARDS HAGERSTOWN.

OUR TROOPS IN CLOSE PURSUIT Special Correspondence of The Press.

FREDERICK, Sept. 13, 1862. You will observe by the date of my letter that Frederick is again in our possession. This happy event was consummated yesterday afternoon, the rebels at that lime being driven out of the place and our forces taking possession of it. However, before telling you how the town was again placed in our possession, I will give you a brief sketch of my journey from Washington to this ARRIVING AT BOCKVILLE

Leaving Washington shortly after dinner on Tuesday ve, in company with an artist of an illustrated weekly, reached Rockville, distant about 19 miles, shortly before

ROCKVILLE. This is in Montgomery county, one of the strongest cession counties of Maryland; but where the Union men. and there is a large number of them, are most bitter in their hostility to Secessionists, and who believe that the State of Maryland should not be surrendered to the rebels, no matter in what number they come, or under what pretexts they put forth. Starting early next morning (Wednesday), we march-

ed all day, and stopped at the farmhouse of a Union man. about four miles from Damascus. This man, although surrounded by Secossionists, etill preserved his love for he Union, and any soldier who presentertal led to the best of his ability. About noon the next morning we arrived at Damascus where we met General Banks' corps, now us der command of General Williams. They had scarcely pitched their tents when General Burnside's corps arrived, and

rapidly marched on, preceded by the division of General Cox, of Western Virginia notoriety. When seeing General Burnside's corps I was surprised, or I had started from Washington for the purpose of overtaking him, and reporting for your readers his move nents, and I expected that he had already reached New Market, some nine miles distant. But unforeseen socidents detained him on the road, and prevented his adance as quickly as he desired.

ON THE ROAD TO NEW MARKET Leaving Damascus on Friday (yesterday) morning, we soon overtook Generat Reno's corps, who were proceeding along the road that led to Monrovia and New Market at rather a rapid rate. There had been a sharp shower of rain during the night, which had not only laid the dust, but made the atmosphere cool and pleasant and the men, by their fast marching, appreciated it. ARBIVAL AT CAMPTOWN.

At Camptown, in Frederick county, some four miles from New Market, we halted, and the arrival of our roops in such large numbers raised the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and they warmly greeted our troops on their entrance. The rehals had visited this lace on the day before, and had pickets stationed there the previous night. There is but one store in the village, and the rebels patronized this, paying for their purchas in Confederate scrip.

ABRIVAL AT MONROVIA. Three miles further on we reached Monrovia station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the same place your correspondent was at last Saturday, when he rebels were at New Market, three-quarters of a mile o the right.

Monrovia is a quiet, little village, which never hears sound with the exception of the snort of the locomotive and the busy hum of the machinery in Monrovia Mills. These mills are rather extensive for this section of the ountry, they having to grind all the wheat that is used within a circle of nearly ten miles. They are owned by a The property of the states of

Mr. Bhinehart, a staunch Union man. The rebels came they visited was the stores—especially clothing and boot to him and took what they wanted, paying him for it in Confederate scrip, Mr. Rhinehart is a loser by this visit of the rebels to the tune of \$400. They also took a horse

There are only one or two Secessionist families at this place, and when the Confederates first visited it on Sa- evening. Some of these storekeepers will be entirely turday night, these people took particular pains to inform them of the sentiments of their neighbors, and who had, and who had not, Secession flags in their houses. They visited one house adjoining the railroad office, for the purpose of taking a flag that was concealed in the house, but when they were told that it was the property of a little child, they could not conscientiously demand it. The rebels broke into a cake and pie store, and Adams' Express office, and helped themselves to whatever they could lay hands on

MEETING AN OLD PENNSYLVANIAN. Here I met Mr. Isaac Price, or "Uncle Isaac," as the little ones called him, and found him a good and true Union man. He was formerly of Montgomers county, Pennsylvania, but lately he has been living in Maryland. He is a fine specimen of a Pennsylvania farmer, and bears that love for his native State that is only exceeded by his devotion to the Constitution of the United State and the emblem of its anthority. Mr. Price was not in Monrovia, and it was fortunate for him, as the Secesh were very inquisitive for a live Yenkee, and if they could not get that, they would take a

Pennsylvanian; and it is probable that if Mr. Price had been there he would have come in for a little treatment, not altogether suitable to him. As our troops were passing through Monrovia they were met by the Union ladies of the place, who cheered them as they went along, and waved innumerable flags. NEW MARKET.

From New Market to Monrovia is three-quarters of

little astonishment, especially among the Secosh. Our

cavairy had made a dash in there the evening previous, but immediately left, and the Secassionists never expects to see our forces again. The rebels had been eating divner in this place yesterday, fully aware of the approach of our troops, but not binking they were so close at hand. But when their dinners were finished one of their scouts rode in and informed them of the near approach of our cavalry. Horses

TAE REBELS LEAVE. At the first approach of our forces the rebels approach their horses and rode rapidly away, never halting until they reached the bridge across the Monocacy, five miles distant from New Market and three miles from Frede rick. As soon as they crossed the bridge they attempted o blow it up, but on account of the strength of the structure and the near approach of our troops, their efforts proved futile.

were immediately saddled, and everything got ready for

THEY PLANT A BATTERY TO PREVENT OUR PURSUIT. As soon as they reached an eligible spot, on the other side of the river, they planted a battery to retard our pursuit, but our forces also planted a battery which completely, and in a short time, ellenced the rebel can-The rebels only fired five shots, none of which old any damage, with the exception of killing a horse Our battery killed two rebels and several horses. THE PURSUIT KEPT UP.

The rebels, fincing it impossible to further retard our ogress, limbered up and rapidly meved away, closely followed by our cavalry and two pieces of artillery They went along the main road until they reached Patrick street. Here they turned and fired a volley, and were responded to by our cavalry, consisting of parts of the Ira Harris, New York, 6th regular, and 4th Pennarlyania cavalry. Our two guns were also brought up. Our men charge, but, owing to some confusion, were obliged to fall back, when one of the pieces of cannot was fired off in a very hurried manner, killing four our horses. This increasing the panic, the rebels took adventage of it and charged on our two pieces of cannon, ahandon them. Colonel Moore, of the 4th Pennsylvania, but command-

ing a brigade of cavalry, together with seven privates, was captured in this affair, but Colonel Moore soon afterwards made his escape, and came riding into town THE APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.

When cur troops entered the town, it presented death-like scene, with the exception of the exchanging During the skirmish, all the houses and stores were shut up, and, with the exception of a Secesh flag flying here and there, one would suspect that the town had no But when the shout of victory by our troops broke

forth, as if by magic, every door and window shutter flew open, and the stors and stripes were run out by the little ones, while the parents and old folks flooked around them on being once again in possession of our troops. Soon it was poised around that our troops had full possession of the city, and in a short time every street was crowded by men, women, and children, who waved flags and handkerchiefs, and bid our cavalry, who had gone in pursuit of the rebels, God speed. The rebels during their stay had esten nearly al! the bread and provisions, but still the women might have been seen rushing here and there supplying our hungry and thirsty soldiers. THE INFANTRY ENTERING FREDERICK.

Our infantry, as soon as they heard the firing, former n line of battle, and advanced towards the town. They entered the town in this way, the soldiers cheering, the bands playing, and the citizens huzzaing. A Massachusetts regiment, the Thirty-third, I think was the first infantry regiment to enter the place, and they marched through the town cheering, halloing, etc.

ENTRANCE OF GENERAL RURNSIDE. Shortly afterwards General Burneide, at the head of his staff, came dashing into town, and was received with the most deafening cheers. The citizens and ladies flocked around him, shaking him by the hand, showering bouquets on him, and thanking them for being the first to enter the place. The General sat upon his horse, and for several moments could not speak, he was so over i yed. After giving some orders he established his headquarters in a lot at the east side of the town. THE SCENE AFTER NIGHT.

Soon after it became dark, and the scene on the street was one only met with once in a lifetime. The infantry, for the most part, had been encamped outside the town, but along each street were long lines of cavalry. The wagon trains were also coming in, and the curses of the drivers, together with the sharp, shrill orders of the cavalry officers, made one think that to bring order out of the chaos of that mass would be virtual impossibility. But this was not all; All of the Union houses were thrown open, and the ccupants, dressed in their best clothing, with red, white, and blue ribbons pinned to their garments, were out on the doorsteps and sidewalks, waving flags, and cheering and congratulating our soldiers. Many houses were illuminated, and American flags hung from every window. One of these houses, on Patrick street, was estecially conspicuous, the whole of the occupants being dressed in our national colors, while every window had a flag. The same scenes were visible on Market, Church,

and other at eets.

A provost marshal was appointed, and soon guards were placed at every street corner to arrest straggling soldiers and remove them to the guard house and thence to their regiments. This was soon accomplished, and the itizens returned to their homes, but many passed a sleephes night.

THE SCENE IN THE MORNING. At the first dawn of daylight the troops commenced to move through the town, and directly after each house and street corner was crowded, and the same scenes of the night before were enacted. Every class of acciery was represented, from the rich merchant to the laborer, and the poor contraband, and each endeavored to outdo it. the other in marks of demonstration towards our troops. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

About nine o'clock, this morning, General McClella at the head of his staff, rode into town, and the recen tion he met with threw all the others into the shade. He had not gone a single square until bouquets were fairly showered upon bim, and when he reached the corner o Patrick and Market streets the enthusiasm knew r bounds. The people formed themselves in the streets. and would not let him pass without having a good shake of the hand or hear a pleasant word from him. Gray. baired men of seventy put on a double share of elasticity, and were the most eager in their determination t see him, while the young men, who were prevented by the crowd from taking the General by the hand, nade the air ring with their cheers. And the ladeis were not behind the men in their marks of approbation. They fairly "swarmed" around bim, lavishing their praises on him, kissing his hand, bidding him God-speed, and presenting him with bouquets, and tying little flags on his horse. The General would every now and then respond, thanking them for

their reception, feeling glad that they felt more comfortable, and expressing the hope, before long, of there not being one rebel in arms north of the Potomac. After staying upwards of twenty minutes, the General rode out to the headquarters of General Burnside, and after consulting with each other for some time, they marched to the front, where cannonading is now going FIGHTING IN THE PRONT. Every now and then we can hear the report of can

consding about four miles out of town. I just learn from a reliable source that the rebels have planted a battery on the mountains, and that several of our batteries are replying vigorously. It promises to be a long artillery duel instead of a regular battle. THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE REBELS IN FRE-DERICK.

From several citizens, both Union and Secession learn the following interesting particulars in regard to the rahal occupation of the town : On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, two Second cavalrymen entered the town, leisurely rode along Market street, and, arriving near Church street, drew their sabres, and gave three cheers for Jeff Davis, and then said they took possession of the town. Shortly afterwa more of Stuart's cavalry arrived, and the two bridges public and railroad, were taken poss ssion of, pickets were thrown out, and everything necessary to guar against surprise was done. The cavalry continued come in all day, and the same evening a body of them proceeded to New Market, when they tore down the American flag at that place, trailed it in the dust, and in its place holsted the rebel flag. One of the persons who helped to tear our flag up was Miss Ellen Bhinehart, cousin of the Union miller of the same name, at Monro via. Gen Fitzhugh Lee established his headquarters at New Market, in the residence of Dr Mobley.

ABRIVAL OF BRADLEY T. JOHNSON. Bradly T. Johnson, one of the renegade Marvlander in the rebel army, arrived and was appointed, by Gen. Lee, provest marshal of the city. He immediately issued a preclamation, but they were so source, and wherever posted on the street corners had been torn down by our oldiers before we could see it, that your correspondent could not obtain a copy. The proclamation of General Lee was distributed more largely All the liquor establishments in town were placed under guard, and all straggling and noisy soldiers were

ARRIVAL OF THE BEBEL INFANTRY. On Monday morning the rebal infantry, which had been crossing at Noland's and Edward's Ferry all day on Saturday and Sunday, marched into town and immedistely marched out again, where they encamped. The size of the rebel forces is variously estimated on all sides, but I have seen none who placed it at a lower figure than 100,000. Indeed, some place it as high as 250,000; but this figure is preposterous. A strong Union man, who watched the rebels as they came in, says that. be counted about 130,000 men, 268 pieces of artillery, and 3,000 cavalry. The small number of cavalry is accountable by the

fact that the cavalry were scattered in different directions, scouting around the country, &c. The most of the rebel force went out the Hagerstown road, but still large bodies filed out the Georgetown, Liberty, and Baltimore THE PEOPLE HAVE TO CLOSE THEIR STORES.

and shoe stores. They invariably gave Confederate money in return for the purchases. The crowds began to be at last so dense, and no money being offered but their worthless scrip, the shopkedpers, on Monday evening, closed their stores, and did not open them again till last

All the stock they had on hand was bought up directly and nothing given in exchange but rebel notes. If these had been refused, the soldiers would have broken open their stores. Everything eatable, sweetmeats and mineral water, and such articles, disappeared very fast. The Secession sympathizers here took the rebel money very readily, as they knew they would get thirty cents on the

THE BEHAVIOR OF THE REBELS. Outside of this kind of business, it is acknowledged on all hands that the rebels conducted themselves very orlerly, considering the place they occupied. Before they crossed the river General Lee issued orders to them elling them that if any behaved in a disgraceful manner, or disturbed private property, he would shoot them. This threat was the means of preserving good order. Although the rebels say that they behaved themselves orderly in Maryland, for they now claim her as one of their own Confederacy, they say they will show no mercy to Pennsylvania, and toon as they get in it that they will carry fire and sword completely through it. They state that Jackson has promised never to rest until he places Pennsylvania in the same condition as Virginia. GENERALS LEE AND JACKSON.

Generals Lee and Jackson had their Leadquarters about 3 miles out the Georgetown road, and they scarcely showed themselves in town. Those who saw them say they were scarcely crossed better than privates, but Longstreet, Bill, and especially Stuart, were dresse mile, and the entrance of our troops there occasioned no very grandly, and seemed ambitious of being lionized THE DEPARTURE OF THE REBEL TROOPS. The rebel infantry commenced to march towards Ha erstown about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and were accompanied both by Lee and Jackson. From tha

> gerstown and Penusylvania. They had no wagons ex cept ammunition trains, and therefore were not bothere much by army wagons. Stuart's and Lee's cavalry were left behind, with tw atteries of artillery to cover the retreat, and these had all gone on when our troops crossed the Monocacy, with the exception of Wade Hampton's Legion, and a bat-

time until Thursday evening one continual stream of

troops poured through the town, and out towards Ha-

tery. This is the cavalry regiment that opposed su avalry in Frederick. WHERE DID THE REBELS GO? The ultimate destination of the rebels is a mystery, but it is conjectured on all hands that they are bound for Pennsylvania. The largest number went out the Hageratown road, but other large masses went out towards Gettys burg. It is probable that as soon as one wing of th army reaches Hagaretown they will push on to Green castle and Chambersburg, and then form a junction with he force that started for Gettysburg, some place in th neighborhood of that town. But no matter where the go, they are closely followed by McClellan, and ever

one is confident that he will overtake and defeat them. WHAT HAVE THE REBELS MADE? .To sum up, what have the rebels made by this visit t Frederick? Literally nothing. If they hoped to fur her an uprising of the people and, the putting down o he Union men, they have ignominiously failed; and if they hoped to gain recruits for their cause, they have failed also, for, notwithstanding the inducements they effered, they only enlisted, in this large county of Frederick, fourteen men.

They have only succeeded in augmenting the bitte feeling now existing between the Union men and the Se essionists, and made themselves bitterer fors than ever they were. Their reception in Maryland, outside of a few sympathizers with them ; was very cold, and if they each Pennsylvania, I hope it will be a cold one from the lad'es, and a warm one from the soldiers and citizens.

FREDERICK, MD., Sept. 14, 1862.

In my letter of yesterday there were several little inc ients, which for want of time I could not insert. THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE MONOCACY. The railroad bridge over the Monocacy at Frederick function was destroyed by the rebels on Wednesda norning. It was a considerable sized bridge, and will take some time to repair it. What they hoped to accom plish by destroying this bridge and leaving the other one standing, is a mystery to all.

CLOSING OF THE STORES. All the stores of Frederick closed on Monday night and did not re-open until yesterday. All of the stock they knew the Confederates wanted, and would pay for in Confederate scrip, they hid from sight; so that al though a great many were swindled, still a large number were shrewd enough to pursue the former cou-Many other expedients were resorted to to prevent the Secesh from obtaining what they wanted, such as shaking apple and peach trees, and then gathering the fruit an hiding it, and burning such articles as tobacco, &c. As soon as our troops entered the town the storekeeper onened their stores and sold to our soldiers whatever they had on hand, and received in return gladly "gree backs" and Northern bank notes.

SPADORING FOR PLACE Hunting for Union flags was also one of the hobbies the Secoth. They would ask the Secessicnist residents Frederick the names of the Union people and who had flags in their pessession, and as soon as they ob tained the information desired they would go and search the houses, but the Union people were too smart for them, and had hid them some time before, so that in case of the sudden advent of our troops they would have them to put forth to cheer our soldiers on their onwar

THE PEOPLE EXPECTED OUR TROOPS. The Union people of Frederick daily expected our roops to regain possession of the town, and the Secesh nhabitants were also a little nervous on that score. The Union ladies would say to the Secesh, "Well, you won't be here long-McClellan and Burnside are after you, and they will soon catch you." To all of which the re oel soldiers laughed, stating that they did not care for all the Union soldiers in creation; and as for our generais, they would just as soon fight one as another. I know it positively to be a fact that; during the tim the city was occupied by the rebels, numbers of Union adies were busily engaged making Union flags, red. white, and blue seahes, &c., and when our troops entered the place they found those ladies covered over with

GENERALS STUART AND EWRLL. The reports that Gen. Stuart had been killed in the neasement at Bristow Station, several-weeks ago, and that Gen. Ewell had died from the effects of an amoute tion of one of his limbs, are undoubtedly untrue. I have conversed with a number of rebel soldiers who were taken prisoners, and they state that although Gen. Ewe was wounded at the battle of Manassas, and had his leg amputated, he is fast recovering. Gen. Stuart was unhurt. Gen. Trimble is now in command of Gen. Ewell's

REBEL PRISONERS BEING BROUGHT IN. The-large squade of cavalry that have been sent out to pursue the rebels are sending in large lots of prison ers. At least three hundred arrived yesterday, and more are being brought in as I write. They are from all States, and are better dressed than those I had seen some weeks ago. They were nearly all supplied with shoes, undoubtedly the same they procured in Frederick. They are stationed in an engine house on Market street, and in front and on each side a large display o American flags is visible from every house. They are also in full view of our troops passing, and the ladies and men waving flags, handkerchiefs, &c , at them. This does not pleas Seecesh, and they call the city a ...d-Lincolnite hole," and express sorrow they had not burne

WHERE HAVE THE REBELS GONE? Since my last the idea that the rebels are endeavoring to cross into Virginia again at Williamsport is gaining ground. It is thought that the noble uprising of the free en of the Keystone State and close pursuit of General come up. Every one is in good spirits, and none have colellan, has deterred them from marching into Pennany doubt as to the result when we meet them. Their avlvania, and they have determined to recross in Virencompment is within eight miles of Frederick. No ginia. carrying with them all the plunder they collecte in Maryland. No matter what way they go, they wi find our forces, and so the next day may be pregnant with

GANNONADING ON THE MOUNTAINS. The cannonading heard here distinctly yesterday proceeded from a battery of the rebels stationed on th nountains, about four miles from here, and the reply of everal of our batteries. In the morning, Hawkins Zonaves and another regiment were sent out there, but beyond a little skirmishing, nothing was accomplished They returned to camp last evening. As I am writing firing is again heard, and I learn it is from the same spot as yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1862. One of Jackson's Letters Found—The Re bel Programme. A letter, received from the army, states that portfolio, containing Jackson's orders, was found in he advance yesterday, in which a portion of his army is instructed to proceed towards Middletown, Maryland, and a portion to Hagerstown, and thence to Williams port. The fact that cigars and other things were found

town, from which place they were driven in the after with it indicates that it was left in confusion. It was carried to bear quarters, and believed to be reliable, as showing that the rebel programme was to make a retreat across the river, as was generally believed here. The Fight at Harper's Ferry not Serious. The fighting yesterday, in the direction of Harrer's Ferry, is understood now not to have been of a very serious character, though no details have arrived.

The Burnside Rumor. encounter between Burnston and the ebels at Poplar Springs is wholly discredited. His army has been heard from since Tuesday, but it would be contraband to intimate its locality or destination. He and SIGEL will strike the enemy simultaneously and effec-Passes Required to Cross the Potomac, HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON. GENERAL ORDER No. 80. By order of Major General BANKS, commanding the efences of Washington, the order from these headquarters authorizing civilians to cross the bridges and ferries over the Potomac, within the District is countermanded Passes will be required as heretofore, and will be granted at these headquarters in cases of extreme neessity only By command of Brigadier General WADSWORTH. JOHN P. SHEBBURNE, A. A. G. Accident to the President.

While coming into the city from the Soldiers' Hon

esterday, the President's life was put in peril by his horse.

a spirited and powerful animal, running away with and

heavily throwing him. He succeeded in checking the career of his steed at the cost of a sprained wrist. Small Notes: 3 The Government has not, as is generally supposed sued an order interfering with the issue of small notes by the regular banks of the District. It is understood that no such order is now contemplated.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROR, Sept. 12 .- One hundred and eleve ebel prisoners were sent to Aiken's Landing to-day for exchange. They were taken near Suffolk week before ast. A sufficient number of steamers have gone up under a flag of truce to bring down the 6,000 Union prison ers now awaiting transports.

and the second of the second o

Death of Senator Thomson, of N. Jersey. TRENTON. Sept. 13.—Hon. John B. Thomson, United States Senator, died at his residence in Princeton, at an early hour after midnight. His official term would have As soon as the soldiers entered the town the first place expired on the 4th of March next. Catherine with the property of the state of

LATER FROM THE BORDER. Lee and Jackson Recross the Potomac.

THEY MOVE TOWARDS MARTINSBURG. THE OCCUPATION OF FREDERICK The Rebel Pickets Retire from the State Line.

BRILLIANT CHARGE OF ILLINOIS CAVALBY HALF A MILE OF REBEL WAGONS BURNED.

GOOD NEWS EXPECTED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.- Yesterday a recon the vicinity of North Mountain, about seven miles south of Williamsport, encountered the rebel pickets. We billed two and captured thirteen. It was discovered that Lee and Jackson had crosses the river at Williamsport, and were moving towards Martineburg. Longstreet, it was thought, would crossfurther

up the river. The whole rebel force is retreating across the Potomag. We have positive information that the railroad and telgraphic communication has been out between Harper's Ferry and Comberland. BALTIMORE, Sept. 18 .- A gentleman who left Frederick, at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, states that when he left there was considerable constarnation and

the rebels with regard to a rumor that had just reached

town of a heavy battle at Harper's Ferry, in which Col

Dixon H. Miles had repulsed an attack by Genera Loring, with great slaughter. The account was that General Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the cross ing of Jackson and Lee at Leesburg. Instead of march ing towards Hagerstown, he had taken the river road b the canal, down the river, in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry.

The report was, that when the river, which is nearly a half mile wide, was covered with troops, Colonel Miles opened upon them, with his batteries from Camp Hill. and from the trestle work of the railread with grape and can ster, causing the river actually to run with blood when the attempt was abandoned. They had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on the Meryland Heights, and were repulsed by the masked batteries, scattering them, and strewing the

earth with their dead. That there was a fight at Harper's Ferry, on Wednesday afternoon, was well known in Frederick, as the cannonading was heard there for fully four hours. The cu rent rumor, when our informant left, both among th ebels and the citizens, was as above stated. Colonel Miles, who had a large force under his con mand at Harper's Ferry, has been acting as Brigadie General. If he has turned the tile of Federal defeats by so glorious a repulse of the rebels, we bespeak for him

full commission for his most timely gallantry BALTIMORE, Sept 13 -The police made an important capture last night at the house of Dr. L. T. Williamson even miles from the city, on the Heckstown road. Having received infermation that some rebel officers from the invading army were being feted, the police proceeded thither, surrounded the house, and while those within were having a jolly good time, bagged the whole party, as ifollows: Harry Gilmer, Captain Co. F. Stuart's Cavalry: Gratton D. Carlisle, lieutenant of the ame company, disguised in citizen's dress. They also seized their entertainer. Dr. Williamson, and the following gentlemen friends: J. P. Hayward, I. H.

Suchanan, Alex. Casey, and Martin McGraw. The whole party were brought to the city, and ar now in close custody. The police were armed with rifles and prepared for every emergency. The following booty was also found on the premises Two splendid horses, sword, gun, revolvers, a large knife, powder flask, some shoes, boots, flannels, sheets, &c., in-

These rebel officers belong to this city. It is thought they will, as they justly should, meet the fate of spies. BALTIMORE, Sept. 14 .- Two railroad employees, who were taken prisoners by the rebel Jackson, near Wilismsport, have returned. They say that he took them with him across the Potomac, and when his division had crossed on Friday, allowed them to r. turn. There can, therefore, be no doubt of the fact that Jackson is on the

WASHINGTON, Sentember 14.—The following was re-

ceived this morning by a special messenger for the Asso-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. cavalry force, under the command of Gen. Pleasanton, entered the city by way of the Market-street turnpike. The main body of the rebil forces evacuated the city on Thursday. A few cavairy, 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 rebell suffered at least to that ex-The recention of our forces was of a most enthusiastic

the people turned out en masse to welcome our forces. All along the streets through which our forces passed flags were waved from housetops and wind wa, and th sidewalks were filled with spectators, including a full farresentation of ladius The rebel forces are represented to be about 125,000 strong. The citizens of Frederick have suffered much from the rebel incursion, including the loss of domestic supplies. The enemy were in a starving condition, many

character. The entire population seemed overjoyed, and

of them being without shoes. They confidently expected that at least 50,000 men would flock to them in Frederic Jackson was here, together with Longstreet and Hill They left Frederick with the intention, as reported, of goir g to Pennsylvania, but subsequent events seem t indicate that they will endeavor to retreat into Virginia, by the way of Williamsport.

This morning an engagement is going on at the foet of he mountains, on the road to Sandy Hook, between the rebels, consisting of 2,000 cavalry and three batteries. A portion of the enemy went to Hagaratown, while Jackson took the left hand road toward Harper's Ferry. The rebels left four hundred and fifty of their sick in Frederick. About forty prisoners were taken last night and this morning, between this city and the mountains. URBANA, Md., Friday evening, Sept. 12, via Washington, Sept. 13.—We learn through one of our correspondents that General Pleasanton reported this afternoon that the cavalry under his command crossed the Monocacy on Thursday, near the Potomac. They found no enemy in force, but saw a train of wagons, with a large guard, proceeding in the direction of Frederick. There is no doubt that the troops under Jackson and Longstreet, who were at Frederick, have gone to Ha-General Hill's division left Adamstown yesterday on it way toward the Point of Books. Sugar Loaf Mountain

was occupied on the same day by our forces. The rebe signal officers were captured. Four regiments of cavalry and one battery, under Gen Fitz Hugh Lee, who were located at New Market, eye custed that point at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Everything shows that the enemy are leaving the Monocacy for Hagerstown. What their intentions are i unknown, but the impression is that they will not leave the State without a fight. If the rebels do not dispute our passage of the Mono cacy, we shall be in Frederick to morrow. If the repel want to fight, all they have to do is to wait until we

enemy is to be found by the reconnoitring cavalry. SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday afternoon our ca valry entered Frederick and found it deserted by the We have all been kindly treated by the people Frederick county.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- The following interesting news has been received by special messenger from Fre FREDERICK, Sept. 13-P. M .- On our way hither, this morning, from Urbana, after cressing the Monocacy, General McClellan and staff passed through General Sumner's corps, who opened their ranks for the purpose. The enthusiasm with which he was received by these veteran troops was beyond description. Before the rebels left Frederick, they wrecked and destroyed the Union newspaper office.

The ladies here were forced to hide their American flags about their persons to prevent the rebels from carrying them off. In the artillery duel yesterday, which lasted till 1 o'clock, between General Pleasonton and the rear guard of the rebels, we had three horses killed, and two men wounded. The repels, fearful of being surrounded by the infantry. fell back three miles beyond the mountains to Middle-

noon. Our troops held the town during the night. LATER. Sunday morning-There is no probability that our troops will remain inactive. The troops are in excellent spirits at their reception by the people of this The sick and wounded rebels left here have been

Yesterday afternoon the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Colonel 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 splendid affair.
Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana Cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry susported 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 cavairy so pushed the enemy s wagon trains yes terday that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent them falling into our hands. A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon reports that Longstreet was repulsed there in the after

At this writing, 8 o'clock A. M., the battle has been

renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing

is rapid and heavy. Our main column, it is thought, will come up with the enemy this afternoon, when a battle must take place. The forces engaged by our troops yesterday were thos vering the rebel retreat. The men are in fine spirits, and are anxious to be led forward to rid the Marylanders, who have treated them so well, of all invaders. Baltinors, Sept. 14.—The information with regard

to a rebel attack on the Morthern Central road is un-

ounded.
There was cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry all day yesterday, ceasing at 4 o'clock P. M. The result has not been ascertained. General Burnside passed through Frederick early on Saturday morning, and the whole army pushed on after the enemy by every road, and even crossing the fields." The people turned out to welcome Burnside with the utmost enthusiasm, including men, women, and children, and when Gen. McClellan came the people blocked up the streets so that it was difficult for him to reach his headquarters. The scene is described as most excitingthe people waving flags and handkerchiefs, and even the women acreaming words of welcome at the top of their

voices. The advance guard entered Frederick on Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and had a skirmish in the streets with 12th, skirmishing the whole way

Stuart's cavalry. Several were killed and wounded on both sides, and Colonel Moore, of the loyal Virginia avalry, was captured by the rabels and carried off, but was afterwards rescued. The rebels did not destroy either of the three turnpike

oridges over the Monocacy, but left nothing but the piers standing of the splendid iron railroad bridge. A rebel train of 100 ammunition and aubsistence wa gons was captured by General Franklin, and about 150 ebel prisoners had been sent into Frederick. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 -Midnight .- That a seve ight has been progressing in the direction of Harper's

Ferry, seems beyond question, both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac. Heavy firing has been heard all day, with but brief in terruption. The reports were audible two miles from thi The news thus far received through private source gives promise of beneficial results to the Union cause

and has correspondingly elated the spirits of our loyal The mail communication with Frederick will be re

A BATTLE IN MIDDLETOWN VALLEY

HARRISBURG, Sept 14 - MIDNIGHT - A battle took place to-day in Middletown Valley, between the Union roops and Longstreet's division, which was moving on he Boonsboro' road, in the direction of Williamsport, with the intention, no doubt, of recrossing the Potomac. Nothing official has been received of the results of the battle at headquarters up to this bour.

FROM HARRISBURG.

CANNONADING HEARD. Supposed Battle Between Gon. McClellan's Army and the Rebels. GEN. REYNOLDS ASSUMES COMMAND.

heard distinctly at Hanover to-day, supposed to be a cortion of General McClellan's army engaged with the rebels south of that point. This cannonading has also been heard at Greencastle and Chambersburg. The following general orders have just been issued: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Sept. 14, 1862. GENERAL OBDERS, No. 1.

HARRISBURG, Sept 14.—Heavy cannonading has been

First. In pursuance of orders from the War Depar ment and his Excellency Governor Ouvlin, the undersigned assumes command of the forces assembled for the lefence of Pennsylvania. Second. The following named officers are announced as the staff of the general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly : Capt. C. Kingsbury, Jr., assistant adjutant general; Capt. Edward Mc?herson, volunteer aid-de-camp; Lieut. C. B. Lamborn

aid de camp; Lient. Wm. Riddle, aid-de-camp.

JOHN F. BEYNOLDS. Brigadier General of Volunteers. C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Asst. Adjutant General. The Hon. Edward McPherson, of the Sixteenth Con pressional district, and present nomines for re-section, i will appear from the above, has volunteered his services as an aid to General Beynolds. His ability to fill credita. bly the position is unquestioned. Notwithstanding his numerous engagements, to meet his friends in popular meetings, as he no doubt would be glad to do in response to the nomination recently conferred upon him, he enters at once upon his duties, and, of course, cannot fulfil hi political engagements. The appointment is an excellen

Last night a man, named Glassmith, was arrested a Dauphin, and brought to this city. He is susposed to be a spy. Five rebel soldiers were captured by the farmers in the vicinity of Chambersburg, and committe to prison. They were sent to the city, handcuffed, to-day, by order of the sheriff, for safe keeping. HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—Information obtained by our scouts from rebel sources, received at eight o'clock this evening, at headquarters, states that the rebel pickets had retired from the State line into Maryland, and that our pickets had been extended southward. No signs of the enemy were visible in the neighborhood of Middleburg, Md., and Waynesboro', Pa. Yesterday a portion our cavalry appeared within three miles of Hagerstown without any signs of the enemy, though their scoutwere reported three miles south of Greencastle the same

Heavy cannonading was distinctly heard at Green. castle this morning, in the direction of Harper's Ferry. ontinued until about one o'clock this after to the result, nothing has been ascertaiged. HARRIEBURG. Sept. 14.-The excitement here he been considerably increased by the desnatch just received from Chambersburg of the heavy cannonading heard at that place and Greencastle. Military onerations are progressing finely, and the officers are doing all that can he done in order to send troops to the valley, in consequence of which regiment after regiment are leaving hourly. Troops have been pouring in from the surrounding counties, on foot and by rail, during the entire day. The Governor still requests more troops, as there are

arms enough here to arm any number offering their HARRISBURG, Sept. 14-10 P. M .- On the receipt of the news here this afternoon of the occupation of Frede rick by General Burnside, and the advance of General McClellan, the people became wild, and their enthusias: knew no bounds. The telegraph offices were besieged with surious inquirers in regard to the result, and great confidence is now felt here as to the safety of the State Troops are still arriving on foot and by rail, and ar

being forwarded to the border. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY A BATTLE AT MUMFORDSVILLE

THE REBELS REPULSED. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—There was much excitem in the city this afternoon in consequence of the news of batile between our forces and the rebels at Mumfords ELIZABETHTOWN, Sept. 14 .- The rebels, under Ger Duncan, attacked our forces at Green river, near Mum.

fordsville, 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. DANSVILLE, Sept. 13 -A gentleman from Frankfort, arrived here to-day, says only 150 rebel cavalry were there. Most of the troops had moved some distance from the town.

Reliable information has been received to the effect hat Bragg is now at Tompkinsville. Two deserters from Buckner's army say Buckner was 'at Sparta, Tenn., or Sunday last with 10,000 men. He was marching toward Kentucky. Captain Morris, who has just returned from a scou ing expedition, reports 500 of the rebel cavalry at New Castle. They captured the telegraph operator at Emi-

nence, and threatened to hang him unless he gave them IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI. Kirby Smith Retreating in Con-

fusion. He is Alarmed at Buell's Movements. THE OHIO MILITIA RETURNING HOME.

force was made to-day to a distance of twelve miles from our entrenched 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 rehe 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 com menced last night at nine o'clock. A large body of our troops have been advanced to-day

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 8 P. M.-A reconnoissance in

and hold the new position CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12, 9 80 P. M -The ener 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. but I think they only want to get us out of our er

CINCINNATI, Sept 13.—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 Gen Prisoners say the retreat was made because they heard of Buell's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Our scouts, late last night, reported that the enemy we

retreating in confusion.

Olinoismani, Sept. 18.—Governor Tod has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon their services being no longer required in Kentucky. The force of regular troops is sufficient for any emergency. The streets are thronged with people to welcome them The rebels are reported to be at Walton, twenty miles :

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

A Succession of Severe Battles. Retreat of the Union Troops from Gauley

GALLIPOLIS, Sept. 14.—On Wednesday a column of the rabels, about 5,000, said to be under General Loring. being the first notice that he was in our rear between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on the S4th and 37th Ohio, under Colonel Seber, only 1,200 strong, encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting until dark. Our forces out their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having lost 100, killed and wounded. In the meantime, another column of the enemy approached Gauley bridge, on the Lewisburg road, cutting off the 47th Ohio, two companies of the 9th Virginia, and one company of the 2d Virginia Uavalry, who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard of

Under these circumstances, Col. Lightburn's front and flank being threatened by an overwhelming force, he was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which was successfully done on the 11th, after destroying all the Government property he was unable to remove. He moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Pratt on the afternoon of the

He massed his troops on the north bank nawha, but being hard pressed, retreated night, reaching Elk river, just below Charl, he 12th he made another stand on the lower Elk river, where a desperate fight ensued, la 10 in the morning till dark. Our forces st burned Charleston, only two houses being left result of the fight is not known. Nothing has been heard from Colonel Lightburn Saturday at 6 o'clock . M. Up to that time on

were holding their ground, and punishing the works. Oelonel Lightburn brought six hundred loaded safely to Elk river. The retreat to Elk river a ducted in good order. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of Colonel orn's command, as well as Point Pleasant and Ga The militia are flocking here from this and the ng counties.

The rebel force is represented to be ten thousand The Indian War Gallant Defence of Fa

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following de-

een received at the headquarters of the army; HEADQUARTERS FORT BIDGELY. My August 28, 18.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the was assaulted by a large force of Stora Ludge 20th inst. The small remnant of Company a ment of Minnesota volunteers, together with ment of Company 0, 5th required by the company of the compa ment of Company O, 5th regiment alianesota voit and the Benville Rangers, a company list of said one of the regiments of this trate, were the out one of the regiments of this clave, were the only the I had underly commond for its defence, and notify they do their duty.

The engagement lasted until dark, when the left a today to the left of the common the left of the The engagement lasted until dark, when the finding that they could not effect a lodgmen was prevented in a great measure by the superi he artillery, under the immediate on orgeant J. Jones, United States army, Sergeant J. Jones, Direct Descript, with them to evacuate the ravines by which thi rounded, and they withdrew their forces, an rounded, and they withdrew their forces, and the gallittle garrison rested on their arms ready for any attaining the night, several people, remains of the thirtying families, arrived at the post in a most misser condition, some wounded and severely burnt, has made their escape from their dwellings, which were higher than the lumidiate time fled to the post, and were organized and armed at practicable in the defence.

On the 22d they returned with a much larger in and attacked us on all sides, but the most determined when the cutter of the contraction of the second great contraction. was on the east and west corners of the fort in the immediate vicinity of the ravines. The very mer was also sovered by stables and log building afforded the Indians great protection, and in protect the garrison, I ordered them to be a Some were fired by the artillery, and th Some were fixed by the arthury, and the balance Benville Baugers, under the command of First Lie Gorman, to whom, and the mon under his congreat credit is due for their gallaut conduct Tager and through the woodes by the conduct Tager and the conduct Tager and the conduct Tager and the conduct Tager by the conduct Tager by the conduct Tager and the conduct Tager by the conduct Tager by the conduct Tager and the conduct Tager by the conduct Tager fell thick all over and through the wooden build erected for officers' quarters, still the men making their ground. The Indians prepared to drown by gallant conduct of the men at the guns paralyzed; and compelled them to withdraw after one of the determined attacks ever made by Indians on a my

oet. ... The men of companies B and C, 5th Regular M sots Volunteers, aided by citizens, did good executed and deserve the highest praise for their heroic consociation and deserve the highest praise for their heroic consociation acting assistant surgeon of the post, who assistant surgeon of the post, which is a surgeon of the post of the po all of them are prospering favorably Mr. W, party, of the Indian Department, with many or zens, rendered efficient services. Our small arm ammunition nearly failing, on con: tion with Orderly Sergeant J. Jones, 1 of tion with Orderly Sergeant J. Jones, I ordered the to be removed from some of the sphoric case shift, with the balls fired by the Indians—sany of which collected—re-cast, and ammunition prepared by a oil men and ladies, organized for the purpose. of men and ladies, organized for the purple, worked night and day until a good supply was originated in the purificial properties of the buildings composing the garrison properties up, but they are very much wrecked; all of the buildings, except the guard-house and magazine entirely destroyed; most of the mules and oxen be the country with the country were the country to the country when the country were the country when the country were the country were the country when the country were the co ng to the quartermaster's department were taken ans, and we are left with a scenty supply of tr portation.

I adopted every possible means in my power from covering the storm efence, by erecting barricades, cevering the st

with earth to guard against fire arrows. Several of squeeze thrown, determined to sacrifice all but the quarters and storehouses, which are stone buildings.

I also herewith enclose a list of killed and son I also berewith enclose
Three killed and thirteen wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient as want,

T. J. SHERHAY, First Lieut, Co. C, 5th Beg's Minn Commercial Intercourse with the Rebe NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 28, 1862 - The au naval officers is called to the regulations of the tery of the Treasury concerning commercial intercept int 1 Commanders of naval vessels will render such s may be necessary in/carring out the pro-sid regulations, and enforcing observance ther or safety of their respective commands.

"II. There will be no interference with trade in or

Fuance of said regulations, within any of the care controlled by the naval forces of the United salunless absolutely necessary to the successful execution military or naval plans or movements. But in case the violation of the conditions of any clear granted under said regulations, and in cases of unit-treffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested, and III No officer of the navy will seize cotton or other preperty of individuals within the territory opened traffic and subject to the regulations of the Secretar of the Treasury, unless the same is exposed to destruct by the openmy or needed for naval purposes or for units of the contract of ecation under the act of Congress; and in all sac cases the fact, with all attendant circu

tton or other merchancise, con

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTE PASS

AN EXCITING SABBATH

All our Troops Moving to Harrisburg

STREETS ALIVE WITH SOLDIERS Yesterday being Sunday, did not in the least tend to allay the excitement into which the city had been then by the appointment that our border had been threatens by an invading foe. The stir among the many old and newly formed military organizations was much greater than on any previous day. Every armory in the city wa opened from an early hour in the day until mitright. Numbers of recruits were obtained, and preparation were being made for a hasty departure. Numerous strain and companies left during the day. Trains prepared carry troops to Harrisburg were in waiting at West Pilladelphia at 9 and 11 Δ . M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M. θ_1 one hour's notice was necessary to be given to the sage intendent of the railroad, and any amount of treers are be accommodated with transportation. Everything w

conducted expeditiously, and with care, and nothing in a blunder occurred. The feeling during the day ran high among our cities. The news that McUlelian had occupied Frederick was sived with joy, and caused much enthusiasm amo ers. During yesterday the present state our national affairs was eloquently alluded to in mathe public places of worship, and fervent and impre prayers for the success of our brave troops were close. The excitement everywhere was great, but we stack with nothing whatever of a boisterous or riotous class. ter. The rights of none were infraged upon, slines,

he day was not, as is usual, a "day of quiet and posses THE MILITARY STIR The streets yesterday were alive with soldiers - NES with uniforms, some without, and some with portion of iniforms. Judging from the appearance of some of the quads, every available "soger" coat, vest, and trowers must have been brought into requisition. Some vid-wors their own clothes, adorned wan the brass built-while others less fortunate were robed in civilian attra Every one was convinced, from the pleasing scene; esterday, that it is not the hand randy epaulets that make the true soldier. It is irm and courageous heart, such as that possessed but many civilian soldiers, who have left good and combatt ole homes in response to the Governor's call. In man nomes active preparations were in progress, to treat athers, husbands, and brothers, for their departure) erday or to-day, to the field of active service. The Governor baving accepted the Home Guards and Reserve Brigade as organized bodies, orders were once issued for the company commanders to catther the company companies the company hour. The officers of the Home Guards reputed neir numbers, &c, at the armory, Broad and Barreets. The Reserve Brigade, let regiment, 123-151 streets. The Keserve Brigade, let regiment, reports 1,000 strong on Saturday evening, and ready of its a moment's notice. The National Guards started a recruiting party through the streets, and over two husbremen were secured. It is a grand mintake that a feed one dollar is required to join this regiment. The contraction of the property of the street of the street

atant moving from one point to another of all the rate organizations and independent companies gave to NEW ORGANIZATIONS. Among the many new organizations just formed may Among the many new organizations just formed my be mentioned the following:

An organization, known as the Independent (in Guards, numbering one hundred of our most promited and influential citizens, many of whom are exempt from the performence of military duty, has just been formed. United States Marchal Miliward has been elected to take the men will be armed with the Springfield the as manufactured by Jenks & Son, at Bridesburg, all which they furnish at their own expense. They she furnish their own uniforms, equipments, and everying complete, without asking one cent either from the size of the Among some of the most liberal subscription. r city. Among some of the most liberal subs given towards the organization of this crack corp the sum of \$4,000, by George Bullock, Esq., and \$50 Mr. Charles Barkness. The balance of the funds quired will be raised among the members of the bat Messra. Bullock and Harkness both being members. Mesers. Buillock and Harkness both being members.
On Saturday morning numbers of mechanics and isborers, employed in erecting buildings, laid saids their shovels, trowels, and jack planes, and shouldered that muckets and proceeded to their armories, preparator to going to Harrisburg. No less than four companies, of one hundred men each, organized at Baldwir's. They are respectively commanded by Captain Ches. Stewar, Captain Bobert Patterson, Captain A. Haines, Captain O. B. Wilson. These four companies were accepted ysteriday by Mayor Henry, and a telegram to this effect immediately forwarded to Governor Curtin.

The car builders at Murphy & Allison's were full of patitotism on Saturday, and several companies were forming at the time our reporter left the place. rming at the time our reporter left the place. The workmen of the c Sch maker & uo formed themselves into a company one bundred solid men, and, with banner, saying, "du arms, we are ready," proceeded to the Mayor's of

and formally tendered their services.

One full company has been formed at the Washington Engine Company's house. It is now ready for sertification of the formal of Ceptain Adem Sherrard.

The Athlete Guards have been organized at the Hope their house. It is supposed that the company will be full by this morning. The Athletes will be commanded by Captain Beaute. by Captain Barnet, a member of the Rope.
Upon the receipt of the Governor's prodam calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves in the ferent precincts, the operatives of Blundin's still, Twenty-fourth ward, met together and formed the clous of an organization, which has since, by the content of other citizens of the 5th precinct and neighbood, attained the number of one hundred and able bodied men. Though scarcely yet organization which has been raised as above, met together the precinct house, corners of Forty-first street. by Captain Barnet, a member of the Hope. at the precinct hot se, corner of Forty-first stre Haverford road, and offered their services to the to march to the defence of the State. Although the triotic offer was not accepted by the Mayor for the sent; they still hold the melves in readiness for any gency that may occur. They meet every evening for

gency that may occur. They meet every evening for The Corn Exchange Association held a meeting of turdey, and resolved to raise three companies in an to the proclamation of Governor Curtin. They are commanded by Capt. Benjamin James, Capt. C. D. I tranft, and capt. Joseph F. Marshall

About forly thou and dellars of the bounty due to Corn Exchange Regiment has been paid this west their families, from the hall, at Second and Gold street framilies, from the hall, at Second and antachas Knapp's battery, for gallant conduct at the battle of dar Mountain; has been appointed second lieutenant. dar Mountain, has been appointed second Co C, in the Corn Exchange Regiment.

Co O, in the Corn Exchange Regiment.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting progresses favorably. The old regime which have pitched tents in Independence Study doing well. Among those who are meeting with the doing well. Among those who are meeting with the ancess may be menitoned Captain Town, who is no uting for the 95th P V., late Colonel Gosline. Or uting for the 95th P V., late Colonel Gosline inducements are offered to join this fine regiment with most in now nearly again filled to its maximum number. The president is now nearly again filled to its maximum of Colonel Green the new under the command of Colonel Green tents. inducements are offered to join this time regulatory is now nearly again filled to its maximum number. For regiment is now under the command of Colonel. Town, formerly lieutement colonel, and an able and efficient officer. The fame won by this regiment of the efficient officer. The fame won by this regiment of the battle-field has been the means of adding a large number of fresh men to the ranks. Only a few dark number of fresh men to the ranks. Only a few dark number of fresh men to the ranks. Only a few dark number of fresh men to these who wish to join this organization are offered to those who wish to join this organization. Mounted Bangers is progressing at No. We must street and Seventeenth and Carver streets. We must street and Seventeenth and Carver streets, we must street that this body is being formed for special sorted will be composed of none but ploked men. To add will be armed like the regular cavalry, and its men will be armed he the regular cavalry, and its men will be armed he the regular cavalry, and its men will be armed he the regular cavalry, and its men will be armed he one of the fincet that his