40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES. Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Faney Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs. Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS. Not 939 and 941 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BAGE, PHILADELPHIA,

now open their usual ARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK foreign and domestic dry goods, Amons which will be found a more than usually at-LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL. JOHNES, BERRY, & Co., necessors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) MARKET, AND \$24 COMMERCE STREETS. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY DRY GOODS. are now opened an entirely NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN english, french, german, and AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

SILK

Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and delt the attention of the Trade. JARD, GILLMORE, & Co.

Have now open their FALL IMPORTATION

Hoz. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

RESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

OF BILK AND FANOY

BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

SHOE-FINDINGS. TINEN MACHINE THREADS. BEST QUALITY, One and Two-Ounce Spools. SHOE THREADS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

ACHINE SILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, AND LAING & MAGINNIS, SHOE FINDERS, 30 NORTH THIRD STREET. LOOKING GLASSES. AMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

0 7 LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS. FINE MNGRAVINGS. PIUTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE POBTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET,

CABINET FURNITURE. W & J. ALLEN & BRO. CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

44-2m ALWAYS ON HAND. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, tion with their extensive Cabinet Business, are lacturing a superior article of BULLARD TABLES. have now on hand a full supply, finished with the ORN & OAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, there pronounced by all who have used them to be store to all others.

Firster to their numerous patrons throughout on, who are familiar with the character of their WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES

us quality and finish of these Tables the manu

JOS. H. WATSON. No. 326 CHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER,

Importers, 324 CHESTRUT Street, below Fourth. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

ARTIN & QUAYLES . of September.

The number of pupils being limited to fifteen, the establishment has as much of the freedom of a home as consistent with mental improvement. Exercises in the Gymnasium and open air are promoted, for which the extensive grounds afford full opportunity.

Circulars on he obtained at the effice of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, 114 South Third afreet, or by addressing the Principal, Shoemakertown post office, Montgomery county, Pa. STATIONERY, TOY, AND FARCY GOODS IN M P O B I U M, SO. 1035 WALHUT STREET, SU-bly BELOW BLAYERS AUTION:

ell-sarned reputation of FAIRBANKS SOALES induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer order, in many instances, been subjected to frami only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-is & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY,
AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, AT WEST
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, will commence the
winter term of five calendar months on the let of November next. The course of instruction is thorough and
young men for business or college. The Principal, who
devotes all his time to the interests of his school and its puplis, is assisted by eight gentlamen of ability and experience. The German, French, and Spanish languages are
taught by native resident-teachers, an advantage which
will be readily appreciated by the patrons of the Institution. where a correct and durable Scales is required. PAIRBANKS & EWING, MASONIO HALL, 715 OHESTHUT ST TTON BAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands,
Avoing Twills, of all descriptions, for
the Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.
Alla, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from 1 to 8
it vide. Tarpauling, Beilting, Beil Twine, &c.

102 JOHES Alley.

PAMPHLET PRINTING, Best and
Cheapert in the City.

Oheapont in the City, at RINGWALT & REOWN'S COLD FOURTH Street.

VOL. 6.—NO. 41.

EDUCATIONAL:

1525 OHESTNUT Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY,

CT. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACA-

DEMY, LOCUST Street, west of Sixteenth, has reopened for the Eleventh Session: J. ANDREWS

TOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, NO.

908 OLINTON Street, established by Professor O.D. OLEVRLAND in 1834. Fall Session commences September 8th. PLINY EABLE OHASE. au19-1m

TIHOS. BALDWIN'S ENGLISH AND

CLASSICAL SCHOOL for Boys, N. E. corner of

MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, 1841 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, SEPTRMBER 8th.

VOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE

I (With Preparatory Pepartment attached) S. E. corner of DILLWYN and GREEN. Fall Term com-

mences the 8th of Ninth Month (September.) For Circulars apply at 870 North SIXTH Street.

au19-1m\*

E. PAXSON, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

THUBSDAY, 4th September.
au26-lm\*
WM. S. OOOLEY, A. M.

FAIRVIEW BOARDING SCHOOL,

NORRISTOWN, Pa., for Young Men and Boys, will commence SEPTEMBER 29:
se4-22\*\* GEORGE A. NEWBOUD, Principal.

INGLISH, FRENCH, AND LATIN

INSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS,

Objects, Pictures, and such Endowments as have been, or may be given, to the Teacher and the Taught.

ANNE DICKSON,

108 South EIGHTEENTH Street. 8th September.

Del. Water Gap, Monroe county, Pa.

will resume the duties of his profession SEPTEM-1st, NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, 624

THE ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND

MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE—A Select School for Boys—No. 2 S. WEST PENN SQUARE, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 1st. JOSEPH DAVISON, au26-im\* Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND MA-THEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1008 CHESNUT Street. The Fell Term will commence on MONDAY,

THE MISSES CASEY AND MRS.

BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1703 WALNUT Street,

pen on WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

CCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS L. R. MAYER is prepared to receive one or two classes of Young Ladies, at 1037 WALNUT street, commencing September 15th. Circulars may be ob-

commencing September 15th. Circulars may be obtained, previous to the 15th, at 1020 BACE street. se8 1m\*

INGLISH AND CLASSICAL

Building, TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will re-open on MONDAY, the 8th of September. CHARLES SHORT, A. M.

PRING GARDEN ACADEMY FOR

NOUNG MEN AND BOYS, N. E. cor. EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—The NINTH Scholastic Year begins MONDAY, September 8th. Pupils prepared for College and business. Circulars may be found

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls will open its Fall session on Second day,

Ninth mo., 1st.

Beferences: James Mott, Philadelphia; Anne Churchman, 908 Franklin street, Philadelphia; O. N. Peirce, 501 North Seventh street, Philadelphia; Henry W. Bildgway, Crosswicks, New Jersey; David J. Griscom, Woodbury, New Larges, Westergleys, aprily to BUTH.

Woodbury, New Jersey. For of culars, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIBUE, Principal, Bristol, Pa. jy23-2m\*

CERMANTOWN INSTITUTE.-

The duties of this School will be resumed on MON-DAY, September 1st, 1862.

DAY, September 1st, 1802.

For further particulars, apply to

WM. H. Mofadden. Principal,

Besidence, South side of RITTENHOUSE Street, fifth
house west of GREEN. au21-tf

HOME STUDY FOR LADIES —

The subscriber proposes to form an advanced class in Philology, Bistory, Mental Philosophy, and English Literature, to meet twice a week, commencing October 6th. Oirculars at 903 OLINTON Street.

se8-1m PLINY EARLE CHASE.

TTROY BEMALE SEMINARY .-

L This Institution offers the accumulated advantages

This institution to the time accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to au22-2m JOHN H. WILLIARD, Troy, N. Y.

TOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, located on the Bristol Turnpike, 8 miles from Philadelphia and 2 from Tacony. The first term of the scholastic year begins the first MONDAY in September; second term the 1st day of February.

A circular, containing terms, references, &c., can be tained by application to the y14-8m\* Misses CHAPMAN, Principals.

THE BEST PROVIDED SCHOOL

IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Scientific and Classical Institute, CHESTNUT Street, N. W. cor. of Twelfth st., re-opens on MONDAY, Sept., 8th. In no

taken to provide everything requisite for the complete and thorough education of boys and young men in all departments of learning. Entrance on Twelfth st. au28-tf I. ENNIS, Principal.

DAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, MAR-

Oker and THIBTY-NINTH Streets—English, Classical, and Military Day and Boarding—will reopen

"THE SAUNDERS CADETS" will.

as heretofore, receive the best of Military Instruction one hour daily. Address au30-1m Prof. E. D. SAUNDERS.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

This well-established and flourishing Institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Ballroad, 1% hours ride from Philadelphia. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vecal and Instrumental

Music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the

TILLAGE-GREEN SEMINARY.—

A select BOARDING SCHOOL, near MEDIA;
Pennsylvania. Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English Studies, &c. Book-keeping and Civil Engineering taught. Exercises in Military Tactics.
Beventh year begins September Lat.
Boarding, per week. \$2.25

Tuition, per quarter...... 6.00

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

LADIES, No. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadel-

phia.

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literatures—Latin if required—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English and French education.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

The Scholastic year commences September 15th, and

closes July 1st.

For circulars and particulars, apply to
au15-2m\*. MADAME D'HEBVILLY, Principal.

INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTON

Avenue, York Road Station, R. P. B. B., seven niles from Philadelphia.

The Third Term of Miss CARR's Boarding and Day

School for Young Ladies, at the above beautiful and healthy location, will commence on the second MONDAY

MME. MASSE AND MILE: MO-AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 Bouth THIRTERNTH Street, will re-open on WED-HESDAY, September 10th, Philadelphia. For Circu-lars, apply, at the above number. and 22 2m

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY:

tion.
The Military Department is under the charge of Major
G. Eckendors, of Philadelphia, whose qualifications for
the position are extensively known. Its duties and requirements do not, in any way, interfere with "the Litterary departments, while enrollment among the cadet corps
is left ordinal.

For catalogue, Ac., apply to WM; T; WYERS, A; M;, sec-stoth2m

and seed that it is to be the contract of

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. M., VILLAGE GREEN, Penn's.

DEMALE COLLEGE.

au6-2m

loses July 1st.

at the Academy. Rev. A. B. BULLIONS, au22-1m\* Princi

WILLIAM FEWSMITH, M. A.

se4.thstulm

au25-1m\*

JAMES W. BOBINS, Head Master.

BBOAD and AROH streets, will reopen September

HARRIS, A. M., Principal.

EDUCATIONAL. WOLSIEFFER BROTHERS' MU-TOUCATION AL.—PROF HIRAM COESON gives instructed in Schools and families and at his residence, No. 122 North NINETEEN IS street, above Arch, in Latin, Greek, English and General VV SICAL ACADEMY, No. 807 MABSHALL St. Terms \$25 per year Classes now forming. au21-1m\* CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN
Street, above SPRUCE. The Classical Institute
will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER lst.
su26-2m\* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. Instruction given by MME. C. ROLLIN CORSON, in be French and German Languages and Literatures, His MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG

tory and Drawing.

Evening Classes formed for French Conversation, and for instruction in Elecution, English Literature, and History. The latter branch is taught according to the most approved methods pursued in the Normal Schools of France.

Applications for instruction can be made either personally or by letter, to Prof. OOB3ON, No. 122 North, NINETEENTH street; or, if left at the Librarie Etranagere, No. 1328 CHESTNUT street, they will receive prompt attention. INDEN HALL MORAVIAN FE-MALE SEMINARY, at LITIZ, Laucaster county, Penna, founded 1794, affords superior, advantages for thorough and accomplished Female education. For circulars and information, apply to Messrs. JORDAN & BROTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Rev. W. C. BEICHEL, Principal CHEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C., The exercises of this College will be resumed on the list of SEPTEMBER. Terms for Board and Tuition, \$200, payable half-yearly in advance.

For further information apply to the P \$200, payable har-yearly in advance.

For further information apply to the President of the College [au8-ftnth2m] JOHN EARLY, S. J. RENCH LANGUAGE. — PROF.

MASSE is now forming a class, of between twelve
and twenty boys, to receive instruction in FRENCH, by
the oral method. The course will consist of sixteen lesthe oral method. The course will consist of sixteen lessons, of an hour and a half each; four lessons a week, and in the afternoon. Terms, \$4.00 for the course. He will constantly converse with his classes, and afford every facility for attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language. Prof. M. has matured his new system by which those having a slight knowledge of the French language may make rapid improvement, without devoting to the study any other time than the hour passed with the teacher. References: Bev. Bishop W. B. Stevens, D. D.; Prof. H. Coppée, of Penna. University, Charles Short, Esg. Apily at his residence, 111 South Charles Short, Esq. Apply at his residence, 111 Souti THIRTEENTH street. 808-2m DRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY-

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Prof. E. MASSE, A. M., Principal —This new Institute receives Boys between eight and fourteen years of age. While French is the language of the Institute, the greatest attention will be paid to the English studies. Competent reachers are AVA. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1615 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 17th. jyl9-8m MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. Shool for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 8. engaged for all the ordinary branches of a good English education. Latin taught without extra charges. The academical year begins on the 17th of September, and ends on the 28th of June, ends on the 28th of June,

Further information can be obtained at the residence
of the Principal, No. 111 South THIR FEENTH Street.

REFERENCES.—Bishop W. B. Stevens, Prof. H. Coppée
of. Penn'a University, Prof. O. D. Cleveland, Hon. W. H. Ladies will reopen SEPTEMBER 15th, at 1037 WAL-NUT Street. Seward A CADEMY OF THE PROTES-JUNIPER STREETS.—The Autumnal Session opened on the 1st of SEPTEMBER. REMOVAL.

The Sixth Session of the BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, near Darby, Pa , under the name of "SHARON FEMALE SEMINARY," Will open 10th mo, 1st, 1862, at Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., under the name of BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

EVELTY OF REMALE INSTITUTE.

Every facility will be afforded whereby a thorough and finished course of instruction in all the elementary and bigher branches of an ENGLISH, OLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL Education may be obtained. Oirculars, embracing full details of the Institution, may be had on application to the Principals, Attlebore, Bucks county, Pa., or to Edward Parrish, Philadelphia.

TEBMS. GLENWOOD ACADEMY FOR
BOYS.—The above institution will re-open on the
15th of 9th mo. (September.)—For particulars, apply to
SAMUEL ALSOP, Principal, TERMS.

The charge for tuition in English branches, with beard, washing, fuel, and lights, including pens and ink, and the use of the library, is at the rate of \$160 for the school-year:
Latin, Greek, French, German, and Drawing, each
TERAEL J. GRAHAME, CHARON FEMALE SEMINARY— Located within one mile of the village of Darby, accessible half hourly from the city, will open on the 29th of 9th mo. (September.) For circulars, address au28-1m\* JOSIAH WILSON, Darby, Pa. JANE P. GRAHAME, NOTICES. BACHMANN, TEACHER OF NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS: A the PIANO, ORGAN, MELODEON, and VIO-

"NO PARTY BUTIOUR COUNTRY." STATE OFFICERS. Eurveyor General. WILLIAM S. ROSS. CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mayor.

ALEXANDER HENRY. WILLIAM B. MANN. City Solicitor, F. CABROLL BREWSTER. JOSEPH R. LYNDALL. Receiver of Taxes. thonotary of Court of Common PI FREDEBICK G. WOLBERT. City Commissioner. JOHN GIVEN. CONGRESS.

Bred District—OHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
FORTH DISTRICT—WILLIAM D. KELLEY. SENATOR. Second District...JACOB E. RIDGWAY.
Fourth District...GEORGE CONNELL.
ASSEMBLY.
First District...WM. B. FOSTER. Sixth District—Utables in Oldrean.
Seventh District—JAMES N. KERN.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERN.
Night District—JOHN A. BURTON.
Tenth District—S. S. PANGOAST.
Eleventh District—TBANKLIN D. STERNER. Twelfth District—LUKE V. SUTPHIN.
Thirteenth District—JAMES HOLGATH.
Fourteenth District—ALEXANDER OUMMINGS.
Fitzenth District—WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Eixteenth District—EDWARD G. LEE. enteenth District-CHABLES F. ABBOTT. sel3te NOTICE.—HAVING BEEN AP-POINTED by the President of the United States Assessor for the Fourth Collection District of Pennsyl-

vania—under "An act to provide internal revenue to upport the Government and to pay the interest on the interest on the intrinsic debt," approved July 1st, 1862—which District comprises the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, and 24th Wards of the City and County of Philadelphia, I have made the collowing Assessment Divisions, and appointed the Asishant-Assessment Divisions, and appointed the Assistant-Assessors therein;
First Assessors Therein;
First Assessor, JOSEPH G. BITTENHOUSE. Besidence 663 North Eleventh street.
Second Assessment Division—All of 15th Ward south of and including the south side of Hamilton street.—Asisiant Assessor, EDWARD H. HAWKINS. Besidence Fourth Assessment Division—All of 20th Ward east of and including the east side of Broad street.—Assistant Fifth Assessment Division—All of 20th Ward west of Assessor, JAMES W. HAZLEHURST. Residence S. W. corner Bidge and Girard svenues.

Bixth Assessment Division—All of 21st Ward comprised in the 1st, 2d, 7th. and 8th Precincts.—Assistant Assessor, JOHN M. FERED. Residence Ricetown.

Seventh Assessment Division—All of 21st Ward comprised in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Precincts — Assistant Assessor, JOHN F. PRESTON. Residence Manayunk. Eighth Assessment Division—All of 24th Ward north of and including the north side of Market street.—Assistant Assessor, CHARLES GITHENS. Residence Semerset street, above Haverford street. Assessor, CHABLES GITHERED.

street, above Haverford street.

Ninth Assessment Division—All of 24th Ward south of and including the south side of Market street. — Assistant Assessor, WILLIAM A. ANDERSON. Residence Paschalville.

DELOS P. SOUCHWORTH,

United States Assessor,

Fourth Collection District of Pennsylva PUBLIC NOTICE.—U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 3d Collection District, Penn's.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1862. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1862.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Gosgress, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, the undersigned has been commissioned by his Excellency the President as Assessor of the Third Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia. sevencents, and American warus of the bits of Philadelphia.

The undersigned has divided the District and appointed assistant assessors as follows:
Division No. 1 comprises all that portion of the Thir-DIVISION NO. I comprises all that portion of the Thirteenth ward lying west of Eighth street.

OHARLES FRISHMUTH,
No. 614 North Eighth st., assistant assessor lat Div.
DIVISION No. 2 comprises all that portion of the Thirteenth ward lying east of Eighth street.

ROBERT G. MARCH,
No. 626 Franklin st., assistant assessor Div. No. 2.—
DIVISION No. 3 comprises all that portion of the Twelfth ward lying south and west of a line beginning at the intersection of Sixth and Green streets, thence extending along Green street to Fourth street, thence south along Fourth street to Noble street, thence east along Noble street to Third street.

PETER A. KEYSER,
No. 510 North Fourth st., ass't. assessor Div. No. 3.

Noble street to Third street.

No. 510 North Fourth st., ass't. assessor Div. No. 3.

Division No. 4 comprises all that portion of the Twelfth ward lying north and east of a line beginning at the intersection of Sixth and Green streets, thence extending along Green street to Fourth street, thence south slong Fourth street to Noble street, thence east along Noble street to Third street.

No. 871 Lawrence at., 'ass't assessor Div. No. 4.

Division No. 5 comprises all that portion of the Sixteenth ward lying west of a line beginning at the interrection of St. John street and Poplar street, thence north along St John street to its termination at Germantown road, thence along Germantown road to Girard avenue.

ABBAHAM MYERS,

No. 1012 Bandolph st., ass't assessor Div. No. 5.

Division No. 6 comprises all that portion of the Sixteenth ward lying east of St. John street and south of a line beginning at the junction of Ganal street and St. John street, thence east along Canal street to Front street, thence along Front to Maiden street, thence east along Maiden street to the river Delaware. ine beginning at the intended of chains street and it. John street, thence east along Oanal street to Front street, thence along Front to Maiden street, thence east along Maiden street to the river Delaware.

No. 62 Laurel st., ass't. assessor Div. No. 6.

Division No. 7 comprises all that portion of the Sixteenth ward bounded by a line drawn as follows—viz: Beginning at the junction of Canal street and, St. John street, thence along St. John street to its termination at Germantown road, thence along Germantown road to Girard avenue, thence east along Girard avenue to Frankford road; thence west along Girard avenue to Maiden street, thence west along Maiden street to Front street, thence along Front street, to Canal street, thence west along Maiden street to Front street, thence along Front street, to Canal street, thence west along Maiden street to Front street, thence along Canal street to the place of beginning.

No. 124 Edward st., Assistant Assessor Div. No. 7.
Division No. 8 comprises all that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Uadwalader street.

BAMUEL BINGHAM,

No. 215 Girard av., Assistant Assessor Div. No. 8.
Division No. 9 comprises all that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Cadwalader street.

No. 1253 Mascher st., Assistant Assessor Div. No. 9.
Division No. 11, comprises all that portion of the Eighteenth ward lying nottheast of Columbia avenue.

No. 112 Allen st., Assistant Assessor Div. No. 10.
Division No. 21, comprises all that portion of the Eighteenth ward lying nottheast of Columbia avenue.

AHAB HUNTER,
No. 1258 Venna st., Assistant Assessor Div. No. 11.
Division No. 12 comprises all that portion of the Nineteenth ward lying set of Front street.

CHABLES SOHMIDT,
Division No. 12 comprises all that portion of the Nineteenth ward girle cast of Front street.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN 30N,
Frankford rd. and Norris st. Assi-t Ass't Ass'r Div No. 18.

teenth ward fring east of Front street.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN 30N,
Frankford rd. and Norris st., Ass't Ass't Div. No. 18.
It is excreasily recommended that citizens study the provisions of the law with particular reference to their respective interests and liabilities, to the end that needless disputes may be avoided and the operations, of the Department facilitated.

Particular attention is called to the fact that all articles if manufacture coming under the provisions of the above act and not removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1st, 1862, we liable to taxation; and all such articles manufactured on or after that date are liable to taxation, whether removed or not. are liable to taxation, whether removed or not a constant and liable to taxation whether removed or not a constant and I FLETCHEB BUDD. sel?-wsth8t; Office 924 North THIRD Street.

## PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862 of tensor sales of the delegant of NOTICES.

WAR POLICIES STATE INVA-SION THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for not charge extra premium to Policy helders who may be called out to protect the State from invasion. War permits issued on usual terms to persons who may enter the service of the United States Payment of premium made to suit the convenience of the insured. Capital, upwards of \$2,000,000 WILLIAM GETTY, Agent and Atty,

425 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia Bank Building LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA—A Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 1st. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor E. BPENCER MILLER; in the usual Lecture Boom; at 8 o'clock P. M. of that day. ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE. OF THE THE CONTROL OF THE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL
Men are authorized to receive subscriptions. The name
of donor and amount will be acknowledged overy Monday, through the delly papers. Be up and doing. He that giveth quickly giveth twice. Bend the remarks in another portion of this paper:

Thomas Tarker, Sr., President, No. 122 South Fifth st.

J.E. Barnes, M. D., Vice President, No. 908 South welfth street. T. L. Gifford, Secretary, No. 929 Passyunk road. Henry M. Watts, Treasurer, southwest corner of Broad and Federal streets. Henry T. Fox, No. 1238 Filbert street. J. T. Williams, No. 834 South Second street. Josish Randall, Esq., corner of Soventh and Walnut streets.

James Shaw, M. D., northeast corner of Seventeenth James Snaw, m. D., 2000.

nd Carpenter streets.

Frank Bayle, at Thomas & Sons' Auction Store.

Wm' B. Gunningham, No. 914 Market street.

Louis H. Grubb, No. 1717 Coates street.

John Goodey, northeast corner Thirteenth and Chrisan streets. T. S. McAdam, No. 123 South Sixteenth street. P. H. Olayton, No. 803 South Thirteenth street. A. F. Sinley, No. 1167 South Twelfth street. hn Kilpatrick, No. 912 South Broad street John Alparick, No. 512 South Broad street. Wm. Lucas and John Lucas, northwest corner Seven senth and Carpenter streets. James Evans, No. 1262 Christian street.

Alexander Graves, No. 816 Louth Fourth street Joseph L. Goff, No. 526 South Thirteenth street. Joseph L. Goff, No. 526 South Thirts eath street.

C. P. Peyrot & Edward H. Pylé, scutheast corner is toad and Christian streets.

David J. Stevenson, No. 136 Temple street.

Wm. L. Clayton, Lombard, above Eighteenth street.

L. B. M. Dolby, Steam Mill, Coates' street wharf.

H. D. Benner, M. D., Third, above Christian.

D. Fox, Eleventh and Walnut. D. Fox, Eleventh and Walnut.

Edward M. Pollett, northwest corner Frent and Chris tian streets.

John Williams, Willing's alley, above Third street.

De Nahinger, corner Second and Mary streets, or Dr. Nebinger, corner Second and Mary streets, or the Committee on the ground, at Broad and Pri

MILITIA DRAFT.-NOTICE TO ENROLLED CITIZENS. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennylvania to superintend the Drafting of Militia, will hear ppeals as ionows:
FIRST AND FOURTH WARDS.
Mondey, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Pecincts Tuesday, Sept. 16th—5th, 6th, 7th, and Precincts clist Ward. First Ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th—9th, 10th, and 11th Precinct
of First Ward, and 9th and 10th of Fourth Ward.

Thursday Sept. 18th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of Sept. 19th-5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precinctso THOMAS DALLAS, Commissioner,

South Broad street,

South Broad street,

between Shippen and Fitzwater streets

Hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 o'clock P. M. SECOND AND THIRD WARDS. h Precincis."
Tuesday, Sept. 16th.—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincis.
Wednesday, Sept. 17th.—9th, 10th, and 1th Precincis.
Thursday, September 18th.—Third Ward.—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts.
Friday, Sept. 19th—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts.
E. G. WEBB, Store in Moyamensing avenue, second house below Marriott street, west side. Hours from 9 A. to 1 P. M., and 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS. Monday, Sept. 15th—1st and 2d Precincts of Fifth Ward; 1st and 2d Precincts of Sixth Ward; Tuesday, Sept. 16th—3d and 4th Precincts of Fifth Ward; 3d and 4th Precincts of Sixth Ward. Wednesday, Sept. 17th—5th and 6th Precincts of Fifth, Ward; 5th and 6th Precincts of Sixth Ward. 7 bursday, Sept. 18th—7th and 8th Precincts of Fifth Ward; 7th and 8th Precincts of Sixth Ward.

BENJ. GEBHAED, Commissioner, N. W. Corper Fourth and Walnut.

N. W. corner Fourth and Walnut.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 2 M. to 6 P. M. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS. Menday, Sept. 15th-1st, 2d, and 3d Precincts of the Seventh ward.
Tuesday, Sept. 16th—1st, 2d, and 3d Precincts of the
Eighth ward.
Wednerday, Sept. 17th—4th and 5th Precincts of the Seventh ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18th—4th, 5th, and 6th Precincts of the Eighth ward.

Friday, Sept. 19th—6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of the SAMUEL BELL, Jr., Commissioner. No. 268 South Sixteenth street, second d Spruce; hours from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6 o'clock.

Monday, Sept. 15th—The 1st and 2d Precincts of the Minth Ward, and the 1st and 2d Precincts of the Tuesday, Sept. 16th—The 3d and 4th Precincts of the Thinth Ward, and the 3d and 4th Precincts of the Ninth Ward, and the 3d and 4th Precincts of the Tenth Ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th—The 5th and 6th Precincts of the Ninth Ward, and the 5th and 6th Precincts of the Ninth Ward, and the 5th and 6th Precincts of Tenth Ward.

Thursday, Sept. 18th—The 7th and 8th Precincts of the Ninth Ward, and the 7th and 8th Precincts of the Tenth Ward.

J. B. TOWNSEND, No. 108 N. Tenth street. Hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. ELEVENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS.

Monday, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts Ele-Tuesday, Sept. 16th—1st, 2d, and 3d Precincts Sixteenth Wednesday, Sept. 17th-5th, 6th, and 7th Precincts Eleventh Ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18th—4th, 5th, and 6th Precincts Sixteenth Ward.
Friday, Sept. 19th—7th and 8th Precincts Sixteenth, and 8th Precinct Eleventh, Wards.
LUDLAM MATTHEWS, Commissioner,

At Abel Lukens', Third Street, above Willow. Hours from 8 to 6. TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS. Monday, Sept. 15th—1st and 2d Precincts of Twelfth Ward, and 1st and 2d Precincts of Thirteenth Ward.
Tuesday, Sept. 16th—3d and 4th Precincts of Thirteenth Ward, and 6th and 7th Precincts of Twelfth Ward. Yard.
Wednesday, Sept. 17th—7th and 8th Precincts of thirteenth Ward, and 3d and 4th Precincts of Twelfth Yard. Ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18th—5th Precinct of Twelfth Ward, and 5th and 6th Precincts of Thirteenth Ward.
O. S. GROVE, Commissioner,
WASHINGTON HALL, corner of EIGHTH and SPBING GARDEN Streets, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS. eenth Ward.
Tuesday 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of the Fournth Ward. sday—1st, 2d, 8d, and 4th Precincts of the Fifteenth Ward.

Thursday—5th, 6th, and 7th Precincts of the Fifteenth. Friday-8th, 9th, and 10th Precincts of the Fifteenth THOMAS W. PRICE, Commissioner, theast corner of Broad and Spring Garden steed Northeast corner of Broad and Spring Garden steet.
From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WAS DS. Monday, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of he Seventeenth Ward. Tuesday, Sept. 16th—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts the Seventeenth Ward. Wednesday, Sept. 17th—9 h and 10th Precincts of the venteenth Ward, and 1st and 2d Precingts of the Sighteenth Ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18th—8d, 4th, and 5th Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward.
Friday, Sept. 19th—6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward.
JAMES BELL, Commissioner,
No. 1347 N. Front st., from 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M. NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

Tuesday, Sept. 16th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of wentieth Ward. Wednesday, Sept. 17th—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of Nineteenth Ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18th—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Procincis
of Twentieth Ward.
Friday, Sept. 19th—9th Precinct of Nineteenth Ward, and 9th, 10th, and 11th of the Twentieth Ward. Hall of the Cohooksink Hose Company, German oad, opposite Norris street. Time—9 to 2 A. M., 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M. TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS. Monday, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Precincts of the Twenty-second Ward, at house on

Tuesday, Sept. 16th—8th and 9th Precincts of same ward, from 8 to 12 A. M.
Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 16th—1st Precinct of the same ward, at same place, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, Sept. 18th—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of same ward, at same place and hours.

BENJ. B. MEARS, Commissioner, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FIFTH WARDS. Monday, Sept. 15—1st, 2d, and 3d Precincts of Twentythird Ward.
Tuesday, Sept. 16—4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of Twenty-third Ward.
Wednesday, Sept. 17—9th Precinct of Twenty-third
Ward; 1st and 2d Precincts of Twenty-fifth Ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18.—4th and 5th Precincts of Twentysept. Ward. third Ward. Trursasy, sept. 10.—4th and oth Precincts of Twenty-fifth Ward.

Friday, Sept. 19—5th and 6th Precincts of Twenty-fifth Ward.

Welton's Hotel, Frankford, from 8,0'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. Monday, Sept. 16—1st and 7th Procincts.
Thesday, Sept. 16—2d and 8th Precincts.
Wednesday, Sept. 17—3d and 5th Precincts.
Thursday, Sept. 19—6th Precinct.
Friday, Sept. 19—6th And 9th Precincts.

W.M. STOKES, Commissioner.
At Commissioner. Hall, Thirty-seyenth and Market streets, from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M.
For further particulars, refer to posted handbills.
selb-6t

CURRANTS AND RAISINS—50
bbls choice new and old Zante Currants; also, Valencia Bunch Layers and Keg Baisins, for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
angl 107 South WATER Second. BAY RUM. AN INVOICE OF received and for sale by OHAS. S. CARSTALES.

OPLIT PEAS Of prime quality, for BHODES WILLIAMS

erang community for constant and that we stand the control of the

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862. THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

March of the Rebel Army through the Town—Appearance of Jackson, Hill. Longstreet, and Lee's Divisions—The Battle of South Mountain-The Rebels Behind a Stone Wall-General Lee Un. harmed and Uncaptured—List of our Casualties—The Rebel Losses. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

MIDDLETOWN, Frederick ce., Md., Sept. 11, 1862. Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the rebel army commenced its march through this town. At the head of the column was Stonewall Jackson, mounted on a duncolored horse, and dressed like a private, with a low cap, the peak of which covered much of his face. He is light haired, full whitekered, and about forty years of age. His face is sharp and angular, and his forehead recedes very much. He has a bright blue eye, which, taken in connection with the general expression of the face, gives the idea of a shallow, imputent, and supercilions person. His division, as it passed here, did not number quite 5,000 men, in light marching order. The next in order was A. P. Hill's Division. Then followed Longstreet's, with which, seated in an ambulance. was General R. E. Lee, very plainly attired, wearing a appearance. His right hand was bandaged, owing to an

injury received white grasping at the reins of his horse, in

which two of his fingers were sprained. Then cams Ewell's Division. Ewell is not dead, as has been stated

in some papers. His r ght leg was amoutated above the knee, and he is at present probably in Richmond. The remaining portion seems to be under the command of Lee. The whole number that passed here, from about eight o'clock on Wednesday, throughout the whole of Wednesday night, and until five o'clock P. M., on Thursday, did not exceed 135,000 men. APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT OF THE REBELS. They are well armed, and so disgustingly filthy that their proximity, in many cases, is offensive to the smell. Your readers cannot find among the colored rag-pickers of Philadelphia any body more dirty or ill dressed. In nsequence of the proclamation of General Lee, their onduct towards, the citizens of Maryland was, on the whole, blameless. Their boasted prowess and their taunts are most insufferable, and, from the superior officers of one of the divisions, I learned, what I guessed before, that their torbearance towards the inhabitants of Maryland would last only long enough to test whether the

I may state here that Brad. Johnson obtained but eighty-three recruits in and around Frederick, mostly glddy youths, and of the number were eight boys, not over fifteen years of age, whose ardor was, to the gratification of Union men, cooled down by a drenching rain as they passed through the village. The rebel army, after having passed this place, was divided into two columns, one of which moved down the Valley road, through Bur ketsville, on their way to Harper's Ferry, while the other moved through Boonsboro towards Hagerstown.

latter, then they would devastate the State, particularly

such portions of it as furnished the fewest number o

On Thursday night the main body encamped in the valley, beyond Middletown, along the route already indicated. Two divisions remain behind, which are now between Frederick and Poolesville. Those encamped immediately near Middletown robbed the inhabitants of almost everything—cows, horses, poultry, fruit, hay, and corn It cannot be otherwise with an army without a commissary. They have about 700 head of cattle with them, tomatoes, cabbage, and potatoes—these they eat raw. They supplied themselves with hats and shoes in Frederick, for which they gave some coarse lithographed slips of paper, which they call Confederate sorip. This Gen. Lee very facetiously styles, in his proclamation, "paying liberally for."

THE REAL WHITE TRASH. Some knavish Yankees sold whole reams of it to the rebels, and the uninitiated are astonished at the quan titles of money the rebel soldiers are supplied with. We have talked with hundreds of them for the last few days, and the impression they have left on our minds would lead us to exterminate them. We could with difficulty restrain ourselves from grappling some of them by the throats, and plucking out their foul toagues, as the stupid knaves indulged in their offensive swagger, and their threats of what they would do in Pennsylvania We have a clear comprehension now of what is meant by "poor white trash;" we have seen 100,000 such in this rebel army, and one is justly astonished to find that an army like ours should not wipe them out in three onths. I think I have learned the secret, but the public at large must excuse me from communicating it. If you should hear of the fall of Harper's Ferry, i.e., the capture of the forces under Gen. Miles, don't be astonished; I'll furgish you with a key to the secret.

THE FLOWER OF THE REBEL ARMY. The rebel army of invasion is composed of the picked men of the whole armed force of the South. The boys and old men, rebel conscripts, arelin and around Rickmond and elsewhere. This army being defeated, they have no other to fall back on. This I have pumped out of themselves. They hate the North with such intensity must, therefore, be subjugated, and a lew good thrashings will do it. They are on their last legs, and they have but one stereotyped argument about the proclamations of Pope and Butler, and the stealing of their niggers from Virginia. They have lost more by desertion, so far, than they have gained by recruiting. Their artillery seems to be entirely out of proportion to their infantry force. I don't think they have less than one hundred batteries with them, of six, seven, and eight pieces to each, their heaviest pieces being twelve-pound howitzers.

This is a rambling letter, and such as it is I know not how I am to send it. This town is filled with straggling rebels, mounted and on foot, but though they are far be hind the main body they all seem to know their destinations-Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown. Our cavalry has, within the last week, captured many of theirs, and eight of the head of their column were captured yesterday at Boonsboro. Jackson himself escaped on foot.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

PURSUIT OF THE REBELS WESTWARD. MIDDLETOWN, Fred'k Co., Md., Sept. 15, 1862. The rebels having been driven from their position near Middletown, were closely pursued westward by our cavalry and artillery; the cavalry being portions of the 3d Indiana and 8th Illinois. When they arrived in the woods on the rugged summit of the Blue Ridge Mountain, about five miles from Middletown, they made stand. Parallel with the Blue Bidge, and terminating in a gentle slope, is another hill around the termination of which the Hagerstown road winds, and then pursues th valley between both mountains. The rebels planted bat teries on both sides of this pass, so as to guard it com pletely. Our batteries were so placed as to attack thos

on each side of the pass.
One of the rebel batteries, on the east side of the Hagerstown road, was on the end of the mountain already mentioned. A battery of ours, of 20-pounder Parrot guns, after a furious cannonade of about thirty minutes silenced it completely. Other batteries played on those on the Blue Ridge, on the west side of the road, but while we appeared thus to be striving to force our way along this road our troops were quietly moving up the very side of the mountain, along a fearfully rugged road, and in face of the enemy. Cox's division being in front, this duty was assigned to it. The summit being at tained, the next thing to be done was to drive the rebel from their hiding places into the open plain beyond, where they would be compelled to fight or surrender. On the top of the mountain, and parallel with it, is narrow road, on each side of which is a dry stone wal behind this the rebels were posted, in defence of one of their batteries, situated a little to the left. Beside this road, on the eastern side of it, is a narrow strip o cleared land, on the edge of which, in the woods, our men were formed in order of battle, as well as the ground would admit of. Shots were now exchanged between our men and the rebels behind the wall. Another portion of the road, running up the mountain, forms a slightly obtuse angle with the portion already mentioned as running along the top. The left of our line on top charged on the rebels in front of them, while the rebels on the left, for the purpose of outflanking, charged at the same time. Our right reserved its fire until the rebels crossed the wall, and got into the road, when a volley was poure into them which almost annihilated them. On the lef ace the bayonet and bullet did their work of destruc tion, and both flanks now pressed forward, and, charging on the rebel battery, captured it.

THE FIERCENESS OF THE CONTEST. The fierceness of the contest at this point was well attested by the manner in which it was strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, coats, blankets, cartridge boxes, &c. On the road forming the two sides of the obtuse angle, stready mentioned, I counted one fundred and thirteen dead rebels. Beyond this, and in the rear, a deadly conflict took place, in which the rebels suffered with equal severity, but they inflicted considerable damage on the 17th Michigan, of whom 25 were killed and many wounded. We lost in killed about 65, and wounded 400. The rebels lost in killed about 200, and in wounded perhaps no more than ourselves, as they inflict many slight wounds by the use of buokshot. Gen Beno was shot through the breast at 6% o'clock, and died in about fitteen minutes afterwards. Lient. Carter, of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, was shot through the brain and killed instantly, of course. snot inrough the brain and killed instantly, of course. Gen. Hatch was slightly wounded. Among the rebols slain were a Col. James, a captain, and two lieutenants. Some of the sensationists report ten. Lee killed, but it is not true; others would have him prisoner which is equally unfounded. We took about 500 rebel prisoners, and were it not for the darkness, and the denseness of the foliage, we would; in all prebability, have captured nearly all those with whom we contended. We pursued them two miles from the scene of conflict, and this morning we are thundering away again. At the same time Sum-ner gives a glorious account of himself at the moun-

tain pass beyond Burketsville. An officer who reprefour hundred rebels and captured over one; thousand. Our loss was very trifling, the rebels having despaired of success, or, being worn out with fatigue, did not fight with their usual splitt, but retreated up the mountain pass, when they were shot down in great numbers. Being well aware of how often newspaper correspondents and others have talked hopefully of the nearness of the end of rebellion, we feel a little delicate in saying much on that subject; but we cannot help saying that, at the present lime, the prospect is really cheering.
Our troops under McClellan are ready to dare anything.
They love him and coulde in him. The enemy is in our

all commissary, stores, and with an enemy, watchful and perhaps, he proposed to himself, it would be a very serius matter for us; but of this Lentertain; no fears. I hink we shall next hear of him at Williamport or Win-chester. If they should attempt anything like a general engagement on this side of the Potomac, and in the beauful open country through which they are now retreatng, the result cannot be doubted for a moment. H. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

THE REBEL REAR GUARD. MIDDLETOWN, FREDERICK COUNTY, Md.,

Sept. 13, 1862. The rear guard of the rebel army passed through here yesterday: It was composed of about fourteen hundred cavalry and some artillery. It is reported here that our forces captured twenty nine hundred rebels and five undred wagons yesterday. We are not permitted to go out of their lines, but it is evident from their movements that they have been driven from Frederick. Ten thousand rebels are said to have crossed the Potomac, at the Point of Rocks, very precipitately on Thursday night. We have also the report from Hagerstown that Jackson and his horde have crossed the country and gone in the direction of Williamsport. Those who went in the direction of Harper's Ferr

through Burketsville have crossed the mountain and gone over into the valley beyond, either to rejoin Jackson or to attack Harper's Ferry on the west, or it may be to destroy the railroad connection with the West. Their cavalry is very numerous, and as many of them are dressed as farmers, who move about with impunity, they are well calculated to do mischief. A large body of rebels are encamped about a mile from this town, and ome of their scouts occasionally ride through in the direction of Frederick. Eight calssons passed through here, and but one gun, some wounded cavalry men too, all of which leads to the belief that our army is close in the rear. Some few of the rebels, with whem I conversed, acknowledged that a cavalry skirmish had taken place near Frederick. But I'm led to think that they oust have lost the guns to which those calssons belonged and that the encounter at or beyond Frederick was of much more serious character than they are willing to admit. Their movements yesterday afternoon were decidedly hasty; and the absence of shouting about Yankee thieves, which they indulged in the day before, con firmed the people here in the belief that they had been well whipped. THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

While engaged in writing this, the mystery of rebel movements is cleared up. Cannonading is heard on the mountain about midway between this and Frederick, and out five hundred rebel cavalry ride up to the front. The Union army is evidently advancing and all are in extacies at the prospect of the capture of Stuart's Cavalry. a large portion of the baggage train, and many horses. The rebels have but two guns which, however, are in a faverable position, and we are anxiously straining our eyes each moment, expecting to see our troops coming in oves off quietly towards Jefferson, horses and cattle are moved towards Boonesboro, the prize we hoped to possess is cluding us, and for three and a half weary expectant hours we see no advance. Nothing is seen or heard except the booming of a few pieces of artillery, and when at last our cavalry enters the village, having permitted the rebels to carry off everything, a duel with carbines at long range takes place and nobody is hurt. We are, however, delighted even to see the beastful, insulting. dirty rebels driven out, and we stand at the door of the hotel waving our hat in welcome of the Unionlats, when we are astonished to find a perfect volley aimed at u , and an examination of the marks on each side of the door where we stood shows our escape to have been perfectly miraculous. RETREAT AND PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

The rebels are now seen in full retreat, and then we pursue them exultingly with our cavalry. They next ake a stand on the rising group fire on them with shot, shell, and canister, and they are driven up into the woods, on the mountain side, on the Hagerstown road. While this is going on, a few squadrons of cavalry are sent on the Jefferson road in pursu of the wagon train, but are driven back with a loss of five wounded, two, we fear, mortally. Accompanying the wagon train were two pieces of artillery, in addition to which, those who are supposed to have retreated from Sandy Hook, in their attack on Harper's Ferry, reinforced those who were protecting the wagon train, which was going to cross over the Potomac, and once more seek efuge on the sacred soil of Virginia. BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

A battle took place at Harper's Ferry yesterday. We could hear the becoming of the heavy artillery all day, but we are not in possession of any further information than the general report that the rebels were badly whipped. We are informed also that a portion of the rebel army is entrenching itself on the road beyond Boonesboro'. Burnside's army is now following them up, and, in a few days, Virginia will again be made the common battle ground; and the melignant robbers. who boasted of the devastations which they intended to practice in Pennsylvania, will be driven back like snarling curs whipped to their kennels.

LETTER FROM GREENCASTLE. PA. Greencastle Never Held by the Rebels-The Report Wholly False-The Rebels Never Nearer than Middletown—An Advance of Our Forces Probable-The Rebels Retreating to Williamsport.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALBY. GREENCASTLE, Franklin co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1862. Correspondence of The Press. When the order from the War Department was read a Camp Alabama," detailing the "Anderson Cavalry" to arform duty as "scouts" in the Cumberland valley, the boys were wild with enthusiasm of delight. Being mostly, sons of the glorious old "Keystone," they deemed it s rare privilege to be enabled to go forth in battle array. and add their mite, feeble though it be, towards repelling the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by a daring, desperate, unprincipled enemy. On the 10th inst. our headquarters were temporarily established at Greencastle -a town numbering some fifteen hundred inhabitantswhich is situated about four miles from the Maryland line. We found the inhabitants in this section of Pennsylvania in the wildest state of excitement. Men, women, and children were leaving the berders for interior place where they would feel more safe than between two contending armies. With but few exceptions, they left their houses unfastened, and everything therein, save only s few of the most indispensable "housekeeping" articles. The next day after our arrival our pickets were ex ded to within two miles and a half of Hagerstown but the enemy occupying the town the same day, our pickets were withdrawn in the evening. The forces of cupying Hagerstown were composed of two regiments of cavalry and about twelve thousand infantry, under command of General Longstreet. As we numbered at tha time but two hundred raw cavalrymen there was no other alternative than to fall back to Chambersburg, from which place scouting parties were sent out in every direction to waich the movements of the enemy. The report pub lished in some of the papers that the rebels had occupie Greencastle on Thursday was utterly without foundation as some of our forces remained in Greencastle all the time since their arrival from Carlisle, and are now being reinforced with cavalry and infantry. The nearest the rebels have been to Greencastle was at Middletown, which s situated on the Maryland line, four miles southwest On Saturday our forces, that is those having horses, were again marched into Greencastle, and now occupy their old quarters in the warehouse of Imbrie & Co. Yesterday the rebel pickets were driven back to Hagerstown and our own have been stationed on ground occupied by

The number of forces that are rapidly being concen trated in this vicinity renders it highly probable that ar advante will shortly be made on the rebel lines. When such a movement once does take place, you need have n fears of the result, as we have brave and experience officers to lead us, and the men are anxious for the "fray," and are confident of victory. More than this, the exact location and numbers of the enemy are known to those having authority, which, in case of an engage ment, will be of great value to our officers, as it wil mable them to make such a disposition of the troops at their disposal as to strike at once a decisive blow. It is not prudent to mention at this time how information con cerning the contemplated movements of the enemy is obtained; but, suffice it to say, that Captain Palmer, com manding the "Anderson Cavalry," has the means where with to obtain it, and is thereby enabled to communicate such information to other commands here, whereby oncert of action is obtained. The people of Pennsylvania owe much to the indefast

gable efforts of this brave officer to frustrate the enemy's ntention of invading this State. His masterly disposiion of scouting parties, together with the alacrity and ntelligence with which the men have performed, to them, arduous duties, has, in a great measure, restored confidence among the people, who are returning to their deserted homes, and has freed the Cumberland valley forces are now on the advance, and will not halt until the object for which they were called into the field is effectually accomplished. Those of the "Anderson Oavalry" who have not horses were, yesterday, armed with muskets of the Springfield pattern.

## LETTER FROM CINCINNATI. [Correspondence of The Press.].

OINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1862. The rain and cold gloom of the past two days is over and the sun shines cheerfully out again, which wil doubtless, be hailed with pleasure by the rain soaked soldiers on the other side of the river. This wet spell has been rather hard on them, as very few of them, neither regular volunteers nor extra volunteers, have any shelter, except such as they have been lucky enough te put up temporarily. The new formed regiments were pushed forward so hurriedly for the defence of Cincinnati, that they were all wanting, in tents and other camp equipage; but extra efforts have been put forth to supply heir wants, and baggage wagons loaded with camp coulpage are continually passing over, the river CINCINNATI TROOPS COMING HOME. Four regiments of the Cincinnati Reserve were allowed to come home yesterday afternoon by General Wallace They returned about three o'clock, and marched through

Wellace and staff; the streets along which the line of march extended, were lined with men, women, and chil-dren, and it was one continued found of cheering from the foot of Walnut street to Twellth, where the brigade was dismissed, the members returning to the bosoms of their several families; proudly conscious of having done their duty in the present emergency,
Probably the whole reserve now at Covington, amounting to some twolve or fifteen thousand, will be relieved tomorrow, as the works are all completed and the danger
is considered as past They love him and confide in him. The enemy is in our country, where, our, generals, have the use of friendly guides, and of information in relation to the position of the enemy. We hold the pass, at Burketsville. McCleichen and burned back yesterday by order of Governor Tod, and those the country, brought from Buenos, the enemy. We hold the pass, at Burketsville. McCleichen and burned back yesterday by order of Governor Tod, and those whose those diseases have made confiderable from Buenos, and those states of the country brought from Brazil, the enemy. We hold the pass, at Burketsville. McCleichen and Burnelde are in pursuit; but more harassing to the constraint and surpside are in pursuit; but more harassing to the constraint absence of the country was gradually settling down into peace and order.

the enemy; perhaps, than these is the entire absence of theme, and we will refer and the condensate of the condensate of

everal of the principal streets, accompanied by General

The last week of intensified anxiety is over. Cincinnations no longer shiver or shake at the immediate prospect of seeing redel shells dealing destruction through heir city. They are no longer pale-visaged, rushing hither and thither nervously inquiring of every third man what the rumor is, or where the rebels were by the last report. The rebels were menacing them then—their march was towards the stip. But now the rebels have turned their backs upon the North, and are marching away from the city, and citizens resume their wonted gravity of deportment and confident swagger of safety, any discussing the imbecility of some military leaders for allowing the enemy so easily to escape who was so Out FROM CUMBERDAND GAP.

General Wright has received direct intelligence from eneral Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, assuring him that he need have no fears as to the safety of the division there. They have thirty days' provisions, which, on half ations, will keep the army sixty days, and they can hold their position against any attack that can be made upon it. In fact, they are rather acting on the offensive, by sending out heavy detachments, far down into East Tennessee, and up Powell's Valley, in Virginia, as forage parties, which, so far, have been universally successful, generally returning with their wagons full of supplies, and in every instance beating off the enemy. The letter that Kirby Smith read on the State House steps at Frankfort, purporting to be an offer of conditional surrender from General Morgan, of the forces at the Gan must have been another Secession dodge to bolster up the waning confidence of his thieving ragamuffins. ENEMY AT FLORENCE.

The enemy are at Florence, a small town nine miles distant from Covington, to which place they retired on the evening of the 14th. Their retreat seems to have been made in good order, and there was not so much the appearance of their having skedaddled, loaving guns, knapsacks, horses, &c., along the road, as some sensation reports would have it. Definite information was brought to Gen. Wright this morning that the enemy was encamped on the fair grounds near Florence, and were evidently concentrating their forces there for some object. having been reinforced by Cerro Gordo Williams and John C. Breckinridge. The latter individual is getting to be almost as uncertain as the mythical Beauregard nsed to be; he is at Baton Rouge, Memphis, Tupelo, Nashville, and near Covington, at one and the same time His name is not such a tower of strength to the rehel cause, either, that such a fuss should be made over him. There is a considerable hubbub in military circles thisafternoon at the probability of another advance being nade upon Cincinnati, and probably business will not be resumed to-morrow, as had been determined upon. FROM NASHVILLE.

I saw a gentleman in the employ of the Government, who arrived here last night direct from Nashville, having left that city on Wednesday of last week. He reports things in that city in a terrible state of confusion. The Federal soldiers have not yet evacuated the place, but are uncertain how long they will remain therein, and people of all ages, sexes, and classes were leaving the city in immense numbers. The train on which he came up was stopped by guerillas below Bowling Green, and all officers and soldiers on board were paroled; all citizens, for one of which this gentleman passed himself, were compelled to take an oath not to take up arms against the South. Two of the railroad bridges, on the road from Neshville to Louisville, have been de stroyed, and the passengers were obliged to get out by telegraph, and the experience of actual observers, seem to widely differ as to the state of affairs, both at Nashville, and between Nashville and Louisville. Why not tell the truth, and let the worst be known as well first as last? This gentleman also reports the largest part of Buell's army on the move Aast through Kentucky, parallel with Bragg's army, and between Bragg and Kirby Smith. Should this be trueand there is not much reason to doubt it—when the proper moment arrives, if this force at Cincinnati is vigorously pushed out on Kirby Smith, he will be caught between two fires and be completely used up. Major
General Wright probably understands the situation, and
TROOPS. will act accordingly. The presumption is that General Wright is a pretty smart man and knows his business, on the principle that a man that don't say much keeps thinking. THINGS ARE CHANGEABLE.

In pursuance of the orders to that effect, thousands of the squirrel-gun men were quietly seated in the cars on the different railroads leading out of Cincinnati, to take their departure for home at noon to-day, when anddenly up dashed a furious horseman, and the train was ordered to stand fast for a little while; shortly up dashed another horseman, and the equirrel-gun men, instead of taking their expected trip home, were ordered back across the river again, to take their stand in the trenches. The men were not at all unwilling to turn back, most of them having previously expressed their disappointment at having to return home without having an opportunity of getting a shot at a seconder. THE FORCE ABOUT CINCINNATI.

Since last night's Times has mentioned the numerical strength of the army now congregated here, I suppose there is no impropriety in my doing the same. Hereto-fore the papers have carefully abstained from giving any items that could possibly be of benefit to the enemy in the propriety of keeping our own people in the dark as to the number of our men, particularly as, numerically, it is have, making due allowance for the heavy recruiting they have carried on Kentucky. To day there was at long sixty thousand men in and about the fortifications on the other side of the river; from forty to forty-five thousand of the regularly enlisted volunteers, and from fifteen to twenty thousand of the irregular volunteers, all, however, being fully armed and equipped: This is a low estimate, and is ten thousand less than the Times makes it. It is due to the country to be posted on these facts, so as to be able to form an opinion of the abilities of leaders The country can form no opinion of what a man does without knowing what he has to do with. And withthis immense force the country will expect something to

PROCLAMATIONS. Some generals win applause and gain notoriety by attending strictly to their duties and doing something, others by conspicuously appearing at public places and issuing proclamations. The people of Cincinnati. Covington, and Newport did not understand the danger of their situation until it was shown to them by a proclamation: and now their safety has to be made known to them also by a proclamation, which I subjoin, as it may be interesting to outsiders also to know that these three TO THE PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI, NEWPORT, AND

COVINGTON. COVINGTON.

For the present, at least, the enemy have fallen back, and your cities are safe. It is the time for acknowledgments. I beg leave to make you mine.

When I assumed command there was nothing to defend you with, except a few half-finished works and some dismounted guns; yet I was confident. The energies of a great city are boundless; they have only to be aroused, united, and directed. You were appealed to. The answer will never be forgotten.

Paris may have seen something like it in her revolutionary days, but the cities of America never did. Be proud that you have given them an example as splendid. proud that you have given them an example so splendid.
The most commercial of people, you submitted to a total
suspension of business, and without a murmur, adopted
my principle: "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle." In coming time, strangers, viewing the works on the hills of Newport and Covington, will ask, "Who built these entrenchments?" You can answer, "We built them." If they ask, "Who guarded them?" you can reply, "We helped in thousands" If they inquire the result, your answer will be, "The enemy came and looked at them, and stole away in the night." You have won much honor; keep your organizations ready to win more. Hereafter be always prepared to defend yourselves. Major General, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL. Aggressive Movement on Foot-The Pow hatan Preparing for Active Service-Stirring Times Expected. U. S. STEAMER POWEATAN,

Special Correspondence of The Press 1

PORT BOYAL, S. C., September 6, 1862.

We sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard on Tuesday, August 26th, bound for Port Royal, South Carolina, as your readers may recollect. On Thursday last, wi arbor; and passed in view of Fort Sumpter, and the rebe ortifications on the outskirts of the city. We had here ar chored for some hours. On Saturday afternoon we attempted to haul in our anchors, but the cable parting, one of them was lost. We hence steamed direct for Port Royal: but we were fated for further ill-fortune before reaching our destination. On the same evening we encountered a very severe torm, from which our vessel only came off unharmed through the skilful management of her officers. The gale was terrific; some of the oldest seamen were badly scared, and the sick list swelled to formidable propor-

In some miraculous manner, nevertheless, the Powbatan " weathered the storm," and the next morning adventure. Here we took on board vast quantities of shell and other ammunition. Our vessel is now in and ready for action. Where you will next hear from us I cannot tell, nor would I if I were aware. I expect we shall shortly be joined by, the New Ironsides, of your city. At any rate, you will hear stirring news from us before many weeks have elapsed. The Powhatan is as "good as new," having been almost wholly rebuilt while at the Philadelphia navy yard Our crew numbers about 350 men. I send you a list o

our officers:
Commander—B. W. Godon
Lieutenant—Jonathan Young.
Acting Masters—James Ogilvie, Lothrop Baker, Chas.
B. Wilkins, George M. Bache, Benjamin F. Bitter.
Acting Master's Mates—S. Delano, E. E.D. Haines,
Scott Curtis, Owen Frost, Charles H. Howland, Shein an Allen.
Surgeon—Henry O. Mave.
Assistant Eurgeon—Edward D. Payne.
Paymaster—L. J. Brown.
Carjenter—George Wisher:
Boatswain—W. Long.
Gunner—George W. S. L. Brayton.
Chief Farginger, L. Griger.

Salimaker—W. S. L. Brayton.
Chief, Engineer—J. A. Grier.
First Assistant Engineer—H. B. Nones.
Second Assistant Engineer—Henry Brown.
Third Assistant Engineer—Wm. H. Glading, Robert
A. Wright, George W. Carrick, John Franklin.
Lieutenant of Marines—P. C. Pope.
Hospital Steward—Joseph B. Purcell.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. G. Lankey.
The Powhatan Carries intelleen guns, two of which are 100-pounders, and has the credit of being one of the

fastest steamers in the navy. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad HARRISHURG, Sept. 17.—The reports throughout the West that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is obstated by the transportation of troops and Government auxilies, or that it has been in danger of rebel invasion, (are tentirely without foundation. The road is entirely unmoissted, and is doing its saula heavy transportation irade without detention or hindrance, and is prepared for any amount of trade that may be thrown upon it, either East bound or West bound. BUENOS AYRES.—We have dates from Buenos
Ayres to the 28th of July. There is no news of importance. Yellow fever and chelers, morbus were ravacing the coasts of the country, brought from Brank,

spere the rebel founded Martinuo No. 2 toy. maggeorinity, or want of except, the rebels to | Libers, will have beaud then ample room | does

Oppies " 5.00 8.00 8.00 12:00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 copies 3120.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. there was nothing to indicate that areas. Postmasiers are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. RF Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six Lon that to brow TWO CENTS.

lines constitute a square.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN Additional Particulars—Monday's Opera tions.

[From the New York Herald.] FREDERICK, Sept. 15, 1882. I have great pleasure in informing you that the most brilliant series of successes have followed our arms in this region, under the skilful leading of Gen. McCiellan. All the news that comes in from the front breathes life and vigor to the national heart, and every fresh message brings intelligence of a most glorious and encouraging heracter:
The army of McOlellan is moving forward with the The army of McChellan is moving forward with the force of an avalanche. Ever since the enemy, pressed by his bold and scientific combinations, found, it necessary to evacuate Prederick, our troops have been driving them forward furiously; and yesterday we met them fairly in battle, fought and defeated them.

The contest of yesterday was a very spirited one, and the courage of the American soldier was never better displayed. The battle took place on the brow of what is called the Seaved Mountain, a spur of the Catoctin range, denominated South Mountain on the temperaphical ware. enominated South Mountain on the topographical maps

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM MIDDLETOWN. On Saturday morning the Union forces drove the rebel car guard out of Middletown, and that night the Federal dvance came to a halt not far from that town. On the next morning, at a very early hour, the onward move-ment was resumed by General McClellan, the troops bement was resumed by General inclicition, the troops be-ing in the best of spirits and eager to meet the enemies of The rebels, who were in our immediate front, gradually receded as our gallant troops advanced; but their retreat was slow, dogged, and steady, as if they were determined to dispute every foot of ground to which we were putting in our claim. ARTILLERY PIRING

All this time, until long past one o'clock; the earth was baken beneath our feet by the terrible thunder of artillery, the enemy firing with marked precision and con-stancy, while our rifled pieces sent their iron compliments through the air with a fury that was pariectly designing. stancy, while our rifled pieces sent their iron compliments through the air with a fury that was perfectly deafening. Covered by the thick foliage of impenetrable woods, it was bard to see the foe. Nothing but the long lines of gleaning fire bursting from a hundred cannon, and the undusting wreaths of smoke which ascended high into the air, exposed the places occupied by our sulien assailants. Wherever the flash of a cannon was seen or sailants. Wherever the flash of a cannon was seen or the gray, misty smoke ascend, there our terrible artillery was brought to play. The rain of shot and shell was, indeed, frightful. Whistling and Howling through the air, tearing and ploughing up the earth, these awful messengers of death and destruction fell like hail into the very midst of the rebel hosts. The carnage among them must have been appelling. But still they kept to their guns and sent us almost as good as we gave. Their bravery STEADINESS OF OUR ADVANCES:

The infantry regiments moved forward with the ut-most precision at d order. There were but few stragglers anywhere on our line, and the regularity and unity with which the whole army marched were themes of universal commendation. No veterans of a hundred campaigne could possibly have done better than the old and new troops of this fine army. Every arm was nerved for the fight, at d sword and bayonet were clutched with a vigor that was the supert presage of victory. All this while the guns of the enemy and the camon of our own batteries, were throwing their deadly missiles with fearful noise and effect. The infantry was, therefore, pressed for ward to bring the enemy to close quarters with the life and the bayonet, and to decide the contest by the interiority of Sorthern place and disclaime. on and on went our intrepid soldiers: No thunder of cannon nor bursting of bombs could delay them. Their mission was to force the enemy from his cover, and compel him to defend bimself or surrender. The advanced guard soon passed Middletewn, a village not much more than two and a half miles from the lecation of our heavy

The rebels were soon discovered posted strongly in the thickness of the woods. The fire of artillery was now resumed with increased vigor, and along our whole line for miles there was a continuous blaze of deathly fire. The Commanding General at once ordered Cox's division to be sent to the left, supported by General Wilcox's division. Scammin's Provisional Brigade was the first that came into the fight. As soon as they approached the enemy, two fine brigades of North Carolina troops advanced steadily, and essayed to charge into their ranks. The veterans of this Union brigade stood their ground like the eld 92d Highlanders at Balaklava. The enemy steadily came up, expecting our men to break and run; but there was no sign of falling back in all that and run : but there was no sign of falling back in all the

At length, in the most, grievous kind of uncertainty, the enemy halted, as if not knowing how to act with so invulnerable a body. This was Colonel Scammin's opportunity. With a voice of thunder, he gave the order, "Charge bayonets!" and, with one wild ory and an impetuous, irresistible dash, the whole brigade sprang forward, breaking through all the glittering lines of the enemy's steel, bayoneting the rebels so rapidly that they fell like ants before us, and unable longer to resist the firitous onset of our men. furious onset of our men. THE REBELS BROKE THEIR RANKS ard scattered over the fields in every direction, the living indiscriminately mingling with the wounded and the dead in the terror of the moment. In this brilliant charge the rebel left was completely turned, a number of prisoners were taken, and the glorious banner of the Republic once more victoriously baptized in blood.

THE BATTLE NOT YET ENDED. Victory was with us, and in a short time new reinforcements came up to strengthen our position and render our triumph more secure. The retreating enemy was now too the harassed, and had to order his artillery to fall back, so that it should not be captured. The nature of the contest, at three o'clock in the day, was as bloody as it was ferngious. THE OHIO AND NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS THE OHIO AND NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS fought with a degree of desperation, and an intensity of hate, such as can scarcely be conceived. The 12th Ohio was at one time engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the 12th North Carolina, while the 23d Ohio was fighting furiously with the 23d North Carolina. The contest was swful, in every respect, but the gallant Ohioaus carried everything before them discomfiting and scattering their enemies, capturing an immense number of prisoners, and laying low General Garland, the commander of the rebel by treades.

A. FURIOUS CONTEST. The battle was a furious and hotty-contested one. Our men fought the whole day with a reckless bravery unknown, except in our own volunteer army. Wherever, they came up with the enemy they gave them the bayonet in large doses, and the rebels skedaddied in the most approved style. For the time the contest lasted campaign.

DEATH OF GENERAL RENO. It was in this fight that the gallant General Reno fell, mortally wounded by a rifle ball through the brain. He died while directing his men to take up proper positions for the detence of that flag he loved so well.

The enemy was severely routed. We captured an immense number of prisoners, and you may be assured that the gallant commander of the army will soon bring the rebels to another, and, perhaps, their final rout.

Another account:

BOONSHORO, Me., September 15, 1862.—The battle of South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battle-field was located in a gorge of the mountain, on the turnpike road between Middletown and Boonsbore.

During the forencon, the firing was by artillery, endeavoring to accertain the rebel strength and position. About twalve o'clock, the corns under General Rang was About twelve o'clock, the corps under General Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left, and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At three o'clock, General Beno's troops got into action. The rattle of the mus-ketry for about half an hour was terrible, when the nerry for about half an hour was territies, when me enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge.

The loss on both sides in this action was considerable. We had not a field or general officer injured at this point, excepting Major General Reno, who was killed by a Minio

excepting Major General Reno, who waskilled by a Minie-ball passing through his body.

Gen: Hooker, commanding McDowell's Corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves, ascended the mountains on the right for the purpose of making an attack on the rebels' left. He got his troops into position, and moved upon the enemy about two hours before audown. Here, as in the case of the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels suffered more here than at any point of the battle-field. Gen. Hatch, commanding a division under General Hooker, was wounded in the leg. a division under General Hooker, was won a division under General Hooker, was wounded in the leg. General Gibbons' brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, and the 19th Indiana Regiments, were evidered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action till after dark, which lasted till nearly nine o'clock. This brigade lost about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded. Among the dead is Captain. Caldwell, of the 2d. Wisconsin. The rebels were driven back for about a mile, when Gibbons' brigade was relieved by a portion of Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night.

The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's. D. H. held the position during the night.

The rebal troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H.
Hill's and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two
hours longer of daylight, the greater portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were
surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escape being
a narrow defile in the mountain, which the artillery
would soon have made impassable.

Among the rebel officers known to be killed are Gen.
Garland, of Leesburg, and Colonel Strong, of the 19th
Virginia. The latter's body was obtained to day by a
flag of truce.

ring in the latter's body was obtained to day by a flag of truce.

The rebelloss during the day and night was fully fifteen thousand, killed, wounded, and missing General Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Boonsboro that they had been defeated with terrible loss. Our loss in killed and wounded, will probably reach three thousand. We lost but few prisoners. MONDAY'S OPERATIONS

MONDAN'S OPERATIONS.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16.—After the battles of South Mountain Gap and Burketsville Gap, fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin on Sunday, the enemy having been driven from their position, fell back rapidly to Boonesboro, and there e southward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Shepherdstown. The pursuit by our troops was rapid, Hooker following by way of Boonesboro, supported by Sumner and Banks, and capturing one thousand prisoners during the morning. The enemy breakfasted at Reedysville, three miles from Boonesboro, but our cavalry soon drove their rear guard from that place. Porter's and Beno's corps took a shorter read over the mountain, and arrived at Sharpsburg at sundown, capturing hundreds of prisoners on the way.

Franklin's corps, supported by Couch's division, passed through Burketsville Gap, which he captured so handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonesboro' to Harper's Ferry, and thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Bidge, mountain, which flanked the enemy's position, and brought them within good range of our artillery. Franklin's corps which fianked the enemy's position, and brought them within good range of our artillery. Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle on Sundsy evening, at Burkets-ville Gap. The enemy were terribly repulsed, though having great advantages of position. Hancock's brigade made a charge up a bill and captured a battery of six pieces, Howell Cobb and nine hundred of his Georgians. Cobb is wounded, and a prisoner. The 16th Virginia Regiment was taken entire, and tragments of many other regiments. Cob. is wounded, angage present. The, 16th Yirginia Regiments was taken enlive, and tragments of many other regiments.

On Sunday Longstreet marched back from Hagerstown to reinforce those treops fighting at the gap: He arrived in time to join in the rout. Brigadier General Garland, of Yirginia, Colonel Strange, of the 19th Yirginia, and Oclonel James, of the 3d South Carolina battation, were all Yilled at South Mountain Gap on Sanday evening.

We have taken since Eriday last, about els thousand prisoners, with less than the usual preportion of officers.

The mountains are full of straggling, staving, and demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our times. On Thursday last lackson crossed the Potomas at Williamsport, and herothed towards Harper's Ferry, which place he invested. On Saturday he captured Maryland Heights on the north, and Loudoun Heights on the south side of the river. On Sunday he attacked the Ferry, but was repulsed. On Monday morning at daylight he renewed the attack, and the place was surrendered by General Dixon H. Miles at seven o'clock. This deaster will enable the rebels is cross the Potomac with the greater portion of their force.

Yesterday evening, previous to, this news, McClellan and Burnside were rapidly making such dispositions as would have resulted in the complete defeat or capture of nearly the entire rebel host: Our troops pressed their rear healty lest evening, and the prospect was most brilliant, intil we learned that Harper's Ferry was no longer our bis way to General Lovers headquarters with a deepatch consol About three octock the pickets of General Howe's brigade captured one of General Stuart's aids, who was on his way to General Lee's headquarters with a deepatch from Jackson amounting the despituation of the piace of settled the pickets of General Lee's headquarters with a deepatch of the manning of the capture of the piace of settled the pickets of the capture of the piace of settled the pickets of the piace of settled the pickets of the piace of the pickets of the pic

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