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A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brigadler General United States Army. WASHINGTON. D. O., Sept. 12, 1861. PATTEN'S. PATTEN'S. PATTEN'S. JOHNES, BERRY, & Co., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) 197 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS PATTEN'S. FORT HAMILTON, November 23, 1861.

GEORGE PATTEN, Esq.: I have looked over your neat and handy "Manual for Officers," and approve of it very much. I should think it would be invaluable to company and disbursing officers, particularly to those who have not had much experience in making out such papers. With great regards, yours,

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643 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

J. W. FORTUNE, ESQ:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry regarding the
difference existing between my edition of Infantry Tactics and that published by General Casey, and recently
adopted by the War Department, I have to state that
both works are alike, except so far as related to the flank
companies in Casey's book, all parts connected with
which are stricken out by order of the Secretary of War,
thus rendering the work which you publish the same
as the authorized Infantry Tactics of the United States

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vade mecum not merely to regular hospital attendants, but for all who devote themselves to taking care of our sick and wounded soldiers. It is singular that such a manual, so much wanted, was not produced months ago. However, Dr. Woodward has executed his "labor of love" with complete success. great semi-annual sale of books, by M. Thomas & Sons, ROVER & BAKER, BEWING MACHINE COMPANY. o em aktivo ma som skil i mitræs Wi and Retail Salesroome, araw a large audience. His speeches in England, in

Among the contributors to this sale, (the 59th,) are J. B. Lippincott & Co., Lindsay & Blakiston Blanchard & Liea, E. H. Butler & Co., Crissy & Markley, H. C. Baird, George W. Ohlids, Miller & Burlock, Charles Desliver, W. W. Harding, F. Leypoldt, James B. Smith & Co., and G. W. Pitcher, Philadelphia; Little, Brown & Co., James Munro & Co., licknor & Flelds, and J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston; and G. P. Putnam, Leavitt & Allen, Sheldon & Co., D. & J. Sadlier, Dick & Fitzgerald, Barnes & Brown, and James G. Gregory, of New York. The trade sale of New York has poned to the middle of October. LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT .- T. B. Peterson has in

· in the artists of the first the section of the

press "Andrée De Tavernay," the conclusion of Alex-ander Dumas well-known "Memoirs of a Physician." It has been expressly translated for this edition, in two volumes. Petersons also announce "Aurora Floyd," months of Temple Bar. To-day they will issue two tures, at our Academy of Music, next Monday e ening, on ... The Rotten Institutions of England," and will

the spirited novel which has been the attraction for some new numbers of Lever's military novels, "The Knight of Gw; nn," and " Con Oregan," with richly illuminated GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN .- This eloquent patriot lec-

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Uapt. Hall, 19th Massachusetts. Lieut, Col Kuhn, 14th Indiana.

TWO CENTS. The Terrific Battle at Sharpsburg SPLENDID CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

It is difficult to tell what is going on or what is to go on. Some tell one tale and others tell another, and all

sorts of rumors are affoat as to this thing and that thing.

Some say the rebels have retired entirely to a spot four

miles beyond Florence, leaving only a squad to annoy our front and keep up the semblance of an attacking force;

others say that the enemy are really in force only some

three or four miles from our pickets; and between them

all, it is very natural to arrive at the conclusion that

they con't any of them know anything about the matter,

and it is a matter of wonderment that our officials allow

themselves to repose quietly in elegant confidence with

such scant and unreliable intelligence about an enemy

immediately in their front that only a few days ago was

THE FRONT. I have just returned from the front of our lines, about

Fort Mitchell. Everything is serene there, and from the

their meerschaums, not forge this over and and smoke

necessity of their being colored, no one would ever sup-

I saw very few officers about, the most of them being in

the city—probably to refresh themselves with a cobbler

and good dinner. The rebels are throwing up entrench.

ments two miles and a half beyond Fort Mitchell, so the

pickets say; mind, I don't state it as a fact. The pickets

ay they can see the men in large numbers at work. So

much credence is given to this report, that five compa-

nies were sent out as a picket, where there was only one

before, and the whole force has been doubled for picket

rence informs me that he has just come in from that place, where he lives, and that the rebels are sixteen

miles the other side of that town, and the road from Flerence to Covington is as free from the presence of

same distance. He also save that the rebels, after they

This is very likely the case, and with the force now here,

posted as to what their intentions are, whether to steal,

Rumors have been current all day, and believed by

many, to the effect that a rebel battery had been planted

on the Ohio, commanding the river at some point below

here, and that the mail boats had been stopped on their route; but following the rumor closely, to ascertain

how far it could be supported by anything actual

or tangible, I gave up, and consider the whole thing false, and only wonder that batteries have not been

planted on the river, both above and below, for the benefit

BUELL AND BRAGG.

I was informed by a member of Gen. Wallaca's staff, this afternoon, that the definite and latest information as

to the whereabouts of Buell and Bragg was that Buell

was at Bewling Green with an army of 42,000 effective

fighting men, and that Bragg, with his army, was at

Glasgow. These places are not very far apart, and a

during this week. But as Bragg has succeeded in working

collision between the two armies is confidently expected

Smith, and can frustrate the design of his getting in behind

the latter, which was upon as a fixed fact, and

thus placing Emith between two fires, and use him up at

his previous character, there is not much probability

that he will fight at anything like an even chan to, so

long as Le can quietly subsist in Kentucky unmolested.

By this event of Bragg's being on hand to protect Kirby

Smith from any advance on his rear, there is ever

chance of his setting his army down, and entrenching

prospect of a move forward here, than there is of an ad

vance upon our position by the enemy. The rebels have

gained all they wanted to gain, the possession of the

Blue Grass regions, which are full to overflowing with

grain, forage, fat cattle, and hogs. And the great majority of the people have always been Bonthern sym-

tune, like an organ grinder, to suit the times, and now

heart, and were only waiting for an opportunity like the

Grass, Kentucky, will be twisted for a different purpose

GENERALS.

would not remain. There is still too much jealous

Clay Smith, who became quite celebrated for his vigorou

pursuit of the noted John Morgan, when Morgan made his first raid into Kentucky, some two months ago, and

Brig. General Gorden Granger, who is from Gen. Ourtis' army, and was at Poa Ridge. He brought five regiments

of the Pea Ridgers, and two batteries of artillery, that

had seen service along with him. Among the other

colonels are acting as commanders of brigades. Brig

leneral Judah, for awhile commanding all the forces at

Two gentlemen arrived in the city last night who had

ucceeded in making their way through from the Gan.

They brought important letters to Major Gen. Wright

on about the force there; they are abundantly able to

ake care of themselves, which they are doing, by making

continual attacks and incursions upon the enemy, for

niles, in all directions, in which they always come off

right side up. They represent the East Tennesses troops

opportunity they try to get satisfaction out of the Seces-

sion devils who have forced them away from their homes

THE ENEMY ON THE RIVER BELOW—RUMORS ABOUT

Rumors have been affoat through the city, this morning, that the steamers of the Chrismani and Louisville mail line had been burned by the robels. We have reason to know that there is not, at this hour, the first particle of truth in the report.

The mail boat leaving this point yesterday went no further, then Rising Sun, and that from Louisville only came as far up the river as the mouth of the Kentucky river. To day the boats at either and of the line remain

came as far up the river as the mouth of the Kentncky river. To day the boats at either end of the line remain stationary. Not departures from either Louisville or Cincinnati will take place until further orders. It is flow accertained that a force of the rebel army is at Hamilton, on the Kentucky shore, nine miles below Rising. Sun. They number about six hundred, and, besides being well armed; they have several pieces of artilllery. The gunboats cruising in that violaity will shortly dislorted them.

dialodge them.

The rebels referred to have come from Verona, and doubtless intend, if possible, to do such damage to passing boats as may be within their power. The river at that point, at the present stage of water, is almost impassable for even the lightest draught boats, they being forced to go close to the Kentucky shore.

Our military authorities are wide a party to the content.

Our military authorities are wide awake to the safety of our city and its vicinity, and, with the gunboats at their command, will be able to hurl destruction among the foe, if in their assurance they should attempt to invade our soil.

What to do in the Hospi'als.

Hospital Steward's Manual," which will be published, on

Monday, by J. B. Lippincott, in a neat 12mo. volume of

as " written in strict accordance with the regulations o

the army and the customs of the service," it is now de-

as a guide to hlapital stewards and other attendants, and

will be strictly adhered to by the n in the discharge of

ral Supervision of Military Hospitals. S. Food, and its

Preparation; wherein the Urimean experience is made use of. 4. The Dispensary; and 5. Hints on Minor Surgery, and Dressings for Hospital Stewards. In short, it is a

PRILADELPHIA TRADE SALE .- The catalogue for the

ommencing en the 30th instant, occupies 238 pages oc

tavo, and is double the size of the March catalogue

clared by Surgeon-General W.A. Hammond to be "adopted

From the Cincinnati Times, 16th]

from Gen. Morgan. They bring information up to the 7th of this most th, and say there could be no apprehen-

nce, it will be rather optional with Bragg whether he will

REBEL BATTERY ON THE OHIO.

scare folks, or burt them.

of the enemy.

pose that these men were out with any son

believed to be very formidable.

CINCINNATI, September 16, 1862.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHARPSBURG, Md.;
Wednesday evening, Sept 17, 1862.
The greatest battle of the war was fought to day, insting from daylight till dark, and closing without decisive result. The whole forces of McCleilan and Lee were engaged for fourteen hours. Two hundred thousandmen have fought with the ut nost determination on both sides. Neither can claim a complete victory, but Gen. McCleilan has partially carried the rebel position, ho dirg most lavorable ground for renewing the attack, and holding all the ground which was gained at any time during the fight. All our own dead and wounded, and many of the enemy's, are in our hands.
On the left of the rebel position, Hocker, Summer, and Franklin have crossed Antietam creek, and have driven the enemy from the ground they chose to cover their flasks in front of our batteries, and troops have steadily advanced, and occupy to night a range of hills considerably beyond those first taken.
On the rebel right, they have lost the bridge over the ably beyond those first taken.

On the rebel right, they have lost the bridge over the creek, which was carried after a hard fight, and Burnside has crossed with all his forces. The result of the day's fight, therefore, is that the rebels have everywhere lost ground, their position is contracted, both flanks attacked with success and their rear and only line of re-treat seriously threatened. reat seriously threatened.

After the brilliant victory on Sunday, at South Moun-isin, near Middletown, Mc Hellan pushed his army spidly forward, sending cavalry and artillery out on the Hagerstown road, Burnside through Fex Gap to the Sharnaburg road, and the rest of his forces through burg. been brought down from Hagerstown up from Harper's Herry, and part of the sumy held in Virginia as reserve. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Hill, and all the best generals

THE BATTLE COMMENCED. ebels as any road leading north from Cincinnati for the found out the preparations that had been made to welcome them to Cincinnati, entirely gave up the idea of ever visiting the city, and only kept up an appearance to keep our troops snugly within our lines and behind the fortifications while they plundered the surrounding counand also the amount of cavalry, our generals ought to know to a certainly where the enemy are, and to keep

THE FIGHT RENEWED ON WEDNESDAY. At daybreak the fight was renewed suddenly and vehemently, both ides opening fire together. The number and position of the rebel batteries the evening before had disclosed that they were in great force on the right, and word had been sent to McClelian to advance Sumner's word had been sent to McClelian to advance Sumner's corps during the night. It did not arrive on the field till 9 in the morning. McClelian's plan of battle was briefly as follows: Booker was to cross the creek on the right, as before stated; Sumner, Franklin, and Mansfield to cooperate with and sustain his attack. In front the batteries were to push for ward with infantry supports, and an effort to be made to carry the heights on the left. Burnside was to cross the creek by the bridge, and attack the role; light, moving on bhare burns also, which was in Tabel right, moving on sharpsburg also, which was in their rear, and thus cut off their retreat. Porter and Sykes were held in reserve. The plan, if successful, must regult not merely in the defeat, but the destruction or surrender of the rebel army. The ground is peculiar. THE REBEL POSITION.

The rebel line was formed on a creacent shaped ridge, which in front slopes down into an undulating valley, fregularly broken by connecting ranges of hills. Behind the creat the rebel forces lay in uneven and strong p sitions, sheltered by ridges and hills, and especially strong on the flanks. Antictam creek, a stream too deep to be forded, except in very few places, sweeps by the base of their position, and protected it from assault. wards income to the right who left. There is little or no ground on our side equal in height to the rabel position.

Hooker sustained, unaided, the attack on the rabel left force nearly four h urs. His line had been formed the night before, and fought to-day in the same order. Ricketts' division was on the left, Meade's Pennsylvania Reserves in the centre, Doubleday's division on the right. These terms are, of course, to be understood as referring only to Hooker's line, not to the whole field. There was artillery at all points. Meade gained ground in his first office. in his first atteck.

Ricketts also went forward through the woods in his front, and Doubleday, with his guns, held front against a heavy cannonade. Meade advancing, finally met a heavy body of fiesh troops thrown suddenly and vigorously against him, and was driven back over part of the ground he had just won. Ricketts' line was at the same time hard pressed, and became deserted. Mansfield, who had come over the creek the night before, was ordered into the woods, to Ricketts' tupport, and Hartsuff's brigade, part of Doubleday's command, was sent to sustain Meade. Mansfield took the greatest part of his troops to Ricketts' help, but they were unable to extend their line, and in the effort to push forward his men, General Mansfield was mortsily wounded. General Hartsuff advanced to the relief of Meade, with the 13th and 18th Measachusetts, and another regiment. The Pennsylvania troops were retiring in haste, and some GEN. MANSFIELD MORTALLY WOUNDED. Pennsylvania troops were retiring in haste, and some confusion. Hartsuff selected a bridge in front of the field, over which the rebels were pressing, and held it in splandid style for more than an hour, against a greatly superior attack. His men behaved most gallantly, standing on this exposed ground, firing steadily, and never wavering ones.

present to thow their true colors. The impression strikes Gen. HARTSUFF WOUNDED.

Gen. Hartsuff was very soon severely wounded. His troops retained their position, and finally, by the precision and rapidity of their fire, compelling the enemy to retreat instantly, advanced in pursuit, while they had been engaged. Hooker ordered up Crawford's and Gorden's brigades to their support. Hartsuff retained the advance, and Grawford and Gordon followed in support. A rebel battery on the right, which had been most annoling by an enflading fire, was about, the same time silenced by Doubleday's gun, and Hooker ordered his whole line forward. than its proprietors originally intended. If it isn't, it The impression that Generals Morris and Reynolds were still in command of divisions over the river, seems to be incorrect; they were only there a day or so. For some reason these two distinguished gentlemen did not seem to

nen were shot down by his side at the same moment he

answered by a heavier one. CRAWFORD'S LINE BROKEN. Crawford had found the rebels in great force in the woods, and was siready in need of assistance. Sedgwick's flank also became exposed on the left in consequence of the distance between him and the other division. The rabels navorited their advantages, and at the tion. The rebeis perceived their advantages, and at the same time pressing Crawford and attacking on Sedgwick's, broke Crawford's line, which fell back in confusion on Sedgwick. The 34th New York, on the left, was forced to give way at the same time, and the woods were yielded to the snemy

yielded to the enemy. GENERAL SEDGWICK SEVERELY WOUNDED

GENERALS RICHARDSON AND DANA WOUNDED

General Franklin arrived with his corps about one o'clock, sending General Slocun's division to the left and in front. General Smith's was advanced over the same ground which had just been lost. His gallant Maine and Vermont troops went in at double quick, driving the woods, and again work the point, thus time not wore griten up. This was accomplished by three o'clock.

Meanwhile the forces in front of the whole line had been salning some ground. Hard fighting all along the line has continued at intervals through the day. French, and Slocum were well toward the centre. It was time to hear from Burnside, who had been long delayed in his effort to carry the bridge.

and womded. Burnside, when once across, advanced on the rebel right, along the Sharpeburg road and up the slopes of the hill. A position of great importance was carried at first by his impetuous attack, but was after-ward abandoned, as the rebels were able to bring ten heavy masses of troops from the centre and left to op-

ON THE LEFT-CLOSE OF THE FIGHT. On the Left — CLOSE Of the Fight.

Our attack on the left having ceased for the time, Sumner and Franklin were ordered by McClellan to hold their own, and the advance of Burnside was relied on to decide the day. Darkness was near before he was over the creek, and the forces against him too strong for his numbers. He, therefore, was obliged to content himself with defending the bridge and his position beyond, and the final attack was postponed till to morrow. The fire on both sides died away gradually, and at seven o'clock the battle was over for the day. Its results I have stated above. It was everywhere very desperately contested.

iously.

Brigadier General Mansfield, mortally wounded and Brigadier General Hartsun, severery. Brigadier General Dana, slightly.

Lieut Col. Revere, General Sumber's staff, arm.

Maj W. D. Sedgwick, Gen. Sedgwick's staff, body, sa

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES. PARTIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

On the crest of the hill this side of Sharpsburg fine Lete, sackeon, hongairest, fini, and an the best generals left with them were there; and with all their best troops. Except occasional artillery contests, the armies faced each other in quiet during the rest of Monday. On Tuesday there was no movement on our side till t ward night. The rebels had kept batteries in position, but their infanthe reversible they carretted in position, but their into try was withdrawn from view, and it was still uncertain whether they were retreating or reinforcing.

About four in the afternoon of Tuesday, Hooker was ordered to cross Antietam creek, at the upper ford on the right, with his whole corps, attack the enemy's left and occupy a position on their flank. He crossed without opposition, sent forward cavalry ekirmishers who were speedily driven back, and then, advancing with his whole force about six, took possession of strong ground, ck se to the rebels' left, and immediately became engaged with artillery and infantry. Darkness ended the fight with slight loss on either side, Hooker carrying and holding the woods from which the enemy's fire first came.

These were constant alarms during the night, the hostile pickets being close to each other all along the line, harly in the evening the rebels took to fighting among themselves, and several heavy, volleys were delivered selves, and several heavy volleys were delivered

yow that it was only policy that made them for the Union; that they were all the time true Southern men as

The rebels were driven through the corn-field again not the woods beyond, where they could not easily be Hooker was wounded in the left foot, a bullet passing entirely through it. The wound was excessively severe and painful, and he was compelled to leave the field. Three

SUMNER ARRIVES ON THE FIELD.

Up to this time the attack has been a success. The hardest fought ground was in the undisputed possession of Hooker's troops, and his last order, as he was berne from the field, was, that Crawford's and Gordon's brigades should immediately advance, and carry the woods to the right. The whole line had gone forward with the wildest cheering, and everything looked like a complete and speedy success. At this fortunate moment General Sumner arrived on the field at the head of his veteran corps. Pursuing the forward movement, he led his men immediately against the rebel line, and to the support of Crawford. Sedgwick's division; the flower of the Peninsula army, advanced on the right, Bichardson and French at a considerable interval of the left. The first volley from Sedgwick's troops was tremendous, but it was answered by a heavier one.

GENERAL SEDGWICK SEVERELY WOUNDED

Gen. Sedgwick was severely wounded in the shoulder,
leg, and wrist, but refused to leave the field till his division retired. Gen. Howard then took command, and
ordered the division in the rear. Major Sedgwick, aid of
Gen. Sedgwick, was shot through the body, but is notmortally wounded. Many of the regiments suffered
most severely. The 15th Massachusetts lost nine out of
seventeen officers, whose names are given in the list annexed. Col. hinks, of the 19th Massachusette, was killed.
Col. Wister, lat California, was severely wounded. The

ENERALE RICHARDSON AND DANA WOUNDED

French and Bichardson mantime held a position well
to the left and less in advance, and kept it. Gen. Bichardson, not long after, was severely wounded in the
shoulder, while leading a bolting regiment. Gen. Dana,
of Sedgwick's division, was wounded, but not severely.
Gen. Enamer found himself obliged, by this reverse, to
withdraw his lines to their first position, where he held
them firmly. He had been exposed during all the action
to the hottest of the fire. Col. Revere, of his staff, was
wounded in the arm; Capt. Audenreid in the leg.

General Franklin arrived with his corps about one
o'clock, sending General Slocum's division to the left and

A GALLANT AFFAIR BY BURNSIDE.

At 4 o'clock McClellan sent orders to Burnside to cross at once, at all hazards, and capture or silence the battery in front. The bridge was captured in gallant style, but with less of Colonel Kingsbury and 500 killed

THE CASUALTIES. The following is a partial list of the casualties: Major General Rodman, mortally wounded in shoulder,
Major General Bedgwick, wounded severely in shoulder,
wrist, and leg.
Major General Rodman, mortally wounded.
Major General Bichardson, wounded in shoulder se-

Brigadier General Weber.
Brigadier General Weber.
Brigadier General Meaghor.
Brigadier General Muryea.
Colonel Binks, 17th Massachusetts, killed.
Colonel Wister, 1st California, wounded.
Lientenam Colonel F. W. Palfrey, 20th Massachusett

verely.
Capt. Audenreid, Gen. Sumner's staff, leg, severely.
Lieut | Morz. 19th Pennsylvania.
Capt. McCueire, 19th Pennsylvania.
Cept. Warner, 19th Pennsylvania.
Dieut | Morgan, 19th Pennsylvania.
Capt. lefiman, lat Pennsylvania Beserves.
Maj. Bice, 19th Massachusetta.
Capt. Ball, 19th Massachusetts.
Lieut Col Kulpu, 14th Indiana

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates ines constitute a equare. Capt, Bigre, 14th Indiana. Maj. Koops, 14th Indiana. maj. Roods, 14th Ladiana. Lient Holmes, 198th New York. Capt. Picket, 9th New York State Militia. Capt. Danmick, 8th New York State Militia. Lient. Willing, 9th New York State Militia. Col Zinn, 112th New York. Maj. Rogers, 14th Connecticut.
Lieut. Malkley, 5th Maryland
Capt. Ford, 5th Maryland.
Capt. J. G. Jennings, 59th New York.
Capt. Mussey, 14th New York.
Major Davis, 14th New York major Davis, 19th New York Lieutensent Cushing, 224 New York. Lieut. Whitemen, 24 New York. Lieut. L. A. Bugh, 24 New York. Lieut. McCoy, 224 New York. Colenel Post, 24 New York.

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THE WAR PRESS.

Tirk, 3d Wisconsin. Colonel Bachman, 19th Indiana. Lieut Colonel Bachman, 19th Indiana.
Lieut Gager, 5th Ohio.
Lieut Shew, 5th Ohio.
Lieut Sagle, 69th New York
Captain Duffy, 69th New York killed.
Lieut. Keel, 69th New York killed.
Lieut. Williams, 69th New York killed.
Coincel James Kelly, 69th New York, wounded.
Captain Chandler, 69th New York, wounded.
Oaptain Whittier, 69th New York, wounded.
Lieut. Kearney, 69th New York, wounded.
Captain Joyce 68th New York, wounded.
Lieut. Filer, 68th New York, wounded.
Oaptain Kinney, 68th New York, wounded.
Major Devois, 15 N Y,
Lt Gager, 5th Ohio.
Lt Cushing, 3 N Y.
Lt Shaw, 8th Ohio.
Lt Whifeman, 2 N Y.
Capt Chandler, 69th Nr. Lt Freer, 88th N Y.

Lt Gager, 5th Ohio, Lt Shaw, 5th Ohio. Capt Chandler, 69th N Y. Capt Whittier. 69th N.Y. Capt Joyce. 88th N Y. ames Hale, 88th Pa. Martin, 59th N Y. Capt Alley, 12th Mass Capt Ripley, 12th Mass. Capt Reed, 12th Mass. Capt Cushing, 12th Mass. Lieut Hovey, 12th Mass. ergt Quinby. 58th Pa. rgt Hubman, 68th Pa Lt Egan, 88th N Y. Lt Turner, 88th N Y. Maj Dorany, 69th Pa.

Oapt Kruger, 4th NY Staff. Lt Col Baxter, 7th Mich. Mej Burbank, 3d Text Capt Lever, 59th N Y. Capt Delorme, 97th N Y Lieut Tucker, 87th N Y. Capt Whiteman, 3d Wis. Capt Strapp, 3d Pa Res. Lient J. Marston, 6th Wis. deut Cole, 59th N Y Capt M A Thomas 59:h NY Capt Hernline, 59th N Y. Capt M A Thomas, 59th N Y.
Lieut Heilman, 59th N Y.
Sergt Lammel, 59th N Y.
Sergt Timkenny, 59 N Y.
Sergt Hodgen, 59 N Y.
Major Karvers, 14 Ind. Sergt Hodgen, 59 N Y. Capt Moody, N Y. Capi Mooden, 59 N 1. (Capi Moodey, N Y. (Capi Moodey, N Y.)
Lt Taybox, 108 N Y, killed. (Capi Collugeon, 14 Ind.)
Lt Bross, 108 N Y, killed. (Sorg J B. Greylock, 163 N)
Y, wounded. (Lt Darby, 15 Mass, killed.

Y, wounded. Lt Holleymorn, 15 Mass, Capt Malliles, 88 N Y, wd.
Lt Mallekey, 5 Ind. Wounded.

Col F W Pairrey, 20 Mess.

Maj Bloomenberg, 5 Ind.

killed. Maj Bloomenberg, 5 Ind. Bergt O Leake, 3d Wis

Capt Tuttle, 104th N.Y. Capt Hale, 9th N I Sergt Sheffid 104th N Y. Lieut Dell, 104th N Y.
Capt Tapney, 9th N.Y.
Corp J M Allen, 12th Pa B. Capt B H 8mi h, 1 t Cav 1 Oorp J M Allen, 12th Pa B.
Lieut A A Guest, 2d S S.
Lieut Ballinger, 14th Ind.
H Kelly, 14th N Y.
Capt Henritgriss, 4th N Y.
Capt Barton, 4th N Y.
Lieut Chapman, 4th N Y. Sergt Just, 4th N Y. Sergt Clemens, 4th N Y. Lieut Col Bull, 66th N Y.

Late European News-Secretary Seward's Reply to the Paisley Association. From the Glasgow Mail]

The following reply has been received to the address lately forwarded to the Government of the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association. by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

DEPARRMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1862.

To Alex. McAndrew, President, and Robert Cochran, Secretary of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure of receiving the libral and courteous address of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, and have submitted it to the President of the United States and the heads of the Departments of this Government.

Engaged in maintaining against an unprovoked and caucelets redition, a Government whose principle is the political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and good will towards all States and all men, it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us, but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our national ruin. If these representations are true, it is a new and melanchly illustration of the disposition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other at the cost of common sacrifices and sufferings.

For your better appreciation of the character of this. sition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other at the cost of common sacrifices and sufferings.

For your better appreciation of the character of this contest, and for your most generous wishes for the safety, welfare, and happiness of our country, you will please to accept the thanks of the people of the American continent. I speak in the name of the continent, because I know that the cause of the United States is accepted by all the American nations as one involving ultimately their safety and their destiny.

The North does not, however, stand alone in unbold—

their safety and their destiny.

The North does not, however, stand alone in upholding the beneficent Government. The West is equally loyal and equally devoted to our institutions, and equally energeife in defending them. Nor is the South, as you seem to imagine, altogether insensible or unfaithful. Time, which always subdues passions otherwise uncontrollable, is gradually freeing that region from the terms of the insurrection, and preparing the way for its return to its constitutional duties, and for the restoration of national unity and peace.

It is an occasion of sincere regret for the people of this country that nations, for whom we have cherished only sentiments of friendship and affection, are disturbed in their industrial occupations in consequence of this un-

and distinct motive to bring the war to a safe and a new conclusion. Nations, in modern times, are not absolutely independent of each other. On the contrary, they constitute a general society. If all Europe could not only think but speak as you do, there would soon be notivel war or insurrection here. In return, Europe would have our suffrages and influence

The Children of Slaves.

Major General B. F. Butter, Commanding Department of the Gulf: My Deals Sin: I have in this institution several childcustom has been to sell them into slavery at the age of ten years, and appropriate the proceeds to purposes of State expenditure. In view of the evacuation of the city, and possibly the abandonment of this institution, it has become a serious matter what shall be done with these children. Knowing your sentiments too well to believe you will order these prisoners, who have never yet gone beyond the confines of the penitentiary, sent into slavery, and not caring to take a responsibility which you would so willingly assume, I sak to be directed with regard to these children of incarcarated parents.

parents. Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,
MONES BATES. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP,
New ORLEANS, August 20.

Moses Bates, 1 sq., Superintendent State Penitentiary:
En: I certainly cannot sanction any law of Louisians
which enslaves any children of female convicts born in
the State prison. Their place of birth is certainly not
their fault. their fault.

You are, therefore, to take such care of them as would be done with other destitute children. If these children were born of female convict slaves, possibly the master might have some claim; but I do not see how the State should have any.

B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding. By A. F. Puffer, Lient, and A. D. C. From Pensacola. A correspondent, under date of Pensacols, Sept. 12th, A correspondent, under take of Pensacols, Sept. 12th, says:

The War Department have detached Fort Pickens, Barrancas, and Camp Arnold, at Pensacola, from the Department of Port Royal, and assigned the command of the Department of the Gulf, so that now Gen Butler has some twenly-five hundred miles of coast to keep clear of rebel depredations, and to dispute the occupation of a country filled with reptiles and alligators. Since the destruction of the navy yard and evacuation of Pensacola by the Confederates in May last, the place has been held by the 6th New York, the 75th and 91st New York Regiments of volunteers, and four companies of regulars the whole being under command of Gen. Lewis Arnold, of the regular army By the new arrangement, Gen. Arnold goes to New Orleans, and the command of his post will devolve upon Col. Wilson.

An Appeal for Books An Appeal IOF BOOKS.

FAIRFAX SEMIRARY. HOSPITAL.

NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of The Press:

Six: Knowing it has always been one of the chief aims of your paper to do all that you possibly could for the cruse of the sick and wounded volunteers of your State, permit me to suggest through you to the public, that they could do nothing that would be, more appreciated and books.

sny books or papers that they could convo forward them they would be a wonderful tendency to help the dreary burs spent in the hospital more pleasantly along. I think that all thet would be necessary to insure the above-think that all thet would be necessary to insure the above-being sent us, would be to let the public know how dearly. We would appreciate cuch a kindness.

Yours most truly.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Health of the Exempts. The Health of the Exempts.

Signary of the Enginery of the Enginery of the Editor of The Enginery of the University of the Commissioners, and charge insurance rates accordingly. I know one in particular, who incurred his life on the very condition of his good health, account of the Editor of a diseased system daying all his form a time of the Editor of the E