SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

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

The war despatches which we print to-day will be read with mingled feelings of gratitude and regret. General McClellan, with an army for the done his share of the work. He met the united most part undisciplined, and, as a whole, too hastily organized for perfect effectiveness, or integral power, has fought an enemy numerically the equal of his own, posted in well-selected mountain paths, and made desperate by the conviction that defeat could only mean destruction. He has fought that enemy flushed and insolent with past successes, has driven him from the soil of a loyal State, and by a single timely victory has completely changed the aspect of affairs in the North from gloom and uncertainty to cheerfulness and brightened hope. It is not only that Pennsylvania and Maryland have been saved, from devastation, and the attempt to invade free territory thwarted. These are grand results, worthy themselves the sacrifices which have been made; but there are others perhaps of still greater consequence. The failure of the invasion scheme will, in all probability, prove fatal to the rebels. It was urged day after day, by the rebel press, and instigated by the rebel Congress, as a movement of actual necessity. The rebel armies, ragged, shoeless, without supplies or means of transportation, could not, it was admitted, subsist through another winter in Northern Virginia, desolated, laid waste. and consumed of its and the sword. The instinct of motive of their aggressive policy; and anything less than success in the attempt to carry out that policy becomes, therefore, a means of their destruction. After the loss of, perhaps, ten thousard men, they find themselves driven to a position which they might have voluntarily occupied at any time during the past three weeks, without the loss of a dife; with this difference, however, that General Sigel, at the head of a large force, is now said to be on the lower Potomac, ready to intercept them, and work them serious mischief. It must like a ise be borne in mind, that the moral effect of reverse will have a most disheartening influence on their armies, while it will serve to dispel the illusion of their invincibility and profound military skill, which, as long as it was sustained by a semblance of success, inspired them with a devotion to their bad cause rising to fanaticism. It was the very blindness of their fanaticism that sustained them against heavy odds, and made them so utterly reckless and defiant. Had they been a calm, phlegmatic people, their reason would have taught them the madness of provoking a hopeless struggle. Next to reason, bitter experience is the best of monitors; and we feel assured that the lessons which the past week has taught the Southern people will do more to bring them to a realization of their true position than all the lucubrations of their Congresses or presses. Only thus can there be a revulsion of public feeling in the seceded States, which will bring about a perfect reconciliation between the antagonistic scotions. Not until the Southern armies have the Southern people—the oppressed, impoverished.

no laudation could do sufficient justice, has twice commit'ed the capital offence of gaining an unprofitable and dubious victory, and already his fame has been eclipsed by an audacious underling, whose genius lies in active heels. It is not too much to hope that, before the winter has set in, his baffled, defeated, and starving army will be annihilated, broken up into guerilla fragments, or much the same as if a man should take pride captured entire. All the present indications point to this result. The victory of Antietam Creek, dearly though it was purchased by the sacrifice of thousands of heroic lives, was, perhaps, the grandest struggle of the war-not indecisive in its result, as the sequel gloriously shows-and not unworthy of the sublime valor that has won for it a proud place in the nation's history. A GRAPHIC account of the terrible battle a Sharpeburg will be found on our first page. It contains many new details and incidents, in addi-

up in the West, and its leader, once a hero

become, in imitation of his Napoleonic pro-

totype, a miserable exile. We are seeing the

same fate now befal the rebel army in the East.

Its commander, once "the rising man," and whom

tion to those furnished by our special correar ordents. By a perusal of our Cincinnati letter, it may be seen that the alarm in the Queen City, as far as the advent of Kirby Smith is concerned, has materially subsided. There are rumors, however, that the rebels have planted batteries some distance down the river, and the Cincinnati Times confirms

The Hour and its Duty. WE ARE in a condition of suspense as to the real situation of affairs in Maryland. The only thirg definite is that the Federal army has not been beaten. A continuous series of battles have been fought. There have been marching and countermarching-attacks by the right wing and the left wing-fighting up hill and down hill-crossing rivers and recrossing rivers-marching, occupation, assault and advance. It is very certain we have won a victory, but the smoke and noise of battle are so intense that we have been unable to estimate its real merits and proportions. The unfortunate affair at Harper's Ferry has been very embarrassing. Its fall enabled a large part of the rebel army to go back into Vir-

ginia, and broke an important link in the chain with which McClellan had surrounded the rebel army. The scene of the present conflict seems to have been in the small peninsula, as it were, formed by the confluence of Antietam creek with the Potomac river. Sharpsburg, the locality mentioned in General McClellan's despatches, is a small town at the junction of two or three county roads, and within a few miles of the river. Here the main body of the rebel forces was massed, the lines extending upwards to Williamsport, and along the lower bank in the direction of Harper's Ferry, a point now held by the Union forces. Hagerstown is now occupied by the Union forces, and we probably command the crossing at Williamsport. With the Pennsylvania troops advancing by the way of Hagerstown-the lower ferries held by our own forces, and McClellan's army advancing by way of Frederick, and, indeed, by every road that leads from Washington to the Upper Potomac—there is no way of escape except at Shepherdstown. The object of the late battles seems to have been the annihilation of the rebel army by capturing it or driving it into the river accounts we have read, it is impossible to know whether any of these objects have been accomplished. If the rebel army should succeed in making a stand at found in our advertising columns. Sharpsburg, and defeat our forces, then the war becomes transferred into Pennsylvania, and the line of operations is changed from the Potomac to the Susquehanna or the Ohio,— Washington would pass from us, and Baltimore tracts Coal Lands, elegant Arch-Street Resiwould fall under the protection of our gunboats. This is the great game for which the | Ward, city; also, a ground rent of \$64... The sale rebels are playing, -and the most gratifying of the whole will be ABSOLUTE, without any reresult that we can see in the recent contest is serve or lamitation whatever. See page third to the fact that they have been thwarted in every way. McCLELLAN has relieved Maryland, and saved Pennsylvania, and has, we believe. turned the tide of rebel success. Those who may be impatient, and expect to read this morning that the army of the invading foe has been hurled into the Potomac, should remember that to have driven this proud adversary from Maryland is to have obtained a triumph of the most magnificent description. Compare the position of the two armies now with what it was a few days ago. Compare the ecstasy which now thrills every heart with the sadness that moved us when Popp fell back to Washington. Then we had divided counsels at headquarters, jealousy in the camps, and a distrust of leading gangeals. come demoralized by defeat and hardship, and the army for the invasion of Virginia besame an army in occupation of the Virginia of Main," and "The Gipsy's Prophecy." The acc'aforts. At the same time the rebel force had

crossed the Potomac, and was advancing from

town to town in upper Maryland, dishonoring

our flag and plundering the people. Then

arms have triumphed. Maryland is free, and Pennsylvania is safe. Without dwelling further upon the details

of these sanguinary battles, it seems to us

toat they must either result in an end of the war or its indefinite prolongation. In a few more days we shall be able to see whether we are to have peace or winter quarters. The only object of this war has been the annihilation of the rebel army, for with that annihilation comes the subjugation of the rebels. They have staked their whole fortune upon the success of their military power and when that is broken, their vast conspiracy falls into irretrievable ruin. We are satisfied that Gen. McCLELLAN has army—we might say the united people—of the South. No army that was ever organized -no people that ever lived could pass through the terrible ordeal of that meeting without demoralization. LEE is back again in Virginia-plundered, barren, dreary, and desolate Virginia—the winter months are before him, and an unrelenting foe is upon his track. Although McClellan may have suffered severely, he has a large army in reserve, and to that army is assigned the duty of harassing and destroying the rebel legions. We shall look anxiously to see how this work is performed, for if it is done vigorously, and with persistent energy, many days cannot

elapse before the cavalry of McClellan will drive the retreating rebels through the streets of Richmond. Peace or Winter Quarters! This is the alternative we must make up our minds to meet. We cannot think of organizing a new campaign at this season of the year. In a few weeks the winter frosts and the winter suns will have turned Virginia into a quagmire, and unless we have completed the work which McClellan has so gloriously carried forward, both armies must settle down a spring campaign. Then would come the draining of the South for new men and new resources; the draining of the North for new men and new resources; the mortality consequent to inactive camp life; millions of dollars for subsistence and comfort; constant agitation in Congress and heartburning among the people,—and the dreadful probability of a humiliating peace, by the success of intriguing sympathizers in the North, and the unfriendly influence of sympathizers in European nations. This is what we have seriously to consider as a probable result of the recent fearful fight, and in the midst of our joy over our triumphs and our sorrow for those who have been taken away, we must seriously consider how that result is to be avoided. We believe that an honorable peace is within our reach, because we believe that the utter destruction of the Southern military power may be accomplished by a proper improvement of the victories we have obtained, and a proper use of the means which God has placed in our hands. The North is pouring forth men-thousands pass through this city daily—we already have an army larger than any Napozeon ever witnessed at a bivouse or a review. - we have broken the spell of rebel success,—we have demoralized and defeated the rebel force, and nothing remains but to follow up these results with vigor. Let us roll regiment after regiment into Virginia, until the combined power of the North sweeps like a resistless torrent into the Carolinas, overwhelming and effacing every vestige of treason. When Congress meets let it be in the power of the President to say: been scattered or destroyed will the voice of "The South is at our feet; the rebellion is over: our armies have triumphed: freedon suffering "white trash"-be heard in its true has been given to thousands who never knew utterance. We have seen one army broken its sweetness before; God has strengthened our hands, and enabled us to triumph; let us

> freedom to our people, and for having raised up men among us who knew their rights, and shed their blood to maintain them."

> thank him for baying preserved constitutional

"My Maryland." For this lyric, which has won much favor in the eyes (and ears) of the revolted inhabitants south of Mason and Dixon's line, all that has been claimed is originality in the structure of the verse,-in other words, rythm rather than reason, sound rather than sense. This is in a richly-carved book-case, containing a few trasby volumes. If the said book-case were a stolen article, the possessor's cause for boasting of it would be as small as the Southern song-writer's, on account of a new manner in the stanzas of "My Maryland." The novelty happens not to be new. The lyric, so far as its structure goes, is merely an imitation of one of CLARANCE MANGAN'S poems, called "The Karamanian Exile," published by him as a translation from the Ottoman. This evidently suggested "My Maryland," and we subjoin the first and last stanzas, to show how the mock-bard has echoed, while he plundered,

the true poet: I see thee ever in my dreams, Karaman! Thy hundred hills, thy thousand streams, Karaman! O Karaman! As when thy gold-bright morning gleams, As when the deepening sunset seams With lines of light thy hills and streams,

So thou loomest on my dreams, Karaman! O Karaman! There's care to night in Ukbar's halls. There's hope, too, for his trodden thralls, Karaman! O Karaman! What lights flash red along yon walls? Hark! hark! the muster-trumpet calls I see the sheen of spears and shawls,

To-night Murad or Ukbar falls. Here is one verse of "My Maryland" to show how the rebel rhymester stole his metre from Mancan, the Irish poet:

The foe! the foe! they scale the walls,

Dear mother! burst the tyrant's chain, Virginia should not call in vain, She meets her sisters on the plain, "Sic semper," 'tis her proud refrain That baffles minions back amain,

Arise in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland! The imitation is so palpable that we need not point it out.

Philadelphia Surgeons gone to the Army. The call for surgeons made by Dr. LETTER-MAN has been nobly responded to. Among the Philadelphians who have gone forward were Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, brother of the General, and Dr. HARTSHORNE. The great number of wounded in the numerous contests since Sunday require muchaid. Happily, the Government has called for it in time, and the talented surgeons who are volunteering will no doubt render most important services.

PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS.—Thousands of our soldiers, and their families, will be interested in the notice published in another column, of Mr. James Fulton, of this city, who offers to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevalert press purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Mr. Fulton, whose terms will be

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS-EXTENSIVE PE REMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Thomas & SODS SUVERLISE for the 21st of October the first class Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Eastwick, 2

day's paper. STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT .-Thomas & Sons' fourth fall sale, including a number of desirable private residences. See advertise ment, auction head, and pamphlet catalogue.

English Pictorials -8. C. Upham. 403 Chestni street, has sent us the Illustrated London News of September 6, and Illustrated News of the World of the same date. The last gives a spirited portrait suppler of Victor Emmanuel.

STAMP DUTIES .- King & Baird, 607 Sansom street have published, on a small 4to card, an abstract of all the Stamp Duties imposed by the Congressional act of 1862. This simplifies the matter amazingly, and will be a plain and reliable reference for all persons in business. The price is put as low as ten cente

Public Amusements. Mrs. Waller was last night saluted by a crowded house. her own acting being enough inducement to the public. independent of the superb combination of . The Duchess mations which followed the progress of the play formed one continuous ovation.

Miss Jane Coombs also received a splendid benefit at the Arch, and the tumultuous applause which succeeded every effort swinced that her audience was at once came that remarkable illustration of the spirit intellectual and critical.

and prowess of our people—the pursuit of a The Continental Theatre was last night filled with an and prowess of our people—the pursuit of a similar growd. D'Ormy and You Berkel were acceptable, and Galletti, the soul of Terpsichore, Janced as succession of bitter and bloody contests. Our if her toes were made of air.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

M'CLEI LAN'S PLAN SUCCEEDS. Operations of Thursday and Friday. REBELS BETREAT TO SHEPHERDSTOWN.

PLEASONTON'S CAVALRY IN PURSUIT. Full Details up to Yesterday Noon.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC

BURNED.

Rebels Driven to the Potomac An Artillery Fight and Bayonet Charge. THE FIGHT AT BURKETTSVILLE, MD. Brilliant Charge of New Jersey Troops.

The Rebels Driven to Virginia LATEST FROM THE FIELD. [Special Despatch to The Press.] FREDERICK, Md., September 19.

I have just seen an officer who left the front this morn ing. He reports the scenes at the battle of Sharpsburg as having been horrible in the extreme. Nearly every general or field officer who showed any dashing courage in leading his men into action was popped off by a rebel sharpshooter. When Gen. HOOKER was wounded, he had been immediately in the fire of the nen v for nearly two hours. The rebels were performing their favorite trick of hiding their batteries in the underbrush, but Gen. HOOKER opened STONEMAN'S division, and it marched off gallantly, flanking the enemy on either side of the ravine, and driving himself stood on the most terris. the most terms. a battery. His horse fell, pierced with an eminence near a battery. His horse fell, pierced with an eminence multiple and the brave and accomplished rider

dropped from his horse, seriously wounded. Half an hour later, SUMNER, MANSFIELD, BEDGWICK, and others had fallen, and the fight began to wane. It became evident that the enemy's ammunition was giving out, and his men were still exhibiting the most undaunted and desperate courage. At night, the enemy had fallen back two miles west of Sharpsburg. During the night the enemy opened the way to the fords and bridge opposite Shepherdstown, and took a good

position on and commanding the heights west of the

bridge. Raily yestercay morning our whole army was in line of battle and ready to advance, when it was discovered that the enemy were apparently posted on our right in some force, and threatening a flank movement. General MCCLELLAN saw the ruse, and at once changed his front, and moved Franklin's and Summer's corps by the right flank around near Sharpsburg, with a view of getting in the enemy's flank and rear, and also to get on the west side of the enemy's real position. Skirmishing commenced about noon, and was so vigorously kept up along the whole line that Gen. McCLELLAN found it impracticable to cut the enemy off, now that he was so near he river. Our commander-in-chief at once gave the order for a general advance, and throwing the batteries for ward the enemy was shelled with effect, whilst our skip mishers were laying rebels low continually.

The ground being very rugged, our advance was slow and very tedious. Night coming on, we had not advanced more than a mile, and Gen. McCLELLAN saw that he would be unable to drive the enemy into the river, except with ns artillery. Our batteries took advanced positions, and while eignal officers gave the whereabouts of the enemy, the latter was shelled to the hearts' content of our enterprising cannoniers.

This morning General PLEASONTON, with his light origade, moved after the enemy to the Sheppardstown bidge, cutting off the enemy's rear guard and some o ais stores and ammunition train, with two light hat eries belonging to General MAXY GREGG'S South Carolina brigade. The bridge was at once blown up by th rebels, and their whole force marched off through the avines and defiles on the other side of the river. The Union batteries opened on the rebels on the south eank this afternoon, and they were driven off, as is supposed in the direction of Winchester. Our pontoon trains are up with headquarters, and our tire army has crossed A I General McClellan intended to push across the river and follow the enemy to Richmond. The rebels expect to be attacked by Sigel in Virginia who they imagine is moving through Throughfare Gar

To sum it all up in a few words. Had Hooken been able to continue in the command McOlellan had ten dered him, JACKSON and his entire army would have been captured, but our misfortune in losing him by a wound, with a number of other generals, gave the rebels an opportunity of escaping. The victories gained are substantial, the cantures im portent, but the decisive battle has yet to be fought. The

road to Richmond is an open one for us now, and if the people will make one more effort to reinforce our leadrs with men and confidence, and Providence gives us a little fair weather, General McCLELLAN will be in Gorfirst hard freeze. Our losses have been very heavy, but our army is so arge, that the nine thousand "killed, wounded, and

dissing," will not retard our advance any. The loss in the army will be most bitterly felt in Northern families Our men are eager to advance, and they are continually character our trio of heroes, McClellan. HOOKER, and BURNSIDE. Official Despatch from Gen. McClenan HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

September 19, 1862-8 o'clock A. M. To Major General Halleck, General-in Chief: The enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead

and wounded in the field. We are again in pursuit. I do not yet know whether he is falling back to an interior position or crossing the river. We may safely claim victory. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major Gen.

September 19-10 A. M. To Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory is complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia.

Maryland and Pennsylvania are safe. GRORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General. More about the Battle of Wednesday. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19 .- I am satisfied now that all is I have just had a conversation with a gentleman wh left the battle field at nine o'clock on Wednesday night. He confirms the statement of the correspondent of the

Associated Press, published this morning, in every parti-He says we occupied the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, who were driven back a mile and a half at all points, except on the extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day. My informant was all day within a hundred yards of General McClellan, and says that the result of the day was regarded by him and his staff as a glorious victory. though not final. There was no faltering at any point of

the line, and the whole army was exultant at the results Gen. McClellan was in high spirits. His opinion, and that of those around him, was that the final result would depend on who got up reinf recements first. He says nothing was heard on the field of the capture of Long. street or the killing of Hill, and there is no truth in either rumor.

Twenty thousand more reinforcements were expecie to reach the field, yesterday, from Harrisburg. He thinks the enemy's loss is fully equal to our own. (who is one of our most intelligent citizens), expresses the opinion that whilst the battle on Wednesday was not a declaive one, it was a contest in which all the advantages were with McClellan, who occupied the field of

battle at the close of the day. The Operations of Thursday. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Eriday morning, September 19.—Yesterday was occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The rebels sent in a flag of truce in the morning asking permission to bury their own, which was granted. At firs the orders were very stringent against holding intercourse laxed and the troops on both sides freely inter The following is an additional list of officers killed and

General Rodman, commanding a brigade in Burnside's corps, was wounded. Colonel Stear, 4th Bhode Island, wounded in hip. Lieut. Col. Appleman, 8th Connecticut, wounded. Capt. Griswold, 11th Connecticut, killed. Lient. Arenberg, of Seamen's Ohio Battery, lost a leg Maj. Gile, 88th Pennsylvania, severely wounded. Col. Barlow, 61st New York, wounded. Col. Goodrich, 60th New York, killed.

Col. Beall, 10th, wounded. Major Dwight, 2d Massachusetts, wounded. At daylight this morning it was found that the enemy had changed their position Whether their whole force has crossed the river, or taken up a new position nearer the river, is not at present known. Had they remained a general engagement would have been had this morning. Further Details.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Sept. 18-P. M. A RETROSPECT. I had been with the Federal troops on the Peninsula I had recorded and publicly praised their bravery and good conduct en the field, and upon the same page I bad spoken of the misfertane which befel us, and how the campaign fixally falled. Through the long sevendays battle, in camp at Harrison's Landing, during that great retreat across the Chickahominy, down the Peninsula to Fortress Monroe, I shared the hardships of

I landed with the Army of the Potomac at Alexandria. where, five months before, I embarked with it. I marched with them to reinforce Pope's army, and then, when they heard that McClellan was not in command of them, I saw the first and only evidences of demoralization in that great force. I marched into Maryland with this army, reorganized and augmented, even to the Monocacy. It was the same humble correspondent, the same great army as before, but it was moving under different circumstances—good roads, good air, good food, good generals. It was marching to victory! THE WESTWARD MARCH. Of the taking of Frederick and the battle of South

Mountain it will be needless now to speak, as details of both these affairs have been been to no monay last at day light the Army of the Potomac took up the line of merch West, in order to press the rebels in retreat as closely as possible. The mass of our army moved off in the direction of Hagerstown from South Mountain Pass. THE MOVEMENT UPON HARPER'S PERRY. The operations of Franklin's corps upon the left seem to have pleased McClellan very much, and on Monday afternoon the Commander in Obief ordered Burnside to relieve Franklin on the left and move rapidly upon Harper's Ferry, to save Colonel Miles, who had, unwarrantably, it is thought, sent word that he could not hold out much longer than Monday noon or night. Burnside did to prove to them.

ARTICLERY IN THE DISTANCE. Covercome and atterly chalated, I tied my horse to a small bush some distance combe turpylic, and, wrapping myself in my blaniet, soon prepared for sleep, while the dumb brute gazd away at the excellent green sward around bim. As I lay my bead against the cearth I could hear the solumn peavy booming of cannon in the direction of the Fery. The firing was slow, and did not seem to be divided to Tponcluded that the rebels had all the shelling to do. I hought of the action of Miles at the battle of Bill Jun—wondered why the Government had entrusted hit with such an important post—but then forgave all, for at all, and silently asked the God of latties to bless immake him strong to do his duty that he might hold utintil morning, when we and rushing, swiftly speeding on to the enemy to caus might hope to drive back the riel hordes who were besieging the place. THE MORNINGHARCH.

Refore day on Tuesday our wole corps was in motio for Harper's Ferry, where we sived about 11 o'clock, and General Mansfield, with Giral Beno's old division, at once engaged the enemy, ting him, to their sur-prise, across the iron railroad tipe, and our temporary pontoon bridge. The truth at ece flashed upon us, a our men pushed on-Miles had grendered, almost with out a defence. On went our ircops, until the in bridge was reached and here a battery was ordered feard to clear the way

for a charge of twelve picked regents, under General Parke. The rebels retired on our advar, and it was well for them that they did. Our troops exed the works, found the guns safe, secured most of theores and arms, and in a short time were following the bels towards Win-

Several hundreds of Miles' coland were standing drawn up in the town of Harpen erry, ready to surrender and be paroled, and their knew no bounds when they discovered that we I retaken the place The loss in retaking Harper's Fe was slight and it was evident that the rebels onlyptured the town in order to secure a passage South. the appearance the National troops the retreat offe rebels was precinitated into a regular rout. But General Burnsid had more than executed his ordered as his men were worn out, the pursuit ceased at Mansburg. CASUALTI er that Gen. Miles was soply wounded by

shell, and Gen. White was taked loner and paroled. It is said that Miles afterwards die on the effect of his THE BALTIMORE AND OPEN. The Baltimore and Ohio Railrof open from Martinsburg to Wheeling, and from limore to Harper's

NOT TO BE HE I was soon satisfied that Harper arry was not to be held, but that an advance was to bade up the river, where the roar of cannon was hear ntinually in the direction of Sharpsburg. Our who orps was soon in motion to form the left wing of the y of the Potomac in the great battle which we felt client would soon take place. REBEL MOYEMEN

Harper's Ferry was taken by Jeon's ten strong rigades. The rebels reported that I was thundering in their rear, but that night Jackson Potomac at Williamsport and reinfo Liee, when they vere sure of driving Gen McClellan The rebels acknowledge that their es up to this time

had been fearful in killed and wound but no account was taken of this by the generals, , in their despe as taken of this by the sacrifice that a rebel army in the present leane OUR LOSSES. The loss in prisoners has been small rywhere excep at Harper's Ferry, where our forces rendered in the

nost unflattering manner. We have, in killed and wourded, during the past week, not leman nine thousand. The enemy acknowledges a loss liteen thousand killed and wounded, and we have near yen thousand prisoners. Our captures in munitions war and stores from the rebels are very heavy, and theften exhibit a want of many articles on the field, but or most of thei shor comings with a remarkabel craft. GEN. JACKSON IN COMMA General Lee, having suffered much the bis wounds,

eceived in a fall from his horse, and a lie ball in the thigh, has retired to Winchester for a brest. Gene-rals Longstreet and Hill are both woun, and General Ancerson is sick, so that Stonewall Jack is left in com-REBEL DESIGNS. It must not be supposed that the reberg anxious to give up the contest in Maryland. Alth their losses

have been great, Jackson has still a lareteran army who worship him, and will follow him eath and detreat at any time, he refuses to do this, alones to wear out the Army of the Potomac by harass and forcing it to follow him through hills, vales, and lous defiles, and then by a master stroke in the way, strategical ovement, get in our rear, and yet have honor of capturing Washington. CONDITION OF THE REBE The rapid reorganization of the rebel anafter battle

s truly wonderful. With the beaten and ken-up cohorts of yesterday they offer sturdy battle ay. They est corn bread and fat bacon when they get it, and fatten upon what our men would throw aw They are wrapped in a sort of hero worship of their lers, blind to the real cause of the rebellion, and tertaining an idea that the purposes of their generalsholy and just, and that they merely fight for their rig THE DISCIPLINE OF THE REBEL Y. While the rebels subsist upon a very sommount of

res each day, they are, always in admir fighting trim. Their smell is offensive, as the privagre very filthy in their habits. They live out of doorogether. and are very much hardened, and have but lents and vory little baggage. They have a vast amo of artilry-much more than we have generally in them credit for. Their army moves as one body, a the artillery and baggage trains always well up wihe main FUTURE PROSPECTS.

We are yet to have the hardest and most ensive hat the of the whole war maryland; and borded are preparing for the great encounter, who have the nore terrible and difficult in the rugged coy where oth armies new await the conflict. The rebes usual, hold the advantage of position, but our army large, and has been so thoroughly weeded of weak drs. that we have every promise of success. Still, wast not grow lax in our efforts. The rebel force stumbers over one hundred thousand fighting men, cone of whom is of sworn and decided desperationothing but the annihilation of this army will, end war in Maryland. A large army should move i upon Elchmond immediately, under an able cander, and, to make this army powerful and in ble, the people must fill up the ranks, and promptly race the

THE GREAT BATTLE. Few bloodier battles have been fought that beween the Federal and rebel armies in WeiMaryland on Tuesday and Wednesday last. It har ted in a complete Federal victory. The exultant whose beasts of invasion were so loud has been drivin as the Potemac, broken up and demoralized, leaving tlands prisoners and the greater part of its campn amp quipage in the possession of General McOldlanotorious troops. Its generals have been killed, woundend castured. Its bopes are unfulfilled, and its sol or, rather, what is left of them, are retracing thems down the Cumberland valley, full of the bitter cappointment. The Union army, on the contration nothing but joy and gladness. It has been flous. It has redeemed the diegraceful consequences of incompetency of those who so foolishly marched ann terms ched it to and from Centreville, Bull Braprey of traitors, and now has the sure knowledge its strong arms the country is indebted for the gretory which has achieved so much.

THE BAITLE OF TUESDAY. Early on Tuesday morning the order was give roops of the Federal army to prepare to leave the bin which the passed Monday night. The order oldlers rose to enthusiasm when told that they to be again brought into conflict with the enemy veterans of a dozen fields, those who have to and fought the rebels, since the comme var, took with grim satisfaction their muske accourrements, and declared, in no softly-spoken their determination to rovenge the indignities their try had suffered. The new troops, who had just bilisted, were jubilant at the prospect, and scarcely a man of them had ever seen a shell be wi nessed the movements of any part of the reb other than a few broken-hearted prisoners, they to have a conviction that success would surely b first unfurling of their standards. The Penusy froops were particularly enthusiastic, and one re -a thousand brave Michigan boys-the Seven I believe, was sure that its efforts would be irre

How well these raw troops acted, amid the storn vill, by the time this reaches you in Philadelp heralded throughout the land. THE MARCH. Full of hope the Federal army moved forward xtending for miles. Franklin and Porter, Hoo Sumner, Banks and McClellan, with their troops piration from them as they marched. The

ed nest hill and vale, and wood and field, and saw ties of Western Maryland. Following in the tions of their hasty flight—deserted camps, wagons, burned provisions, and often, too, bo those captured from the Federal army, which had been touched. Everywhere were remnants of the my's property, and thousands upon thousands of dol worth must have been destroyed in their ill-starred

DISCOVERY OF THE ENEMY. At half past eleven the advanced cavalry scouts in maining position which they held, the hill on the left of the heads of the columns were at once halted to all the rear to come up, and reconneiting parties ito as the force and position of the ephosing party v. This eminence being the last rebel stroughold, Gen.

The enemy's forces were commanded by General I street, and under him were A. P. Hill, Anderson, P. and many others who have figured so conspicuor late. Poor Howell Cobb would have shown his hills, and extending from the Antictam creek, Sharpsburg, to Rohrerstown. He had plenty of art and evidently intended to make the contest, a des

THE ATTACK OPENS. General McClellan, however, was not to be caus s which so often entrapped the command the second battle of Bull Run. Instead of sendi infantry forward to be slaughtered or captured, he or out the artillery, and sommenced shelling the rebel was five minutes of four when the first shot was and the enemy's reply to it was a shell, which was all sworn to by a Federal artilleryman as having belo to a gun captured from his battery. It was not and near Harper's Ferry.—Editor Press] at werk, the infantry getting behind trees, fenges. lying on the ground to avoid the perfect temper shells which were hurling back and forth on that Trees were knocked down, limbs torn off and shit you will recollect that I stated if you should hear of the

decide a construction of a construction of the construction of the

A BATTERY AT WORK. There are still some Pennsylvanians among our settl lerists, and being particularly favored I took my stond just to the rear of one of their batteries to watch the operations of the gunners. How the men could work so speedily and so well, was to me a wonder—the soldiers running to and fro between the cannon and the limber carrying shells and cartridges; the gunners pointing ; the sweating rammers with fierce gestle on cleaning the gun and ramming home the charge the stoic who holds the lock-string standing grimly to await the word, and then when it comes, with a light pull causing a terrific explosion, which on one side drives back the grn, and on the other sends off the shell hissing death and destruction in his ranks. The sight is grand and when a hundred such guns all work as fast as the men's quick arms can move, even the prolific pen gene-rally wielded by the correspondent falls to do justice to the scene. The Pennsylvenians worked long and well,

and deserve our warmest thanks. AN ADVANCE. Under cover of this terrific cannonade General Mc Chillan pushed forward his columns, the enemy being powerless to resist, and, step by step, as be advanced, noved his guns to the new line. Strong bodies, sent t the right and left, gradually outflanked the enemy, and by seven o'clock were in position to furiously attack him. Cannon were brought to bear from both parties, and soon the contest, still waged only by artillery, was most awful. The constant labor of our gons had its effect. Though well replied to by the enemy, it was too much for them to stand, and their lines began to waver. Come of their cannon were dismounted and silonced, and others had been withdrawn, and by 8 o'clock heir replies were very feeble, and they began to fall back. Sceing this, the Federal guns still continued, and with even greater vehemence than before, the infautry quickly advancing to possess themsel the vacated ground. By half-past eight they had advanced a half mile, and the enemy had ceased firing Our cannon, however, continued for a short time longer At nine, the troops rested on their arms, on the field o battle, intending to renew the contest in the morning.

THE NIGHT. Tuesday's contest had been so favorable that, when darkness compelled the combatants to stop, the infantry oldiers, who had not been closely engaged, were very anxious to have another brush with the rebels. As the lay upon the field, each one thought of the great deed o be done on the morrow, and many talked of the park hey intended to perform. Far different was it it wi the tired artillerists. They had labored hard, and each one as he slept gave evidence that he was dreaming of the great events of the day. Commands were given by the sepers, shouts of exultation, and of satisfaction at the splendid practice of their imaginary guns. The excitenent had been so great that all night long they renewed n imagination the battle. It was sorrowful to see sturdy ion. their breasts heaving with the deep sonorous breath ing of fatigue, flinging their arms about, and in fancied arnestness working and shouting over the impressio the day's work had made on their imaginations. THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

tome time during Tuerday night Stonewall Jackson ecrossed the Potomac, from the Virginia shore, with an immense force, and came to the aid of his fellow-rehal The enemy evidently thought that if conquered on the line they were defending, it would be almost a Waterloo deleat. Their forces were doubled, and they awaited the morning to see what it would bring forth. The night was not disturbed, except by the occasional firing of a picket gun, or a skirmish between the scouts who watched over the advanced posts of the two armies.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS PREPARE TO ATTACK. Before four o'clock the Federal sleepers were arous nd disposed in line of battle. The great contest of the war was to be fought and each commander invigorate his soldiers and prepared them for the bloody work. Gen McClellan was early in the saddle, and riding everywhere to insure that all went well. The great captains of his army-Hook er, Banks, Porter, Burnside, Sumner-wore on all parts of the field, giving encouragement here, praise there, and by all the means in their power adding to the universal enthusiasm of the great army. WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE COMMENCES.

As soon as it was light the contest commenced. Gan rals Eumner and Hooker, upon the centre and right, ordering out their artillery and opening upon the enemy with a furious fire of shot and shell. It was not much af ter five o'clock when the enemy became aware of what was going ferward, and began firing in reply. Although t so heavy as on the day before, because n many cannon were engaged, yet the intensity of the fir showed that earnest work was going forward. After an our of constant practice, in which neither party see to have the advantage, the impatient Hooker deter mined, by a bold movement, if possible, to gain the day, BAYONET CHARGE OF HOOKER'S CORPS. had three batteries, numbering in all some twelve o fifteen guns, and mounted on a range of low hills. To the rear, and a little stream ran to the right. These cannon played a conspicuous part in the contest, and were a great annoyance to the Federal troops. One of the batteries especially had poured a most raking fire into the troops on the left of General Hooker. Hoping to drive the enemy from their position, he drew up his command in line of battle. The first division was to charge the

batteries, whilst the second supported it. The talented General Sickles unfortunately was n present, being absent at New York, on business connected with his troops, but Generals Patterson and Groven were able to lead the men. They at once addressed their soldiers, telling them that by all means they must kee up the great reputation they had won upon the Panin. sula. The men answered with a shout, and the word o command being given, every bayonet was levelled, and with teeth clenched, they rushed up the slight ascent When within a few paces of the enemy's guns they halted larger Then with a yell, worse than any Indian war-whoop, thay rushed pell mell among the cannon, bayoneting and knicking down all who resisted, and driving the artille-

For the time the guns were in our possession, but un leeding this, and listening only for the shouts from looker and Grover, and invigorated by the calm courage of Patterion, they threw themselves upon the rebel toops who were supporting the batteries, and caused them to make a brisk retreat. The supporting division of the charge, commanded by General Stoneman, advarced and occupied the ground which their comrades had captured, holding it against any flanking movement the enemy might make. The officers who led, and the men who made this heroic charge, deserve the highest praise. They treated the enemy to a part of his own tactics, and did it, too, with the greatest bravery

HOOKER AND RICHARDSON WOUNDED, A was while leading his corps in their gallant advanc upon the enemy's guns, that General Booker was most severely wounded in the foot. Yet, even with this, he wished to remain on the field and take part in the battle It took almost main force to make him consent to be orne away and have the wound dressed) and with a sad heart he was carried off by his attendants. General Richardson, of Sumner's corps, was also wounded at the

THE FEDERAL TROOPS DRIVEN BACK. Hooker's charge had driven the enemy over half nile, and sceing the danger at that part of their line. rebel reinforcements were at once hurried to its assistance. They bore back Hooker's columns for the monent, but Stoneman came to their aid. The right now seemed to be the great point of interest. Summer and Franklin brought up their corps and joined in the conflict. The scene was most terrific. Hour after hour th fight continued, but the enemy had concentrated too strong a force, and our line was borne back, but not, however, until we had secured the cannon. SUMNER VICTORIOUS.

General Sumner, after the troops had been repulsed determined that if possible the enemy should be again driven back. He gathered all the reinforcements he could, and taking advantage of a slight Iuli, he rallied the men and rushed upon the enemy. The result was even better than Focker's charge. The onest was so effective that the enemy's lines were again broken, and falling back, they retreated far beyond the place to which they had before been driven. Sumner and his successful troops held the ground thus won, and planting their standards resolved to maintain them there. Yet all this was not without misfortune. One of the best brigaiers of the war, General Mansfield, was shot through the ung, and died in the arms of those who were carrying

THE PATTLE ON THE LEFT. Further to the left the contest hardly commenced so early as in front of Summer and Hooker. Here the report held the line of the Antietam creek, and, until it was carried, nothing could be done there. The troops were fold what they were expected to do, and advanced to the attack, Burnside and Fitz John Porter leading. The contest across the stream, and among the trees on its banks, was severe, and, after a protracted fight, the Federal troops succeeded in crossing the river at several points, and drove the rebels from their coverts in the woods. Bridges were at once thrown over, and, the main bodies advancing, occupied the ground, which the enemy could not again regain. The loss on both aldes was con-

After the road running to Sharpsburg leaves the Antietam creek, it crosses between two ridges. Upon these the enemy had posted themselves, and it became necessary to drive them away. They had artillery, and some slight entrenchments. A feint was made towards the hills, to the left of the road, and whilst the enemy were engaged in preparing to repel it, General, Sumner and So hes briskly advanced to the attack of those on the right. There was a short struggle, and all was over. Sykes on the left, and Sumner on the right, like General Wayne, at the famous capture of Stony Point, in 1779, met in the centre of the hill top, the rebels fleeing in alldirections. This was a most important success, as it DISCOVERY OF THE ENEXY. gave the Federal army pessession of a commanding bill.

At half past eleven the advanced cayairy scouts from which they could annoy the enemy in the only re

the rear to come up, and reconnoiting parties ito as tain the force and position of the opposing party value in the force and position of the opposing party value in the force and position occurred between the sent forward. Numerous collisions occurred between the sent forward. Numerous collisions occurred between the sent forward. Numerous collisions occurred between the sent forward in the set of the sent force of se ost stubbornly defended, and after contending untillearly dark, the Federal troop drew off. At seven clock, the battle having lasted all day, perfect quietness, excepting of course, the skirmishes among picketers body among them had he not been held in "due The contest has not yet been renewed to day, both Union wile?" by the army he so lately despised. The enemy and rebel holding the position in which last night found THE RESULT.

We have achieved a great victory, although not without a loss of many killed and wounded. Numerous canfully prepared for the assault they doubtless expect hon, and some key as high as fifteen thousand prisoners.

Federal army to make. the enemy, completely defeated, will no doubt be forced this signal favor he has done his country's cause ! As I close, our friends are anxiously waiting for an anticipated cannonade across the river. Significant hints are given about Sigel and some flanking movements, but about them, other than these, I know nothing. It is Since the receipt of the above, the following letter has been received, explaining some things which happened at before every gun in position upon both sites was break Strange Story about Harper's Ferry. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

FREDERICK, Md., Eept 19, 1862. In my communication dated at Middletown, 8 pt. 11, much longer than monoay noon or night. Surnside did stop, not for the darkness, but marched on for some almost in pieces. Walls were splintered, and fences urrender of Harper's Ferry, be not astonished; I will of the lat Missouri Cavairy, who was taken prizingles, when the men, overcome with fatigue, bivoucked by the roadside. Boon all save the sentinels were fast some curling up from all parts of the field, half pearly, as I can recollect, the words used. Now for the scuring the bloody work which was gring on; gas lue: On the morning of the lith, while taking break.

We learn that the notorious guerilla, Ooi, Hayes, was killed there on the same day by one of our pickets. SERVER CORE

argument with one of them-a Major Yost-in relation to the ability of the rebels to capture Harper's Ferry. I insisted that one hundred thousand men could not capture it, if properly defended; upon which the Major asked me how many troops I supposed were defending it. I answered not less than ten thousand, who, if they were not sheer poltroons, could defend it agains the whole rebel army. He insisted there were not many, and I as stoutly meintained that there were, add. ing that I was there myself but four days since. At this point his vanity, perhaps, overcame his prudence, for being determined to maintain the position he had assur

ded at this revelation, and willing to hear more, I mode rated, when he went on and said that he was in company with General Miles two days before (which must have been on Monday or Tuesday); that he had, in company with that officer, walked all through the camp and had seen the force, and he did not believe there were more than five thousand. He then began to repeat some conversation between him and Genera Miles, and stated that Miles said he did not know what the d-l he was kept there for; that he was of no use, and if attacked, that he would surrende The Major then carelessly added that "Miles was a firstrate fellow, but that if he had a bottle of whisky beside him, everything might, for all he cared, go to the d-l." I had already heard something at the Point of Rocks, in relation to Gen. Miles having given orders to destroy the stores at that place, and spike the two guns which asionished every one, as there seemed to be no occasion for any such desperate measures. I was present and aided in the removal of the two pieces of artillery and the commissary stores two days after and there was not an enemy nearer than six miles. Many hints were thrown out at the time as to the cause of such extraordinary orders, which generally resulted in the conclusion that Miles was not to be trusted. Accordingly, after having heard what has been already related, I concluded it to be my duty to transmit what I knew to some one who had sufficient power to remove or susercede bim, and I finally concluded that the best thing to be done was to write to his Excellency the Pre-

sident, acquainting him with what I heard.

A accordingly wrote a letter, addressed to the Presider of the United States, but, after having written it, I had no means of transmitting it. I craved a few of the citizens of Middletown, whom I knew to be Union men, to ride with the letter to the next town, in any direction, I cared not what, which had a mail communication with Washington. But all to no purpose; they were either afraid or apathetic I was compelled, therefore, to abandon the design and let things take their course; and the country is but too painfully aware what that has been. Major Yest, I learned, was a resident of Leesburg, Virginia He wore to decorations on his gray suit indicative of rank, but was addressed as Major by the other flicers, and seemed to be a man of much consideration among them. As some of your readers may probably know him, I will give a short descri tion. He is short, atout, but not obese; his hair and eyes both black; bis features well formed, and rather andsome; and there was that about the massiveness of his head and his frontal development, added to his clear enetrating eye, which always bespeaks intelligence. H. [We had a little hesitation in printing the above leter, although it came from one of our most reliable special correspondents. We do not desire to say a word n relation to the dead; our correspondent's account is circumstantial, however, and it is no injustice to Colonel Miles' memory to know all that may be said against him. in order that his conduct may be explained or defended.

> CRAMPTON'S PASS, BLUE BIDGE, NEAR BURKETTSVILLE, MD., September 15 1862.

Special Correspondence of The Press. After following in close pursuit of the enemy for two or three days, we came upon him at Burkettsville, where we engaged him immediately with our artillery; the object of which was to dislodge three batteries, posted on the side of the mountain, in and near this pass. Their infantry occupied the woods at the base of the mountain, with a large reserve in the pass and at the top of the mountain. We approached by a circuitous route, at the rear of the village, and formed in line of battle at the northern extiemity of the village, on ploughed ground, corn-fields, and undulating meadow lands. Our forces were engaged in the following order: Col. Bartlett's brigade first attacked the enemy, and, after expending, all its ammunition, was relieved by the First New Jersey, under command of Col. Torbert. Perceiving that no impression was being made on the enemy, who largely outnumbered us, and were pouring grape, and canister into our ranks Ool. Torbert ordered a charge, which was promptly responded to by the 4th, under Col. Hatch, in a splendid manner: they charged across a ploughed field at least ive hundred yards, in the face of a heavy fire, and drave he enemy back in the woods to the entrance of the pass, them; the enemy were completely routed, and fell back to the tep of the mountain, where was a heavy reserv of from five to ten thousand, under the command of Gen. Thomas Cobb. The Jersey troops continued in the pursuit up the steep slope of the mountain, killing large numbers of the enemy, including many general and field fficers, among whom were General Semmes and Lt. The charge was one of the most brilliant of the war

naintained against an enemy outnumbering us five to ne, and in a position almost impregnable by nature. The bold manner in which it was conducted secured to us the victory of the day. Among the many instances f undaunted bravery, under every disadvantage, it would be tedious and impossible to enumerate. General Slocum, who commands our division, was ever in the hickest of the fight, waving his cap and cheering the men on. Colonel Torbert, who commands the New Jersey Brigade, distinguished himself upon this occasion for his skill and bravery, and the courage with which b-led the brigade into action. His name is constantly mentioned in connection with our lamented Kearney, and the brigade would be repliced to have him occupy the place, as its permount commander, which that brave officer so ably filled during the long period, at Camp Seminary, of our preparation for the field. Colone Hatch, of the 4th New Jersey, won the praise of every one, both general officers and others, for his ravery and the gallant manner in which he led his reiment into the charge. Ever at its head, by his preence and courage he stimulated their already eager zeal in the fight, and largely contributed to the success of the day. An evidence of the work done by that regiment is found in the fact that, out of about two hundred and fifty, or less, with which they entered into action, more than one fourth were killed and wounded; two stands of colors taken, and one, which they ran over in the pursuit, was picked up by a New York regiment They also took a large number of prisoners, including several officers, twelve of them from one regiment. The reatest loss of the regiment is that of Lieutenant J. S. Studoiford, adjutant He was shot through the shoulders while gallantly heading the regiment in its charge up the mountain. The adjutant was a fine young man, a brave and gallant officer. His bravery at the battle of Gaines' Mill and yesterday proved his courage to be of the highest

The other brigades engaged were those of Generale Bartlett and Newton. The battle was fought entirely by Slocum's division, that of General Smith's being held as a reserve. I am not able to give a detailed account of their part in the engagement, nor of the killed and wounded. The following is a list of the 1st New Jersey The killed and wounded in the New Jersey Brigade

will number about 175. The whole number I have not ascertained. The enemy's entire loss is about 1,600 killed and taken prisoners. Generals Sumner, Burnside, and Banks have been hotly engaged with the enemy on our right, in the mountain pass leading to Boonesville, for the last four days. report reaches us to day that four brigades of rebels have been taken prisoners. The enemy are said to be totally routed, and flying in terror and dismay. Time and opportunity forbid further details. The post boy is about leaving, which warms me to close my correspon

The Pennsylvania Militia Moving into Maryland. HARRISBURG, Sept. 19 .- A gentleman who arrived in this city from Chambersburg, this evening, says that all the troops that were stationed there have gone to Hagersown and Boonsboro. A company from Philadelphia reused to go over the line, whereupon General Reynolds told them they might go home and be damned, and disgrace forever would rest on their shoulders. After receiving this reprimand, they finally went over.

Governor Curtin is still at Hagerstown. A feeling of perfect security is now felt here in official circles, regarding the defeat of Stonewall Jackson's plans for a raid into Pennsylvania. Quite a number of wounded have arrived here, and other points on the Cumberland Valley railroad. The news of Gen. m. Clellan's victory was received here with great rejoiding. Many of the troops here are urgent to go to ward that they may yet assist in the rout of the enemy, and you great work of crushing the rebellion. The body of Capt.

sorge A. Brooks, of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived here to day. His funeral will take place this The remains of Colonel Samuel Crassdale, and Captain W. H. Andrews, both of the 128th Pennsylvania Regiment, were also brought here to-day. The remains of Col. Orassdale will be sent to Doylestown, and those of Captain Andrews to Reading. The bodies are in charge of John W. Brown. Travel to Chambersburg and Hagerstown was resumed o-day, and telegraphic communication is now open to

Reports from Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Sept. 19-Evening.-Information, which has just been received here from the battle field, says that our victory is complete, and that General Pleasanton is in hot pursuit of the enemy, and drlying them across the Potomac. The whole Federal army is in good condition, and the BARRISBURG, Sept. 19 - The company that refused to go over the line was from Lancaster, and not Philadelphis. It was commanded by Col. Dickey. HARRISBURG, Sept. 19-Midnight.-A despatch received at official quarters up to this hour, from a person who visited the battle field, reports that the rebel loss was two to our one. Their dead were left unburied, and their wounded found shelter in barns and woods along the whole route to Williamsport, where the enemy has no doubt crossed with the remnant of the army. A great amount of ammunition was captured, together with a large number of prisoners, who have been sens to Hagerstown.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI A Transport Fleet Fired On. SEVERAL REBEL PRISONERS WOUNDED.

Prentiss, Miss., Laid in Ashes. OAIRO, Sept. 19.—The fleet carrying the rebel prison ers to Vicksburg was fired into at Prentiss, Miss , op-posite Napoleon, Ark. Several balls passed through the steamer Tatan, killing a number of rebels, but none of our own men were hurt. The gunboat that convoyed the fleet then opened her guns, and after giving the inhabitants fifteen minutes to remove the women and children, shelled the town, and burned it.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Guerilla Colonel Hayes Killed. W. Villa

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE SURRENDER OF MUNFORDSVILLE. Louisville, Sept. 19.—At the surrender of Munford life, on Wedne day morning, the rebels took about four housand prisoners, whom, it is reported, they subse nently paroled, composing the 60th, 67th, and 89th Inliana Regiments, four hundred of the 50th Indians, two mpanies each of the 17th and 74th Indiana, one com he said, "It is but two days since I left it?" Being astou any of the let Wisconsin, one company of the Louisville rovest Guard, seventy recruits for the 234 Kentucky

> Previous to the surrender there was two or three nours skirmishing on Tuesday, between the sharpnooters of both parties. The rebels did not attack u force in Eunday's fight. Gen. Chalmers made an attack on our forces with eleven regiments. On Tuesday night Buckner's division

> ras added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a abel feint to enable them to secure the north bank of the river. In that engagement we lost two killed and our or five wounded. NEW YORK, September 19 -A special despatch from Incinnati, to the New York Herald, says "Private ad-

of the report of the surrender of Munfordville. They ssert that nothing is known of it in that city." Kentucky to be Rid of Invasion. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19-11 P. M -Very many reports re in circulation from down the road, the transmission whereof by telegraph is interdicted by the military au thorities, who, however, entertain the hope and belief that the preparations now actively consummating will

rices, from Louisville via Indianapolis, deny the truth

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

not only insure the safety of Louisville, but speeduly

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1862. McClellan's Victory. Gen. McClellan's despatches to day, announcing he final triumph of the Army of the Potomac, were the occasion for the most popular demonstrations of that onfidence which has prevailed here since he took the field. In official circles it was especially notable, the news being received in all departments with unbounded joy. No less extravegant were the encomiums passe upon its commander than the army itself—an army that inder another leader, only a month since, came reeling back from defeated fields. The public at large had its interest wrought to the right point to-day, and the nxiety to hear the news was almost unequalied. When it reached the bulletin, at Willard's, an immense crowd gathered, and Gronge Francis Train was called upon o read the despatch. Alterwards, he mounted a chair and made a speech to the crowd, which was frequently nterrupted with cheers for MOGLELLAN. At other places, equally impromptu demonstrations were had over

army. It is asserted, however, that General McCLEL LAN succeeded in attacking the enemy's rear, capturing n in mense number of prisoners and artillery, and killng and wounding an equally large number. This is very probable, though it lacks full confirmation The Paroled Prisoners. Adjutant General Thomas left for Annapolis to day organize the paroled prisoners into brigades, preparaory to their being sent to the Northwest to operate against the Indians. It is now probable that not mo than half of their number will be sent. Infantry is no

he great success. To-night we have officially no addi-

nal details of the retreat and pursuit of the rebel

needed in that campaign so much as mounted riflemen A Railroad Scheme. Mayor WALLACH and a deputation of the city au porities called on the President and Secretary of War to-day to urge upon them the necessity of constructing a railroad, for military and civil purposes, from Wash ngton to Point of Rocks, on the Baltimore and Ohio ailroad, and thence to Hagerstown, connecting with he Penne, lvania railroads, and also one from Washing n directly east, thirty miles, to Chesapeake bay. The ty promises to lend its aid to the work, and the proposiions met with much favor from the President and Secretary of War.

Our Militia Slandered. It is published here to day that the Pennsyl hority for contradicting it; in fact, some of the militia have crossed the line, though they only volunteered to remain in their own State for its defence. New Orders for General Clay: The order transferring General Cassius M. CLAY to

he Department of New Orleans was to day revoked, and he is now awaiting new instructions from the War Card of Cassius M. Clay. Hon. Cassius M. CLAY publishes a card to day, deying that he has ever said a word to the President about Gov. Morton, or in favor of making him the comander of the Northwestern grand division of troops. He has never proposed any other way of carrying on the

overthrow of the President, or the establishment of the ictatorship of FREMONT, or any other man. He calls and pronounces the assertions Another Major General. We hear that the President has promoted Brigadier eneral Robert Schrick to be a major general. Miscellaneous. ioner of Internal Revenue invariably reurns orders and money sent to him for currency stamps,

such stamps not being issued from his bureau. They are to be procured from the United States Treasurer, but n one need send to him at present, as he is now engaged in supplying the Government agents only. Acting Master ED WARD HOOKER has been promoted e acting volunteer lieutenant for gallant conduct during he attack on Washington, N. C., and has been ordered to the command of the steamer Victoria GEORGE W. MARVIN and JAMES PENNOGER have been appointed acting assistant surgeons.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war Mohican : Captain, J. B. MARCHAND; Lieutenant, R. K. Duen; Acting Master, B. B. Ely; Boatwain, G. C. ABBOTT; Gunner, WM ARNOLD. Brigadier General MAX WEBER has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Dix, at Fortress Monroe; nd Brigadier General GILBERT, now on duty with the Army of Kentucky, to General WRIGHT, at Cincinnati. Colonel A. M. Wood, of the Brooklyn 14th Regiment. o day received his commission as Collector of Inland Sevenue for the 2d District of New York. When the resident made Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox Brigalier Generals, a similar appointment was tendered to Colonel Wood; but it was declined, on account of his impaired health. The collectorship has been awarded to im by the President as an equivalent. He has never inally recovered from the wound he received at Bull Run, and his physician, some time ago, pronounced it unwise for him to seain take the field Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN will leave this city for

Philadelphia to morrow. He dined with Secretary Sew-ABD yesterday, and had an interview with the President, Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, and General BANKS, The Publication of Army Movements HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY

Major General T. G. Fostor, commanding the Depart. sent of North Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New York Evening Post, of September 4th, in which are published the numbers and positions of his troops. He remarks that New York papers always reach the enemy in a few days after publication, and that such information from our friends is more injurious than that gained by the rebel spies. The newspaper press is earnestly requested to make no publications in regard to the numbers or movements of our troops. No information could be more desirable to the enemy than this. Such publications have done immense injury to our H. W. HALLEOK.

Indian War in Minnesota—The Indians khow a Disposition to Come to Terms. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19 -The St. Paul Pioneer and emocrat, of the 16th inst., contains a letter from Little Crow, Chief of the Sioux, to Col. Sibley, in which he says he wants to know in what way he can make peace for his people. He also says that the white prisoners in his possession are as well treated as his own people. Letters from the Sioux Chiefs Wabashaw and Taapi are of a friendly character, and denounced Little Crow as the chief cause of all the difficulties. It is evident that the Sioux are much divided and quarreling among themselves. Col. Sibley requests Little Crow to give up his prisoners, and tells Wabashaw and Taapi that he will meet them and their friends in open day. He adds: "I am powerful enough to crush all those who at to oppose my march, and to punish those who washed their hands in innocent blood." washed their hands in innocent blood."
The Proneer, of the 17th instant, says that the Chippews embassy has returned, and that they nad, successfully settled all questions of dispute, and left the Incians in a more cordial and friendly state of mind than has existed for many years. Nearly all the chiefs were present, and signed a treaty of perpetual friendship, at Crow Wing, on the 15th instant, whereupon the whole band prepared to leave for their homes, all satisfied, and Hole in the day promised to disperse his men.

Funeral of the late Colonel Miles. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19 —The body of Colonel Miles, who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was conveyed, this morning, with a military escert, to Sweet Air, Baltimore county, his late residence, where the funeral services vill take place. Remains of General Mansfield.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The body of Gen. Mansfield arrived here to day, and is being embalmed. Destructive Fire at Buffalo Loss \$500,000. Destructive Fire at Buffalo—Loss \$500,000.

Buffalo, Sept. 19.—At one e'clock this morning a fire broke out in the brick building, corner of Water and Rolens artests, used as a grain drying huse. The fire spread rapidly to the Evans and Sterling Elevators, which, with their contents, were destroyed. The fire, then, crossed Nulons street, communicating to Bell's foundry, Klein and Dorson's pump and block factory, and a number of tenant houses on Evans, Ely, and Lecoulaleux streets, all of which were burned; crossing the Evans ship canal, the fire 'pread to Evans' office and warehouses. In the warehouses were stored between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels of whisky, and high priced wines, owned by Mr. Williams, the larger portion of which were raved. David Bell's loss, is estimated at \$50,000 to \$70,000. The loss of Evans is not known, but it is mostly covered by insurance. It is impossible at present to give anything approximating to the amount of the total loss or insurance. The loss will probably reach half, a million of dollars. Some thirty or forty buildings are destroyed. The elevators contained thirteen thousand there have a surface of the surface and general and general trees thousand the surface and general and general trees thousand there is no surface and the surface and general trees thousand the surface and general and general trees thousand the surface and general trees thousand the surface and general trees are general trees and general trees an

of cats.
Buryalo, Sept. 19.—The principal sufferers by the fire this morning: Evens Rievator, owned by Charles W. Evans, valued

By the Rievator, owned by Charles W. Evans, valued at \$30,000 Ensured for \$20,000.

The Sterling Elevator, owned by D. S. Austin, valued at \$30,000; nsured for \$15,500.

Geo. O. White, Wm. Williams, and Geo. J. Truscott had 2,851 bbls. of high quality, wince stored in the warehouse of Jas. E. Evans. Their loss is heavy, but is pre-ty well covered by insurance.

The warehouse of James C. Evans, was destroyed.

Loss \$7,000; insured for \$4,500.

The foundry of David Bell, building and machinery, Loss \$30,000; no insurance.

The Oleveland block, 'owned by C. M. Beed, of Erie, Pa., and about fifteen or twenty wooden tenement buildings were also burned, the loss on which has not been sacertaired. The buildings were old and of little vane. A large number of boor, families are rendered homeless by this conflagration! The total loss is estimated at \$300,000.

LATER FROM EUROPP THE BORUSSIA OFF CAPE RACE

CAPE BAGE, Sept. 19.—The steamer Borussia, too day at noon, and was boarded by the news yacht. Ollowing later advices from Europe were obtained. The steamer Angle Saxon arrived at diverpool on the steamer Angle Saxon arrived at diverpool on the same day.

From the uncertainty prevailing in England Tograms was delayed in New York.—Ed., the under writer the safety of the steamer Hanns at Boethampton on the safety of the steamer Hanns at Boethampton on the safety of the steament Gross Enstern, Suraday was delayed in New York.—Ed., the under writer the safety of Wales and Prince Alfred had strive the Brussels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Park.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and Park. 3russels.
The Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl of Bank he 4th Ohio, a battery of six guns, with four other gun n were dead.

The news from America by the steamer Angles

The news from America by the steamer Angles The news from America by the steamer Anglo-had not the slightest effect on consols, which que 93% 698% for theney, and 93% 698% for Octo-counts. Loans were offered on the block Exchs 1% per cent. Pays says that Spain has offered by contingent force to Mexico, but France would in cept the offer. France sends thirty thousand hither.

Lee France says the weity of Italy is impossible

if it should be realized it would introduce a serio turbation into European order, and all France w compelled to demand compensation from Italy change in her established ferritorial limits, in or gueranty herself against several of her ty berself against several of ighbess.
On the French Bourse Rentes were quoted at \$65.65 The Montenegrins refuse to accept the confined by the Turks, and, taking nivantage of the confined by the Turks, and, taking nivantage of the sert armistice, have instructed their representative. Constantinople to demand more favorable terms. Duther conference, the Montenegrins have been too the conference, the Montenegrins have been too. Ceitinge, and transporting all their valuables Omar Pache had recommenced nostilities.

The Turks had set fire to the Servian portion of his grade, and the Prefect's Palace was in flames. The also fired on the inhabitants.

A later despaceh says that Montenegro has accepted a the conditions chered by Umar rachs.

On account of the state of siege at Naples, the saning sary of Garibaldi's entry into Naples will not lis or

brated.
The press of Lombardy are unanimous in far granting an amnesty to Garibaldi and his folio Garibaldi had requested to be allowed to embatk on English yessel. Neither documents nor mona-English vessel. Neither documents nor money as found at Agromonte, where he was taken prisoner.

Nothing has been decided respecting the disposition be made of Garibaldi. His wounds are very sections. But little business was doing in Australia. A top commission has been appointed to report on the projects of the gold mining. Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's circular rep sugar and coffee firm, and tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Sept. 9—Cotton

LIVERPOUL MARRETS, copt. v.—Uotton—Ti sales of Monday and Tuesday were only 3,000 bales, is market being dult at irregular prices. The (11) taling are 1d lower than those of Friday last. Speculators 3 exporters tock 1,000 bales. STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets: nactive but firm LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. FO dull, and 6d lower. Wheat quiet, but steady all, and unchanged Mixed, 28s 9d 2029 PROVISION MARKET.—Beef is very dell. dull. Bacon has a downward tendency. Lard inactive the unchanged. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Sugar steady. Oeffee 1982, but steady. Roein firm; common, 285.223. Speller of turpentine quiet at 125s. Bice quiet but steady.

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 10 —Sailed, bark Victoria; Liverpool, carrying 15,000 sacks of wheat Bushews still mostly confined to the jubbing trade. Entirer declined to 26 cents per pound; candles are dull; cru-sugar quiet; anthracite coal \$18, and Oumbellang J. L. Taggart & Co., prominent jobbing house of a city, failed to-day for about \$30.000. The losses me generally distributed among San Francisco mer distributed. The news of the recent great Union victory produce e most unbounded joy here.

Subscriptions for the relief of our wounded soldier, have een opened. The subscription of our city alon o about one hundred thousand dollars, and to about one hundred thousand dollars, and will po-bably reach a quarter of a million in a week. A new line of stages has commenced running better San Bernardino and the recently discovered Oleran mines, to accommedate the increasing emigration is tag EAN FRANCISCO, Espt. 19.—Arrived, ship Star of the

Union, from Boston.
Union, from Boston.
There is still an active demand for money for he morrow's steamer. The rates of interest are unchanged excepting on New York, which are quoted at 10-211 per control of the cont cent. discount, payable in currency, and 3 to 4 personne in specie. Legal-tender notes 8210 p Orders have been received that the mails be sent over land again, that being much the quickest way to transmit letters from San Francisco to New York. Kansas Politics.

LEAVENWORTH, Eept. 19.—The Bepublican State Con-tention yesterday nomina ed a full State ticket, headel by Hon. Thomas Carney, of this city, for Governor. Wilder, of this city, received the nomination for & reseman by the same Convention Funeral of General Reno. funeral of the late lamente Major General Beno took place in this city to day.

The services were performed by Bishop Eastburn is The services were performed by bishop hastourn in Trinity Church, which was densely crowded.

Beston, Sept. 10.—The funeral exercises over the remains of General Beno took place to day, in Traily Church, Bishop Eastburn officiating. Governor Adrew and other State officials were present. The men-

bers of General Reno's staff were pall bearer body will be removed to Virginia for interment. LEAGUE ISLAND AS A NAVAL ETA. TION-VISIT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COA. MISSION.—The committee appointed by the Predden in accordance with a resolution of Congress, to visit in inspect various places in the Union, with a view to lect a suitable spot for an extensive navy pard-suc. navy yard as is rendered necessary by the growth ad power of the American navy—have attended to the day

assigned them. They have visited all the localities still gested in the Congressional resolution, and postering fluished their labors in this city. The Commission 598 Admiral Silas H. Stringham, chairman. Commedere G. J. Van Brunt, Commodore John Marston, Professor A. D. Bache, U. S. Coast Survey, Civil Engineer - Sanger.

On the arrival of the Commission in this city, they were joined by the following gentlemen: George N. Tatham, T. S. Fernon, George L. Burby, Lorin Blodget—Committee of Board of Trade. John Derbyshite-Corn Exchange. Henry H. Watis, Charles Dutilh, J. P. Huichinson, and Henry J. Williams; Strickland Knesss, Chief Engineer and Surveyor of Philadelphia, and other prominen

The Commission spent two days at League Island, and examined the location with the most caroful scrutiar. They were treated with becoming respect and honors by the people of the Island, and those who have in charge its management. They expressed themselves without reserve upon every matter which their investigation suggested, and, in return, were freely accorded every item of information necessary to form a correct judgment of the facilities and adaptation of the island for the perposes to which it is proposed to adopt it. There were a oundings taken of the river, as that was rendered us. necessary by a previous examination of only a lew days. It was shown that for a distance of 200 feet from ins wall the depth of the river is 18 feet, and at a distance of 400 feet the depth is 28 feet. To a question whether it were not likely that the channel might not fill up it was answered that, during the past sixteen years, there had been no filling up to any conceivable extent. Some of the members of the committee pointed out what they believed was an apparent disadvantage, and it is gratifying to know that this was the only thing which approached to a similitude of a disadvantage—that the surface of the island was level with high tide. To this objection, however, it was satisfactorily shown that, since 1699, when a wail was built around the island, there had been no overflow of the surface, and that, consequently, none could possibly be dreaded. The soil wa ound to be of a very dry and hard character; that in no part of the ground was there any appearance of marshy or loose ground. The grass, which grows in profusion s not salty—another evidence that the water does not ind an ingress. Mr. Hughes, the hay manufactures, her leased the place for twenty years, and has raised a quantity of hay upon the ground, recently, worth probably \$200,000. In the lowest part of the surface plethati rops of potatoes and upland grain have been obtained It was also stated to the committee, that for the past 30 years families have been living on the island, and has not suffered from unhealthfulness or any other cause In fact, to prove the excellence of the position, in a saidtary point of yiew, it was stated that, during the past twenty years, there have been only five deaths, with an

The following interesting facts were also stated in conection with the visit: rection with the visit:

Our citizen committee called attention to the superiority of the island, if a navy yard, on another accounting close proximity to the iron and coal mines of Pennsylvapia. It was stated that the great from region is only fifteen miles from League Island, in the valley of the Schupikill, the iron-ore and furnace region of Pennsylvania beging, extending thence to the castorn border of the State at Easton, and to the western border of the State at Easton, and to the western border of the State beyond Pittsburg. In all this vast region, corrugated with ridges and valleys opulent in ore beds, coal veins, and limestone formations, there is outspread from Philadelphia as a focal point, great lines of railrosis, canals, and turnpikes, assuring every mode of transportation and conveyance. portation and conveyance.

It was nectesary to state that the coal region is also near the island. Along one front of League Island hows the Delaware river, which drains the Lehigh, coal region, through its tributary the Lehigh, which unites with the Delaware at Easton. Along the other front of League Island flows the Schuylkill river, which drains the Schuylkill coal region, and which from League Island enlarges the Delaware river to the sea!

Here we have the drainage of two of the three anthracite regions of Pennsylvania washing the two river boundaries of League Island! I League Island! I League Island! I League Island from both these anthracite regions there are canals of large capacity, with a descending lockage to tidewater, whence there is free navigation to League Island. And item the third anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the whole surface of which is drained down the Susquehama valley, there is a deceending canal navigation to the Chesapeake bay, whence, through a canal only fourteen miles long, boats are locked out upon the waters of the ship channel of the Delaware, at Delaware City, thirty miles below Lesgue Island. Here, then, we have down ship channel of the Delaware, at Delaware City, thirty miles below Lesgue Island. Here, then, we have down the Delaware and down the Schuylkill the drainage of the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions, and down the near-by Sudagehanna, the drainage of the Wyomins-Lackawanna coal region—these three regions together forming all the available and valuable anthracte territory in the United States.

From Pilladelphia ninety, miles of railroad opens a decending route from the centre of the Schuylkill coal region to tidewater on the Delaware river.

From Philadelphia ninety miles of railroad opens a decending route from Mauch Chunk, in the Lehigh coal region, to our city yards. From the bituminous coal-beds of Western Pennsylvania, as from the semi-bituminous, semi-anthracite, and anthracite coal-beds of Eastern Pennsylvania, there are open lines of prompt communication and easy transportation, all converging in Philadelphia, the gole sanature of the gent State which communication and easy transportation, all converging in Philadelphia, the sole seaport of the great State which contains all the hard coal veins, many of the iron-ore beds, and the very best of the proposed sites for a naval station and navy yard. The committee expressed themselves convinced of the truth of these statements, and in the end were very free to say that they ceuld see nothing in the proposed site which would make it objectionable as the great navi yard of the Union.

everage population of 100.

THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND.—Subscriptions to the Citizens' Bounty Fund for Volunteers, received on Friday, Sept. 19, 1862. THIRD-WARD COMMITTEE

Mrs Ann Graham
James McKeever.

5 Washington J. Jackson 25
Henry Bambold
William Millard
William Galaway

5 Lester D Schellenger. 16 Willem Gaisway 0 | SIXTH-WARD COMMITTHE.

G. F. W 25 J. R. and F. S. P. William Loyd 20 J. R. Bord ... 20 J. R. B. Wilson ... 20 J. R. Wilso SYENTH PERCINCT, BLEVENTH WARD,

Mrs. Gregry.

Walker, Wallace.

20 Mrs. Frink.

1 I. Asac. Wrht.

20 Capt. Baker.

1 Column from three persons. 1.50

Geo. H. S. Unier.

5 Geo. H. S. Unier.

5 J. Lownsberry.

5 John Gillam.

5 Chived at independence hall. CEIVED AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Jacob Fal Jr...... 1/Samuel H. Williams.... 100
