MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communication kions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

The drama of last June is being re-enacted. Stonewall Jackson is again retreating along the Shenandosh valley. He has crossed the Potomac, leaving thousands of prisoners, and half his baggage trains and artillary in the hands of the victorious Union samy. The exultation of September 1st has become the dismay of September 20th. Twenty days of General McClellan's military skill has saved Washington, relieved Pennsylvania, and redeemed Maryland. On Thursday last the rebel junta at Richmond were giving thanks to God for their defeat of General Pope, and at the very moment, their discomfited army was serrowfully leaving the battle ground of the previous day. Never, perhaps, was a campaign more terribly unfortunate for those who planned it than this ill-starred invasion of the North. Troops, fresh from victorious fields, thirsting for spoil, and ravenous for the plenty which blesses the beautiful valleys of Pennsylvania, enter Maryland. They cross the border and invade the enemy's country. At once all his energies are aroused, and placing their best general at the head of the army, it is sent against the invader, and millions look with the deepest interest for the result of the conflict. The two columns meet. They test their strength upon the suminit of the Alleghanies, and again upon the banks of the Antietam. The invader gives way. The defeat of the mountain becomes a rout in the valley. His hopes are broken, his generals killed and wounded, and his soldiers lay by thousands dead and dying. He secures Harper's Ferry, and now his broken ranks are flying down the valley, which for ages will tell of the renowned deeds done upon its soil. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than

this rebel advance upon loyal territory. Two weeks ago we told in this column the sure welcome the enemy would receive were he to cross the dividing line. The prophecy has been more than fulfilled. A firm reliance on the genius of General McClellan, and confidence in the bravery of his troops, assured us that the moment a foe set foot in Maryland his fate was sealed. No invading army ever met a worse repulse. Not the slightest advantage his accrued to the rebel cause. It was supposed that Maryla d would rise, yet even its friends repelled the ragged army brought to relieve them. Pennsylvania was to be subdued, yet a citizen of that State subdues its would-be conquerors. The North was to be conquered; Washington was even at this late day to be the residence of the renegade daughter of a patriot President; the marble halls of the Capitol were to receive the rebel Senate, and witness the treason of the rebul House of Representatives. How completely has this grand scheme fulled! Every poor conscript, who discontentedly retreats down the Shenandoah, can tell of blasted ho; e; and unfulfilled promises, and those who lie upon the hills of the upper Potomac have felt, even too keenly, the bit er dart which others' the buried years by the pages of a ledger; you treason has given them.

soldiers who were brought to invade Pennsylvania. We cannot. They are but the unwilling instruments of others. Forced into the service of a conspiracy whose only rewards are wounds, and disease, and death, they cannot be aught but lukewarm in its cause. It is upon the general, not the private, that we would wreak vengeance. It is upon that President and that Congress who bowed the knee at the Throne of Grace to invoke a blessing upon all that can be bad on earth, that we would visit condign punishment. They have caused all the evil spirits which dog the nation's footsteps. They have endeavored to ruin us and our posterity, and words cannot tell the terrible retribution they descrye. But the poor, suffering humanity which lies uron last week's battle field has naught but our sympathy and regret. Let not the dead by maltreated; they have gone to their last restingplace, and may Heaven be merciful to them. Let the wounded be cared for; they ceased to be enemies when stricken to the earth. And the prisoners, too-may they find in Pennsylvania a true Christianity. They came to ravage her soil. They are disarmed. Let her great heart forgive them. We repeat: our only malice is towards Jefferson Davis and the advisors which treason has called around him.

THE NEWS. WHEN General Reno fell, General Sturges was just distinguished themselves in driving the rebels from the summit of the Blue Ridge. These generais were bosom friends; had been classmates at West Point, and graduated together. When Reno fell. Sturges ran to his assistance, had him picked up, and said, "Jesse, are you badly wounded?" To which he replied, "Yes, Sam, I am a dead man." General Sturges had him placed upon a hour. His last words, before leaving the battlefield, were, "Boys, I can be with you no longer in body, but I am with you in spirit." FITHE Niagers City Herald has been discontinued, the editor and compositors of the concern

THE Sioux City Register states that Secession commissioners among the Indians are responsible for their insurrection.

having enlisted in the army.

the offices of the physicians in New Bedford, Mass., for the purpose of obtaining "exemption papers." THE fourteenth State Fair in Michigan is to be held in Detroit, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, the same days on which the Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition will take place. MR. AND MRS PAUL TWOMBLEY, of Gilmerton,

N. H., have five sons in the army, and six grandboys, have also enlisted. Mr. Paul Twombley is 93 years of age, and is still in good health. IT is estimated that all the bounties paid, and to

be paid, to the soldiers, will make an aggregate of \$70,000,000. In New England some regiments have received \$350 a man. WE regret to announce that General Hooker's wound was more serious than at first supposed, and

symptoms of lockiaw occur. COMMANDER PREBLE, of the United States navy. dent for neglec; of duty, in allowing the Auglorebel armed steamer Oreto, alias "290," alias "Laird's Steamer," to run the blockade into Mo-

THE 1,500 rebel prisoners taken at South Mountain on Sunday reached Baltimore a day or two since, in a merry mood. Their costumes were comfortable, but of all colors. They were accompanied by four companies of the 12th New Jersey immediate charge of Major Wm. H. Jones, of Gen.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS are to be elected this fall in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Icdiana, Illinois, Delaware, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. THE rebels are still running and Governor Curtin telegraphs, in effect, that no more troops are

A LETTER from our Cincinnati correspondent, and lengthy extracts from our Western exchanges, furnish us with full details of events transpiring recently in the Southwest.

COL. PALLAVICINO, the captor of Garabaldi, is Genoese, and served in all the campaigns of the Piedmontese army since 1848. -This State has thus far furnished two artillery

regiments, thirteen cavalry, and one hundred and of the last consolatory words prescribed by twenty-six infentry regiments, altogether one etiquette. Involuntarily, at this season, we hundred and forty seven regiments now in the turn from the terrible drama in Virginia to the ELEVEN COUNTIES in Ohio have raised their

The Political Campaign.

our power to secure the election. Our first | fidence prevail, in all our business relations duty now is to secure the triumph of principle | as in time of peace, and peace may soon again by placing in office the men who most truly re- | be with us.

present principle. The only candidates who Man of business, will you treasure up these

represent true loyalty are the candidates who lessons which have forced themselves upon have been placed in nomination by the State Union Convention that met at Harrisburg, and the various local Conventions who represent the platform it has adopted.

No citizen of Phil delphia will deny to

ALEXANDER HENRY, its present mayor, the merit of being one of the best and purest magistrates that ever presided over its welfare. He is a representative man. Free from party sympathy, he has been impartial in all his dealings with men-firm in his ad. ministration of justice, and unselfish in his devotion and loyalty. He has ruled this municipality in the darkest period of its history; he has seen internal tumult, and has saved us time and again from the fierce rule of impassioned mobs. He has seen the State menaced by an invading army, and by the exhibition of a wise discretion and a prompt appreciation of existing danger has made Philadelphia almost impregnable to the assaults of the enemy. No man in our midst is more universally beloved than Mayor HENRY; no one has done more to endear himself to the hearts: of the people. We believe he will be triumphantly elected. Associated with Mr. HENRY, we have other excellent gentlemen. Mr. WILLIAM B. MANN is again in nomination for the position of District Attorney, and Mr. F. C. BREWSTER for the important office of City Solicitor. No two gentlemen are more widely known in the limits of their profession than Mr. MANN and Mr. BREWSTER. They are among the most accomplished members of an accomplished bar. As District Attorney, Mr. MANN has been fearless, energetic, and just. In his hands the law has been the terror of the evildoer and the shield of the citizen. In every time of danger Mr. Mann has been foremost in the defence of his country, and whether as a soldier or a citizen, he has done his duty bravely. In the case of Mr. BREW-STER, we see an eminent practitioner, one who has raised himself to distinction by his talents and industry, coming forward and tendering his services to the city. The position is none of his seeking; he has a most lucrative and extensive practice; and with his experience and eloquence, he will see that the interests of the city are properly cherished and defended. In the anticipation of being able very shortly to make an elaborate notice of the candidates for Congress throughout the State. we shall say nothing at present of the various gentlemen placed in nomination. It is our

date before exercising their suffrages. The Season and its Suggestions. Business men assure us in a confidential

purpose between now and the day of election

to discuss with freedom and candor the candi-

dates for public positions. The State wants

none but her ablest men to serve her at this

crisis, and the people should carefully esti-

mate the value and services of every candi-

whisper that the fall season will soon be actively inaugurated, and that its present promise is auspicious. But does the man of business know what the fall season is? Ask him, and he will bring out a cash-book that would have staggered ATLAS, and point you triumphantly to the season's gross receipts. Oh, blind, blind man of business! Is this your idea of the autumn season's value? You would weigh all life and death by your rusty steelyards, if you could; you would measure would look at the bright sun in the heavens We bear no mulice towards the hundred thousand and only see a dollar magnified; you would look upon the world, that God intended as house of prayer, and only see a moneychanger's temple. Close up the record your sordiness that you have labelled "cash-book;" lock every desk and drawer suspiciously; hang the key back among the cob-webs-fittest place-and come abroad with us. You cannot lose a day? Ah, but the day will not be lost; it may be years of gain. Ponder its lessons over at the hush of eve, when the toil of men is ended, when their footstops are turning homeward, and the weary strife of the world has paused to regain a breath. Think well upon what we shall see, and strive to be less a hermit among living souls henceforth Tear off your cowl, and fling it to the winds; come from the cave of selfishness where noble natures have been petrified; come from the gloom that is making you a sour, morbid being, in spite of all your treasures, and let ns look upon the fall season as it is.

A few weeks since, strolling along the thoroughfares of fashion, we might have fancied that the city was infected with a plague, or that the rebel armies had besieged it. The private residences were silent and deserted: the doors and windows closely barricaded the very door-plates tarnished with a rusty sense of shame. Beneath some doors we might have seen the edges of a dozen hungry letters, and notices of enrollment peeping within a few yards of him. He was in command of out. We might have pulled the bell till doomsday, and only the dismal echoes, bewailing ereased by several new regiments, and the men had | their imprisonment would have been our reply. To-day the city is full of life, for the season" is approaching. Our merchantprinces, who could see duty, and health, and wisdom in recreation, have come home from Long Branch, the Capes, Atlantic City, or from peaks of the Alleghanies, with the joyous elasticity of mountain-life pulsating through their litter and carried to the rear, where he died in an veins, like the worderful clixir that MARGRAVE hoped to find. The houses have cast off their Sunday gloom, each window has its animated face, and the letters under the door, that have come perhaps from the Army of Virginia, are gently read and folded tenderly away. They were written by a loved one, whose season is a perilous campaign, whose lot is constant hardship, borne, oh, how uncomplainingly l Crowds of unpatriotic citizens are daily besieging | His hand may never write another letter—perhaps it even now is cold in death—the autumn

season of how many blooming hopes! We have no time to pause. The streets, a week or two ago as silent as the Catacombs. again are filled with moving throngs. They are pushing, squeezing, jostling each other good naturedly. Can you look at their countless numbers, and into their smiling, hopeful faces, and realize that this is the people whose dearest liberties are now imperilled, whose territory is invaded, and whose whole resources are concentrated in a fearful life struggle? Can all your shrewdness realize that nearly thirty thousand of their noblest sons have gone out to the battle-field? You say they are not missed. Oh, man of business, blind, blind, again! Vahas been dismissed from the service by the Presi- cant homes are missing them; cheerless hearths suggest their absence painfully: broken-hearted wives and mothers weep for them. And some of them shall never come again to mingle in the busy throng that blocks the highway frivolously. In the next square stands a massive building used as a military hospital. Hundreds of brave men are there, lingering through the weary day on couches of Regiment, L'ent. Col. Miller, the whole under the pain. The pitying sunshine steals into their wards, and gilds their fancies with its own reflected glory. They dream of home and friends far away, and the vanished joys of childhold. How many of them will be sleeping in their graves when the next fall-season

War may desolate and ravage, every fibre needed for the defence of Pennsylvania or Mary- of the social framework may be convulsed by the shock of armies and the thunder of world remains unruffled; the doors of our theatres are again thrown open. We weep sympathetically with Juliet and Ophelia, but when misfortunes overtake our common life acquaintances, preserve our equanimity. For the woes of the first we have tears; for the woes dramas of Shakspeare and Scott. It is natural, no doubt, and nature never stood in need of man's poor justification. The season of amusement-aye, the season that binds as We have been so much engaged in record- in a girdle the marts of the East, and the teeming the events of the war, and discussing the ing prairies of the West-has come again. The various questions which they suggested, that bond may be one of interest, but out of the coming political canvass has been necessatit has sprung a cordial sympathy between rily neglected. The dangers to the State have the two sections, which elevates their intercompletely overwhelmed all subordinate inte- course far shove the plain dignity of comrests involved in its management and legislation. merce. Ohio, and Indiana, and Illi-We must confess it, that we have little heart to nois, and the other States of the setting enter upon a party contest now. The rebellion sun, send greeting to Philadelphia, and pour has left but one duty for good men to perform, into her coffers the treasures they have and that is the duty of unquestioning alle- coined from their boundless acres of golden giance to the Government, and an unbesitating wheat and corn. These treasures our people support of all measures necessary to repress | mean to devote to the crushing of the rethe existing sedition. We had hoped that the bellion. Otherwise applied, they would be national emergencies would have induced all misapplied and valueless; they would change good men to have recognized this duty, and to dross on our very hands, and bring poverty joined hands for the common cause. The dis- and shame upon us. All that we have, or appointment we have experienced in this just ever can be, is bound up in the preservation and proper wish compels us to take a part in of our national Union. Let us make this fall the pending convass, and use all the means in | season brisk and prosperous; let mutual conSpecial Despatches to "The Press,"

you in our morolog's walk? Can you fling away distrust in the heneaty of your fellowman? Can you feel confidence in the overwhelming power of the Government? Can you feel assured that this power will yet reassert its majesty before the world? Can you enter with your heart and soul, and bank-account into this terrible struggle, for life, liberty, and honor? Can you appreciate the heroism of those who have left home and family, and all that makes life dear, for the sake of the land that has been a haven for oppressed mankind? Can you feel for the sofferings of the stricken heroes lingering in cheerless wards, day after day, between this world and eternity? In brief, can you realize that this fall-season has other duties for you, and for every loyal man, than the aggrandize ment of selfish instincts? Can you realize that individual worth, in such a crisis as the present, is not a thing to be calculated in cash books, but something to be dispensed among the clamorous exigencies of the hour-something that is valuable only as it is added to the aggregate of the national resources? If you can do this much, the day has not been lost, and perfect has sight been restored to you. You may look upon the autumn season fearlessly—it will not be the harbinger of winter to the Union. No icy blast shall chill our patriotic ardor; no freezing touch congeal our mighty energies; no frigid breath destroy the simplest floweret that blooms upon the buried hero's mound.

Mr. Train. This distinguished gentleman arrived in our city on Saturday, from Washington, where he had interviews with the President and the Secretaries of the different Departments, and Major General Banks. Mr. Train delivers a ecture this evening at the Academy of Music, apon the subject of the "Rotten Institutions of Old England",—one which, from his talents os an orator, his experience and retentive memory, we should judge him capable of treating in an admirable manner. Apart from this, the fame of the gentleman will fill the immense auditorium to overflowing, and it will be some time before our citizens will permit him to leave the patriotic city of Philadelphia.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- A large number of loyal Democrats in the First Congressional district have addressed a letter to EDWARD G. WEBB, Esq., a distinguished Douglas Democrat, inviting him to become an independent Democratic candidate for Congress, at the coming election, on the platform of uncompromising hostility to the rebellion. and earnest support of the Government in putting it down. It is understood that Mr. WEBB has consented to run. He will be triumphantly elected.

THE SAME OLD TUNE .- When Mr. BUCHA NAN read the speech of THADDEUS STEVENS. accepting his nomination, he said that he was very sorry Mr. Stevens had made that speech, for now the South would be more excited against us than ever!" We consider this a little the best thing of all the good things Mr. Buchanan has furnished a grateful posterity during the whole of his long, briliant, and epigrammatic career. He has surpassed himself—what other worlds remain for bim to conquer? This last sentiment should be written on the board which somebody, perhaps, will be thoughtful enough to stick down at the head o his grave. Alas! poor

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1862. It is impossible for us to estimate the results of the recent victory at Sharpsburg. This we cannot know until we have learned from reliable sources the condition of the rebel forces, and the effect of our triumph upon the political condition of the Southern Confederacy. I hear many persons denounce McClellan for what they consider his tardiness and incapacity in not capturing the rebel army or driving it into the Potomac river. A charge like this may be speciouslly and generally made, but to me it seems to be extremely unjust. I have watched the last campaign of Gen. McClellan with great interest, and, on reviewing it with calmness and cander, I do not see how it is to be condemned, unless we are disposed to condemn valor, energy, and consummate military skill. To have taken the Army of the Potomac, which Pope had denounced for its demoralization and inefficiency, marched it over the greater part of Maryland, fought the most hotly contested and sanguinary battle of the war, defeated the combined rebel armies. and driven them across the Potomac, is to have accomplished one of the most magnificent achievements of modern war. It is not many days since those who de_ nounce McClellan were trembling for the safety of Washington. It is not many days since the greatest army on the face of the earth was huddling round the forts of the capital, and a dread of the advancing rebel hosts filled every breast. All this has passed away. McClellan has relieved us from danger, and saved Maryland and Pennsylvania. Let us thank the gods for what they have done for us, and cease repining. Let us accept the services McClellan has rendered the state, and pray that his hands may be strengthened for further

The rebel army is now in Virginia, in full retreat down the Shenandoah Valley. What effect will this new situation of affairs have upon the war? Virginia is barren, desolate, and described. It has subsisted one army and submitted to the ravages of another. The rebel troops have fed upon its barvests, the Federal troops have foraged upon them. "A hundred years," said a Richmond paper, recently, "will not suffice to restore Eastern Virginia to the condition it occupied before the war." It can be nothing more than a vast Sahara of blood, ashes, smoke, exhausted fields, and dead men's bones. The marrow and the flesh have gone—nothing is left but hollowness and cinders. It was to leave a heritage like this that Lee rushed into Maryland. Maryland had prospered by the war. All the material benefits that came from war-the impetus to industry and manufactures, the development of agriculture, by creating an immediate and immense demand for the products of the soil, have been enjoyed by her people, and had made them rich and proud. Lee had barely time to look from the mountain-top-he could see, but he could not enter the promised land. He aspired to be the Joshua, but he is not even the Moses of the rebellion, for when he turned away from the hills of the Monocacy, it was never again to look upon them, except as a prisoner or a fu-

He goes back to Virginia, a baffled, beaten, wretched adventurer. He goes back to Virginia with the curses of dishonored Maryland following him, and the curses of his outraged and bleeding mother-State greeting him everywhere. He goes back trailing in the dust the banners which he had so proudly flaunted over his legions. Let him answer for the thousands of deluded young men, the hope and joy of every Southern household, who s'eep in dishonored graves, as the victims of his rapine and amsands whom he is dragging at the heels of a distasteful, a disgraceful, and an unnatural rebeliion. Let him clothe the hills with the harvests and forests his army have trampled in their retreating and advancing marches. Let him bring joy to homes where misery sits by the hearthstone, and redeem the word he has so often pledged to accomplish the downfall of the Republic. I can see only for Lee and the army he leads utter and irretrievable ruin. Again the rebellion is retreating—again the Union is advancing. It advances with closed columns, eagerly, unceasingly, proudly, and its teloved commander at its head. I have faith in that army and in the men who lead it. and I believe that before many weeks have passed over us, it will have rescued Virginia and crushed the Southern rebellion.

OCCASIONAL. Two or three days ago, three loyal men near Owensboro, Ky., armed with Henry rifles, had a conflict with forty well-armed guerill s and soon put them to a very hasty flight. The three gentlemen, were at breakfast when the guerillas surrounded them and demanded their surrender, but the brave fellows refused, and, bringing their terrible weapons i. to quick and effective play, they at once cleared the field of their enemies

SEVERAL Boston policemen having obtained certificates to exempt them from draft, the Board of Aldermen of that city on Monday afternoon passed a resolution that it is not expedient to retain such a class of men.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has resigned his place and joined the Eleventh regiment of that State. half mast.

FROM WASHINGTON THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1862. The Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry at the Williamsburg Fight-Official Report-Return of Col. Campbett from Rich mond - Erroneous Statements Corrected.

Colonel Camprill, 5th Pennsylvania Cavairy, has natreturned from Richmond, where he was carried, after peing taken a prisoner at Williamsburg, Va. He exprosess great actonishment at the report that his camp res surprised, as it is very far from being true. The memy, consisting of the Holcomb Legion, South Carolina, three companies of the 13th Virginia, two companics of North Carolina, and one company of Georgia cavalry, with their advanced guard, came upon the Federal lines at da; break, September 9, and succeeded n wounding one, and driving in three of the outpost pickets. The intelligence was immediately conveyed to camp, a distance of four wiles, when the colonel commanding rode to the front, leaving orders with the next officer in command to prepare the egiment for action In the meantime, the enemy felt their way cauti usly, by throwing a supporting force up with their advance, ard pressing the Federal pickets back, butil they reached the west end of Williamsburg, at which time a running fight took place through the town, between the enemy's advance guard and the pickets. During this time, the Rederal force, consisting of four hundred cavelry, had been brought up from camp to the oast and of the town; and placed in three separate columns, at supporting distance. The first squadron received the shock of the enemy's charge, but could not resist it. They then pressed upon the second squadron, which gave way and fell back upon the third. An effort was then made to rally the men for a charge; they, however, continued falling back in comparative good order, until they reached a point, distant one mile below the town; where they were again ralifed by the colonel commanding, and gave signs of a determination to make a bold stand; but, after delivering a few well-directed rounds from their carbines. they again fell back in the direction of the camp. It was at this point that Colonel CAMPJELL, in an effort to cover the retrograde movements of his troops, was taken prisoner, together with two ef his commissioned, and few of the non-commissioned officers, and privates, who had made a stand for his support and protection. The regiment sub-couently, re-formed and took the town, criving a portion of the enemy up the Richmond

The Colonel has not yet joined his regiment, being pareled for exchange, and therefore cannot give a list of the casualties. The time occupied in the fight with the pickets and the main body consumed nearly three Naval Orders-Commander Preble dismissed from the Service.

GENERAL ORDER. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20. Ocmmander George Henry Preble, senior officer in ommand of the blockading force off Mobile, having been guilty of neglect of cuty in permitting the armed stermer Oreto to run the blockade, thereby not only disregarding Article 3d, Section 10th, of the articles of war, which requires an officer to do his utmost to overtake centure, and destroy every vessel which it has duly to encounter, but omitting the plainest ordinary duty comnitted to an officer, is, by order of the President, dismissed from the naval service from this date. The commander of each vessel of war, on the cay after the receipt of this published general order, will cause it to be read on the quarter-leck at general muster, together with the accompanying reports, and enter both upon the GIDEON WELLES. Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, PENSACOLA BAY, September 8, 1852. EIR: I regret to be compelled again to make another portifying acknowledgment of apparent neglect, viz: the running of the blockade at Mobile, by a ten-gan ganboat, supposed to be "Laird's gunboat," Capt. Bullock, You will perceive, however, from Capt Preble's report, herewith enclosed, that there was no want of vigilance They saw her in good time, but failed to sink or canture her. Why Capt. Proble did not fire into her, after she failed to stop or answer his hail, I cannot imagine. The commander of the "Bachel Seaman" says, and I believe they all admit, that there nover was a finer opportunity for stopping a vessel, until she passed them. Then, how, ever, when it was too late, they commenced firing, the Oneida first, the Winona next, and the Rachel Seaman

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. D. G. FARRAGUI, Rear Admiral, Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

OFF MOBILE, September 4, 1862, Sin: I regret to inform you that a three-masted screw steamer, wearing the English red ensign and pannant. and carrying four quarter boats and a battery of eight pearance of an English man-of-war, ran the blockede, this afternoon, under the following circumstances: I had sent the Winona to windward to speak a schooner standing in under sail, when the smoke of a steamer was discovered, bearing about contheast, and standing directly for us. Observing that she was burning black smoke, I nalling the Winona to chase at discretion. We soon neared the stranger, in company with the Winona, who, as we approached, gradually hauled to the windward. When abeam of her, about 100 yards distant, I hailed him, but received no answer. I then fired a shot across her bow. He still ranged ahead without stopping, but still thinking him an English man-of-war, I fired two more shots across his bow, and then directed a shot at him, which went over between his fore and main must. He soon healed down his flag, and trained his guns to bear on is, but having no flag to fight under, was afraid to fire. We continued firing at him, assisted by the Wingna and one of the mortar schooners, but he made sail, and, by his superior si 6 d and unparalleled audacity, managed to escape us. We sent our shot all around and over him. and are certain that several of our shell and the Wi-

With great mortification, your obsdient servant, GEO. HENRY PREBLE, Commander Rear Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, Commander West Gulf Bleckading Squadron.

Gen. Sigel's Position. There having been various rumors about Gen. Signi. that he has been on duty in and near this city ever since the return of the army from the line of the Rappahannock river. His command is also near at hand, and has not been called upon to encounter any new and imminent service since its service under Gen. Pore His corps is not, and has not been, with Gen. MCCLELLAN during his

A body of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Gol. B. BUTLER PRICE, in making a reconnoissance, yesterday morning, beyond Centreville, came up with a force of Secession troops, infantry and cavalry, near Thoroughfare Gap, and captured thirty-two of them. The romainder escaped. It was afterwards ascertained from the prisoners that

they formed a part of Gen. Ewell's body guard, who was in advance in an ambulance, on his way to Richmond. The prisoners were brought to General Banks' headquarters last night. Arrival of Wounded. About 500 of the wounded in the battles of Western

Maryland arrived here to day. Some have been ac commodated in the Interior Department and Capitol The wounds are, for the greater part, slight, One of the reporters of the Associated Press, wh visited the rebel hospitals on the battle field, says that he there saw large quantities of medicines which had been captured from our atmy in previous conflicts. The labels designated the original ownership. friendly terms, and freely discussed the merits of the former, as well as the last battle. Visiting the field where the dead of both sides lay, he noticed that, while the pockets of our men were turned out, having been emptied of their contents, those of the rebels were generally undisturbed. The haverbacks of the dead re-

bels contained nothing but crackers, with the exception Wounded in the Capitol. There was an arrival of wounded men to-night from the Upper Maryland battles, 350 of whom were placed in the Senate chember, Capitol Hospital. No list is yet made up, but the men represent nearly every State, a number being robel soldiers. They are all well cared for, and are doing well. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded were also placed in the Patent-Office Hospital

Condition of General Meagher. It now appears that Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGRE was not wounded, but his horse fell on him during the battle, stunning him for a while, and necessitating his removel from the field. Gen BIGHARDSON was severely

wounded, So much of General Orders, No. 125, from the War Department, as directed the dismissal of Lieutenant John

Surron; of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutebant S. Curistis, aid-de-camp, has, by direction of Batisfactory evidence having been submitted that Capt Sol. HENCH, 71st Ohio Volunteers, did not advise the surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., and that he signed the card justifying the surrender under a misapprehension of its contents, the President directs that so much of General Order No 120 as cashiers him be revoked. Additional Paymanter JAMES MANN is dismissed from

the service, by direction of the President, for absence Brig. Gen. TYLER, before reporting to Major Gen. WRIGHT, as recently directed, has been ordered to repair Annapolis to take charge of the paroled prisoners to be transported West. Col. RUFUS INGALLS, who so successfully removed the quartermuster's stores at the evacuation of Harrison's

Landing, has been appointed brigadier general. The Bombardment of Washington, N. C The Navy Department has received a communication from the acting lieutenant commanding the gurboat Louislana, dated Washington, North Carolina, September 8th, which says: "The enemy attacked the town and gained an entrance, and went to quarters immediately. At 5 o'clock in the morning we received volleys of musketry across our decks, when we opened fire with shell, grape, and solid shot, doing great execution, killing a number of rebels, and finally driving them back. At 6.30 in the morning the Louisiana continued the shelling, throwing the shells over the town, and among the retreating army, and wounding many.

"At eight in the morning, having driven them from the

reach of our guns, we ceased firing, and passed down. During the action, the army gunboat Picket blew up, killing her captain and eighteen men. The remainder of the crew were brought on board this vessel, and attended by Assistant Surgeon BRADLEY. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the handsome manner in which our guns were managed by Acting Master Hooker, of this vessel. The crew have received my thanks."

Immediately on the receipt of this despatch the Wayy Department, with its usual promptness in such cases. promoted Acting Master HOOKER to acting volunteer entenant, and ordered him to the command of the

From Fortress Monroe. FORTEESS MONROE, Sept. 19 .- The steamboat Canonicus left here this morning with a flag of truce for Aiken's Landing, Major Ludjow in charge, taking up five ladies from Norfolk, and intending to bring down all the Union prisoners that are able to come. There is a rumor of a rebel force of 18,000 or 20,000 in the vicinity of Black Water river, but ample preparations have been made to repel their invasion, if that is On the reception of the news of the death of General

Mansfield, the flag on For ress Monroe was placed at

THE REBEL RETREAT.

Capture of Pickets and Stragglers CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC.

PURSUIT OF THE CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following has been BATTLE FIELD OF ARTISTAM. Yesterday our bass advanced toward the enemy, wh the discovery was made that the entire rebel army had retreated during the night, leaving their pickets along knowledge of their movement until they had some plished their purpose. Those left behind to perform this

It seems from the statements of the residents of Sharps. burg and its vicinity, that rebel reinforcements were expected on Friday, but they did not arrive: and comes quently it was decided to cross the river, as they were in condition to stand another such battle as that of the 17th just. So they commenced leaving at dark, on Thursday night, and the year of the line passed through Sharpsburg just before daylight yesterday morning. They crossed the river at different points in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, as there are several fords within two mile though the contrary has been represented. Our cavalry started in pursuit as soon as the retreat was discovered; but, beyond capturing a few hundred stranglers, they succeeded in inflicting upon the enemy

but little is jury. About a mile from the river quite a contest took place between a part of Gen. Porter's corps, which were in the advance, and the enemy, for the possession of two guns which they seemed unable to move fast enough. They were finally compelled to abandon them, one of which they spiked. Their trains have all got off, notwithstanding it is said

their horses were completely worn out. They seem to have taken a position on the other side of the Potomac but they did not reply to our guns this afternoon, with the exception of three or four shote. An attempt was made to cross and flank them, bu they were in too good a position to attempt it with

A Union man named Hughes came in from Williams

port this afternoon, and reports that a large force of the

eremy had recrossed the river at that place, but ha

could not say how many, for fear he might be caught. He left in haste, and therefore did not count them. He said at least 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry were on this side, and the column was still coming over, the rear not being visible. According to another report, it was only a small party sent over to forage the country and harass the inhabitants. With this exception the soil of Maryland is free from the invader, a result which all expected at an early day, though few thought such a bing posticle before another great battle. The retreat of an army so large as that of the rebels, n the face of one like that of our own, was certainly preditable to its commanders, especially when it is con-

sidered that they met with but slight loss while it was being consummated. One thing, however, was in their favor, which was that they had the Antietam in their front, about half the length of their line, over which our treers could only cross at one point. It was at this bridge that Col. Pleasonton's cavalry made such a splendid cash across, in the face of a fire from several batteries, planted so as to sweep it from different points. and which rained a fearful shower of shells upon it. while our troops were crossing, most of which, fortunately, did not explicae. As soon as the cavalry crossed they were ollowed by Sykes' regulars, in support of three batteries, Tidball's, Gibson's, and Robinson's, which after getting into position, silenced the rebels at this point, and relieved Sumper's corps from a fire under which they would

have otherwise been con pelled to put back. Some of the most desperate fighting ever recorded in history took place on this field. In passing over the ground to day, the evidence was manifest where the most deadly contests occurred. The dead were lying thick and in rows where they had fallen. On the enemy's centre three lines of battle had been formed from a point west of the Hagerstown jumpike, across the road and several fields, to near the Boonsboro turnpike, about half a mile, and the lines were almost as distinct as when the living mass still formed?them. The dead were lying so close as to be nearly within reach of one another's hands along the entire distance, while in many places they lay one upon another. The enemy at this point were atched by Kino's, Bicketts', and Sedewic and the rebels, although maintaining their ground for a

time, were compelled to give way, their loss being fright-Durvea's brigade, which opened the attack, lost about half its force, but maintained it until relieved by fresh troops. Its loss in officers is as follows: Captain Kelly, 104th New York; Lieutenant Buckley, 105th New York, killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Carroll, Captain Bradley, Major bliedd, and Lieutenant Doolittle, 105th New York, and Captain Tuttle, Lieutenant Dawes, Lieutenant Wilson, 104th, and Lieutenant Delanne, of 97th, wound ed. This brigade lost 432 in killed and wounded out of bout 850 who went into the action. The enemy's loss n killed at this point of the field was at least two to one. and many are of the orinion that it would average the same all ever the battle ground. This is accounted for by the fact that our men fire high, while the rebels seem to be particularly instructed to fire low. The prisoners say they always like to meet a regiment of Zouaves, with red trousers, as these serve as distinctive marks. In evidence of this, take the casualties of the 14th Brooklyn and the 5th New York regiments, threefourths the casualties among them, in every battle, being in the lower limbs.

At a piece of woods some distance west of the place mentioned above, where they made a stand, after being driven back, Gorman's brigade, of Sedgwick's division, suffered a heavy loss, having eight hundred and ninetyfour killed and woulded, about half of their entire num ber. One regiment (the 15th Massachusetts) had six hundred going into the fight, and were able to muster only two hundred and eight after they came out of it. The officers killed and wounded in this regiment are Capt. O. Simonds, Lieut. R. Derby, Lieut. F. S. Corbia. killed; and Lieut W. Gale, Lieut B. Ellingwood, Capt. W. Foreband, Lieut. T. J. Spurr, Capt. Bartlett, Capt. Jocelyn, and Lieut. H. J. Bradley, all slightly, wounded The division succeeded in driving the enemy from the woods, and held it for more than an hour, but were finally compelled to abandon it and fall back. This is the only part of the field once gained from which our troops were forced to retire. Those who fell at this spot bodies being entirely naked. At a spot near the church, on the centre of the battle-field, a major, two lieutenant and three privates were found dead, having been torn to

pieces by a shell. The church, in almost every part, was riddled with balls. In the haste of the retreat the enemy left about 500 or their wounded at houses and barns, where they had established hospitals, and very few of their dead were buried, excepting officers, their g aves being found in the corn-fields in the rear of their lines. A large number of their wounded were brought off the field in our amhospitals some of our wounded had been taken, and the officer in charge having forgotten to parole them, a brigadier general returned on Friday morning to co so. apreared, who gave chase, firing the contents of his revolver at the flying rebel, but without effect

An incident is related of a boy belonging to the Pih New York, but whose name could not be ascertained, who stood in front of his regiment while it engaged the enemy at short range; in which position he fired all his naifridge box, and fired the entire contents, in all ninety five rounds, not receiving a scratch the whole time, notwithstanding the ground was covered with the dead and ounded all around him. The regiment was ordered to charge a rifle pit where the rebels were concealed, and our young here was the first who entered it-the enemy flying at the approach of the bayonet. The loss of the rebels in this battle was very heavy and evidently exceeded ours. A wounded soldier of the 2d North Carolina said his regiment left Richmord a month ago, seven hundred strong, and on Thorsday morning could muster only two hundred and wenty. A negro who was captured, and who knows Jackson well, states that he saw him with his arm in

sling on Friday, upon the field. General Stark was One of the prisoners states that Gen. Jce Johnson sied ecently in Richmond, of the wounds received at Fair

Direct from the Army of the Potomac. HHADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Estarday, Sept. 20. The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape

rom Maryland. They commenced to leave about dusk on Thursday

evening, and by daylight yesterday morning were all over except a small rear guard. They saved all their transportation, and carried off all their wounded but about three hundred. Between three and four hundred rebel stragglers were taken during the day by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, who

cok the advance. shells. Two were burned, and also a large barn located in the centre of the town. The citizens who remained escaped by staying in their cellars. Only one child was Two rebels, while cocking their suppers on Tuesday,

were killed by one of our shots passing through the kitchen. The name given to this battle is "Antietam." After our forces occupied the whole field, the rebel loss it was at first supposed. Fully 2,500 were found lying on the field, while a large number had been buried the day before by their friends. Their loss from killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to 22,000. Gen. Stark, of the rebel forces, was killed, and Generals Ripley and Hayes were wounded. not the remotest probability of any trouble to settlers in The rebels on Thursday night burned the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry.

The citizens of Sandy Hook were fleeing into the country on Thursday night, to avoid being impressed into the rebel army and carried into Virginia.

Large details of men were made this morning to bury the remaining dead bodies, which have become offensive. The troops are all in excellent spirits over the result. The rebels are still visible on the opposite shore in A large amount of artillery has been posted by the enemy to prevent our troops from crossing. The officers of this army are unanimous in the expre ton of the opinion that General Hooker should, for his

death of General Manafield. From Gen, McClellan's Army. BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The following despatch has inst been received from the special army correspondent of the American, dated Keatsville via Frederick, Sepemper 19: The rebel army retreated during Thursday night, towards the Potomac river. General McClellan's army was all in motion at an early hour this morning, pre-

gallantry and bravery, be made a brigadier general in

the regular army, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the

pared to renew the offensive operations against the By 10 o'clock every road was crowded with our troops and trains moving towards the Petomac. The enthusiasm and spirits of the troops indicated a determination to push the enemy in retreat, and to make the work of to day a final contest on the soil of Maryland. From 10 o'clock in the morning until about 3 o'clock in he afternoon, heavy firing of artillery could be heard at

ntervals, seemingly across the river. Occarionally shell a could be seen bursting in the air. though no musketry could be heard. Meanwhile our wagon and ammunition trains were moving steadily towards the Potomac, across Autietam creek bridge, while our troops, from the position they oc. | She brings no news.

enpied, appeared to be mainly along the Sharpsburg and Many conflicting resorts prevalled here during the day of skirmishing with the roar of the enemy, who were in fall flight towards the Fotomec.

A gentisman who left Gen. McCiellan's kendena before the general started, informed me that at 4 o'clock Burnside had crossed the Potomac, and was harassins

The latest reports received are that the rebels were forced to desiry a large portion of their trains and spike and abandon much of their artillery, in order to preven it from falling into our hands, so closely were they pursued by the Union army. General McOlellan rode out towards the front at about could be heard a great distance.

11 o'clock. The chetring of the troops, as he rode along, FREDERICK, Sopt. 20.—A gentleman, who left Boons. ro' last night, says the firing heard was occasioned by our batteries and those of the rebels across the river the latter endeavoring to check our pursuit at the river

Telegram from District Attorney Mann TLARRISHURS. Sent. 20 .- The accounts of the battle of Sharpaburg (Antietam) do not give any satisfactory re-

I was on the battle field, and saw it all. It was, a decisive victory, and a sp endid triumph. McClellan's modesty has prevented him from letting the American people know what the army has really WILLIAM B. MANS. accomplished.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMA The Potomas Crossed at Shepardstown

FOUR PIECES OF REBEL ARTILLERY CAPTURED. THE REBELS APPEAR IN FORCE

A SHARP SKIRMISH.

THE REBELS SHELLED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. SATURDAY BYRNING, Sept. 20.
The 4th Michigan, with a few mon from hypes Difgede, crossed the Potemac at Shepardstown ford yesterley afternoon, for the purpose of making a reconnois ance. They met with a stout resistance from the enemy but succeeded in reaching this side of the river again, with four pieces of artillery captured from the rebels with but slight loss. The occupation of the Virginia

shore was attempted again this morning with less suc

with some cavalry and two batteries of artillery, crossed the river and took a position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position, the enemy emerged from under the cover of the woods, with a line of infantry nearly a mile long. Both troops soon became engaged, when the order was given to retire which was done in good order, the enemy following closely behind. When the enemy came within range, it was opened upon by twenty pieces of our artille y, posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect that the were forced to retire out of reach. Their loss from our artillery fire must have been heavy, as the exclosion, of our shells were seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, will reach about 150. The troops safely returned to the Maryland shore, bringing the wounded with them. Information was received to-day of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels.

Their artillery was removed from the line of the Poto mac last hight, and it is believed their army is falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester. In the action to day, Colonel Prevost, of the 118th (Coin Exchange) Pennsylvania, was wounded. Also, Captain Ricketts and Lieutenant McKean. Among the hilled were Captain Sanders and Lieutenant White. It was reported that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had left in the direction of Williamsport. A force was sent in that direction this morning. Heavy firing heard in that direction to night shows that they

have become engaged. The Rebels at Williamsport-Cannona ding Heard. FREDERICK, Sept. 20 .- Shelling was kept up at the enemy across the river at Shepardstown until Friday night. A report came into Frederick that a force was orossing at Williamsport, and a part of our army was sent to meet them. Heavy firing was heard at noon to day in that direction and at Sharnshurg, but up to tofrom New York passed through Boonsboro' on their way to the battle field. A number of ladies also followed in ambulances, under charge of Miss Dix. The churches and other buildings in Boonsboro' and Keedysville are full of our wounded, and the ladies of these places are cheerfully doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. The inhabitants in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagers

town are returning to their homes, and seem to be in ereat glee because the rebels are driven across th river. No pillaging was allowed by the rebels previous to the battle of South Mountain, but after that they cleared the country pretty thoroughly, particularly around Sharpsburg, almost every house in the tow having been robbed, and the goods which they could no use destroyed. Many houses were riddled by balls and hells, and several barns burned. There is no evidence that either Longstreet or Lee was wounded in the battle on Wednesday. The number of prisoners in our hands of arms were found on the field belonging to the enemy Colonel Christian, of the 26th New York, acting bri gadier general, in place of General Tower, who wa Lyle, of the 90th Pennsylvania, is now in command o the brigade, and will aply fill the position. Reports from Harper's Ferry-Condition

of the Railroad Bridge-Gen. Hooker's Wounds Very Serious-He is Not Expected to Live. The Washington Star of Saturday evening says tha reconnoissance in force to Harper's Ferry was made

last night by a part of General Stoneman's force. They found only three bundred sick and wounded rebels there They learned that the rebel army had been crossing the river above Harper's Ferry into Virginia nearly all day vesterday, and that at night fall Gen. McClelian's advance was close upon the rebel's rear. A gentleman who left the front of our army yesterds at noon arsures us that among the rebel dead, left un

buried on the battle fields of Wednesday last, was a major Yesterday the last of the rebels took their departure from Harper's Ferry, after having burned all the Government properly they found there that they could not arry off, including the pontoon bridge and the storehouses. They made five distinct attempts to blow up the ine piers of the railroad bridge there, all of which proved ansuccessful. The superstructure upon them, however, was much damaged by their vandal attempts. The wounds received by Gen. Hooker were through the fleshy part of his foot. Symptoms of lockjaw setting in

causes uneasiness among his friends. The Monocacy Railroad Bridge Restored FREDERICK, Sept. 21 .- The great bridge of the Baltinore and Ohio Railroad, over the Monocacy, east of Frederick, which was destroyed by the robels two weeks ago, is again restored, after five days' labor, under the company's vigorous efforts. This completes the road from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Fredsrick and to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry; a really important fact for the whole operations of our the officers and friends of the soldiers, surgeons, and others baving business with the army, two trains will be run daily from to day, leaving Frederick at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2 30 P. M; Baltimore, at 8.40 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., and Philadelphia at 3 30 and 11.35 A. M., closely connecting each way.

The 16th Pennsylvania Regiment Not in the Battle. HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 21 .- The rumor that the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Wilcox, was cut up, is unfour ded. The regiment was not in the battle, and the men are all well and safe.

Harver's Ferry. BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 .- It is believed that the rebels have taken the opportunity of their occupation of Har-Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad. From information believed altogether reliable, we learn that they have not only destroyed the temporary railroad bridge, but also blown up some or all of the massive ston piers. If this be true, and the work of demolition has been pushed to as serious an extent as reported, it will greatly retard the operations of the company when the

The Losses in the Kanawha Region. GALLIPOLIS. September 18 -The salt works between Charleston and Camp Pitt were not destroyed by our forces. All but two fell uninjured into the rebel hand with large quantities of talt, and are now being run by the Confederates night and day. as curs. The total value of Government stores destroye in Lightburn's retreat is estimated at half a million. Lightburn's trains are all safe in Ohio, except a small

The seriously wounded are doing well. Captain

Hatfield is still alive, but will hardly survive. Colonel Lightburn was here to-day. He estimates the total loss in the retreat at one hundred killed and wounded. Affairs in Nebraska Territory. OMAHA, N. T., Sept. 20 — The messengers despatched by Acting Governor Paddock to the northern settleme of this Territory, some two hundred miles from here, report that the panic created by the Indian massacres in Minnesota has entirely subsided, and that the settler have returned to their homes. There are now no hostile Indians within the limits of this Territory, and there is

any section from Indian depredations. From California. FAN FRANCISCO, Sept 20 .- The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to-day, carrying 125 passengers and \$800.000 in treasure, for New York, and \$34,700 for England. Of the treasure remitted, \$100,000 is the voluntary ontribution of the citizens of San Francisco to the Na-

tional Espitary Fund. The market for the week closed with great quietnes The merchants manifest no desire to lay in stack. General Wright has issued an order, giving notice to all concerned that the provisions of the confiscation act will be enforced in this State, and throughout the Department of the Pacific. The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20 -Lebanon Junction is the furthest Southern point of operation of telegraphic commu-There are about 3,000 rebel cavalry at Lebanon. About 19,000 rebel infantry are reported to have encamped last night two miles east of Muldraugh's Hill. on the pike. The cavalry advance pickets of this force pessed through New Haven, en route for Bardstown, this

morning. Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 .- Twelve hundred more rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from Frederick. having been captured by Gen. McClellan. They are now embarking for Fort Delaware. Another train is on the way here. They are in all manner of garbs, and dirty and ragged.

From New Orleans. KEW York, Sept. 20 -The steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 30th ult, arrived at this port tonight. Among her passengers is Commodore Porter.

THE MILITIA TO RETURN HOME The Corn Exchange Regiment Attempt to Cross the Potomac. HARRISBURG, Sept. 21 -By authority of Governor Jurtin, the militia now quartered here will be sent home

> Valley will also return as soon as transportation can be arranged. Information received here by telegraph from Booms boro' says that the Corn Exchange Regiment, Col Preost, attempted to cross the Potomac, at Shepherdstown on Friday night, and met the enemy in overwhelmi numbers. They were repulsed with considerable loss, and Ocl. Prevest was very badly wounded. In consequence of the Governor's order, recalling the State militia, the excitement here to-day has been very

FROM HARRISBURG.

o-day. It is supposed that those in the Cumberland

great. The troops have been quite dissatisfied at being sent home without an opportunity of meeting the enemy They certainly are entitled to all the honors that can be bestowed, for their promptness in answering the call for he defence of the State A rebel deserter. Henry Cromwell, was brought here o-night, having been captured at Bridgeport by the

Harrisburg City Zouaves, now guarding the bridge cross the Eusquehanna. The 2d Regiment National Guards, from Philadelphia. ommanded by Col. J. Fritz, arrived here this evening and are quartered on Capitol Hill. They will return The sick and wounded are coming in from Hagerstown by every train. Provisions have been made to receive 000, which are expected to arrive here to-morrow Despatch from Governor Curtin.

No More Troops to Start for Harrisburg. THE REBEL ARMY IN FULL BETREAT DOWN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 21 .- Governor Curlin telegraphs rom Hagerstown to notify all military organizations no already Marted for Harrisburg, to wait at home for for ther orders, it being highly probable that all danger of invasion has been removed, the rebel army being in full retreat down the Shenandoah valley. All interested parties should, therefore, keep up their organization, bu wait for orders before starting for the State capital.

Interesting from Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Sept. 20-1 P. M .- Despatches from th eat of war confirm the news of the total rout of the rebels yesterday.

We also captured large numbers of prisoners and ar mmense amount of ammunition and baggage. The telegraph will be extended from Hagerstown t onsboro' this evening. Right hundred wounded mon, from the late battle nea Sharpsburg, are on their way here, and will arrive this afternoon or evening Some of the churches will be used

my this morning. Two new regiments of militia have been organized an ent off to-day. HARRISBURG, Sept 20 .- Governor Curtin is expected arrive here to night from his visit to Cumberlar

Nothing is reported concerning the movements of our

The militia lately sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro ere this afternoon sent back into Pennsylvania. Surgeon Cuyler, medical director, is now here making very exertion to provide for the sick and wounded arriving. The ladies of Harrisburg are busily engaged in making up the necessary articles for their comfort. Great complaint is made by those engaged in this charitable object of the unfitness of the articles furnished by the Government, perticularly the bedding, which they say s of the meanest quality.

Accommodations have been made at Camp Curtin. whilst churches, halls, and other public places have also been fitted up for the reception of the wounded. Major O. W. Lets, Chief of the Transportation and relegraph Department of this State, is now lying sick at his residence, in this city. Major Lees has been heavily taxed in his official duties for some time past, and his sickness is no doubt the result of excessive labor. Mr F. Rockbill Emith represents Major Lees during his

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

night no intelligence has been received from either Defeat of the Traitor Price by General CAIRO, Sept. 20. - General Rosecrans con ng from Rienzi to Iuka, Mississippi, yesterday morning. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued until

The fight was renewed this morning, and lasted until nearly noon, when the enemy gave way, retreating in a ortherly direction. Our less is stated to be between 400 and 500 killed an The rabel loss was not ascertained, but is believed to e greater than ours.

General Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was illed th the fight, and General Whitefield wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel force is stated to have hear 15.000 under General Price. The battle took place two miles east of Iuka. General Rosecrans is in pursuit Official Report of General Grant. IURA, Miss., Sept. 20, 1862. To Mojor General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

General Rosecrans, with Stanley and Hamilton's livisions of Missouri cavalry, attacked General Price south of this village, about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a there fight until night closed in General Ord was the north with an armed force of about five thousand men, and had some skirmishing with rebel pickets. This morning pearest to the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going south. Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalry, are in full pursuit. This will, no doubt, break up the enemy, and possibly ferce them to abandon much of their artillery. The loss on either side in killed and wounded is from four to

five hundred. We have about 250 prisoners. I have reliable informs tion that it was Price's intention to move over east of Pennessee. In this he has been thwarted. Among the nemy's loss are, General Little killed, and Gen. Whitfield wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by General Bosecrans in the attack and of the endarance of the troops noder bim. Genera Ord's command showed untiring zeal, but the direction taken by the enemy prevented them taking the active part they desired. Price's force was about fifteen thou-

Accident at West Troy. Albany, Sept. 21.—A coach, containing six persons, drove into a canal lock, at West Troy, last night. Four

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The prize steamer Columbias arrived from Key West, where she was condemned he was captured on the 3d of August, by the gunbo antiago de Ouba. She has a large quantity of mun

LOCAL PERIODICALS.—The Dental Cosmos edited by Messrs. J. D. White, J. H. McQuiden, and Geo. J. Ziegler, is a class-publication, issued nonthly, with a very catholic purpose of giving information upon all subjects at all connected with the science of dentistry, its art, literature, and practice. We find here, also, early notices of chemi al discoveries and applications, published by Saml 5. White, 528 Arch street. Peterson's Ladies' Magazine opens, for October, with a charming group, Children Nut gathering," engraved by Messrs. Illman, with more softness than many of their recent plates have exhibited. The colored fashionplate is also very pretty. The other illustrations will be found useful, no doubt, and the literature is generally good. The Editor's Table always contains some sensible remarks, and the descriptions of the fashions, which cannot be too simply expressed, are written in good, plain English, withou any of that absurd embroidering of French phrases

which we recently condemned when noticing Go dey's Lady's Book. THE MAGAZINES.—We have received the Atlantic Monthly (previously noticed), from T. B. Peterson, and also from T. B. Pugh. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. From Mr. Pugh, too, we have the new number of the Continental Monthly, which periodical, it is announced, "has become the property of an association of men of character and large means," who will enlarge its cope by articles upon subjects of national interest and utility. The literary conduct of the magazine will be in the hands of C. G. Leland and the medicines would be sent to Wilmington Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines." The political department will be controlled by the Hon. Robert J. Walker (who contributes a thoughtful and patriotic article, "The Union," to the present number) and by the Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Washington. There is less political disquisition than usual this month, which is a guin to its readers. The general articles are of varied erit, by far the best being "Macaroni and Can vas," by Henry P. Leland, and "The White Hills n October," by Miss C. M. Sedgwick.

ABEL'S STEREOPTICON.—After an absence nearly two years, this delightful entertainment of pictorial illustrations of the wonders and beauties of nature and art, in the shape of stereoscopic views, displayed upon illuminated canvas, covering four hundred square feet, will be again presented to our citizens at Assembly Rooms, Tenth and Chestnut streets. It is of a character to be highly appreciated by all lovers of the fine arts. It is a appreciated by all lovers of the fine arts. It is a place where parents and the younger branches of their families can pleasantly spend an hour for to Whydah and report to Scarge. In musement and instruction.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRY LONGNEUKER. -The appointment of this soldier to the command of a brigade, to be composed of a portion of the regiments alled out by the Governor for the defence of the border, we regard as fortunate for the cause and the volunteer. He is a skilful and brave officer; has had simple experience in the fields of Mexico and in some of the battles

Public Amusements WALEUT-STREET THEATRE.—MIS. Emily I pears to-night as Lady Macheth, a character nently fitted to personate, and in which th seen Miss Cushman in the role acknowledge no equal. Mrs. Waller has endeared he

Philadelphia public as a legitimate and most bistrionic artiste, and they attest their app her genius and talent nightly, by filling this to its utmost capacity. The play of " Mac" ways attractive, and this evening it will be well put upon the stage with studied propriety, selected is Morton's laughable "Poor Pillicod AROH STREET THEATER.—At this house topublic will be regaled with a new comed; en World of Fathion," a fresh importation from t riage, where it has maintained an enviation popularity. Miss Jane Coombs sustains character of Marie. The comedy will be t Woodfe's new farce called "Off to the Wate," created such a furore in New York recently, a seasonable and attractive bill. We would co ar attention to the fact that on to-morrow evening Miss Coombs and the entire com the "benefit in aid of the funds of the Asse the relief of the orphan children of wounder Miss Coombs deserves particular mention most generously and patriotically tendered services for the occasion. This single act. the effect of crowding the Arch during the nights of the engagement of this popular actres CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—The distinguished Meadames D'Ormy, Von Berkel, and Annent continue as attractive as ever at this hease. The this evening is an excellent one, and the publ bear the Continental in mine, as it is only once time that one witnesses such an admirable

THE NEW HOMEOPATHIC HOSPI The triends of this system of medicine with the new hospital in Cuthbert st to learn that the new hospital in Cuthbert street Reventh, will be opened, formally, to day for ceptien of goldiers and others who prefer the pathio mode of treatment. The hospital is to one, said the managers deserve the hishest their energy in bringing this excellent institution into practical operation. Many things are yet at the way of furniture for the use and comfort of into practical operation. many tings are yet at the way of furniture for the use and comfort of pective firmates, and, for that purpose, contribution, furniture, hardware, queen word, wo making clother, and other sticles used in its of the kind, are solicited.

of attractions.

ANXIETY AFTER NEWS _There a rush round the newspaper offices yesterday, sons and fathers crowded the aidewalks for curbstone, and agitation was visible upon over nance. The news of the last few days ha much as that of former times has depressed. much as that of former times has depressed. The presented a striking appearance. Here and the groups discussing the last-received letter, and exact upon the probable issue of events.

The interest of the scene was serious caused present a humorous character, though in the crein every crowd, one or two amusing actions and occurred. Some last down the law in regard to tactics, declasing in no gentle tones what they if they were so and so. Stenewall Jackson we discussed in all his bearings, and every promise ficer. Secosh or Unionist, criticised to the observation of the crowd. The fact of its being Smoaters. reason for so many stragglers being fartification doubtless lent an impetus to the gathering.

THE 281H REGIMENT.-A efter, describing the lace battle, says toat a homs of fighting the 28th Pennsylvania 9 the field. The 4th South Carolina Region pletely cut to pieces by them, not a man hire loss in the 28th is about 80 killed, and 250 Lieutenant Colonel Tyudale was mortall, a the head, and had two horses shot under him. captured five tols of colors, and made great among the enemy—mowing them down like. P. Ashton and George I. Bitter, Co. O, well All the color bearers but one were shot de-Peter F. Laws, Co. C., was killed.

CAMP AT BEVERLY .- Three of New Jersey's quots, under the late called dent, are now encamped at Beverly As a equipped and none are furnished with sms. rucks are commedious and cleanly, each of ing with the other in the landable ends nest. The camp is under the command Bobeson, of Camden. These men have into regiments, numbering, respectively, the and 25th N. J. S. M. The officers of the 23 are as follows: Colonel, Wm. B. Bobertson Ocionel, W.m. B. Boverteon. Lieutenant Ocionel, Frank L. Knight. Major, Joel Fithian. Acjutant, Thomas F. G. Cooper, (of this cip). Quarter Master, Samuel R. Fithian Surgeon, Wm. S. Newall. Quarter masses, seemall.
Surgeon, Wm. S. Newall.
First Assistant Surgeon, A. Williams.
Second Assistant Surgeon, Thomas G. Reviel.
Obaplain, William C. Stockton.
Yesterday afternoon there was Divine form
Camp, Bishop Odenheimer officiating.

OPENING OF ET. PAUL'S CHERE. Yesterday morning St. Paul's (B. C) Churches ego. The appearance of the interior, se well terior, was befitting the extraged and zen tishity of the congregation. The building-to its greatest capacity, and the ceremoute impressive character. Haild's Mass No. formed by the choir, Michael Orosa, Eq. (5) the organ The sermon was preached by Bishop Wood, who, at the close of the exert the Papal benediction, prefacing the suitable explanatory remarks.

LOOKING AFTER OUR STATE TERRS -Last night a countitiee, cone Bradford, John P. Wetherill, and Mayor seeded to Harrisburg for the purpose of an the needs of our volunteers who have left the

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept 2 here to-day, having among her passengers Porter and General Phelos. The Commadate of but comprehensive speech to the men on board sex. General Phelps was serenaded by the 12th tient and the 8th New Hampshire Volunteers of leaving. Some cases of rellow fover had o New Orleans, and General Butler was taking care to prevent its spread. Provisions were here—sugar 10c # b, flour \$7 \$ bbl, bec Some 1,500 hundred negroes were near Cambut remained idle; and were not allowed In the early part of this forencon, Camp l sen, beiween Newark and Orange, which

vous for nine months men was suddenly The soldiers, consisting of the 26th and 2 volunteers, numbering over 2.000 men, were service on Thursday, and were furnished w forms yesterday. They asked for leave of one or two days, but the officers declined request, whereupon they made a stampele, proceeding to Newark. The guards we their guns, and were taken along with the Acting Major Babcock drew a revolver, at to turn back a squad of men, out as they him, he fired reveral shots, and one ball pass the arm of one man.

Ex-Mayor Occupitus Van Vorst, colorell at the camp, granted passes to the men was and steps were taken to gather up those No less than six war meetings are to be h churches, on Monday evening, in the inter-light Regiment, being organized by the 57 millies of the New York Young then's Christian

tion. There will be from two to six meetas churches, for the same object, seturing money, every night during the week has been tairly inaugurated, and must go f.

The remains of General Mansheid, and mcMcNoil, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, both the beautiful of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, but the B in the battle of Sharpsburg, are to lie In the nature of phaspeourg, are to be accept Hall, to-morrow, from 11 A. M. till 2?

About one thousand workmen are now ing the track of the Seventh-avenue and Broad, for the accommodation of the Broadwighte werk has been completed from fitty-days to Forty-sixth. down to Forty-sixth. cown to Lotty-sixth.

Contrary to the expectation of many of over the importations continue to be heavy and received for duty large, notwithstanding the The deaths in Brooklyn last week number that week number that the state of the contract of the state of the stat The steamhips Kangaroo and Hammon's to-day with \$499,658 in specie.

In the Supreme Court, General Term. I appeal was argued, wherein Com Wilker his sister, Elizabeth Henry, for the recommendation of the recommendation. loaned him.
United States Marshal Murray has reA. Machado, and Capt. John H. P. rkins.

Francie, who was employed by Macha tracing veyage. Capt. Perkins was trace smith to Peoria, Illinois, and theace to where he was arrested and taken away for solate wife, to whom he had been un only a few days. After the arrest of Persis was taken in custody in this city. The left mitted to bail, and his examination set des The examination was conducted before Newton by Mr. Andrews for the Governs Benedict for the accused. Capt. Perkishwitness examined. He testified that he Mary Francis in the fall of 1860. He we Africa, at the request of Mrs. Watson and Detendant then lived at 83 St. Mark's pla Mys. Westson to go in the bark; that he well-to Wilh. instor, N. O; in company with M and there take Chips of the Mary Krancis, would meet her there; and make arranges, woyage. Defendant said the Mary Krancis after a cargo of negroes. Witness's ray man thousand dollars, with one thousand besides good care and attended to his but ness. Is he had nearly everything prepared for the witness. Some of this conversation was in the Watson. She said that she and Mr Macra cerned in the voyage, and that she did the name for a blird. After this conversati and witt ers went to Wilmington together Francia arrived there three days after ward the vessel ready and had the papers in Thomas and a market; Machado he

Thomas and a market; Machado had then trading voyage to the West Coast of Africa scuth of the Equator.

The vessel had 160 water-casks, helf of a filled with water at New York; 200 barrelief boxes herrings, 10 boxes of codiah &c. The or twelve boilers, and twelve or twenty for Machado brought medicines aboard in a limbs. Machado brought medicines aboard in a furbought about sixty thousand feet of lumbs ance with Mrs. Watson's instructions refrom Machado in a letter. Under these calco bought eighteen thousand pounds of riferdent came he gave witness a letter of which the latter saw him write, regarding the used. This letter was destroyed.

On cross-examination by Mr. Benefit, counsel, witness said that the letter started witness should about the case of Airs.

latter witness he was to proceed to Cought to what was called the Boston house, and On the arrival of witness at Cuba he was nals of two triangles orossing, and a best sebowing a signal of a black ball, and ther letter directing witness where to proceed wrote this letter at Wilmington, aboard the

gave it to witness.

The examination was here a journed to him

The following were the sales of stocks at The examination was here a fjourned rive reference in the fields of Mexico and in some of the battles of the present contest, to make him successful in any military enterprise which he undertakes.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Letter from Com Kearney.

General McClellan and Cherry and in part, perhaps to myself, after having said what I did on the subject, in your paper, and that of the Sun, on the 18th—admitted by Mr. Halsted, himself to a friend of mine, to be correct—begging, at the same time, that I would write no more about it.

When the bigh standing of such an officer as General McClellan is wantouly attacked, or it is sought to tarnish the bightness of militery glory that must ever rest upon Philip Kearney's name, or anything is left to doubt—as stated by myself—in relation to facts, I feel at liberty to deceased what I taggest—the original letter.

stated by myself—in relation to facts, I feel at liberty to
demand what I suggest—the original letter.

L. KEARNEY.

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