TARNS, BATTS, AND CARPET CHAIN. The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted: 700 Burs. Carpet Chain—Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5 to 20. 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn.

20,000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY from 12 to 50 cts per lb. 1,000 Bales all grades Wick. 1000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton and Linen. and a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-

LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE. No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Corner of New St)

(Corner of New St)

the fam solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to
the above goods lower than any other house in this R. T. WHITE. TARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN.

2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 12,000 Pounes of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. Goods in the above line, for sale by

A. H. FRANCISCUS. 2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. 1700DEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS. 33 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. WHOLESALE DEALER IN OODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of

FALL. edbs, euokets, churns, measures, brooms, whisks, JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, FANCY BASKETS. WALL, SCRUB. and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS. Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, Have now open their usual WASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK TLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. Strangers visiting the city are invited to look through is Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in ountry. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. JINAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER in the State of sel6-2m

aper Bags, Intigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows,

Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c , &c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., ortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADEUPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,

MANUFACTURERS OF-HITE LEAD AND ZENU PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. lealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

LEN ECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA

McCALLUM & CO.

609 OHESTNUT STREET

ANUFACTUREDS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c., Have now on hand an extensive stock of arpetings, of our own and other makes, to hich we call the attention of cash and shortme buyers.

SHOE-FINDINGS.

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INEN MACHINE THREADS, BUST QUALITY, One and Two-Ounce Spools. SHOE THREADS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR HARNESS MANUFACTURERS. ACHINE-SILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, AND

Laing & Maginnis. SHOE FINDERS. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON, No. 326 OHESTNUT street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES.

Importers, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. CABINET FURNITURE.

W &J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND.

ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIABD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 201 South SECOND Street, action with their extensive Cabinet Business, are cannacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. WHEELER & WILSON have now on hand a full supply, finished with the ORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, aperior to all others or to all others the quality and fluish of these Tables the manuscript refer to their numerous patrons throughout laion, who are familiar with the character of their angraem 628 CHESTNUT STREET

VOL. 6.—NO. 46.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NOBTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low FIGURES. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

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purchasers unequalled by any other house in

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS.

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

ININGS, &c.

25,000 yards Drillings,

Sealskins, Beavers, Pilots, &c.

WRAY & GILLILAN,

CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBRES

DRY GOODS.

BAGE, PHILADELPHIA,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Also, a full assortment of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MEBBIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co.,

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

197 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS

NEW AND TRACTIVE STOOK, IN

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &o.,

Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.

Nos. 517 OHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY

ONE OF THE FIRM.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

MILLINERY GOODS.

431 MARKET STREET,

NORTH SIDE.

FALL SALES

A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS,

FLOWERS,

STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY,

FALL.

WOOD & CARY,

SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS.

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw

AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES,

To which the attention of the trade is

Have now in store a

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ROSENHEIM.

Have now open for their

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS, & Co.,

Also, a full assortment in

collect the attention of the Trade.

25,000 yards Ducks,

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1862.

75,000 yards Linen Linings,

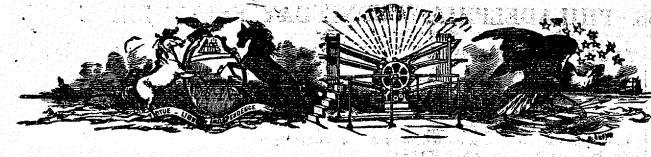
25,000 yards Silesias and Cottons,

Travelling Rugs, common to superfine,

121 CHESTNUT Street.

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

Philadelphia.



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

OPENING DAY FALL 1862 The subscribers beg to announce their

FIRST OPENING

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

RICH FURS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF

MISSES' CLOAKS, Will be more a specialty this season than heretofore, and great attention will be paid in order to render

worthy of the patronage of our friends. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. FALL GOODS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF 1

HAVE NOW OPEN A

FALL GOODS.

EMRACING ALL THE

LATEST NOVELTIES. To which they invite the attention of their customer.

818 & 820 CHESTNUT STREET. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE. NOW OPENING, OF THE LATEST STYLES. And for sale at the old prices.

Laces, Collars, Setts, Hdkfr., Veils, Coiffures, Earbes, and ps. goods.	In Pointe Alencon, Pointe Appliqué Beal Thread, Point de Venice French Guipure, Maitese, Valen- cienne, &c., and laces by the yard in real and imitation, all varieties
White Goods. New Goods at Old prices.	Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, Nain sooks, Dimities, Piqués, French Muslins, Figured Plaids, Stripes, &c., in great variety.
Linens and Bamasks Towelling.	Shirting, Sheeting, and Fronting Linens, Printed Linens and Cambrics, Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, Table Cloths, Table Damasks, Huckaback and Damask Towels and Towelling. 50 dozen all Linen Napkins, \$1.25 per dozen.
Handkerchiefs, all kinds, Ladies', Gents', and Ohildren's.	Corded and tape bord'd Printed, Re- viere, Hem Stitched, Broad Hem, Mourning, colored, Fancy, Euf- fled, &c. in all grades.

Edgings, Insertings, Bands, In-fants' Waists, Bobes, &C., ver NEW LOT OF POINT LACE COLLARS, \$1.50 The above goods have been bought almost entirely " for cash." and will be sold, with few excentions, at

Embroideries

1862.

Collars, Setts, Hdkfs., Flou

old prices," offering "very great inducements" to hose needing anything in this line to examine my stock, as the prices are "very much below" the present mar-E. M. NEEDI STREET. MOURNING STORE 926 CHESTNUT STREET. The above establishment will be opened on or about the lat OUTOBER, where, in addition to a very select DRESS GOODS,

Ladies can procure a FULL SUIT OF MOURNING IN A FEW HOURS LIGH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND Our extensive "MILLINERY DEPARTMENT" will always be found to contain the latest styles.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND. MOURNING, including a very celebrated make of "ENGLISH BOMBAZINE," imported and manufactured EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT, which will be carried on to suit the taste of the LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

Goods sent out on approval.

M. & A. MYERS & CO., MUSLINS AND CANTON FLAN-NELS.—My stock of these Goods is still very large, and comprises nearly every make in the market, which I am selling very cheap, considering the high rice of cotton—
One case of good Bleached at 12% cents.
One case 32 inches wide, at 15 cents.
One case full yard wide, at 16% cents.
One case water twist, at 18% cents.

One case New York Mills, 23 cents, One case % wide Wamsutta, 18% cents. One bale fine unbleached, at 12% cents. One bale heavier do., at 15 cents. One bale fine 35 inches wide, at 16 % cents.

One bale fine 35 inches wide, at 18% cents.
Two cases full yard wide at 18% cents.
One bale very heavy, 27 inches wide, at 18 cents.
Full 1% yards wide, at 25 cents.
2% yards wide, at 40 cents.
2% yards wide, at 45 cents.
Good unbleached Canton Flannel, at 22c.; heavier do. at 25, and two cases extra heavy at 28 cents.
Good bleached do at 25c.; extra wide and heavy, at 81% cents. 81 £ cents.

As these goods are constantly going up, the present prices will only be continued for one week, and as most of them cannot be replaced at any price, only one piece of them cannot be represent will be sold to any one person GRANVILLE B. HAINES, 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

MALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Fall Cloaks opened daily. Winter Cloaks in preparation. Striped all-wool Broche Shawls, \$8. Fall and Winter Woollen Shawls. Fine Ready-made Clothing for boys. uits made to order. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS. Onoths, Cassime Bas, Vestings.
Just opened, several large lots Cassimeres.
Boys' wear of every grade and style.
11,000 yards Black and Fency Cassimeres, 75c. to \$2.
6.4 Blue Flannels; Black, Blue, and Brown Cloths.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths for Fall-and Winter.
DRESS GOODS. DEESS GUODS.

Rep. Poplins, French Merinoes, Delaines, &c.

Black Dress Stuffs at reasonable rates.

ARMY BLANKETS.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets. GOODS FOR AUTUMN.

Autumn Silks, dark colored Checks.

Black, Plain, and Figured Silks.

New designs Fancy De Laines.

Bich De Laines of lower grades. Foil du Nords and Long Champs.
Haudsome and new Plaid Cashmeres.
Plaid Valencias and Worsted.
Poplins and Figured Droguets. French Chintzes of new styles New assortments of French Merinos.

New assortments of French Merinos.
Stella Shawis and Striped Broche.
Fancy Shirting Flannels.
Embroidered Tab. o Covers.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
2-tf OHESTNUT and RIGHTH Streets. se12-tf

STEEL & SON, No. 718 North TENTH St., above Coates, Have now open a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Bich Fancy Silks.

New Shades Plain Silks.

Figured Black Silks at Low Prices.

Bich Figured and Plaid French Reps.

Plain French Reps, all shades.

Plain French Merinces, all shades.

PLAIN ALPACAS.

Black Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.

PLAIN ALPAGAS,
In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.
Poll De Chevres, Poplins, Delaines,
And every variety of New and Choice seasonable Dr
Goods. Also, a large assortment of
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,
sell-if AT LAST YEAW'S PRICES.

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'

DELOW ELEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA. iell-fply MHAMPAGNE —An invoice of "Gold Lac" CHAMPAGNE, just received per "Ina Bus-PHILADELPHIA. FOR BASE OF AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA. selo No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRAND Streets.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1862.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. [Special correspondence of The Press.] SHARPSBURG, Sept. 21, 1832.

The Rebels Fleeing. Much to the grief of the army, the enemy have recrossed the Potomac, and for, perhaps, the twelfth time, cajoled us with the pretence of burying their dead, while carrying out their plans of escape. General Lee sent a flag of truce, on Thursday, to General McClellan, deding a cessation of hostilities for six hours for that purpose. It was granted, and, at the expiration of that period, an additional six hours was demanded, under pretence of needing more time for the work. This was also acceded to, and the result was that not a dead revel was buried, and that, at 3 P. M., General Burnside, who was on the left of our army, and nearest the river, heard that the enemy had commenced crossing. We at once attacked them, and seized the Antietam ford, which it was necessary to cross before reaching the Potomac Yesterday morning a pursuit commenced from our whole line, and, after considerable skirmishing with the rear guard, and the taking of some prisoners, we entered Sharpsburg in the afternoon, the enemy having left by I o'clock in the morning.

It may be considered extraordinary that, with past experience of the use made by the rebels of truces, their demand should have been complied with; but the reason given is reported to be that sufficient reinforcements had not arrived to carry out General McClellan's plans, nor had ammunition arrived in suitable quantity. A day's delay would furnish these, and the attack was postponed with the greater willingness, as a reconnoissance of the rebel positions had given leason to suppose that they were determined to centinue fighting. The ill-luck of General McClellan has been great. Probably ten thousand young men, in the full tide of life, were killed on Wednesday, or horribly mangled; and no satisfaction gained beyond having pos-

fight till his last man was slain. A loss of fifteen thousand rebels is serious, but their army is still colosest. POSITION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN. Gen. McClellan did not think fit to pursue the rebels across the river yesterday, but it is said this morning his section of the army will depart towards Williamsport. crossing at intermediate points, while that of Burnside will leave for Harper's Ferry. Gen. McClellan will doubtless continue on to Martinsburg, and distribute his forces in such a way as to guard the Pan Handle, while Burnside may perhaps proceed to attack Windhester, whither the rebels will probably flee. Skirmishing by artillery has already taken place this morning, each party firing from opposite sides of the river. It may not be known that Gen. McClel'an usually travels at present in a vehicle with four horses, precisely as did Gen. Fremont in Missouri. This has been made a

handle for much political abuse of the latter, who has been foolishly charged with an affectation of aristocratic state. The habit is necessary at times. In a carriage with eix seats a number of staff officers can be accomnodated, and consultations can thus be had with greater facility than on horseback. REBRL GENERALS KILLED.

The rebel Generals Stark and Loring were killed in the battle of Wednesday last. The report of Jackson's death is contradicted. The field of that battle revealed a most revolting sight yesterday, many of the dead being yet unburied, though our men were still engaged in that work, and had been the whele of the day before. I never read a description of a battle-field which realized facts. ough but two days dead, the faces of a las were perfectly black, swelled to double their usual size, and, with thick roses, presented the appearance of negroes of the extreme type. The blackened, swollen, and parted lips were filled with an inky liquid, from which flies were feeding, while reliow eye balls, forced from seckets, presented pupils from which even vacancy had long passed away. This aspect was remarked in all men of a robust appearance, and was confined to the head, the rest of the body preserving a pallid hue. The cause of this is that the head, containing proportionately more bleed than the rest of the human frame, decomposed more rapidly. Men suddenly dying, in the full tide of health and vigor, change much sooner than those exhausted upon a sick bed, and it was noticeable that those corpses on the field that were of spare forms still maintained their former color. This was much the case with rebels from the ague-afflicted, backward regions of the South, who are proverbially lean and lank. The blackened aspect which I speak of was doubiless hustened by exposure to the sun. All possibility of recognition was past. One face was precisely like the other. The swelling had disguised them all. As each durk picture has its abades of relief, conspicuous emongst a mass of these painful sights was a hapless hog, laid low by a ball, reposing silently on his side, who is of his legs fudiocously projected in the air. All addited by of aspect, peculiar to his kind, had, however, departed, and his closed eyelids and gravity of mice were as deep a type of sad sentiment as the marble effigy on a tomb. Further on was an equally luckless ox, lying on his Dack

with stiffened and outstrouched legs, and again, a group. of sheep, whose gentle faces portrayed the A PROCLAMATION WANTED. May the Union seon become consolidated, and may carnage cease! It is argued by many, that, as long as Southern men have slaves to work for them, they will continue to fight, and the South, if subdued, could not be held by less than a million of men. It is also asserted, that if a proclamation of universal freedom were issued by the Fresident, it would pass from the mouth of one negro to the other, until, in less than two months, every slave in the South heard of it. They would then either leave their plantations and hire themselves elsewhere in the South, or insist on being paid wages by those whom their masters may have left in charge of them. This would necessitate a return of many rebels to their homes, to provide for the support of the families, and the Confederate army would become demoraiized. It would be useless for the Jeff Davis Go. vernment to resist; the pressure for leave of absence would be great, especially among officers, and their departure would be inevitable. It is insisted by pro-slavery Northern men, that so long as we do not hold the South, such a proclamation would be vain. The negroes would not hear of it, or, if so, would not dare to escape. They would hear of it, and they would escape Let the experiment be tried. It is becoming our only resource. Believe me, it is the sole measure of the North that Southern men really dread. To take the chances of battle they are willing, but not that their families should go unprovided for. Let the Bubicon be passed; let the blow be struck, let bloodshed cease, and let us stand before the world s nation of freemer, neither oppressed nor oppressing. No

imagination can depict the horrors of battle. Were those in power once exposed to them, their determination would be quickened to end them by any means and at once; and they may rest assured that the nation is ready, through suffering, for the most radical measures. PROPLE OF SHARPSBURG. The people of this village have suffered much by the visit of the rebels. Several of the houses were burned by explosions of shell, during the battle, and many have been damaged. Feeling, perhaps, that Maryland was a Union State, they no longer sought to conciliate her, and ransacked bouses, killed cattle, and pillaged fields and gardens, without compunction. Union as has been the

prevailing sentiment of the inhabitants of Sharpsburg, their loyalty has been increased, and their hatred to the rebels intensified. Lee, their general, was several times applied to for a guard over property, but invariably gave a curt, "I can't attend to you at present," or "I can do nothing for you," in reply. The village is of considerable size, and has twelve hundred inhabitants. A BRUTAL OFFICER.

A most wanton case of cruelty occurred here last eve ning, on the entrance of the army. I found an infantry soldier sitting on the sidewalk, in severe pain, with a sabre gash upon his torehead. He was about to eat an apple in the street, when a thirsty artillery officer, of the regular army, passed by, on horseback, with his battery. "Give me that apple," peremptorily demanded the officer. The soldier thought he was, perhaps, joking, and, with a smile, refrained from complying. "I'll teach you to disobey orders," said the officer, and, drawing his sword, at once struck him, and continued on. The soldier, stunned, did not inquire the number of the battery, or the name of his injurer. Had I learned the name of the rascal I would have exposed him. Whether he was a West Point graduate, or some inflated pup, recently ap-

pointed, I cannot tell. The Pursuit of the Rebels.

SHARPSBURG Sept. 20, 1862 "MY MARYLAND" FREE OF REBELS. At last, Maryland, which was claimed by the rebals of having such sympathy for their cause, is free from the presence and pollution of the hordes of traitors. They have been bitterly disappointed in their expectations in this State, and, before they left it, they endeavored to take ample revenge. Maryland, which, by both their orators and poets, was trumpeted to the sky as almost universally sympathizing with them, and was under the heel of "a most odious despotism," has thrown the lie back in their faces, and made all their former protestations falsehoods.

WHAT WERE THE REBEL PLANS.

If we can believe their officers, soldiers, and news-

papers, the rebel army contemplated that their passage through Maryland would occasion an immense uprising of the Secessionists of the State, and thereby swell their army to such an extent that they could, with perfect impunity, seize all the communications between Washington and the North, and then march into Pennsylvaclothing they wanted, and send it into Virginia. But at the near approach of McCiellan's army, they thought it was about time to leave, and they did so, but on the still accordingly chose a strong natural position at South Mountain, about twelve miles from Frederick. This was acknowledged on all sides to have been the strongest

rangement to have a large battle, and, as afterwards confessed by prisoners taken, they confidently hoped to annihilate or capture General McClellan's whole army. How they succeeded in this scheme has already been told by your other correspondents who witnessed the battle. Enough is known that it was fought, the rebels were driven back with immense slaughter, and almost completely surrounded.

McOlellan, by his skilful manœuvring, worked his way around the rebels, until our lines extended in the form of a horseshoe, with the rebels in the centre, and heir only means of escape by one ford. On Thursday they again played their old trick of asking a flag of truce to bury the dead, and, while doing so, were making preparations to escape across the Potomac. How they succeeded in this is painful to relate. THE REBELS CROSS THE POTOMAC.

About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening the first intimation the people of this place had that the rebels were retreating was the moving of large bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery towards Blackwood's ford, between three and four miles from here. The rebel reserve were the first to move, and then those in front were drawn in gradually, with as little noise as possible. The principal street of Sharpsburg was completely crowded with the efreating rebels, they marching through it in two clumns, the infantry on one side and the artillery on the other. The wagons had all been removed across during the time the battle was raging on Wednesday. As the rcops were marching through they preserved the strictst silence, and marched in quick time. They all crossed t Blackwood's ford, the rest of the fords having all been eized by our forces. Jackson's corps was the last to cross, which they did ust as morning was dawning. Several squadrons of

were left behind; and they left just fifteen minutes before our forces entered the town. As soon as it was known that the rebels had retreated, a strong body of cavalry and artillery were sent after them, who caught up with their rear guard a short distance from town. As soon as the rebels saw them, they placed their batteries, and commenced shelling our advance, which, however, did no damage. The last of the rebels crossed about ning o'clock; and as soon as our advance appeared on the banks of the river, they commenced shelling us with the batteries they had planted on the shore. They, however, did not do much damage.

THE TOWN OF SHARPSBURG-THE SIGHT IT PRE-

sibly slaughtered or wounded a greater number of the enemy. We are about as near the end of the war as hefore. Lee stated in this town yesterday that he would SENTED. I was fortunate enough to be with the advance of our trops entering Sharasburg, and it presented the mest sorry sight imaginable. This a town or 1,200 in-habitants, and has four churches—one a German noformed, a Methodist, a Lutheran, and an Episcopal. It also has several public schools. The town formerly presented a neat and thrifty appearance, but on entering it we found it was quite the reverse. Scarcely a house bu had been in some manner partly demolished by shot or shell, and a number of others and barns were burned to the ground. During the whole of the battle on Wednesday the town was in direct range of our fire, and it was the recipient of many of our deadly missiles. As soon as our troops bad entered, the people cam out of their houses and cellars, like rats out of a hole. They presented the most sorry sight imaginable. At the ncement of the fight on Wednesday, those who could not get into their friends' two or three miles out of town, hid themselves in their cellars, and continued there until our troops came into the place. Persons, as they came from the cellar, were really surprised to look at the altered condition of the houses. Ofter times most of their roofs were knocked in, and I saw

several whose gables had been completely demolished. One round-shot struck the wall of the German Reformed Church, and passed through it, making a very large hold and scattering the brick and mostar all over the pulpit and seats. Another house, occupied by Dr. Blggs, also received a considerable damage. A shell went through the window, demolishing the shutter and window glass, and exploding in the parlor, breaking the looking glass, several chairs, and embedding its fragments in several places in the ceil-

house, and exploding, killed one rebel in the kitchen and mother who was in the act of walking out of the door, Several other houses were more or less damaged, and several houses were burned, among which were Mrs. Shack. elford's and Mrs. Himes', two widow ladies; and also the house, barn, &c., of Mr. Muma. The fine stables and carriage bouse of Col Miller, a staunch Union man, were also destroyed.

THE WAY THE PROPLE OF SHARPSBURG HAVE BREN TREATED. But the shot and shell were not the only foes the people had to contend against. Those who had, a few days before, entered the place under the guise that they were friends, and made the most solemn promises that they were such, and that they would religiously protect private property, falsified their professions, broke their most solemn pledges, and committed outrages upon the people, that would make any one claiming to be a soldier

When the rebels first entered the town, on Monday last, they set about destroying gardens and robbing henrocets and the trees of all their fruits. Many of the intheir dear the banks of the river. These houses the rebels broke open, and took all the estables, clothing, shoes, bed clothes, kitchen utensils, and everything that would at all be useful in camp, and appropriated them to They entered the house of one poor woman, and took everything the had, with the exception of her bedstead

and chairs. Several other houses they entered, and com-mitted the same acts of vancansan. are a dozen chickens, hogs, and cows, put all together, in But if the people of Sharpsburg were treated badly, the farmers in the neighborhood fared worse. They were turned out of the house, then it was taken as a hospital, and all the grain on it given to the horses, and all th live stock, such as cows, hogs, &c , was driven into Virginia. Col Miller lost \$400 worth of hay alone, together with a large quantity of grain, a number of horses, &c A Mr. Henry Piper was obliged to leave his farm, and, when his family returned, they found it completely destroyed, and their house robbed of everything, even to the apparel of the females. A large number of farmers

also suffered in the same manner. THE UNION FEBLING. Why the rebels behaved more savagely here than i other portions of Maryland is inexplicable, unless it was because they had been decrived in the people, and that they had become so enraged that they were determine to have at least some revenge before leaving the State Their conduct not only made the Union people ten times more bitter against them, but has also made the Secession sympathizers disgusted with them, and shown to these same sympathizers the error they were in in defending such a cause and the class of people who sus-

WHAT THE REBELS SAID OF THE BATTLE. Many of the rebel officers, while in town, boasted in having whipped our army in Wednesday's battle, but admitted that their loss was immense; while others were very reticent, signifying that they had got the worst in the fight. Their loss in officers was particularly heavy, but they would not tell any particulars. Gen. Stark, of Texas, and Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, and formerly a representative in the National House of Represanistives for that State, were killed; also, some other general, whose name I could not learn. General Robert Toombs had his horse shot under him, but he other wise escaped. A large number of colonels and other field officers were also billed, but whose names I could not

WHERE HAVE THE REBELS GONE? This is a question now everywhere asked, but few can answer it. That they will not remain along the line of the Virginia side of the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to opposite Williamsport; to go along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock, and thence cross into Pennsylvania, would be mere folly, after their experience in Maryland; therefore, their only line of retreat is to Winchester, and thence down through the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton, unless the Manassas Gap Railroad, which runs to Strasburg, is in operation. In that case, they can take the cars and come back again to Manassas, or else when reaching Winchester. they can turn eastwardly and come through Shnicker's and Ashby's Gap, thus threatening Washington by way of the Leesburg and Fairfax pikes. But it is probable that they will make a stand at Winchester, and that the next grand battle of the campaign will be fought at that place, and that the rebels will occupy the very entrench. ments built by our forces under General White. How ever, no matter which way they go, they will, I hope, and McClellan, with his victorious and confident army, at

The Militia in Maryland.

[Correspondence of The Press.] HAGERSTOWN, September 21. All quiet along the Potomac! Once again this is the welcome sound that greats us from the pickets as they tand guard on the banks of this new famous river. All quiet along the Potomac! The invader has left our soil, and "Maryland, my Maryland," is freed from rebel threldom. This news will be the source of both joy and regist: Joy, that the danger of an invasion of the loyal States is passed; regret, that the enemy has escaped. Yesterday was an eventful day to our militia. News came in the morning that the enemy were crossing i force at Williamsport, and about to advance on this city. Then ensued a scene of confusion indescribable. Citizens leaving the town, troops hurrying through the atreets, cavalrymen dashing through the city in every direction, presented as lively a scene as at any time during the war. The militia, under command of Gen. Reynolds, were ordered under arms, and marched three miles from this place, and, in a commanding position, formed into "line of battle," ready for action. From the report of a deserter, we leavn that the number of rebels consisted of two thousand cavalrymen, a battery of six guns, and a force of infantry. The militia who figured here deserve the highest credit for the cool and steady courage which they displayed on the occasion. All expected a fight, and all resolved to do their duty, come what would. The enemy made several dashes in small numbers, but were each time driven back, without loss on either side.

The Gray and Blue Reserves of Philadelphia deserve a passing notice. They were both foremost in the line, ard exceedingly anxious for the fight to begin. Captain Marks Biddle's company were detailed as skirmishers, and, when a half mile from the main body of our troops, they met a squad of cavalry charging them at full speed. They formed a line across the road, and presented such a determined front as to cause the rebels to come to a halt, and, after giving and receiving a fire, turned their backs upon the gallant Grays, and fled precipitately. Nobedy was hurt, however, and, in the morning following—the rebels having recrossed the river—our boys of the militia crowd all returned to town, well satisfied at having done their duty, and having done it well. All honor to the Grays! Ere this is in print you will have heard of the sad affair of the Corn Exchange Regiment. The regiment

crossed the Potemac at Shepherdstown, and when on the other side they were pitched into by the rebels in superior force, and nearly four hundred were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. They fought bravely, but beings overpowered by superior numbers, they were whipped into the river, and many of them slaughtered like dogs. treated through Boonsboro to the banks of the Antie-Your correspondent saw the affair from a short distance, am, also a strong position, where they had made every 1 and it was a sorrowful sight when part of the regiment

onsiderable force on the opposite shore. General Stuart's robel Cavalry is at Williamsport, two miles distant. Couch's division, of McClellan's army, is on our left, and the 2d Regiment of Blue Reserves supporting our battery on the right. Last evening, about one o'clock, Captain Miller discovered some rebel cavalry in a skirt of wood, a half mile distant. He instantly ordered us to the guns. We took our position near th wood and opened upon them with our longest rifled gun-One shot only was returned by them. After ten rounds, beautifully directed, the enemy left in great haste. We were expecting an attack this morning; but the arrival at seven o'clock of four or five theusand men dissipated our anxiety on that point. In consequence of the forces on our right and left, and the arrival, last night, of our Pennsylvania troops, Stuart's force have recrossed the river and we have, this moment; received orders to take

our battery back to Hagerstown. One little, but sorrowful event occurred last night, The 11th Regiment of Pennsylvania militia came on the ground while our battery was playing on the enemy. The noise was not pleasant to them, I suppose, so, after talking a little about unfulfilled promises and violated rights, they right about faced and skedaddled with a quick step. I know not what may be our next orders. The desire of the whole company is to join our glorious Little Mac."

[Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, September 22, 1862. The United States steamer Crusader left the navy yard yesterday, and anchored in the North River to take on coard her powder, prior to her departure for the South. She is a splendid ship, carries ten guns, and is very fast, She has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, after a

leaves for Fortress Monroe, to await further orders. She is under the command of a volunteer officer of high standing, who has been in active service. The following is a omplete list of her officers: Acting master commanding. Thomas Andre

Second assistant engineer, P. O. Brightman.
Third assistant engineers, Samuel Stande and Willian

CASUALTIES IN THE RECENT BATTLES. The Lesses in the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiments. We have compiled below, from official and other sources, a list of casualties to Pennsylvanians during the recent battles on the Upper Potomac. In our alphabetical list, which embraces the losses in the 118th (Corn Ex-

Allen, Bichard, 118 Lablaw, John, 118 Lean, Sergeant Jas 69 Livgo, I, 118 Leangcie, Alp, 118 Lerm T, 118 Lerm T, 118 Lyon, Geo, 130 Law, Geo M, 130 Lesher, N, 130 McElroy, J, 118 Murnhy, J, 118 Bartonheran, Philip, 118 Burrows, R.B., 118 Besten, J., 118 Blair, W., 118 Canflesh, C, 118 Creamer, W, 118 Coy, John, 120 Murphy, J, 118 McBurch, R, 118 McSrenn, H, 118 McGuire, W, 118 Monteith, J, 118 Connelly, M. 118 Daveny, S, 118
Doll, C I, 118
Doll, C I, 118
Donnely, L, 130
Deibl, C, 130 Monteith, J. 118
McCarthy, Thos S. 118
Mcaof, Parker, 118
Mathews, H. 118
Mitchel, W. H. 118
McAulr, J. 118
Mahan, J. 118 Matthews, J, 130, killed Mabler, H, 130 Meredith. W, 130 Nelson, J, 118 Eim, J; 130 Fields, George, Battery Field, J, 118 Femnikle, W, 130 Owen, E F. 118
O'Neiil, O, 118
Purdy, O U, 118
Smith, W W, 118
Smith, F, 118 Swelt, —, 118 Shera S 118 Smith, Corporal, 130 Hyatt, T J. 118 Hay, J C. 130

SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. SIXTY-NINTH PRNNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain F. Breinworth, Sergeaut Patrick Hart, Lieutenant Francis McHugh, Corporal Patrick Reedy, Andrew O'Brien, John Drain, Beverly K. Vaughn, Wm. Todd, John Hand, Thomas Carter, George M. Moran, John McNamara, James Moses, Bernard Can, John F. London, John Waters, John C. Flynn, Francis Shields, Patrick McConnell.

Wounded—Captain O'Beily, Captain Thomas Kelly, Lieutenant James Dunn, Sergeaut — McCall, Sergeaut James McHon, Sergeaut John Taggard, Sergeaut Michael Mullen, Sergeant John Taggard, Sergeaut — Corporal Chael Mullen, Sergeant Hugh Boyle, Sergeaut Neil Gillen, Corporal Henry McCatney, Corporal Dennis Bradley, Corporal Henry Geverd, John Quigley, — Reilly, — Higgins, — McCabe, — Loughlin, — Castello, John M. Boyle, Patrick Burns, Michael Roach, Richard McLaughlin, — Regan, — McCornick, — McCusker, Wenn Leither, McCabe, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCabe, McCabe, McCabe, McCabe, McCusker, McCabe, McCabe,

John M. Boyle, Patrick Burns, Michael Roach, Richard McLanghlin, — Regan, — McCormick, — McCusker, Wm. Haw, — farber, Bichard Tieman, Mark Quinn, Alexander Collins, Charles Mullen, James Kennedy, Charles O'Neil, Michael Murphy, Owen Can, Daviel McWade, James Muyray, James Failerton, James Edwards, Michael Jones, Stephen Boyle, John Brannon, Martin Scully, Hugh McFall, Wm. Hatton, James Bowers, Michael McOrmick, Thomas McGrath, John Kearrey, Michael Flynn, John Weish, John Muthall.

Missing—Capt, D. F. Gillen, — O'Brien, — Garnett, — Gould, John Fee, Charles Malone, Thomas Gloney, Charles H. Hayer, Andrew Cullen, Owen Donobue, Patrick Anderson, James Devlin, Michael Logan, James McClarren, John Polley.

Recoptiulation—Killed, 19; wounded, 58; missing, 15. pitulation—Killed, 19; wounded, 58; missing, 15. SEVENTY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA

SEVENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—Sergt. Alban T. Paist, Oorg, Wm. Black, Sergt. Alex. Murray, Thomas Lynch, John Charlton, Robert Dawson, Thomas Pillings, Charles J. Miller; David P. Brown, David Handy, Samuel Slater, C. Logan, Benj. J. De Young, Wm. H. Farraday, Wm. B. Harweed, James McOarroll, Jacob Oswald, Philip Smith, Albert E. Loveland, Wm. Songster, John Williamson, John Griffith, Alex. Stephenson, Joseph Mullen, John Dellinger. Dellinger. Wounded—Lieut, George Whitaker, Lieut, Wm. Wil-Dellinger.

Wounded—Lieut. George Whitaker, Lieut. Wm. Wilson, Oapt. Thomas Eagan, Lieut. Oharles E. Tucker, Lieut. Patrick J. Phillips, Lieut. John Convery, Sergt, Jacob Leboldt, Orderly Sergt. W. McDaid, Orderly Sergt. George Suttle, Orderly Sergt. Henry Gansel, Corp. Jes. Long, Corp. Bichard Hopseman, Corp. Thomas Harrot, Corp. Frank Lambert, Corp. Daniel F. Nelson, E. Carlisle Morris, Henry W. Buchanan, Hugh Dougherty, Jos. B. Epstine, Arthur J. Flood, Samuel Higgins, Jas. Hargrave, Jas. Keusella, Chas. Z. Miller, Washington Faney, Geo. Angleman, Elljah Hunt, Corp. Bichard Hemphill, Corp. Barrley O'Brieu, Andrew J. Williams, Benjamin Bulmer, Hugh Campbell, George Gubert, John Hubbsrd, James Miller, Andrew Monk, Manuel Book. stool, Frederick Bower, John Nuggent, William Quia, Michael Malloy, Richard J. Sloan, Phenix Lawrence, J. McKinney, A. Matthews, W. Brady, W. Anderson, M. A. Crotty, James Caldwell, Thomas Fitzgeral, Edwin Jordan, Charles Rirby, George Robe, Richarl Roach, Michael Candy, Gustave Evarts, S. R. Ervin, O. Brett, J. Crocker, William Lilly, William Shane, James Taylor, Joseph Connell, William Robertson, John Williams, Thomas Whitehouse, R. B. Dravengaw, Richard Brown, John B. Hughes, Thomas Slyan, George Strayline, Barney Coles, Terrence Gaynor, James Leavy, Mansfeld Moore, Samuol Noble, James Welsh, James Wartenber, Jehn C. Carlin, John Carey, Patrick Moorey, Roase Moore, Samuel Noble, James Welsh, James Wartenber, Jehn C. Carlin, John Carey, Patrick Mooney, Roase Quay, Henry A. Spear, James Murphy, Thomas Kildea, Daniel Hughes, Michael Bendy, Thomas Woods.

E. Missing—Bergt. Pierson M. Gilbert, Corp. Maihias L. Kirle, Wm J. Walker, Wm. Gonn, Roger P. Nell, Wm. Neemand, W. Wilson, J. W. Dampman, J. Nesbitt, Corp. A. L. Horseback, Henry-Kirby, James Campbell, Edward Hanna, Barney Williams, John Drexter, George Mullen, Robert Knox. Hugh McQuardle, Adj. R. Penn Smith, wounded, Col. I. J. Wistar, wounded.

Recaptulation.—Killed, 25; wounded, 96; missing, 18, Total 159. SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Recaptulation.—Killed, 25; wounded, 96; missing, 18.
Total 189

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—Lieut. A. W. Peabedy, Captain Peter H.
Wilets, Sergt. Wm. Place, Sergt. Wm. R. Martin,
Sergt. Joseph Warren, Corp Wm McAffee, Corp. Thos.
Slaven, Corp. Edward Huber, Corp. Benj. Taylor, Corp.
Edmud Douglas, Wm. Fdwards, Tyson Evans, John
Curman, Albert L. Shaw. Henry Watts, Wm. Marrow,
Bernard Hessen, James Harrigan, Bernard Carlin, Wm.
H. Nock, L. D. Huniley, John T. Bander, William H.
Berg, Charles Wells, Wm. Barger, Daniel Campbell,
Edwin Corsell, Wm. Dawson, John Reid, Jacob Beaver,
Benj. Shutler, James B. Smith, James Herlich, Charles
Hangleter, William Shoemaker, David Gibbs, George W.
Maxwell, Thomas H. Smith.

Wunded—Capt Isaac McBride, Lieut Robert McBride, Capt. Edw. G. Roussell, Capt. Harry K. Richie,
Lieut. Robert J. Park, Sergt. John Gartland, Sergt. Philip
Gray, Sergt. Joseph Tittermary, Sergt. Wm. Wilson,
Sergt. John Lamon, Sergt Chas. Baltzell, Sergt Goorge
Charlton, Sergt. Thos. B. Smith, Sergt. Louis D. Griner,
Sergt. Bobert Stokes, Corp. John Clark, Corp. John
Gardiner, Corp. Joseph Warren, Corp. John Onlin, Corp.
Yan Doran Quik, Corp. Joseph D. Auner, Corp. Henry
Van Doran Quik, Corp. Joseph D. Auner, Corp. Henry
Isaacs, Corp. Jas. Spink, Jos. Miler, Wm. Sailor, Philip
Blasteau, Philip McAller. Bobert Gray, Fred. Slevens,
Wm. Cooper, William Hampshire, Daniel McAvinne,
Corp. Wm. Stevens, Corp. Isadore Huab, Corp. Henry
Isaacs, Corp. Jas. Spink, Jos. Miler, Wm. Sailor, Philip
Blasteau, Philip McAller. Robert Gray, Fred. Slevens,
Wm. Cooper, William Hampshire, Daniel McAvinne,
Coeler, Edward Shrivers, David Baxter, John-HedJoseph Gwynn, Joseph Neall, Charles Cooper, Oharles
Coeler, Edward Shrivers, David Baxter, John-HedJoseph Gwynn, Joseph Neall, Charles Gooper, Oharles
Coeler, Edward Shrivers, David Baxter, John-HedJoseph Gwynn, Joseph Neall, Charles Gooper, Oharles
Coeler, Edward Shrivers, David Baxter, JohnMiller, Wm. Mercer, Thomas Clark, James Long,
James A. Brown, Samuel Berink

and the second section and the second section is

only recrossed the river, and when each one began to inquire who were on hand and who were gone.

All along the side of the river is packed with men, and they only await the word that will give them as the sons of their old State—an opportunity of giving the rebels a good drubbing. I must close—will write soon again.

B. R. S.

Miller's Battery in Maryland.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP NEAR WILLHAMSPORT, September 21, 1862.
I promised to furnish you any item of army-news that might fall, unmistakably, under my personal notice.
Our battery (Miller's), consisting of four brass how-itzers, reached this advanced post yesterday morning.
We are now in sight of the Potomac and the enemy in considerable force on the opposite shore. General

TWO CENTS

Charles Roberts, John Cornwall, Joseph Grooves, Patrick Nugent, George Goodlander, Albert Delaney, Jas. S. Wilcon, John Reed, Joseph Henry, Lombert Martin, Joseph Devlin, Robert Creighton, Edwin Jones, George White, Willoughby Egner, Abraham Jeffreys, Isaac Newton, Henry Dizer.

Recaptitulation—Killed, 38; wounded, 163; missing, 36. Total, 237. ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA. Killed-Capt. F. Clark, Lieut. William Bryan, Sergt. Chas. E. Hickman, Joshua Bukley, Patrick Sellen, Jo-Killed—Capt. F. Clark, Lieut. William Bryan, Sergt. Chas. E. Hickman; Johna Bukley, Patrick Sellen, Joseph A. Ohanbur, George Mason, Thomas Dowd, John McLaughin, Waiter F. Leggett, Henry Deimer.

Wounded—Capt F. J. Fimple, Lient. John A. Steel, Sergt. Ohas. H. Orewe, Sergt. John H. Chambers, Sergt. Alor zo C. Schenck, Sergt. James J. Taylor, Sergt. Clark Whitmoyer, Sergt. Wm. B. Rose, Sergt. J. D. Wilter, Corp. Wm. McNeil, Corp. Francis Baile, Corp. Thomas Bart, Orp. Thomas Strout, Corp. Thomas Shaler, Gorp. Frederick Weiderman, John Connally, James Hodson, Patrick McGreel, Samuel Arbuckle, William A. Dibble. Orion Cole, Charles Ford, Thomas Mathers, J. Spencer, George W. Morris, George S. Smith, William Sharpley, James Hollingworth, John Masterson, Charles Slambacker, Samuel Drane, John Mountenay, Jacob Bice, Adam Ritter, Jacob Brocius, Henry Ponst, Abraham Stair, Samuel Livergood, Samuel Miller, Thomas Warde, James Whitehill, James D. Holcomb, Pembroke G. Kendall, John S. Elter, William Lurk, William Howlett, Samuel Black, Benjamin Eher, Joseph McDonald, Joseph Sellers, John J. Hall, Andrew J. Manning, Edwin Phillips, Frank Rawnsley, Peter McNelly, Frank McCunn, John McVey, Owen McQuinn, Hector Sterling, John McBriee, Justus J. Clark, Joseph White.

Mussing—Theodore Nichols, Elwood Rodeburgh, Hiram Watts, Thomas Woods.

Recapitalistion—Rilled, 11; wounded, 62; missing, 4. Total, 77.

The United States Steamer Crusader.

bas given the rebels a taste of her metal, and where she has been so conspicuous in her captures of clavers. She

Executive officer, acting ensign, George W. Nolson.
Acting-ensigns, Thomas W. Sheer and Thos. S. Smyth
Assistant paymaster, J. T. Meanily Bowers.
Assistant surgeon, H. H. Brentnell.
Chief engineer, Benj. F. Bockett. yesterday (Monday.) Gen. Franklin's corps was to fol-

Acting master mates, Albert Breghner, Henry Par-Paymaster's clerk, Henry Taylor.

change) and 130th Regiments, those not otherwise designated are wounded. In addition, we present the casu-General Burns' Pennsylvania bracing the 69th, 71st, 72d, and 105th Regiments), as re-

ported in their official form, i. e. by regiments.

Jones, Wm, 130 Kunkle, PA, 118 Knoos, J, 118 Wisner, Charles, 118 Wise, Samuel, 118
Whitteman, C, 118
Weaver, —, 130
Wright, H, 130 Kelso, Capt, 130 Lener, I, 118 Lewis, Lieut S N, 118 Laymen, K, 118 Logan, Hugh, 118

RECIMENT. LESS THAN TWO COMPANIES LEFT.

The anxiety to hear something definite as to the fate of the Corn Exchange Regiment, which left Philadelphia less than a month since, 1040 strong, is most intense. We hope that the following account of their loss may prove exaggerated. It is from the correspondence of the New York Tribune, dated Sharpstown, Sept. 20: York Tribune, dated Sharpstown, Sept. 20:

Last evening a regiment from Morell's division won the applause of the whole army in capturing a rebel battery. This morning a brigade from the same division, not observing the presence of the enemy on the opposite side, advanced to the river and crossed, meeting no resistance but the depth of water, which all overcame by wading or aximming. wimming.
The 118th Pennsylvania and the 18th Massachusetts had no sooner crossed and advanced up the binf about fifty rode than they suddenly discovered that they were hemmed in on three sides by overwhelming masses of infaniry, who immediately opened a most terrible fire of mushetry from every part of their line. General Barnes, who commanded the brigade, instantly ordered his men to fall back and recross the river. A scene of the wildest confusion and most terrible slaughter then occurred. The rebels pressed them closely, and shot our men down by hundreds as they attempted to ford the river. Great numbers of the wounded could not contend with the rapid current, and were almost instantly drowned rebels kept up their fire while they were in the water, and all who did not escape were shot down without The 118th Pennsylvania passed over the river 1,040 strong. I have just seen all there is left of this splendid regiment, which left the Old Keystone State but a few regiment, which let the out a possible state but a lew weeks since Portions of two companies are all that remain of the fine men who crossed the river this morning. All the rest are killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Only 30 of the wounded succeeded in reaching this side. The 30 of the wounded succeeded in reaching this side. The enemy, however, suffered terribly while springing another Ball's Bluff trap upon us. The moment, the New York and Ohio Batteries, planted upon the hil's on this side, discovered the enemy in such great force, they oponed a fire of shell from every sun, and kept it up until the whole rebel line fell back beyond range. The effect of almost every shell could be seen by the maked eye, Great gaps would be made in their ranks, as the shells but a succeeded.

in position, we are exactly where we were last evening, but, in numbers, we have lost at least eight hundred INTERESTING FROM NEWBERN. Battle at Plymouth, N C. From the News.]

burst or ploughed their way through them. From bushes and fences would suddenly be seen great numbers of rebes, flying in all directions to escape the exploding shell. A large brick mansion, standing out boid upon the cliff, was struck by almost every shot. But, notwithstanding the heavy firing of our artillery, the rebels succeeded in repulsing our advance to day. To night, to position, we are exactly where we ware last avaplant.

[From the News.]

A large body of rebels marched toward Plymouth, N. U., on the 2d inst., intending to enter the town and lay it in eaches. A native Carolinian, knowing the intention of the rebels, came quickly to town and reported it to Captain W. H. Hemmell, of Hawkins' Zouaves. No time was to be lost. To defend the town there was one company (F) of Hawkins' Zouaves, one company of regularly enlisted loyal North Carolinians, with such other loyal fighting civilians as the town could furnish. All hands were quickly at their posts. Half of the Zouaves were rick with the fever which prevails there at this reason of the year, and all of the Zouaves were rick with the fever which prevails there at this reason of the year, and all of the Zouaves, who was disabled by a wound received in a former engagement up Boanoke river.

At the approach of such a force some men would have said a surrender," but this was not the Federal commander's motto. He took his men, went out on Tuesday, the 2d inst, and met the enemy three miles from the form The enemy consisted of infantry and cavalry, the former under Colonel Garrett (who, in fact, was in command of the whole force,) and the latter in command of Captain Fagan. When the Union forces came upon the enemy they found them bivonacked in the woods, intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intending his plees, but it missed fire. Our boys took this as a signal of alarm, and they dashed upon them with great earnestness, fighting the whole force for an hour. them with great earnessness, sales of an hour.

In the ebort space of an hour they whipped a force of
In the ebort space of an hour they whipped a force of
In the entry number, captured Colonel Garrett, their
four times their number, captured to commender, a lieutenaut, and forty pri-oners, together
with many of the cavelry horses. The robels lost thirty
with many of the cavelry horses. The robels do their
killed, with the ordinary proportion of wounded. When
killed, with the ordinary proportion of wounded. When
killed, with the ordinary proportion of wounded. When
killed, with the ordinary proportion of wounded.

When the care was given up only when the enemy was
completely put to flight.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

copies \$120.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100

5.66 *** 8.00

Interesting from Louisville—Preparations for Defending the City—Late Accounts from L Munfordville LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Louisville is again in a fright. The continual sneer at Cincinnati, for preparing

Louisvill. E. Ay. Sept. 18.—Louisville is again in a fright. The continual sneer at Cincinnati, for preparing for an emergen. 'oy, is giving way to the wish that they, teo, had been so ared in the right manner, and had fully appreciated the d. 'nuger of neglect. Too much time has been aiready wast. 'd. The enemy are again knocking at the door, and the a, 'athy exhibited heretofore is giving way to the realities o.' the present crisis of affairs in the conmercial city of Ke 'utucky.

Yesterday they com 'nenced a raid upon the negroes, and, without any premon tion from the powers that be, the darkies were seized a 's they were quietly walking along the streets, and burri, 'd off to the rendezyous, corper of Green and Fourth streets. The chase was kept up all the afternoon, and man y an exciting foot race between soldier and "contraba" d'" was the result. By evening the news was apread all 'over the ofty, and the tween soldier and "contraba d" was the result. By evening the news was epread all over the city, and the "culled population" remained h id.

This morning, the whole city was excited by a depatch received by the "Grapey ine Telegraphie Association." This society is composed of a large body of swell head Secessionist sympathizer, who prowl around the hotels and public places gener. Mr., and distribute their venom in the hearing of honest men. This morning they issued the following:

Munfordwille Captured—Rebels Max Exing on Louisville—Elizabethtown Taken—Louisville Must Fall—Too Late to Fortify. ville—Elizabethtown Taken—Louisville Must Fall—Too Late to Fortify.

This city is new being well fortified; the Lie of fortifications are the best that could be formed within ton miles of this city. Captain Loomis is my authority for this assertion; he says it is splendid, and that the city can be held against great odds.

They will die but one line of trenches, and should the rebels come, the soldiors here will show them, if mocessary, what it is to die in the "last and only ditch." Localis says that felling back from trench to trench is demoralizing to those who are compelled to do so, and highly exciting and encouraging to the enemy. He believes, with the available force near, that Louisville is perfectly safe.

highly exciting and encouraging to the enemy. He believes, with the available force near, that Louisville is perfectly safe.

The gunboat Chillicothe is nearly completed. The workmen are busy night and day, mounting their immense gams of one hundred and sixty-eight calibre. The report is fully believed here that Kirby Emith, is getting all his available force ready, waiting for Bragg's coming, hoping to join him near here. General Nelson arrived at the Galt House this morning; his coming was hailed with joy by a host of ardent admirers. We had a grand review of 12,000 troops, day before yesterday. Pretty much all the regiments congregated in this "section of country" were "marched in column," and exhibited to the edmiring geze of astonished Louisvillians. Many of the men were cun struck—several died.

Louisvillia, Sept. 19, 1562.—General Nelson has taken hold of the military of this place, and has commenced the work of cleaning the rubbish out of the city. All commissioned officers are ordered to report to him immediately, and hold themselves in readiness for orders. There will be 2,000 blacks at work on the trenches today—the maxim laid down by all good military men is, or should be, in such emergencies: "Citizens for labor, solders-fos-septing," Ido not believe in our Indiana and Illinois boys being put to organize only incase of absolute necessity; let them be kept at drill every spare hour; let them be rendered fully efficient in the manual of arms and evolutions of the field, and, if trenches are needed, let the citzens be called out to dig them. Let them turn out as did Cincinnati, and go to work with a will, and their city is safe, but this is not in them; they are oare-less, and the people know and feel it.

We have generals enough here to "laugh a siege to The Union Army Crossing into Virginia. their city is safe, but this is not in them; they are care-less, and the people know and feel it.

We have generals enough here to "laugh a siege to scorn." Last night I stepped into the Galt House, and there saw Major General Nelson, Brigadier Generals Dument, Jackson, Johnson, and Oruft, and five or six colonels. Brigadier General Granger and staff are at the Louisville Hotel. The hotels will no doubt be depleted of the shoulder-strap shirkers by General Nelson's whole-some order. the "sacred soil."

An impression prevailed in the army that General Heintzelman and General Sigel were now in Virginia, and that their mission was to stop the rebel retreat.

On Baturday evening, one piece of Captain E. Spencer Miller's Philadelphia Home Guard Battery was planted two miles from Williamsport, and was well served. It drew the rebel fire from the other side of the Potomac for some time. in the shoulder-strap shirkers by General Meison's whole-iome order.

Many ask the question why Munfordville was not redrew the rebel fire from the other side of the Potomac for some time.

Nobody was hurt on our side at this time.

The Philadelphia Blue Reserves, under Colonel Day, were posted in line of battle on the left of Gen. Kenley's brigade at this time, but were not required to fire.

Ool. Morehead, of the 106th Pennsylvania, was not killed, as reported, but was well on Sunday night.

Ool. Lyle, Col. Owen, and Col Baxter are also safe.

Lieut. John T. Reilley, of Company F, of the National Gnards, who was reported wounded in the great battle of the Antictam, was not hurt at all.

Many ask the question why Munfordville was not reinforced? There were authentic reports of its being attacked last Sunday night. There were 15,000 troops
here—forty or fifty miles of raifroad open—and yet they
were not sent, and Colonel Wilder, than whom a braver
cflicer never lived, was compelied, by force of superior
numbers, to succumb to the fate of circumstances.

Bragg's entire army of from 30,000 to 50,000 men are
now at Munfordville.

Several regiments arrived in the city to day. A large
body will be sent immediately in that direction, and if
Buell comes up, the Secesh will find a fire in the rear,
while the forces from this place will give them a little in
the front. Buell, it is said, is perfectly satisfied with the
position of things; he says he's got them just where he
wants them. The city has been thronged with soldiers
all day long, artillery, cavalry, and infantry; the 21st
Michigan arrived this afternoon, also the 35th and 44-be.
Illinois, bearing a tattered banner, inscriped "Pas Illinois, hearing a tattered banner, inscribed "Pes Ridge." This regiment were the recipients of loud hur-rahs from the multitude. Dan McCook's brigade is un-der marching orders. Everything looks lively for a forward movement. The bors were aroused at two o'clock in the morning, and cooked their rations, ready for a three-days' march. Nine o'clock Friday night, as I write this, the 2d Missouri Regiment, of Pea Ridge notoriety, are passing the hotel.

AFBAIRS AT MUNFORDVILLE.

are reports of a serious want of ammunition. Col. Dan-ham's regiment accrated a large quantity within four miles of the fort on Sunday evening, and to this free ac-cess could have been had at any time.

The rebels made their appearance in strong force on Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock. Our picket post was at Rowlett's station; a distance of about three quarters of a mile south of the fort, and beyond the ridge upon which the reil and turnpike roads cross each other. This picket post had been strengthened during the morning, and was in such force at the time of the attack as to suc-cessfully skirmish with the robel advance for comistime.

road to begincipies toad, and on their left, on the dirt

the woods into the fort, and reported the enemy (moving in ferce toward Woodsonville and on our left.

The courier who arrived on Wednesday noon at Eliza-bethtewn, left Munfordville at daylight of the same day.

and reports as follows: The rebels made an assault during the day. A battery of rebel artillery, under cover of the woods, threw a shell occasionally, and gave employment to the guns on the left of our works; but no determined assault, or even musicatight, was made. The rebels contented themselves with effecting a landing on

rebels contented themselves with effecting a landing on the north bank of the river, and a lodgment for their ar-

hen returned and a consultation was had. What is

At midnight the flag of truce was again met, and a for-mal surrender was to be made at sunrise. Pending this ceremony, the courier left on the horse of Adjutant Simp-son, who informed him that a surrender had been deter-

mined upon. Our loss was five killed; that of the rebels

THE SURRENDER OF MUNPORDVILLE.

[From the Louisville Journal, 20th.]
The surrender was a matter of absolute necessity, as
the gallent little band of Federal troops, who had fought

ago was in such total at the rebel advance for some lt was net until the rebels appeared in force on

risburg, corroboraces the acover. He nescribes the activity in the simy at this, time as very great.

The Anderson Troop have returned to Carlisle, and having closed their term of State service, will soon go to Kentucky. They have had but one man killed, Mr. Stockton, and have a few wounded and sick, but nearly the whole regiment is in splendid condition and spirits. At Gen. Burns' headquarters the highest eulogies are given them for their gallantry and efficiency. given them for their gallantry and efficiency.

Ocl. Baxter's regiment has suffered considerably in
the recent battles, and the Corn Exchange Regiment has
been very severely cut up. Col. Prevent's wound is se-[From the Louisville Journal, 19th] Couriers from Munfordville reached Elizabethtown on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, from whose takements the following account of the situation at Mun-At one o'clock on Monday afternoon the Philadelphia At one o'clock on money alternoon the rhuadelphia Gray Reserves were at Greencastle, Pa.

The activity all along the Cumberland Valley is very great, and troops crowd at all the stations. The troops are in good condition and high spirits, and our informant than December 2011 and 1915 december a clarifor received. ordville is gleaned by our reporter, who was at Elizathrown.

The courier who arrived on Tuesday night left Mun-The courier who arrived on Tuesday night left Mun-fordville about 2 P. M., and reached Elizabethtown late at night. He was a member of the 50th Indiana. He stated that Col. Dunham, as the senior officer, had as-turned command. He immediately corrected this, and said that nebody was in command, but that Col. Dun-ham had invited Col. Wilder to co-operate with him in effonding the place. There appears to be no doubt that thinks the Pennsylvania militia deserve a glorious recep-tion when they return home from the border.

Important from the Upper Potomac.

HARRISBURG, September 23.—We have some stir-

ring news from the army in Maryland and Virginia,

received through a gentleman who reached here last

night, and who was with the Union army last Saturday

The Union army is raploly crossing into Virginia at

Gen. Kenley's brigade is in the advance. It went over

Gen. Couch's division also crossed the Potomac here

Gen. McClellan and staff were at Williamsport, actively

engaged in superintending the crossing of the troops to the "sacred soil."

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

A gentleman, who has just reached this city from Har-

COLLISION ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL-ROAD. SHIPPENSBURG, Sept. 23.—A train of cars, containing the 1st Begiment, bound for Harrisburg, came in collision, near this place, this morning, with a freight train. Both engines were demolished and several cars were shattered, but happily no one was injured. hem had invited Col. Wilder to co-operate with him in defending the place. There appears to be no doubt that Col. Dunham assumed the command on his arrival. Col. Dunham immediately asked for reinforcements, and Col. Owen's 68th Indiana, two companies of Col. King's Indiana Infantry, and a battery of artillery were sent. These reached Munfordville on Monday, having to fight their way through from Bacon Oreok, the rebel guarillas under Col. Morrison hanging upon their rear. There are reports of a scrious want of ammunition. Col. Dunham's regiment accreted a large quantity within four THE REBELS RE ENTER MARYLAND-RAID ON WIL-LIAMSPORT-THEY ARE AGAIN DRIVEN ACROSS

SHARPBURG, September 21, 1862—The rebels, in considerable force, crossed the Potomac last evening at Williamsport. All last night cavalry, infantry, and artillery were dashing through this village, in the direction of Williamsport, in order to check the enemy's entrance into Maryland the second time. The promptiness, however, with the McClellan moved the forces to the here the second time. The promptness, meaned of the forces to the meaned point compelled Jackson to make a hasty retreat to the sacred soil of Virginia. General Conch's division now lies close to the corps of Franklin and Duncan, and within easy supporting distance. With this force, in addition to the 30,000 Pennsylvania troops under Governor Cuttin, all the soldiers in the Southern Confederacy Education at the soldiers in the Southern Gen. Porter still lies up on this side of the Potemac, overlooking Shepherdatown. No attempt whatever, that I can learn, has been made to day at any point to cross the river. Gen. Banks old corps, now under the command of Gen. Williams, is reported to be near Harper's Ferry. Gen. Burneide, with the divisions of Generals Cox, Wilcox, Bedman, and Sturges, lies about midway between sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. From present ambarances no offentive movements will be readsent appearances no offensive movements will be made for several days. It is the opinion of many officers that the campaign of Maryland has closed—victoriously closed Not an armed rebel now treads the soll of this loyal State.— Tribune.

when this had been accomplished, and the investment tillery on the bluffs overlooking the fort.

When this had been accomplished, and the investment appeared complete, the rebels, at five o'clook P. M., seet in a flag of truce and made a formal demand for its surrender. Colonels Dunham and Wilder, and Adjutant John Simpson, of the 50th Indiana, went out to meet the flag, and listened to the demand. The Union officers then returned and a converted. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 21.—Maryland has again been invaded by the rebels, but only for a short time. Stuart's cavalry and the Hampton Legion, with one regiment of infantry and soventeen pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac night before last at Williamsport, and eccupied the town. Their pickets were thrown out two miles on the different roads leading into Maryland og uard against surprise. As soon as it became known that the enemy were again in Maryland, Gen. Couch's division was sent in the direction of Williamsport. He arrived within two miles of the town about dark last evening. When the enemy ascertained that our forces were near at hand, they opened a terrible cannonade, throwing their shot in all directions. Meanwhile, they drew in their pickots, and safely recrossed.

This morning the rebels had entirely disappeared from the opposite shore. Their guns, which have been threat-ening the town for some days, had all disappeared. The rebel troops committed no improprieties while they oc-cupied the town, except forcing the citizens to open their stores and sell their goods for Confederate money This morning the town was occupied by a force of our cavalry.

THE DISASTER TO THE CORN EXCHANGE

the gainst into vant of rederal troops, whe had fought so nobly on Eunday and again on Tuesday, were surrounded on all sides by an overwhelming force. It will be remembered that the defences at Munfordville had been formed with a view to an attack from the south; but as a formidable rebel force made its appearance on the north side of the river, and as the Federal works were threatened at all prints, to hold out longer would have been suicidal on the part of the Federal troops. been suicidal on the part of the Federal troops.

On forces were surrendered by Col. C. L. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana Infantry, who commanded on Monday morning. The forces surrendered embraced the 17th Indiana, the 60th Indiana, the 67th Indiana, the 68th Indiana, all infantr; Captein Hare's eavalry company of Louisville provot guard, a portion of the 4th Ohio battery, and one section of the 13th Indiana Battery, amounting in all to about four thousand five hundred men and ten cannon, including a 24-pounder.

amounted to is not known

is not known.

five hundred men and ten cannon, including a 24-pounder.

The rebels fought with great desperation on Sunday, Colonel Wider being in command of the Federal forces on that day. Two regiments of rebels made five different charges on a Federal battery, and were as often repulsed. In the last charge the two rebel regiments were almost annihilated, and our informant says that, of the members of the rebel companies, but three escaped death or injury. On Tuesday Col. Dunham sent out skirmishers, who were soon driven in As the rebels approached the Federals were ordered to reserve their fire until the enemy had advanced closely upon our works. Volley after volley of musketry was then poured into the rebel infantry at short range, which moved down their ranks in great numbers. During the skirmishing on Tuesday a citizen named Robert Geity, who had been impressed by the rebels as a guide, was killed. Among the rebel officers lost in the different engagements were three colonels and two in the different engagements were three colonels and two itentenant colonels, including a Col. Scott and a Colonel Court-Martial of General McKinstry, From the Missouri Democrat, 20th. It is understood that a general court martial has been ordered to meet at St. Louis on the 24th of September inst for the trial of General McKinstry. The following officers have been detailed for the court: Brigadier General W. S. Harney, U. S. A., Brigadier General L. P. Graham, U. S. A.; Brigadier General L. P. Graham, U. S. A.; Brigadier General L. P. Colonel J. P. Taylor, Com. General of Subsistence; Colonel J. P. Taylor, Com. General of Subsistence; Colonel H. K. Crais. Ordnance Department: Colonel J. A. Simon.

Colonel J. P. Taylor, Ucm. teneral of Subsistance; Josopes H. K. Graig, Ordnance Department; Colonel J. S. Simonaco, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel T. L. Alexander, 5th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel W. N. Grier, 1st Cavalry; Major J. Vogdes, 1st Artillery; First Lieutenant A. A.: Hosmer, 14th Massachusstts Volunteers, and aid-de-camp, judge General Harney is the senior officer and president of the court. All the officers are of the regular army, ex-cept the judge advocate, and the court is considered an unusually able one.

General McKinstry was ordered under arrest in No-

vember last, and he has been incessant in his applica-tions for a court of inculry, or court martial, to investi-gate his official conduct. We are not advised of the cause of the delay in awarding a trial in his case, but suppose it is found in the condition of the army service. Return of Successful Gold Hunters. The St. Louis Democrat, of the 20th, says:

Letters and despatches from the officers of the steamer Shreveport, state that that vessel passed St. Joséph on the 17th, from Fort La Barge, and may be expected here to morrow. These letters announce the complete success of the gold hunters who left this city last spring on the Emilie and Shreveport, for Washington Territory. Some forty of them bring with them eighty thousand dollars in sold dust the weedle of less then a morthly much to the forty of them bring with them eighty thousand dollars in gold dust, the proceeds of less than a month's work in the mines. This enterprise, for which we are mainly indebted to the energy of the Messrs. Labarge, and their intimate knowledge of that remote country, promises to open a new source of wealth to St. Louis, of which we ought to be ready to avail curselves next apring. They have demonstrated the ease with which steamboats can navigate the Missouri to the Falls of that river, and thousands of adventurers will adopt this route for the gold mines, as the cheapest and easiest which can be furnished. The Shreveport is loaded with busials robes.

Foote on Mallory. Governor Foote recently offered a resolution in the Confederate Congress, now in session at Richmond, That the Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, Confederate Congress, now in session at Richitolo, "That the How. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, does not possess the confidence of Congress or the country." The resolution was discussed at some length, when a resolution was agreed to to appoint a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Navy, Department. Mr. Foote moved to reconsider, and proceeded to descant at length upon the incompetency of the present, Eccretary of the Navy. If it were, the determinasent, Eccretary of the Navy. If it were, the determinasent, Eccretary of the Navy. If it were, the determinasent, Eccretary of the have. If it were, the determinasent, Eccretary of the have, when he was a young man requalitance of his, who, when he was a young man; requalitance of his, who, when he was a young man; requalitance of his, who, when he was a young man heard, through the thin partition, the ladies talking about their beaux. One of them said, 'Oh, as to Thompson, I do love Thompson, he's such a fool,' Laughter.] And so, concluded Mr. Foote, if after this exhibition, the President and his advisers shall retain Mr. Mallory, he will exques them on the ground that they 'do love Mallery,' he's such a fool.' "Voksourg Whig."

The state of the s

BONNETS AND HATS. nia, plundering and destroying wherever they could. That this was their plan there is not the least doubt, and French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., that it has been frustrated is a matter of thanksgiving to To which they respectfully invite the attention of the A LARGE ASSORTMENT those who have, by their willing hearts and strong arms former patrons of the House, and the trade generally. prevented it from being carried out. That it was not carried out was no fault of the rebels, for they left no NEW GOODS.—MOUSLIN DEstone unturned to accomplish their ends and further THOS. KENNEDY & BRO. their base designs. The recoption they met with in Maryland, within only a distance of twenty-five miles of the N laines; new styles neat Plaid Glace Poplins; Plain Reps, Blue, Green, and Brown; Figured Cashmeres; beautiful neat Figured Rep Poplins; Blue and Solferino Delaines; new Calicoes, choice patterns; neat Plaid Flannel for Gents' Shirts, very desirable and scarce; also a nice assortment of Cassimeres for Men and Boys, at YOUNT 11 2000/1919 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH Potomac, dampened their ardor, and they soon found out that they had made a great mistake, and if they were HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR not very prudent, a very fatal one. They then thought that they would endeavor to stay FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH JOHN H. STOKES', 702 ABOH Street. in the State as long as they could gather all the food and FLOWERS. FEATHERS

NA STATIONEBY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS E M P O R I U M , No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

nearer approach of the Union ranks, determined to give battle. They therefore concluded to do so, and position that has been taken by the rebels since the war began, and the only excuse I have yet seen the rebels give for being driven from it was on account of their not having enough troops to defend it. From this, they re-