

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN of York County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS. of Luzerne County.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS

CONGRESS. JOHN J. PATTERSON, of Juniata county.

ASSEMBLY, THOMAS G. FOX, of Hummelstown. JAMES FREELAND, of Millersburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, A. JACKSON HERR, of Harrisburg. COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JACOB MILLEISEN, of Lower Parton. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

DANIEL SHEESELY, of Upper Swatara. COUNTY AUDITOR,

DANIEL LEHR, of Gratztown. COUNTY SURVEYOR, THOMAS STROHM, of Linglestown.

CORONER, JESSE B. HUMMEL, of Hummelstown.

HARRISBURG, PA. Friday Afternoon, September 19, 1862.

THEY WANT SACRIFICES.

There are a certain class of men in the loya States who have been, from the beginning, opposing the war on all sorts of pretexts, both as relates to its justice and ils effects upon the country hereafter. When the conspirators began to show signs of revolt, and when the entire South was arming for resistance to the Government, these men declared that the Government had no power to coer e a people into obedience to the laws. The right of revolution was among the most sacred privileges of a people, and against it no Government could justly urge its power. These arguments were offered by the Northern sympathizers with rebellion, to afford the rebels time to complete their plans to overthrow the Government, and when it was supposed that they had succeeded in that part of their business, the boast was made that the Government lacked the nerve and the men to subdue the South. This was only another pretext to delay operations on the part of those who were at the head of affairs. It was a mean trick to intimidate the masses of the people in localities. But when States began to arouse and gather their energies, and communities contributed their strength to the support of the Government, the opposition to, and depreciation of the abilities of the people, were changed by a sudden admiration for the Constitution. Almost in one voice, we now hear the men who of all others are accountable for the cause and prolongation of the war, clamoring for the Constitution demanding that sacrifices be made to secure its safety. Their vision does not extend to the bloody fray which is raging in one section, for the defence and the safety of the whole Union. They have no ear for the sound of contending armies—the one battling for law and order, the other struggling for dominion and power, that a favored class may lord it over the mass. But these men, the same who opposed the war as coercion, next as futile, an t then again became the enraptured admirers of an instrument whose fair proportions as it came from the hands of its authors, they were the first to mar-these men now demand sacrifices .-They ask that the veterans of the cause of liberty be set a ide-that the men who have for years opposed the wrongs of glavery be ejected from all public places—that the statesmen who first took ground against rebellion be sacrificed to its fury, and then only can we hope for peace and security. This claim, in audacity and cowardly meanness, exceeds even the claim of the right of rebellion. It was first announced by James Buchanan, who appealed to the people of Lancaster county for the sacrifice of Thaddeus Stevens-since which we hear of its repetition in the loyal states, by men who joined Buchanan in bringing about rebellion, and who, with him, are willing to make any sacrifice that the responsibility of this monster wrong may not be traced to their actions.

If this Union is ever to be rescued from conspiracy, and preserved forever hereafter from the shocks and the danger of rebellion, it must be by making sacrifices of the cause of that re bellion, instead of the champions of peace and order and liberty. Neither slavery nor its adout and its utter extinction must be accomplished. Slavery itself must be sacrificed, and then peace and union and prosperity will again bless

ISAAC E. HEISTER Was unearthed by the politi- as an aid to an active officer. cal resurrectionists who were engaged in the gentlemen who think the world wrong, all the party which he now assails, and made a not anticipate in that direction. miserable failure as a legislator. His stomach has been soured ever since, and hence his ad-

THE GREAT UPRISING AND GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Two weeks ago, the shrewdest and the most State with the conviction that what was promised ent gamesters is now viewed. by the traitors would be carried out by the people. He had a right to expect this, because the soil of Maryland had already been wet with the blood of loyal men, slain as sacrifices to the foul spirit of rebellion. He was emboldened to LETTERS FROM THE PROPRIETOR. put faith in the traitors of Baltimore, because the blood of loyal soldiers was scarcely dry in its streets. Hence the invasion of Maryland. But this does not explain the refusal of the people of that state to rise in welcome of the rebel army. We are not so dull as to be deceived with the notion that the refusal was lodged in any real feeling of loyaly to the Government, because a people having the same interests in slavery as those which the people of Maryland possess, are naturally the enemies of freedom, and hance in part the foes of the Federal Government. What, then, the reader will ask, was it that thus overawed the people of Maryland, and restrained them from rising to assist the invading rebel army? We answer, the overshadowing might of the people, and the prompt action of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Had Governor Curtin remained inactive, and contented himself with the aid he has already contributed to the Federal Government—had he resolved only to lefend the borders of Pennsylvania from invasion, and satisfied his patriotism with the mere discharge of his duty to his immediate constituents, the federal army to-day, instead of being victorious and exultant, might have been defeated if not exterminated. It was the energy of the Executive of Pennsylvania that aroused the ardor and the action of the people -and these once awakened in a demonstration of immense numbers of armed men rushing to the borders of the state, the people of Maryland were convinced that for them to offer welcome to the rebels, was at once to make their territory the scene of a conflict, so devastating, so terrible and so flerce, that the state and its inhabitants would have been irredeemably ruined.

A reflection like this does not spring from egotism. We do not claim for Gov. Curtin any superlatively great or unexampled sagacity for this action. It is the simple result of a simple performance of duty. It is the effect of the prompt action of a brave man, determined to take a responsibility in an hour of great peril to the Union and the state over which he presides. At that very hour, when Gov. Curtin summoned the brave men of Pennsylvania to were beginning to calculate the chances of the invasion of the Empire state, and they were suffer by such a disaster. In the midst of their panic they offered their aid to stay the victoris rebel army in Pennsylvania, and no doubt is ever Jackson or Lee had reached the capital of this state, the next proposition of the same class would have been for peace, rather than a con flict in their own midst, to the risk of their palatial residences and business monopolies. But be this as it might have been Pennsylvania courteously declined the aid of New York Pennsylvania gallantly armed for her own defence; and she is now not only Rock against which rebellion dashes its forces much, then, to claim for Governor Curtin and the people of Pennsylvania, the credit of having created the force and aroused the influence which inflicted the final blow and brought about the eternal destruction of the slave-holders' rebellion. With a reserve force of seventy five thousand men ready to take part in any fight in which the people of Maryland offered to participate, it was not to be wondered at that the rebels entered Maryland without a welcome. The promised welcome was hushed before the bristling bayonets that gleamed on the borders of Pennsylvania and in the light of those bayonets we now hail the first and the brightest

BRIG. GEN. HARRY LONGNECKER. The appointment of this soldier to the command of a brigade, to be composed of a portion if our forcee had taken the regular route, but of the regiments called out by the Governor, for instead of doing so, they outflanked the rebels the defence of the border, we regard as fortu on the left and came on them unexpectedly, nate for the cause, and the volunteer. He is a whilst a large force of them were lying in a vocates and sympathizers, have any claim to akilful and brave officer; has had ample expellarge field concealed behind a high stone fence. compromise or consideration. The sacrifice rience in the fields of Mexico and in some of successful in any military enterprise which he feace they were dreadfully slaughtered. I counundertakes.

> of Brig. Gen. Longnecker, and he too has had roads were covered with the remains of others. This brigade leads the advance of our volun.

constitutional celebration in Lancaster city on the teer column on the border; and as the rebels ter must have been terrible, and the sight of stones from their cannon. We also know 17th inst. Issae is one of those over wise retreat before the hot and terrible pursuit of the poor mortals was most horrible. I hope direct from officers of General McClellah's Gen. McClellan, Brig. Gen. Lovguecker and never to witness scenes like these again. I wish staff, that they consider an important victory wrong, because the people do not agree that his brigade may be called on to give them a some of your secession sympathizers could have has been gained, and that if the troops now on they are great. Isaac was sent to Congress by welcome, which the panic stricken traitors do witnessed the sight. I know it would have con-

> THE BRECKINEIDGERS did not celebrate on the 17th inst., as they anounced they would, in the city of Philadelphia. Frank Hughes is too

THE DIFFERENT FACTIONS in Pennsylvania that fore, and arrived this morning to reinforce have lately been making such convulsive of them forts to harmonize, seem to be each led by far-seeing men in Washington were discussing some old party back, who is keenly in pursuit the probabilities of an invasion of Pennsylva- of office. Among these backs we notice that morning at six o'clock. The booming of the Its appearance beggars all description. Our nis, with an indifference that either betokened Bill Bigler is making the most desperate efforts artillery was most terrific. The balls were own wounded had been removed from the field a lack of patriotism or a want of sympathy. to secure a mouth-piece and organ in the coming whizzing through the air and their sound and the dead buried as rapidly as their las It was asserted that the rebels had crossed the Legislature, in the person of one William A. had the shrill tone of a locomotive whistle.— Potomac, entered Maryland in triumph, and Wallace, the Breckingidge candidate for State The rebels replied but slowly, which was attribwere about to be greeted by the citizens of Senator in opposition to Louis W. Hall, late uted to their want of ammunition. that State as a people long oppressed only knew Speaker of the Senate. Wallace seeks election how to welcome their deliverers. "Maryland, for the money which he imagines is in the pomy Maryland," in the euphonious language sation, while Bigler urges him on the support of of the rebel poet, was ripe for revolution. The the people for the prospect which the success of imagine the rapitity with which they were fired, people, from the purse proud traitor who has been Wallace would create for the return of Bigler and the slaughter was severe. The rebels suffered to live in peace too long in Baltimore, to the United States Senate. Thus in almost attempted several times to outflank our troops, to the starving nigger breeder of the lower every Senatorial or Representative legislative but they failed in every instance. counties, panted for an opportunity to strike a district in the state, there is an aspiring locoblow for their own independence and the eman- foco for Senatorial honors, while Frank Hughes cipation of Maryland "from the throll of the is endeavoring to head them all off by his offers federal government." Understanding this to to purchase and prostitute to his uses, the enbe the sentiment of the entire people of Mary- tire locofoco press of the Commonwealth It is land, Jeff Davis resolved upon invading that a beautiful game, as the position of the differ-

Full Description of the Battles Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rebels Loss Three to Our One.

THE REBELS DRIVEN TO THE POTOMAC.

Their Provisions and Ammunition Supplies Cut Off.

The Firing of Stone from Rebel and any number of rebel flags. Cannon,

Captain Byers' Cavalry Detailed for Service at Williamsport

THE REBELS ASK & RECEIVE them. AN ARMISTICE.

The Body of the Rebel Gen. Williams among the Rebel Dead.

The Death of Capt Brooks and other Harrisburgers.

Regiment.

THE SAFETY OF COL KNIPE.

Regiment. IMMENSE LOSS OF OFFICERS.

GEN. MEAGHER BADLY WOUNDED

GEN. FRANKLIN UNHARMED. number of friends and relatives.

the rescue, the merchants of New York city The Flanking of the Right and Left severely; there are scarcely 50 men left in the Wings of the Rebel Army.

actually estimating the damage they would Their Escape only Possible by Cutting through our Lines.

The Arrival of Large Union Rein forcements.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA TO CHECK JACKSON'S RETREAT.

Gen. Sigel on the other Side of the River Waiting for the Rebels.

the Keystone of the Federal Arch, but the GEN. McCLELLAN IN THE FIELD.

The Dauphin County Cavalry En-

gage the Rebel Pickets. Capt. Byers Destroys a Pontoon Bridge.

> Affairs on Tuesday. BATTLE FIELD,
> THREE MILES FROM BOONSORO, MD.

September 16, 1862. I paid a visit, this afternoon, to the battle field of Sunday, where the rebels attempted to a large piece of woods where the rebels were check our march. The field is located upon the top of a steep mountain on the road to signs of returning peace and security to the Frederick, Maryland, where the rebels had plandit last night. The slaughter was very severe on ted a very heavy park of artillery, in order to both sides. sweep our forces if they attempted to climb the bfil. They would have succeeded effectually, Here our forces came on them through the ted myself, in a space of ten feet square twenty. sufficient experience to make him very useful All along the road from the mountain, and

Affairs on Wednesday.

verted them.

BATTLE FIELD OF KRETYSVILLE, 7 MILES TO THE RIGHT OF BOONSBOR ON THE SHARPSBURG ROAD, Sept. 17.

Twenty Thousand Men. Who believes, in the United States Senate, to attend to mock celes lan and the rebels under Gens. Lee and Long. port, to prevent the rebels from crossing the man or woman desire than this? Her life had but this city, is thirty-nine thousand two hundred, there is no contacted with the Constraint of the street; and rebel prisoners also state that place, and I am sure they will be reserved where the constraint of the street; and that is preserved where the call.

Heaven.

Heaven.

Heaven.

Heaven.

Heaven.

Heaven.

Heaven.

Heaven.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

The regular cannonading commenced this

A REGULAR ENGAGEMENT. About nine o'clock in the morning a regular musketry engagement took place. You cannot

REBELS DRIVEN BACK. About half past nine the fire was awful, and the rebels began to fall back in considerable

OUR TROOPS MAKE A CHARGE.

The rebels had the advantage of position all day—the country on which the fight took place being very hilly, with deep ravines, tolerably well wooded. They would always stay in the woods, and our forces had to shell them out or drive them back at the point of the bay-

At half past eleven the command was given to charge on the rebels, who were located behind a large barn in a piece of woods and cornfield. The men gave a loud hurrah and ran up GALLANTRY OF OUR MEN! the hill in double quick time. We could plainly see the rebels fly in disorder. The rebels were completely driven from the ground, with a less of not less than three thousand. The field was litterally covered with the dead and wounded, which were all left in our hands It was reported that Gens. Hooker and Franklin were slightly wounded, but not to such an extent that they had to leave the field. A rebel battery of eighteen guns was captured, by a gentleman from Harrisburg.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

About twelve o'clock an entire regiment of about one thousand rebels were taken prisoners and escorted back to the lines of the cavalry. A large number of officers were among

A rumor was also spread throughout the camp that Gens. Lee and Jackson were wounded, but nothing positive could be ascertained. Brig. Gen. Meagher, of the Irish Brigade, is also reported as slightly wounded.

PATH OF THE WOUNDED.

About one o'clock the ambulances came on he battle-ground, and the wounded were re-The Gallantry of the Forty-sixth moved rapidly to the different hospitals at Boonsboro, Hagerstown, and nearly all the large farm houses along the route.

I estimated the wounded and killed at about five thousand, but others do at ten thousand. believe my estimate the most correct. But Fifty Men left in his I am satisfied that the rebel loss is three to

one of ours.

Capt. Geo-Brooks, of Harrisburg, of the 46th Penna, was shot by a minnte ball in the early part of the morning. The bull entered the top of his head, and he lived about two hours after Death of Col. M'Nill of the Bucktalls. he received the fatal wound. He was a brave officer, and his death will be mourned by a large

DEATH OF CAPT. BROOKS.

Col. Knipe is safe. The 46th sufferred very Regiment.

THE PIRING CRASES.

About one o'clock the firing ceased, during which time our troops laid on their arms, ready for any emergency.

At about two o'clock the heavy guns were again heard to discharge their thunder. We had a distinct view of the Union guns, could see the flash of fire every time, and hear the ball flying through the air. The rebels were occupying a mound not two miles distant, and we could plainly hear the breaking of branches from the trees. The guns used by our forces were of the heaviest calibre, and the execution must have been terrific. The rebel shells done very little if any injury to our men. A great and fury in valu. It is not demanding too HIS ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION. many fell short, while others passed over our them, and one came within fifty yards from where we were lying on the ground.

At four o'clock several new batteries had been planted and the position of others changed. The firing was incessant.

REBELS ADVANCE AND ARE REPULSED.

At about five o'clock the rebels made an at-

At about five o'clock our forces charged on located. This was the most desperate fight. but our men succeeded and held possession of

RESULT OF THE BATTLE.

men made the attack. The left wing was commanded by Gen. Burnside, and the right and shows it plainly. the centre by Gen. Hooker, Franklia and Mans field, all of whom behaved nobly, and as I close this letter the rebels have been driven They left Hagerstown for Williamsport, with must be made in that direction—its crushing the battles of the present contest, to make him woods and while they were getting over the some four miles from the first position with instructions from Capt. Palmer that if their very heavy loss. We have driven them to the pickets were driven in, they should destroy river, cut off their provisions and ammu-Col. John J. Patterson is the volunteer aid seven dead rebels, while the field and the nition and supplies have a chance of surrounding them completely to-morrow. The rebel dead found on the field seemed short of provision. even several miles below Boonsboro, we saw Their haversacks were entirely empty, and some even several miles below Boonsboro, we saw Their naversacias under the state positively that they fired bridge, lying there. This prevents them from their cannon. We also know taking their guns over the river even if the the march arrive in time in the morning, the rebels will be completely routed. May God grant such a result.

Hugerstown is filled with troops from Penna. The streets are lined this evening with batteries from Philadelphia.

Affairs on Thursday. FROM THE BATFLE FIELD. KRETYSVILLE, Sept. 18.

I was on the battle field again this morning resting place could be prepared.

THE REBEL DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The rebels asked for an armistic this morn ing to take their wounded from the field, which was granted, and were slowly engaged in their removal, but it seemed that they cared but little for their dead as they were found lying neglected in every direction.

A cornfield and piece of woods were literally covered with them. The body of Gen. Evans' afrebel, was found among the dead; at least the papers found in his pocket gave his name a Evans.

THE HARRISBURG DEAD.

I have already noticed the death of the brave Capt. Brooks; he fell early in the action and lived scarcely two hours after receiving his wound.

George Etter, of company I, 46th Regiment Col. Knipe's, was killed yesterday, by a bullet entering the head, behind the ear. I saw him buried this morning on the farm of a Mr. Middlecoff, some ten miles from Hagerstown. The grave was properly marked.

Colonel Knipe expressed great regret at losing such a brave and good soldier. He would have been promoted shortly, but such, was his fate, and he now sleeps as one of the brave defenders of this Union.

Henry C. Hopple, of the Kepner Fencibles, is also among the killed, and he too lies buried on the same farm, with his grave properly marked. Harry was well known in your city and made an excellent and brave soldier. He leaves behind him a wife, whose likeness was in his memorand am book, which was sent home

Oliver Simm as, of your city, was superintending the burial of the Harrisburgers, and I can assure their friends that it was properly attended to. Oliver is dangerously wounded in the side.

OFFICERS KILLED. The loss in officers has been, as usual, very

large, and I believe that their uniform dress had much to do with it They can tell our officers at a distance while their own can scarce ly be recognized from privates. I am creditably informed, that General Jackson dresses as plain as any of his men, and that he changes his dress daily. Col. Crossdale of the 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers, (new regiment.) was killed. Warner, of Reading, who resigned his office as Mayor of the city of Reading, escaped unhurt, but I have it direct from an eye witness, that he behaved most bravely and that he led his regiment up to the enemy most field. We are again in hot pursuit. I do not courageously. We met him this morning in yet know whether he is falling back to an inexcellent health, and ready again to face the terior position or crossing the river. We may enemy. Col. McNiel, of the Bucktails, is among safely claim a victory. the killed. Gen. Mansfield, an old army officer, was also killed.

General Meagher is badly wounded. Gens. Max Weber, Donelson and Sedgwick and Hook

the foot. General Franklin was not wounded at all, although it was positively stated yesterday that he had been slightly wounded.

VERY LITTLE FIRING.

Very little firing took place to-day; both parties were engaged in burrying the dead, and attending to the wounded. The rebels have fallen From Gen. M'Clellan's Army back some two miles, and are located in a piece of woods on elevated grounds. Some little skirmishing took place on the right wing of Particulars of the Battle of Wednesour army. Our army is now extended to the river on the left and right wings and the rebels are completely hemmedin. They must now General M'Clellan Left in Possession of the cut their way through our forces if they wish to escape. I am satisfied that we are prepared for them in any emergency.

Large reinforcements of fresh troops have arrived here. The whole of Banks division ar- of the Potomac. I have just had a conversa Md., where they are expected to check Jack- the associated press published this morning in son's retreat.

It is also stated that Gen. Siegel is on the other side of the Potamac watching their move-the enemy at the commencement of the battle who were driven back a mile and a half at all ments, and I am sure if he meets the rebels he points, except on the extreme right, which will throw shot and shell into them abundantly.

Who were driven back a mine and a man a man as an an are successful to the points, except on the extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day.

My informant was all day within a hundred yards of Gen'l. McClellan and says, that the

At about twelve o'clock Gen. M'Clellan and At about twelve o'clock Gen. M'Clellan and staff as a glorious victory. There was no falter-staff rode up to the headquarters of Gen. Suming at any point of the line, and the whole ner, where he cordially greeted those present, army was exultant at the result of the day's tempt to take one of our batteries, but they and after receiving an introduction to the hero were bravely repulsed with heavy loss on their, of the day, we retired. The General entered at opinion and that of those around him was, that once into an earnest conversation with Gen. the final result would depend on who got up

All along the lines where the General passed he was greeted with loud cheers, which he there is no truth in either rumor. properly acknowledged.

THE NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of killed or wounded. The list derived, and who is one of our most intelligent The battle commenced yesterday, and our is very large, but I am satisfied that the rebels citizens, expresses the opinion that whilst the nen made the attack. The left wing was com-

THE DAURHIN COUNTY CAVALRY.

I have just heard from Capt. Byers' cavalry. the bridge across the canal and other modes of conveyance. They were driven in and our men went to work at once in earnest. They destroyed the bridges over the canal, and all the can cross themselves. Our cavalry executed these orders most effectually.

THE PROPRIETOR.

Died

(n Friday last, in Lancaster county, Miss Parbara Forney, in the 72d year of her age. Thus has passed away the last of a generation in on Preservivania, with a population of three they collecting money with which to suborn million, has an armed force now in the field the Breckenridge presses in Pennsylvania, and cannons announced that an engagement had Dauphin county cavalry company, but I have britain of the graye. At length the guinnous came, and cannons announced that an engagement had Dauphin county cavalry company, but I have britain of the graye. At length the guinnous came, and cannons announced that an engagement had between the forces of Gen. McClal. not seen him. They will all go to Williams. Thear that Capt Brees is here with the leaving her alone, as it were, an anxious waiter at the family. But a few months since her only sister died. Botten.



GLORIOUS NEWS

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE REBEL ARMY ROUTED.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN INTO VIRGINIA.

"MY"MARYLAND" DESERTED. OUR VICTORY COMPLETE

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM M'CLELLAN.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September, 19, 1862—10.30 a. m. Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory was complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia.

Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe. G. B. M'CLELLAN, Major General. ANOTHER DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. -The following dispatch it will be seen is dated two hours earlier than the message, announcing the final result :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, & September, 19, 1862—8 A. M.

Mujor General Halleck, General in Chief: But little occurred yesterday except skirmishing last night. The enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the

G. B. M'CLELLAN, Major General. WARRINGTON, Sept. 19.-In reply to inquiries concerning the truth of reports that Gen. er were but slightly wounded-the latter in Lee had turned Gen. McClellan's left flank and is now between him and Frederick, it is sufficient to say that there is in them no truth whatever, nor is it known here other than from

granted.

newspaper accounts, that an armistice was

day.

Battle-Field.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19. I am satisfied now that all is with the Army rived here this morning. The Pennsylvania tion with a gentleman who left the battle field at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. He confirms the statement of the special correspondent of very particular.

He says, we occupied the position chosen by

result of the day was regarded by him and his fight... General M'Clellan was in high spirits. His

reinforcements first.

He says nothing was heard on the field of the capture of Longstreet, or killing of Hill, and

20,000 more reinforcements were expected to reach the field yesterday, from Harrisburg. He thinks the enemy's loss is fully equal to ours. The gentleman from whom this information is a contest in which all the advantages were with Gen'l. McClellan, who occupied the field of battle at the close of the day.

THE SUKRENDER OF MUMFORDSVILLE.

Between 4000 and 5000 Taken Prisoners

REBEL LOSS IN KILLED 700.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18. Adjutant Slawson of the 17th Indiana, who caped from Mumfordsville immediately after ender of that post, has reached here. ts that the garrison numbering from 5000 and comprising the 49th, 50th, 60th, 64th, 68th and 69th Indiana regimente, one company of cavalry and ten pieces of ar-tillery, sugendered on Wednesday, having been completely surrounded by Bragg's forces which were estimated at 30,000. Our loss in killed and wounded was 50, while the rebels acknowledge to have suffered a loss of 700 in the fight on Sunday.

ENLISTMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 The committeee of councils reported yesterday that the number of volunteers enlisted