Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth Street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
8 o'clock, A. M.	120	84
12 " M.	135	90
3 " P. M.		85
Barometer	29 6-10	

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WM. S. ROSS, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

Congress—XXII. District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.
Congress—XXIII District.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
President Judge Court of Common Pleas.
JAMES P. STERRETT, Collins Tp.
Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
EDWIN H. STOWE, Lawrenceville.
State Senate.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
Assembly.
I. PETER C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
II. ALFRED BLACK, Allegheny
III. WILLIAM HUTCHMAN, McCandless Tp.
IV. A. H. GROSS, Peebles Tp.
V. JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair Tp.
District Attorney.
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Pittsburgh.
County Controller.
HENRY LAMBERT, Pittsburgh.
County Commissioner.
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
Director of the Poor.
GOODMAN F. COULTER, South Fayette Tp.

The Western Theological Seminary and Dr. Plumer.

A reporter for the *Gazette* attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of furnishing us with any items that might be of interest to the public; but as the Board converted itself into a *curia camera stellatae*, or, in plain English, a "Star Chamber," he was very politely, in common with some half dozen of other respectable citizens, ejected from the meeting. The closing of the doors against the public does not prevent us, however, from giving a report of the proceedings. The following is furnished by one of the Directors:

The Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary met at 2 p. m. yesterday, and was called to order by appointing Dr. McFerrin, of the Presbytery of Blairsville, to the Chair, in the absence of Dr. Swift, who is confined by illness away from home.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Alexander, of Ohio.

The call for the meeting was read, when Dr. Plumer, who was present, rose and read his resignation, as follows, and then retired:

ALLEGHENY, PA., Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary:

Fathers and Brethren: I hereby resign my professorship in this institution.

I take this step not because I do not love my work here. On the contrary, it is truly pleasant to me. But my peace is destroyed, my life is embittered, and my health is suffering from cruel calumnies, which I have borne as silently and as patiently as I could, and from the line of conduct pursued towards me by some of the Directors, and approved, as I fear, by others of your members.

I am aware that the plea of the Seminary requires that any Professor intending to resign his office shall give six months notice of such intention to the Board of Directors, but the Board can waive their right to such notice.

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM S. PLUMER.

A motion was made by Dr. Marshall, seconded by Alexander Cameron, to accept the resignation tendered. This motion was long and earnestly debated.

Dr. McAboy opened by remarking that it might be expected that some one who had signed the call for the meeting, should give some expression of the reasons for so doing. This is an extraordinary case. The times are extraordinary, beyond all former periods. The interests of our country and our religion become blended together as we are made to feel more and more the extremity of our case, and that our hope and help is in the great God of the nations and the Redeemer of his people. This institution and its interests are, in a most peculiar sense, the common property of the church. Over it we are set, by the highest authority of the church to watch.

The outside views of the management and government of this Seminary have much to do with its prosperity, in the number who shall drink at its fountain, and the stream of benevolence which shall keep up their supply. It is and has been a matter of deep anxiety, *the public record of Dr. Plumer as touching the national crisis.*

Many persons living in this vicinity have said to me that it was due to the church and the country that this meeting should be called; painful as was the duty I could not shrink. The directors are here, and the matter is now before them, to do as in their judgment shall be for God's glory and the good of His church.

He was followed by Dr. Marshall, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Platt, Rev. Hays, Rev. McClung, Rev. Hill, Rev. Dickson, Dr. Patterson, Dr. Howard, Alexander Cameron, Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, Ohio, Hon. Robert McKnight, Dr. Bronson, Rev. McIlvain and Dr. Alexander.

Mr. Galloway's style of eloquence is of the school of Hon. Thos. Corwin, who speaks with the features of his whole countenance as well as with the tongue. His defence of true loyalty was soul inspiring. He concluded by saying, "that sympathy with rebellion may be proved to be as much a sin against true morality, as a little drunkenness or shuffling a few cards."

Dr. Howard excelled himself, in a warm and earnest appeal for a true loyalty and an elevated patriotism.

Dr. Wilson's allusion to those who were of our sons in the army, touched the heart of many.

The vote was called at near 7 o'clock, when Dr. Plumer's resignation was unanimously accepted.

The Board then took a recess until 8 p. m.

Reign of Terror in Pine Township.

A meeting was called by printed posters, at the house of Col. Thos. A. Gibson, to organize a military company, September 10th. The call was to DEMOCRATS (in capitals) and all others (in small print); and it was so. The rank and file of the Democracy were there in full force.

The meeting was addressed by Col. Gibson, who abounded in delicate references to Black Republicans, Abolitionists and others. One important object of the organization was, to redress the grievances of the Democrats, (whom he said were loyal citizens,) who were insulted by the rabble of the country, and required to hoist the stars and stripes. Not a rag of any kind—*store* or *bare*—floated over the assembly.

Should this company be offered to the Governor, they will prove the right stuff for fighting. They are to be cavalry and infantry combined. When the cavalry works, all ride; when the infantry works, each fourth man rests and holds the horse.

The meeting was fully exhorted to support Mr. Ziegler for Congress. VIATOR.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—At the unanimous request of the gentlemen of the bar, it has been ordered that the trial list of the District Court heretofore ordered to be taken up on the 22d inst., be postponed till the third Monday of October next; and all persons summoned to appear the fourth Monday of September and on the first Monday of October next, are hereby notified that their attendance will not be required.

By order of the Court.

THEATRE.—The programme for to-night is made up of "Hamlet," "Deeds of Dreadful Note," and a dance by Little Rose Cerpta. Mr. Henderson personates Hamlet for the first time, and we expect to see his friends turn out in their strength to witness the performance.

Verdict in the Suicide Case.

The Coroner's jury in the case of George Hess, who was reported to have shot himself in the house of Mr. Emil, on Liberty street, heard the testimony of Mr. Myers, on Wednesday afternoon, and found a verdict of "death by suicide." It turned out that Mr. Myers was not in the bar-room at all when the shot was fired, but came in afterwards, and of course knew nothing of the shooting. After leaving the house, and fearing that he might be called upon as a witness, he met a friend and desired him to say nothing about the affair, as he did not wish to be mixed up with it. This excited suspicion against him. If he had walked off and said nothing, he would not have been inquired after. The girls arrested in the house were discharged from custody, but Emil was held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Death of a Volunteer in Col. Clark's Regiment.

Mrs. Dondgeon, wife of James Dondgeon, machinist, of Manchester, and a member of Capt. Adams' company, (Howe Engineers) Col. Clark's Regiment, yesterday received a note through the post office, informing her of the death of her husband. No particulars were given; but the note, so far as we were able to learn, was sent through the manager of one of the hospitals in the vicinity of Washington. It was under date of the 15th inst., (Monday,) and as the regiment was still in Washington on Sunday, it is not probable that Mr. Dondgeon was killed in battle. We mention this, as many persons having friends in that regiment are apprehensive that they have been in a fight.

A Painful Rumor.

It was reported in the city last evening, upon what appeared to be reliable authority, that the bodies of two of the victims of the late terrible explosion, were found in the afternoon, in Union Park, on the other side of the turnpike, and two or three hundred yards from the scene of the disaster. Their names were given as Miss Algeo and Miss Rushton—the former was still alive when found, but expired soon after. The latter was dead when found. Our informant received his information from two girls who said they knew the deceased, and had seen their bodies being conveyed home. The story is not improbable, but it is singular that the bodies should have lain there so long unnoticed.

Wounded in the Pittsburgh Rifles.

Intelligence was received in this city yesterday, that the following members of the Pittsburgh Rifles, 9th regiment, Col. Anderson, were wounded in the late battles:

Andrew P. Morrison, Pittsburgh, wounded in the leg.

E. P. Darlington, Pittsburgh; wounded severely but not dangerously.

—— Haslett, of Allegheny, badly wounded.

Charles Irwin, of Lawrenceville, slightly injured.

It is not stated in what engagements these men were wounded, but it is supposed that Morrison, Darlington and Haslett were wounded since Sunday's battle, Irwin is said to have been hurt on Sunday, during the gallant charge of Hooker's division.

For all Postmasters.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18, 1862.

The number of wounded in Gen. McClellan's recent battles is very large. Most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania.

The Surgeon General appeals to the ladies for the immediate contribution of such articles as are needed for their comfort.

All packages should have their contents marked on the outside, and be addressed to General Hale. ELI SLIFER.

Postmasters will please post this up in a conspicuous place, and circulate as widely as possible.

To-morrow's Regimental Drill.

Those citizens of our wards and boroughs who have formed company organizations should endeavor to be present on the West Common, Allegheny, to-morrow, punctually as possible, to participate in the regimental drill to be then commenced. A fine band of music will be in attendance. We hope there will be a full turnout of organized companies. The movement of the Committee in inaugurating regimental drills is a good one, and we desire to see it heartily supported by a large attendance.

Hospital Stores.

EDITORS GAZETTE: When in Cincinnati, recently, I had occasion to examine into the mode of providing and disposing of hospital stores for the service of the army.

In Cincinnati there is a warehouse under the charge of a committee of a few of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city, who receive donations of hospital stores, &c., from all quarters, and which committee distribute stores, provisions, delicacies, &c., to any and all points where they are needed. The committee collects the stores from all quarters, and have reduced the whole arrangements to a most perfect system. One of the committee is at all times present, ready to act at a moment's warning. A Committee of three or four is sufficient for the purpose. Who will be the three individuals to inaugurate this undertaking?

A PITTSBURGH MERCHANT.

STATE SENATOR.—The Senatorial Conferees of the "People's Union Party" met in Altoona last week, and unanimously nominated Hon. J. W. Hall, as a candidate for State Senate, for the District composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield.

DIED:

STEWART.—On Thursday morning, September 18th, 1862, at ten minutes past 9 o'clock, VIRGINIA STEWART, aged 21 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother S. E. Stewart, Smallman street, Ninth Ward, three doors from the School House, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KISER.—On Thursday, 18th instant, ALBERT KISER, son of Benjamins and Josiah Kiser, in the 3rd year of his age.

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from the residence of his parents, 358 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARNAGHAN'S CLOTHING STORE.—At this well-known establishment on Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city, will be found an unusually well selected stock of cloths, cassimeres and fancy vestings, suitable for gentlemen or boys' wear. The city business man, the country farmer, or mechanic, will here find fabrics designed for their especial wear. We are pleased to note that Carnaghan pays especial attention to the department of boys' clothing, as this is a branch of the trade overlooked by many dealers. Everything suitable to make a first class suit, as well as a stock of ready made clothing, will always be found at Carnaghan's.

We take great pleasure in recommending the Rev. B. E. Williams, who is engaged as a teacher in the Academy of Science and Languages, Allegheny. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., also of the Western Theological Seminary—is an excellent scholar and a practical and successful instructor. This valuable acquisition to the corps of teachers, and the experience and efficiency of the Principal, Rev. J. Davis, render this institution especially worthy of the patronage of the public.

Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D., REV. E. P. SWIFT, D. D.
Rev. D. ELLIOTT, D. D., Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D.D.
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We would call attention to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, for gentlemen and boys' wear, to be found at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square. It has been selected under the supervision of the proprietors, and it covers every description of goods for gentlemens' dress or business suits. Gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as white shirts and flannel undershirts, drawers, gloves, cravats, &c., will also be found in the establishment, in a very select and large assortment.

WHAT AN AMOUNT OF SUFFERING AND DISMAY AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS would be prevented by the free use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores and scurvy the Ointment is a certain cure; and for bowel complaints, fevers, small pox, etc., the Pills are the best medicines in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

WESTERN TROOPS SURRENDERED BY MILES.

The following Western troops were under Col. Miles, at Harper's Ferry, and were surrendered by that officer to the rebels: Eighty-seventh, Thirty-second and 60th Ohio regiments, and one Indiana battery. The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry also belonged to Miles' command, but it is believed to have cut its way through the rebels to Chambersburg. The Eighty-seventh Ohio was a three months regiment, whose term of service expired some weeks ago. They had remained at the special request of the War Department.

All these prisoners were promptly liberated the rebels, some of them not even being paroled. The rebels declared they had no time to attend to it. Those forbidden by their paroles to continue in the service till exchanged, have returned to Frederick. They are exceedingly bitter against Col. Miles, and declare that the surrender was unnecessary.

It seems that Harper's Ferry was under Gen. Wool's command, notwithstanding McClellan's troops were all around it. General Wool is said to have thought that the garrison there was ample to sustain the position against any force that the rebels could bring against it.

Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, writes from Frederick to his paper this morning: I can state but faintly the feeling of mortification, anger, and earnest denunciation which prevails in the ranks of the late garrison of Harper's Ferry. Whether there is substantial foundation for the charges made or not, I cannot say, but officers of every grade are equally unanimous on the subject.

PROPOSITION TO RETAKE MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

It is even asserted that a proposition was made to retake Maryland Heights after they had been abandoned, but consent was refused, and the place was surrendered.

GEN. WHITE'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. White, who took the command and conducted the surrender after Col. Miles was wounded, will be looked for with interest. He arrived in Frederick today with his staff, and proceeded direct to Washington.

COL. MILES.

Col. Miles is doubtless dead. His body is said to be on the way to Baltimore, under an escort.

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES.

It is now believed that last night both armies rested on the battle field, their relative positions unchanged. It is now believed that the general result of the fighting on the whole was in our favor, though it is now thought that up to this morning nothing decisive had occurred. To-day's fighting must tell the tale, and the side that has been most heavily reinforced will doubtless win the day.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is delightfully pleasant; warm—not hot. In that respect nothing could be more favorable for our troops, and especially for our wounded.

RESULT OF THE FIGHTING.

Nothing has been made public here officially concerning the result of fighting either yesterday or the day before. Nothing has however been learned that in any way tends to discredit the statements sent in the previous dispatches, that the result thus far has in the main been favorable. It is believed here that the contest has again been renewed this morning, and it is thought that the Government will give full details of its official advices as soon as the action is over and the result ascertained.

THE TROOPS IN HARPER'S FERRY.

Beside the western troops already announced as having been in the garrison at Harper's Ferry, the 60th Illinois, the 15th Indiana Battery and an Ohio Battery are said to have been there, having been included in the surrender.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

A portion of the paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry arrived here to-day. A suggestion is made to the government that these and all other paroled prisoners might be employed in Gen. Pope's new department against the Indians. Their parole only requires them not to bear arms against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged. The rebels would hardly claim that fighting the savages of the North-west would be bearing arms against the Confederate States. Plenty of our paroled prisoners are now in the North, and if collected and armed, would put an end to the Indian war in a fortnight.

COL. FORD BLAMED FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS.

Correspondents from Harper's Ferry assign a large share of the blame for the surrender of that position to Col. Tom Ford, of the 32d Ohio, late public printer and former Lieut. Governor of Ohio, and best known for his anti-slavery speech in the Philadelphia Know-nothing convention in 1856. They say he abandoned Maryland Heights against Colonel Miles' positive orders, and when there was no occasion or necessity for it. The Heights were defended by Capt. McGrath's battery, composed of two eleven inch Dahlgren guns, one fifty pound rifled gun and two Napoleon howitzers. Supporting this battery was Col Ford's brigade, composed of his own regiment, the 32d Ohio, a battalion of the first Maryland home brigade, and some Rhode Island and Maryland cavalry. During the progress of the fight more troops were sent up. All familiar with the locality know that Maryland Heights command the whole position. Eye witnesses declare they were perfectly able to hold the heights.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says: "Col. Ford ordered the evacuation, for what reason the men could not learn. Capt. McGrath, a true and as brave a soldier as ever walked, upon receiving the order to spike his guns, was so astounded that he refused to obey it, and not until he saw the infantry deserting him, could he be induced to perform the disgraceful task. He sat upon his guns and wept like a child, telling Col. Ford that, no matter by whose order it was done, it was a piece of treachery. This abandonment of the key to the whole position, certainly requires a most careful investigation at the hands of the proper authorities. Col. Ford had positive and written orders to hold the place to the last extremity. Five thousand troops and all our batteries were to aid him. Col. Ford had remarked that he had looked the hill all over, and made up his mind to stay there—that not a man should come down until they had been whipped from it. His subsequent action certainly gave the lie to his words.

Col. Miles, who was at the extreme left, upon learning that the troops were leaving, rode hastily toward the spot, but met the men on their way up the hill, and learning that the guns were spiked did not order them back as he intended doing. As there was much talk as to whom belonged the responsibility of the evacuation of this position, your correspondent asked Col. Miles if it was done by his order. "No, Sir; but in direct opposition to it," was the unequivocal reply. The officers and men were thunderstruck at the performance, and Col. D'Utassey, commanding First Brigade, offered to retake and hold the position, but Col. Miles refused.

The evacuation received the merited condemnation of the officers and men. Every one saw that a way for the rebels was now open.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

Eight and a Half O'clock, P. M.—The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has just returned from the field to Frederick, and telegraphs the following: "I was on Maryland Heights to-day. The enemy is still in possession, their evacuation to the contrary notwithstanding. His pickets extend down as far as Sandy Hook. We had the biggest fight of all yesterday, and a big victory for us. There has been little or no firing to-day. The line of battle yesterday extended over a front of eight miles. Jackson, holding the enemy's left, was driven to the river, and the Potomac is too deep for him to ford. Major Gen. Hooker and Brig. Gen Hartsuff are wounded and disabled. Also Major Gen. Richardson. The hotels and churches in Frederick have all been taken for hospitals, and the wounded are coming back in large numbers."

CHEERFUL INDICATIONS.

Private advices, which I have just received from the field, look very cheerful, indeed.

NEWS ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Hatch, wounded in Sunday's fight, is here, and it is hoped that amputation of the leg will not be necessary.

Fifteen hundred rebel prisoners, taken in Sunday and Tuesday's engagements, have been sent to Baltimore.

An arrival from Richmond to-day states that one hundred and eighty officers of Pope's army are now confined in Libbey's prison, and also confirms the recent statements that the rebels have of late been relaxing their former vigorous treatment of them.

Capt. Patton, of the 71st Ohio, and Lieut. Christy, Aid to Gen. Cox, are dismissed from service, by general order, for being absent from their posts without leave while the army was in the face of the enemy.

NO LARGE FORCE OF THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

An armed reconnoissance to-day developed the fact, already given by deserters, that no considerable force of the rebels remain in Virginia. Even Gen. Hood's brigade, referred to recently as remaining on the south side of the Potomac, has been sent forward to reinforce Lee.

THE LATE BATTLE.

11:15 *P. M.*—The continued absence of official dispatches from the battle field, coupled with the fact now generally believed that there has been little or no fighting to-day, and that, therefore, there has been nothing to prevent the transmission of reports, produces a somewhat more unsettled feeling than yesterday or this forenoon. It is believed that no decisive result has yet been gained, but the balance of successes is thought to incline to our side. The day is believed to have been passed chiefly in burying the dead.

OUR LOSSES AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Our losses at Harper's Ferry is stated in precise numbers at 11,583, and 47 pieces of artillery, besides some that were so badly injured as not be worth counting. Among our losses in Generals is Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, of the regular army, who has been in service since 1822. He is a brother to the Hon. E. D. Mansfield, of Ohio, present Commissioner of Statistics and former editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was mortally wounded on the field and has since died. His body is in charge of Eli Thayer, to be sent home to Connecticut.

Brig. Gen. Hartsuff, also wounded, but not fatally it is hoped. He is from Michigan, and is a Major in the regular army, and was very favorably known last year in Western Virginia, where he served as chief-of-staff to Rosecrans, and displayed conspicuous gallantry at Carnifax Ferry, as well as throughout the campaign.

ACTION OF THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

Though yesterday's action is regarded as a brilliant success, it is unofficially stated here that the whole of our right and centre gained ground towards evening, our left was forced back a short distance.

REBELLING THE REBELS.

A letter to the Navy Department, from Commodore Davis, dated off Helena, Ark., Sept. 8, 1862, says that on the 7th inst., Lieut. Egbert Thompson, commanding the gunboat Pittsburgh, learning through a contraband, that a force of rebels, 200 or 300 strong, were encamped at Montgomery, a point near the mouth of White river, where they were erecting batteries, dropped down the river opposite the point where the rebels were said to be encamped, and shelled them out, wounding and taking prisoners a number of them, and capturing eight horses, a number of saddles, arms, &c.

The rebels were at their breakfast when the shells from the Pittsburgh commenced falling among them.

The Pittsburgh then proceeded as far as Ennios, Ark., and captured a large wharf boat which had been fitted up in handsome style for the use of the hotel at the termination of the Mississippi and Red River Railroad. The boat was towed up to Helena, and is now occupied by the Quartermaster's Department of the army at that point under Gen. Steele.

THE REBEL CAVALRY.

A large number of rebel cavalry were seen on the west bank of the Mississippi, off the town of Bolivar, in which vicinity the enemy was said to be encamped in considerable force.

GEN. MEAGHER WOUNDED.

Gen. Thomas Frances Meagher was severely wounded in yesterday's battle.

ENORMOUS STORIES

Are told of the water running half blood in the vicinity of yesterday's battle field.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

The battle of yesterday, which lasted till nine o'clock at night, was the most terrible of the war, and was resumed to-day. The rebels are completely hemmed in, with no possible chance of escape. Gen. McClellan offered them yesterday four hours to consider whether they would surrender or not. They refused and the fighting was resumed. All accounts say they must be defeated or annihilated. The field is literally strewn with their dead and wounded. They lost five to our one. The fighting consisted mainly of bayonet charges. The Federals fought grandly. It is believed that Gen. McClellan would surely triumph. He wants to announce the final result in one grand official dispatch. Longstreet was badly wounded and is our prisoner; Hill was killed.

Col. A. B. Coleman, of the 11th Ohio, was killed, and his body is here being embalmed. Col. Goodrich, of the 60th New York, and Col. Childs, of Pittsburgh, were both killed, and their bodies are also here being embalmed. Col. Miles' body is here.

From Illinois.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—A dispatch has been received from Gen. Pope to the Governor, requesting that no more troops be sent from this State.

The twenty-fifth regiment, which should have left for Kentucky to-day, is now ordered to St. Paul.

LATEST FROM MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Most Terrific Battle Fought!

A GLORIOUS VICTORY GAINED!

Probable Capture of the Entire Rebel Army!

THE POTOMAC RISING.

No Chance of Escape.

JACKSON COMMANDING THE REBEL ARMY

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

SIX REBEL BATTERIES TAKEN.

15,000 *Prisoners Captured.*

GEN. BURNSIDE IN POSSESSION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1862.

A Hagerstown correspondent of the *Press*, speaking of the fight yesterday, says:

The entire rebel army will be either captured or killed. There is no chance left for them to recross the Potomac, as the river is rising, and our troops are pushing them continually.

Stonewall Jackson is now in command of the rebel forces in Maryland.

It is reported that Gen. Miles re-enacted his Bull Run scene at Harper's Ferry, which was surrendered to the rebels in a shameful manner.

Six rebel batteries of artillery, belonging to Longstreet's division, were captured yesterday, and it is said we have taken nearly 15,000 prisoners since Sunday.

Jackson's army, with Lee and other distinguished wounded rebel officers, will be forced to surrender in a day or two at the farthest.

General Burnside has taken possession of Harper's Ferry, and is advancing on a special mission with his corps.

Our immense army is all in motion, and our Generals are certain of success.

Every one here is jubilant, and people now talk of seeing the beginning of the end.

General Hooker is wounded in the foot.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 17.—We have gained a glorious victory at Sharpsburg and Keedysville, after the most terrific battle on record. Too much military business to send you any details.

The First regiment Grey Reserves arrived here this evening without any accident. All well and in high spirits, and ready to go anywhere to crush the rebellion.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 18, 1862.

The Fifteenth regiment, Pennsylvania militia, left Harrisburg last night at 9 p. m., and arrived here at 9 a. m. to-day. Our regiments in Maryland are full of excitement and enthusiasm at being in at the death of Secession, and we all applaud the foresight of Gov. Curtin, and the patriotism of the brave Pennsylvanians, in bringing a large reserve in the field. All honor to Pennsylvania. Our regiment bore up under the severe ordeal of want of food, rest and exposure admirably. We are full of fight, should it be necessary. All our Western men are here and well.

Finney declines the Quartermastership, Lieut. Super also declines the Adjutantcy, and prefers to remain with his company. Dr. Gross refused to be tempted to leave his company for the Major, so did Capt. Biddle. We came at duty's call, not for titles.

You may expect glorious news to-night.

Col. James Childs was killed, yesterday, by a shell. Alexander Scott and John Byers, of Capt. Shannon's company, were killed. Samuel Sloan, of the Fifth ward, was shot in the wrist—not seriously.

I have left a number of Pennsylvania wounded here and will visit the battle-field to-morrow. B.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18—*Headquarters, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 16.*—During this afternoon, information was received at Headquarters showing that the enemy were recrossing the river, and concentrating their forces on the ridge of the hills outside of the town at Sharpsburg to within three miles of the main body of our army.

Jackson left Harper's Ferry this morning. His troops commenced to arrive during the afternoon, when it became evident that Lee was disposed to engage our forces in battle at that point.

Gen. McClellan sent for Gen. Franklin's Corps and Gen. Couch's Division, who were about seven miles distant on the other side of Sit Ridge.

There was considerable firing during the day on both sides, resulting in our having about forty men killed and wounded. Among the seriously wounded was Major Arnedt, of the First New York Artillery, who was struck in the side by a piece of a shell.

The disposition of the troops for the impending battle was as follows:

Gen. Sumner's Corps, with Gen. Bank's Division, was to occupy the centre; Gen Hooker's Corps with the Pennsylvania Reserves and Gen. Franklin's Corps on the right; Gen. Porter's and Gen. Burnside's on the extreme left.

With a view of turning the enemy's right flank, Gen. Pleasanton supported the centre with 2,500 cavalry and four batteries.

Gen. Hooker, in the afternoon, crossed Antietum Creek and took a position on the hills facing Sharpsburg, three miles from Keedysville. His troops got into action about dusk, and fought two hours, during which time the enemy were driven about half a mile with considerable loss.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the front, suffered much.

The night was occupied in getting the troops in their respective positions, while the ammunition trains and ambulances were forwarded to their different commands.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17.—This was an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. A battle has taken place in which the Army of the Potomac has again been victorious, and which exceeded in extent any battle heretofore fought on this continent.

At the dawn of day, the battle was renewed on the centre and right by Hooker and Sumner, who, after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy about one mile. The rebels rallied shortly afterwards and with terrible loss regained most of the ground. At this time the fearless and indomitable Hooker received a shot in the ankle, and was carried from the field. The command of his troops now devolved upon Sumner. Richardson, commanding a division, was wounded at the same time.

Sumner determined to retake the lost ground and ordered the troops to advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the ground but drove them a quarter of a mile beyond.

In this action General Mansfield was shot through the lungs, and died soon after. During this time the troops under Generals Burnside and Porter had not been idle. They drove the rebels from the bank of Antietum creek, on the main road to Sharpsburg, built a bridge (the old one having been burnt), and occupied the opposite bank. The loss here was considerable. The troops now held both banks of the creek. To get possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left hand sides of the road, from which the rebels were thundering away with artillery, was a task not easily accomplished. Gen. Sykes' brigade, with the assistance of Gen. Sumner, carried the ridge on the right hand side, after considerable trouble and loss, the rebels running in all directions.

It is now five o'clock, and all the enemy's positions have been carried, except one on the left hand side of the road. To do this duty Burnside was assigned. The artillery opened and the infantry advanced, and the point was carried at a charge, but they were forced to retire before a superior force, knowing that if they lost this ridge a complete rout of their army would be the result. They fought with great desperation. Darkness now overlooked the two armies, and hostilities ceased as tho' by mutual consent. The battle lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till seven at night, without a moment's cessation.

The conduct of the troops without exception was all that any general could wish. Several regiments of new troops, who were in action for the first time, behaved admirably. Hundreds of Marylanders were present to witness the battle, which could be seen from the surrounding hills. It is impossible at this writing to form any correct idea of our loss or that of the enemy. It is heavy on both sides. Ours will probably reach in killed and wounded ten thousand. That of the enemy will not exceed it.

The enemy's dead, which nearly all fell into our hands, were thickly strewn over the field, in many places laying in heaps.

Our wounded were being carried from the field and the best possible attention given to them.

When Gen. Hooker fell, Gen. McClellan immediately proceeded to the right, where he was enthusiastically received, and by his presence added much to our success in recovering the ground lost. He was in the centre and on the left, as well as anxiously watching the progress of the battle and giving directions as to the manner of attack. He is in his tent to-night for the first time since he left Frederick city.

We took some 1500 prisoners during the day, while the enemy obtained but few.

The following officers were killed and wounded: Gen. Hartsuff, wounded; Gen. Duryea, wounded; Gen. Sedgwick, wounded in shoulder; Col. Childs, 4th Pa. cavalry, killed; Col. Kingsbury, 11th Con., seriously wounded; Lt. Col. Parrison, 57th N. Y., killed; Capt. Andenrid, aid to Sumner, wounded; Maj. Sedgwick, killed; Col. McNeil, of the Bucktails and Lt. Allison, killed; Col. Polk, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, wounded; Maj. Surbank, 13th Mass., wounded. Several other prominent officers are reported killed and wounded, but nothing positive known.

Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that troops continue to arrive there from the south, but are spot thence as fast as possible. This is corroborated from other sources, leaving no doubt of the fact that the rebels are concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, with a central military depot at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 11th gives items concerning the progress of emigration between there and Oregon. Two trains were attacked by the Indians at Sublett's Cut Off and 15 persons killed.

Bands of Snakes, Shoshonees and Bannock Indians, well armed, are endeavoring to prevent emigrants from going to the Salmon country.

Col. Connor arrived at Salt Lake on the 10th, having left the California troops at Ruby Valley.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—Sailed: Ship Thatcher Maguin, for Liverpool, carrying 30 000 sacks wheat; ship Goddess, for Calao.

All departments of trade languishing.

An immense mass meeting was held at Music Hall on Sunday, to arouse the people to the importance of making creditable contributions to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers. The Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Rev. Thos. Starr King, Eugene Casserly, Fred. Billings and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic and the movement to raise money will likely prove a great success.

A part of the estate of the late Senator Broderick was sold at auction on Saturday, for $75.000.

San Francisco, Sept 16.—B. P. Harding was elected United States Senator by the Union Legislature on the 12th. After thirty votes were cast it stood—Harding, 28; Williams, 23. Harding is a Union man.

The Democratic citizens in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, have contributed $5,000 to the National Sanitary Fund.

A dispatch dated Raby Valley, Utah, the 15th, says: Twenty-three emigrants were murdered by the Indians near Gravedy Ford, Humboldt river. Col. Connor will dispatch a company of cavalry to-morrow to accompany the Indians. If possible, and to chastise the Indians.

The first arrest for the utterance of treasonable language in California, was made yesterday at San Bernardino. One Major Mackay refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was committed to prison.

The San Francisco brokers have organized a stock and exchange board on a plan similar to New York organizations.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 17.—Arrived—the steamer Golden Age, from Panam.

Sailed—the ship Anglo Saxon, for Howland Island. The ship Mary for Calcutta.

The markets are unchanged.

The Stockton *Argus*, San Jose *Tribune* and Tulare *Post*, three secession sympathizing journals, have been refused transmission by mail or express in accordance with an order issued by Gen. Wright.

A large part of the town of Snelling, Mercer county, was destroyed by fire last Friday. Loss of property, $25,000.

The U. S. steamer Lancaster was at Acapulco on the 5th.

The French war steamer Bangeane left that port on the 29th of August, having been unable to procure supplies, all communication with the shore being denied by a sufficiently strong body of Mexican soldiers, who held the fort.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The latest information received here, up to 11 a. m. to-day, is up to a late hour last night, when it was telegraphed that McClellan had a severe engagement throughout the day, resulting brilliantly in gaining the position for which our army fought. Information from a point within four miles of the battle-ground, up to nine o'clock this morning, says nothing of an engagement having been renewed previous to that hour. It merely states that a thousand rebels, taken yesterday, were then being marched to the rear past that point, under guard.

Lieut. Commanding Egbert Thompson, of the gunboat Pittsburgh, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of his movements near the White river, Arkansas.

He dispersed with shell several camps of the rebels. One of the parties hastily left their breakfast for safety, and much spoil fell into our hands. Lieut. Thompson captured the wharf boat Eunice, 220 feet in length, with finely furnished apartments. She was built to be used as a hotel, at the termination of the Mississippi and Red river railroad. The boat was brought to Helena and occupied by our Quartermaster's Department; it is considered a valuable piece of property.

It is not known in official quarters, as recently reported, that Charleston has been invested, nor that there is a sufficient force in that vicinity to make such an effort successful. The paroled prisoners of Col. Miles' late command at Harper's Ferry, are to be sent immediately to the North-west to suppress the Indian insurrection. This disposition of the soldiers indicated cannot affect their parole, and it will enable the government to place eight thousand well drilled troops in a field where their services are much needed.

Important from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18.—Information received this morning direct from the battle-field says the battle would undoubtedly be resumed to-day, but up to the last advices no firing had been heard at Hagerstown.

Our forces remain in about the same position as at the close of yesterday's fight.

Preparations are now being made for receiving the sick and wounded from the late battles. Our citizens are anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of those who are fighting for the support of the Federal Government.

The State troops are still coming in by thousands, and are immediately forwarded.

Advices just received at Headquarters, from Hagerstown, confirms the report that no fight had taken place to-day; that the rebels are supposed to be short of ammunition, and that a fight would probably commence at daybreak to-morrow.

The telegraph line is being extended to Boonesboro. This brings us much nearer to Gen. McClellan's Headquarters. It will be completed to-morrow.

Meeting of Governors.

We find by Western papers that the following dispatch has been addressed to Gov. YATES, of Illinois:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 14.

Gov. Richard Yates, Springfield, Illinois:

We invite a meeting of the Governors