...burgess was heaving the stum... B. was piling them back, when he finally took a stand upon the pile and threatened to shoot any man who approached.

The Burgess abandoned the siege, leaving Mr. B. master of the situation. The road remained obstructed, and the consequence was that the two large mills above named, which are engaged upon Government work, had to stand idle for want of coal.

Mr. Ballantine, we are informed, has filed a bill in Equity, to restrain Messrs. Gamble, Slacker & Co., proprietors of the coal works, from using said road; and that he has entered suits for trespass, conspiracy, etc., against several other parties. It is said that the mill owners will enter suit against Mr. Ballantine, for damages sustained by loss of time, so that the matter is likely to become quite serious.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Extension.

The great public improvement, (the extension of Pennsylvania avenue into Fifth st.,) about which so much has been said of late, is not likely to become beneficial to the citizens without further legislation. The damages and benefits have been assessed, collected, and nearly all paid over; the buildings have nearly all been removed, and yet the extension is worse than useless, so far as public travel is concerned. It seems that there was no provision in the act of Assembly for putting the street into condition for travel, after the buildings had been removed. At present the extension is an unsightly nuisance. Here is a high bluff bank; there a cellar; and everywhere the debris lies thick over the ground. It will require much grading down and filling up before a horse or vehicle can pass over it, and the whole will have to be paved before it can be called a "public convenience." The question then arises—"Who is to bear the expense of grading and paving?" The city is determined not to become responsible, as was clearly evinced by the action of her representatives in Select Council last night. The law does not provide the means for having it done at the expense of the parties benefited, and as nearly all the citizens owning property there have outlots on paved streets which intersect the extension, it will be a long time before they will petition for having the work done at their expense. The law is evidently lame in this respect, and it is difficult to see how the error is to be cured.

The Fifteenth Regiment Allegheny Reserves.

The commissioned officers of this regiment held a meeting on Saturday, after their return from Maryland, at which it was resolved that the Captains of companies hold meetings at their respective armories and ascertain how many members can be relied on, in case of emergency to the State, for instant service, and to prepare descriptive rolls of such membership as can thus be relied upon, and report the same to an adjourned regimental meeting, to be held on Wednesday afternoon.

From the alacrity with which the several companies composing this fine regiment sprang to arms, and rushed to the scene of danger, at the call of the Governor—not even hesitating to cross the boundary of their own State—together with the *esprit du corps* exhibited since their return, we hope to see the organization maintained intact. It will be creditable to our cities to have so fine a body of troops, and one which has proved that they are not mere holiday soldiers, but ready for any emergency which may arise.

We hear of a movement on the part of the citizens toward uniforming the regiment. This should be done at once. The troops have already procured from the State arms, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens. They still require pants, blouses and overcoat, together with cartridge box and bayonet scabbard. Thus equipped, and with a few months' drill, the Fifteenth will be a regiment of which our city may well be proud. Let our citizens see to it that it is splendidly uniformed and equipped.

Revolt in Col. Schimmelfennig's Regiment.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday, contains the following: "This morning, 110 men of Colonel Schimmelfennig's regiment (74th Pa.,) came to the Provost Marshal's office, and stated that they had refused to march with their command because, through the negligence of their officers, they had not been paid for six months, and that their families at home were suffering. They were sent to Forrest Hall prison, Georgetown, where their wants will be attended to."

Their "wants" seem to consist simply in the means to provide food for their families at home, and it is hard to see how these can be "attended to" by sending the men to prison—unless it is intended to punish them by paying them what is due. It is not right, we know, to encourage a revolutionary spirit, but how can men be expected to fight when they know their families at home are suffering? A great deal of suffering has resulted from the delay of the government to pay those in the service, and something should be done to correct this evil. It is unjust to the men, and unjust to their families, that they should be kept six months without receiving a cent.

Capt. William Riddle.

This young officer, son of the late R. M. Riddle, arrived here on Sunday night, from the army in Virginia. After his escape from Richmond he came to this city and soon after returned to his regiment, the 5th Reserves. He being supposed dead his position in the company had been filled by another, and he was appointed to a position in Gen. Meade's staff. He was with him through several battles, until Gen. Reynolds was released from Richmond, when he was transferred to his staff, and fought with him at the battle of Antietam, where he received a ball in the right hand, which passed through just at the root of the fore-finger. The wound is painful but the finger can be saved, though it will be useless. Capt. R. will remain here until his physician thinks him fit to return, when he will resume his position. His brother, John S. Riddle, a private in the Pittsburgh Rifles, was wounded in the battle of Gaines' Hill, and was in the hospital until last week, when he was released and returned to his regiment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARDS, Capt. J. C. Matters, at a meeting held last night, permanently organized, and resolved to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. They also passed resolutions complimenting Col. Galway and Lieut. Col. Cooper, under whose command they were during the recent campaign in the Cumberland Valley. The company will procure their own uniforms.

MAN KILLED.—A man named James McGee, while employed on the stone work of the railroad bridge at Bedford, near Cleveland, was struck by a board on the back of the neck, knocking him from the pier to the rocks below, a distance of thirty feet, killing him instantly. The accident occurred on Saturday last. The deceased leaves no family; his friends in Wheeling, Va.

FLORENCE FAIR.—The annual fair of the Florence Mutual Agricultural Association ... and Friday, Octo-

BURNED.—The Oil Refinery of ...iles & Clark, of Warren, Warren ...was destroyed by fire on Monday ...e fire caught from a match in the ...s of the employees, who was light... ...nder one of the stills, causing an ...hich was heard at quite a distance ...ene. The loss is estimated at ...e being about 130 barrels of re... ...the premises.

...M EXHAUSTION.—Henry Moyes, ...y-Third Regiment, (Col. Hays,) ...ch nation while marching from ...to Aikens' Landing, to be ex... ...He was buried on the road by his

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

...[OUR EVENING EDITION.]

...ANT FROM WASHINGTON.

...NEW REBEL PROGRAMME.

...Pennsylvania and Western Virginia to be Invaded.

...IVE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

...BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

...M'Clellan's Official Report of the Results.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. HALLECK

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Washington *Star* says it is generally believed here that Jeff. Davis is about to send fifty thousand of his best troops on a forced marched over the mountains to Wheeling, in hope of being able to take that city, and destroy the Government arsenal, &c., near Pittsburgh, and then to take Cincinnati, cross over into Kentucky, and form a junction with Bragg and Kirby Smith, all before our troops, that are really soldiers, can be placed in position to interfere with any portion of this proposed striking enterprise. They also calculate on seizing sufficient steamers to transport an army of 50,000 whither they choose on the Ohio.

This programme is represented as having come to Washington in whispers of Richmond gossip.

Whenever Gen. McClellan crossed in large force into Virginia, the balance of the rebel army is to fall back on Richmond as soon as possible, and there garrisoning its defences, now claimed to be stronger than those around the city, to wait the approach of our army, by any route its commander may elect to march.

An important feature of this alleged rebel programme is the effort force in Kentucky, immediately after its combination, to sweep the State bare of every horse, hog or head of cattle within its reach, driving them South before them; and having thus obtained means of prolonging the contest, procurable no where else within their reach, to take post in southern Tennessee and northern Alabama and Mississipi, leaving our armies to follow for a winter's campaign at their usual leisure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army by Gen. McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29, 1:30 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At South Mountain our loss was:

Killed	443
Wounded	1,896
Missing	76
Total	2,325

At Antietam our loss was:

Killed	2,010
Wounded	9,416
Missing	1,043
Total	12,469

Loss in the two battles 14,794

The rebel loss in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and the other data, will not fall short of the following estimate: Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Prior to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon a distant portion of the battle-field, which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy; but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead was seen on the field than of our wounded, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebel killed in the two battles would be 4,000, according to the ratio of our own killed and wounded this would make their loss in wounded 18,742. As nearly as can be ascertained at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will at the lowest estimate amount to 5,000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these 1,200 are wounded. This gives the rebels in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom it is said by citizens here to be large. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops during their campaign in Maryland.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland, until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured 12 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 34 colors, and 1 signal flag. We have not lost a gun or color on the battle-field of Antietam. Fourteen thousand stands of arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by the citizens, and those distributed on the grounds to the recruits and other unarmed men after the battle. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point. Four hundred were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

[Signed] GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

The following has just been issued from the Headquarters of the Army:

CIRCULAR.

From casualties in the field, and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay. The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and private who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command. Without the hope of promotion there is no encouragement for a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depends, in a great measure, on the character and qualifications of the officers. Without good officers the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by the increase of its numbers.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A court-martial has been ordered to meet at Columbus, N. Y., on-morrow, for the trial of Orderly Sergeant Buldsom, charged with a brutal and unprovoked assault on Capt. S. M. Sprole, of the 9th Infantry, U. S. A.

All prisoners of State now on parole by authority from the Headquarters of the Military District of Washington will report in person, forthwith, to the Military Governor of this District, with a view to their exchange for Union prisoners now at Richmond.

A reconnoissance to Warrenton Junction, yesterday, discovered no signs of the rebel army in that vicinity.

It was said that the repairs of the Rappahannock railroad bridge had been completed. Last night extensive military movements evidently commenced in the vicinity of Washington, one body of 25,000 troops marching one direction and another body in a different one.

It is still being insisted here that Lee, yesterday and this morning, made serious movements to recross the river to Maryland. We continue to doubt the fact, however, though he is probably making feints on the river's bank, above Harper's Ferry, to cover the movements of some portion of his army in an-

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

M'Clellan's Headquarters Removed.

RENEWED ACTIVITY APPARENT.

Rebel Accounts of the Late Battles.

RETURN OF A DISTINGUISHED REBEL.

The Potomac Crossed by our Cavalry.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY SKIRMISH.

&c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29—*Midnight.*—The following is from the correspondence of the *American*:

Camp of the Fifth New York Zouaves, near Sharpsburg, Sept. 29.—The headquarters of Gen. McClellan were removed yesterday to a point three miles nearer Harper's Ferry. This movement may mean something, or it may have been made merely for convenience sake. At any rate, it is regarded here with some interest. Harper's Ferry is now held in large force by our troops, and is evidently regarded as an important point in the position of the Army of the Potomac.

Of the other movements of troops taking place, I shall say nothing. Burnside's Division has not gone to Harper's Ferry. I may say, however, that all the indications here bespeak renewed activity on the part of the army.

The rebel accounts of the late battles create some disgust but more amusement among the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, who won the victories of South Mountain and Antietam. They admit the stern resistance and earnest bravery of their antagonists, but the solid results of the fight were too decidedly with us to occasion them any trouble over the vaporings of the Richmond *Dispatch* and *Whig*.

A ride from the centre of the army of the Potomac to its right wing at Williamsport, gives one an impressive idea of the immense number of men and the prodigious aggregations of material that have been brought together. For thirteen miles the eye never loses sight of camps.

At Williamsport there have been no active operations on either side. The rebels continue to picket the Virginia side of the river, while our troops do the same on this side. As a general thing there, as elsewhere on the Potomac, there is no firing between the pickets, both sides by mutual consent abandoning this useless and murderous practice.

When in Hagerstown a few days since I gave a list of some of the distinguished rebels who recorded their names at the Washington House. Among these was Dr. McLaughlin, brother of Bradley Johnson's Staff. This same individual, a few days since, crossed the river and gave himself up to the pickets of the Eighth Maryland regiment. He stated that he was utterly tired of rebel service, and would sooner be in Fort Warren prison than with their army in Virginia. McLaughlin is a Marylander, and I believe formerly resided at Ellicott's Mills. He brings the news of the death of Albert Carroll, one of the sons of Charles Carroll, Esq.

Early this morning a large force of cavalry crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford, and moved off towards Shepherdstown. They have not returned when I close this letter.

Our scouts visit Shepherdstown frequently by day, while the rebel cavalry still comes there at night, the place being held by neither party. A number of the rebel wounded are there.

At Shepherdstown Ferry, on this side of the Potomac, there are over two hundred wounded rebel prisoners, who are guarded by the 91st Penna., and under the care of three rebel surgeons. They have everything done for them that is possible—no service that is desired being refused by our surgeons or officers; but the hospital is a terrible place. The men are of the desperately wounded dye, who could not be moved further, and there is scarcely one among them who has not lost an arm or a leg, or is not otherwise mutilated. Our men mingle freely with them, and are suffering in their willingness to aid them in any way that can give relief or comfort.

Harper's Ferry, which I reached this morning from Strasburg, is now the scene of important movements. A firmly constructed pontoon bridge already crosses the river, and the reconstruction of the railroad bridge is being pushed forward with all the expedition that can be gained by the employment of a large force of mechanics under the direction of the Railroad Company. The completion of this bridge has an important connection with the movement of the army, as it would be impossible for it to move far into Virginia without a completed line of railway connection with it, its base of supplies. It would be an easy thing to march our men, who are now rested and in fine condition, to Winchester or Martinsburg, but it would not be so easy to feed them after they were there, as it would take weeks to have the bridge completed, and the railroad made to bring into use.

As the army advances we shall see active operations resumed, and that time is not very distant. Our advance is four or five miles out, and a rebel force, composed of the regiments of Louisiana and North Carolina troops, are in our immediate front, and show a disposition to contest our further advance.

A spirited cavalry and artillery skirmish took place this morning, in which our men did well, and drove the enemy some distance. A cavalry officer and a squad of men were captured in a house which was surrounded by our troops, and the officer was brought into Harper's Ferry, but I did not learn his name.

There are reports that the rebel army are fortifying both Winchester and Martinsburg; but they are not generally credited in military circles. A sudden rebel dash on Cumberland is regarded as more probable, and measures have been taken to checkmate any such movement.

Affairs in Missouri—Disloyal Citizens Assessed—Visit of Gen. Curtis to the Fortifications—The Third Iowa Regiment.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens, of Carroll county, Mo., have recently been assessed $17,000 by the Board of Commissioners, appointed under General Order No. 2, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and for taking property belonging to said loyal persons. The sums levied ranged from $2 to $3,000 on each person assessed. If the amount is not paid within ten days their property will be seized and sold.

Gen. Curtis and staff paid a visit this morning to the fortifications surrounding the city, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and the manner in which the military arrangements are conducted at them. The appearance of the General and his staff on the street collected quite a crowd of citizens.

The Third Iowa regiment arrived this morning, and marched out to Benton Barracks, making an imposing appearance, and receiving many warm encomiums from the citizens.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 1st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862, at 12 o'clock for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 barrels of FLOUR.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.

The number of barrels of each kind should be distinctly stated, and the price proposed for each grade.

The quantity of Flour required will be about 500 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown or at the Railroad Depot at Washington.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.

The barrels to be hard-hoop.

Bids will be accompanied by an oath of allegiance, and be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and O. S. U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an Order of Sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in McClure township, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock p. m.,

All that desirable property situate in McClure township, and adjoining the Orphans' Refuge, late the property of Mrs. Catharine Algeo deceased, being out-lot No. 3 in the plan of the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing nine acres and seven and 14-10 perches; on which is erected a splendid new brick mansion house, fronting on the Ohio river, attached to which is a large lot of grown. The remainder of the property has been divided by a plan into 78 excellent building lots, fronting on wide streets, with wide alleys in the rear.

The property will be offered in whole or in parcels, or by single lots, according to the said plan, as may be most advantageous to the parties in interest and to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash; ⅓ in one year, and ⅓ in two years from the day of sale, with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises.

HARRY WOODS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1862. sep26:dawtS

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.—There is a decided improvement to note in business, and the indications at present are favorable for a good fall trade. Country buyers are purchasing quite freely, and cash payments appear to be the order of the day. There is considerable activity manifested in groceries; the demand has improved and prices are tending upward. Grain continues to come in quite freely, and the market, although steady, has undergone no change. Flour is in light supply and prices are firm and fully maintained. In other articles there are no new features worthy of notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active under the unfavorable news from Europe, though prices have undergone no perceptible change. We quote as before at $1.03 for best red, and 5 to 8c higher for white; sales of 2000 bush on private terms; and 700 bush red, delivered on cars with use of sacks at $1.06½. There is no Rye coming in; it would sell at 55c. Oats continue firm at 45c for new and 50c for old. Barley meets with a ready demand at 75c for prime fall.

GROCERIES—Sugar is more active and prices are looking upward; sales to lots of 54 hhds at 10c for Cuba and 10½c for New Orleans; 12 bbls A Coffee at 12½c; and 50 bbls crushed at 13½c. Molasses in light supply and firm with sales of 65 bbls N. O. at 58c for cypress and 55@56c for Oak cooperage. Coffee also is firmer, though unchanged; sales of 10 bgs Rio at 23@23½c.

FLOUR—The supply although improving, is still light, and hardly equal to the demand. Sale of 50 bbls Family at $5.35@5.50, and 150 do do at $5.50@5.70. Superfine is scarce and may be quoted at $4.40@4.50 and Extra $5, to $5.10.

BACON—continues quiet but firm at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 9¾@10c for plain hams and 12 to 12½c for sugar cured. The stock in market is becoming very light.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is firm with sales of 8 bbls packed at 10c and 5 tubs rolls at 17c. Eggs in demand with a sale of 10 bbls at 10c.

CHEESE—In good demand with a sale of 50 boxes W. R. at 8½c and 125 do do prime at 9c.

FISH—Sale of 10 bbls No 1 Mackeral at $12; 10 do No. 2 Mackeral at $10; 25 do No. 3 Mackeral at $8.00 and 20 half bbls white fish at $4.00.

FEED—Sale of 9 tons mill feed at $1.15 per cwt for middlings and 90c for shorts.

POTATOES—Sale of 75 bush prime Neshannocks at 75c.

SEEDS—Sale of 80 bush flax seed at $1.50 per bushel. There is no change in Timothy or Clover.

BOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET, Sept. 27.—The Shipping List says in their Dry Goods market very little change has taken place. What business has been done is only in small lots for immediate use. The high cost and scarcity of the raw material makes holders of goods indifferent about selling, while jobbers are also quite indifferent about purchasing at the current rates.

In Brown Sheetings and Shirtings there is no change. Heavy standard Sheetings are taken in lots as wanted at 22c, and medium and light goods at previous prices. Bleach d Sheetings and Shirtings are very quiet, but prices remain steady and firm. Brown Drills are selling in small lots at 20c. Low priced Ticks and Stripes and Ticks continue in demand. Print Cloths are firm at the late advance, and leading styles of Prints are meeting in moderate request at 18@19c. Cotton Duck is in demand. Sales have been made at 10 ounce at 56c, cash, and contracts still continue ahead of production. Ginghams are unsettled and prices are nominal. In De Laines a moderate business has been done at from 21@24c, as to quality.

ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.—The Mark Lane Express, of September 15th, received by the City of Baltimore reports as following of the English Wheat market:

The weather this week on the whole was fine, but broken in places, more especially in the North, and the thick morning and evening dews have been against the grain not yet gathered. Much of the new Wheat still comes to market in poor condition, and there are not more favorable accounts of the yield than in the last week's sales are little more than half what they were in 1861. This shows plainly that the dullness now ruling is traceable to the fact that the millers, which reach every past North and South. The bulk being low American in poor condition has mostly to be landed, that it may be kept in saleable sample; but many holders prefer taking first loss, and hence the present heaviness. The late accounts from Ireland are not at all in favor of the growth of any crop of other cereals or roots, and, with all our former imports, we have begun the season with plenty of granary room, while there is now a good country demand for mixing, which must continue. Very little alteration has to be noted this week in values, but the previous reduction has not yet its effects on foreign prices.

BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, September 27.—We notice more inquiry for Rio, and less disposition on the part of holders to meet the views of purchasers. Sales to-day comprise 150 bags good to prime Rio at 22@23½c ℔ lb. We quote common to fair Rio at 21 @22c; good to prime do at 23@23½c; Laguayra at 23c, and Java 27½@28c ℔ lb.

CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Sept 29—16 bbls flour, 8 B Floyd; 149 sks wheat, J W Simpson; 68 jars butter, 3 bbls eggs, Conrad Geymer; 50 bbls flour, Yeagley & Kopp; 41 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Laugh; 1 crate eggs, 4 sks timothy seed, 10 bbls butter, W P Beck & co; 33 sks corn, Hitchcock, McCreary & co; 10 pkgs butter, O Grosinger & son; 1 car wheat, R V Kennedy & Bro; 11 bdls paper, Singerly & Myers; 22 sks rags, M McCullough Jr; 4 bbls oil, G W Bitner, 32 bgs, 2 bbls 1 bbl apples, Mellor Davis; 6 pkgs hat, Wm Edmunds; 500 sks corn, J Kirkpatrick; 10 bbls apples, L H Valpt & co; 11 do do Frank Vangorder; 10 tons coffee, S E Lee; 1 car corn