

The Union as it was

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22,

42- Beading matter on every page. Democratic State Contral Committee will meet at the SAINT CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pit'sburgh, on Tuesday, Septer 1862, at 4 o'clock p. m. of said day. Afull attendance of the Committee is carnesti requested. F. W. BUGHES, Chairman,
ATTEST-GEORGE DE B. KEIM, ROBERT
CRANE.

BREAK THE REBEL ORGANI ZATION.

That is the purpose of all legitima civil war; and when that is completely done, beyond a reasonable hope re-organization, the civil authorities will be entirely adequate for the treatment of all offences and for the restoration and preservation of civil order. That this is is the natural and normal order of all civil wars, all history proves, for they have always ceased when this purpose has been schieved and have left civil law to take it

Break the organization and the war over. It is of the very nature of societ that all our earthly hopes cluster, more o less closely, round the social organization That is the centre that attracts them a and gives them consistency and body and when that is gone, all these hopes ar scattered in wild confusion until they find another centre sufficiently powerful to at tract and control them. Once the organi sation of the rebellion is broken, the rebels can find no such centre among them selves. All its moral and financial credi will be gone; its leaders scattered, captured and discredited, and no new ones will be found that can unite the faith and hopes that made the old ones strong. For a little while there may be small, erratic guerrilla centres in many localities; but they will carry fear and fright, rather than hope, wherever they are seen, and will soon be treated everywhere as robbers and outlaws; and the old moral habits of th people will prevail over their transienexcitement, and will be the attraction that will draw them to their old organic centre. May their return meet a kindly welcome Pardon will be easy when victory is com-

Break the organization. If we bear this in mind as the only true purpose of the war, we shall be saved from many acts of folly and injustice into which undefined and misdirected excitement will be so to lead us. It has already led us into some. Aim right at the rebel organiza tion and stop the fire of legislative edict about confiscation, emancipation, disfranchisement and public execution, which only fret and excite the enemy and prolong the war, and increase its cruelty, and keep loyal people in a state of uneasy and undefined excitement. Such proceedings are the acts of incipient and unfledged No. of Grant stree statesman, and premature generals, and vaporing editors, and mere partisan leaders, who have studied neither the history nor the philosophy of such great events, nor the public and international and natural law that regulates their management.

It is organized and armed secession that we aim at; for that is the true cause of the war. To base the war on "remote causes." as lawyers say, such as slavery or any other differences of institutions, would be to disregard all the lessons of wisdom taught by our judicial experience in the settlement of controversies. We not only make ment of controversies. We not only make the point of controversy uncertain; but we expose ourselves to the change—that some of those remote causes proceed from ourselves. And, besides this, we do in fact go back of the war and the secarsion altogether, and decide that, because of these differences, the Union itself was unnatural and illegitimate or has become so bu larse of time: and that is just where both Secession and Abolition elike desire to land us; and that demands separation,

It is by organized war that organized war is to be met, and not by legislative edicts about confiscation and emancipation. These may be little better than the fevered frettings of spited partisanship, and can do no more good than the wailings of women and children at a great configuration; but they may embarrass the real work to be done. We will not say that such laws, passed after the rebellion has begun, are unconstitutional; but certainly they are, in a very proper sense, ex post facto, and can find no ear to hear them during the excitement of war, and after the and rage

A. B. LORGALER, Secretary, Norristown, l'a. sel's series of the series o calls of patriotism and the terrors of trea son have been already set aside.

Inter armas silent legis. Civil war implies the suspension of the civil authority in the place where it rages, and the subextent of restoring order. And, though the military must always be subject to all. with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known may act, and dependent on it for all its force and supplies; yet civil legislation ought to doubt its capacity and its right to direct the conduct of a war; tor the rules of war are not national and arbitrary, but international and national. We are bound.

With a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same which they will find a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), which the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for proparing and using the same used (free of charge), with the directions for used (free of charge), with the directions for used (free of charge), with the d the military must always be subject to the international and national. We are bound, and all the generals are bound to conduct

| Description will please address | Self-3m | Williamsburg Kings County, N. Y. war according to the rules of civilized warfare, and not according to our caprice or
will, or sentiments; and all civilized na.
tiens and the God of nations will hold us
to account according to these rules. For
our internal civil conduct we answer to
count internal civil conduct of war we moust answer to them all. Our partisan the new building No. 21 Fifth street, near nal legislation; but the laws of civilized warfare are intended to control our excite. The third story is two compartments, well stagether. Apply to J. L. CARNA(HAN.

There being two parties to a war, seps federal st., near Diamond, Alleghens. it. Both must depend on military skill 20.006 BUSHELS OF RYE and the public law of war; and when rebellion is crashed, it must submit to the Will pay the highest cash prices. mater interposes.

"SAPE."

Gen. McClellan's dispatch to Major General Hallack, that "Pennsylvania and Maryland are safe," has furnished another cause of complaint to his abolition re vilers. The Gazette of this city is par ticularly indignant at him, because he did nt telegraph that he had annihilat ed the entire Southern army, and remarks that the people are capable of mak ing "inferences" for themselves. W wonder what it is possible for McClellan to do to please these abolition slanderers Nothing but an announcement that he prosecuting hostilities for the emancipa tion of slavery, and not for the restoratio proclamation, he would secure the favor of his present abolition revilers. As it is is the object of their persistent calum ny. Indeed, the Major of the Guzette who holds a sinecure in the army, loudly charges that all the "half hearted traitors" in the country are McClellan men neaning, of course, that the General only half loyal to his government himsel We do not know how this is, but we do

know that all the whole-hearted traitors in Abolition traitors of the Morth, are one and all desperately opposed to him. And we might add that of all the Abolition traitors in the country, who have been agitating the country for the past quarter of a century until they have plunged it in bulky Abolition Paymaster of Simon Cameron, stands in the front rank. Had he and his crew of original Abolition traitors been hanged twenty-five years since the country would now be at peace, and General McCiellan would not be, while fighting for his country, the object of his cowardly slander.

A Sword for Gen. Corcoran. The Board of Harbor Masters of New ork are about to present Gen. Corcoran handsome and costly sword. The grip and pommel are of solid silver, the latter being gilt and shaped like an ancient hemlet. The hilt is in the form of a spread eagle, above an American sheild. The blade and scabbard are exquisitely

Important from Charleston, S. C. A letter was received by a gentleman i board of one of our war steamers, which states that there were twenty Union gun conts lying off the port at Charleston S. C., and that, probably, by the time the letter would be received in Boston news would also arrive of the fall of the city In the fleet was Stevens' battery, and as many rifled guns as would blow Fort Sumout of the water."-Beston Journa

The Fisheries.

The Boston Traveler says: There has been quite a number of of arrivals at Gloucester from the bay during the past fortnight. The vessels have brought in good es, and the prices rule much higher than those of last year. The quality of the mackeral is said to be vastly superior to those of last season.

DIED: At David's Island Hospital, New York, Jure ith, RICHARD C. HANNEN, Hospital Steward, lst Regiment Excelsion's Brigade, agod 22 years His funeral will take place from the residence of Wm. W. Taber, Onkland this alternoon at a coclock. Carriages will leave R. H. Patterson stable at lo'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are in

rited to atterd. Suddenly on Sunday, the first inst., at 5 o'cl-cl p. m., Dr. XAVIER DE ROLETTE. His funeral will take place on this afterno Morelay (2d) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence

l	attend.
	ELMBOLD'S GENTINE PREPA
	Helmbold's Bucht for the Bladder; Helmbold's Buchtt for the Milner; Helmbold's Buchtt for the Gravel;
	Helmhold's Buchu for the Dropsy:
I	Helmbold's Buchu for Difficult Breathing:
ı	delchold's Buchn for General Dability :
ı	Helmbold's Buchu for Night Swears;
ı	Helmbold's Buchu for Dryness of the Skin;

MANHOOD-

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any adirers. Post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two portage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 1982 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box. 4686

HEADQUARTERS, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 18th, 1862, HESDOVARTERS, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 18th, 1862,

Order No. 2—

1. Capt. EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
62d Penneylvania Volunteers, is hereby appointed Provost Marchal vice Col. Charles T. Campbell 37th Pennsylvania Volunteers, relieved. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly,

A. MONTGOMERY,
sel9-3t A. Q. M. U. S. A., Commanding.

ADIES CALL AT M'CLELLAND'S
Auction and see the beautiful High Calf Bal STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR -NO. TICE is hereby given that the State Fair has

EVERYBODY IS ANXIOUS TO Thear from their friends in the army, and also know where to buy Boots and Shoes cheap. The place is at M'Clelland's, 55 Fifth street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Wanted at MOORE'S DISTILLERY. First Edition

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE ARMY ENEMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC ENTHUSIASM OF OUR TROOPS!!!

MARYLAND RID OF THE REBELS REBEL LOSS 18,000 TO 22,000. of the Union. If he were to make such a The Enemy in Sight Across the River.

> Bailroad Bridge Burned at Harper's Verry GEN. HOOKER TO BE A BRIGADIER NEWSFROM KENTUCKY ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA,

> > &c., &c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 .- The following the South, and the equally whole hearted dispatch has just been received from the special army correspondent of the Amer can, dated Keetsville, via Frederick, Sept. 19th. The rebcl army retreated during Thursday night towards the Potomac river. General McClellan's army was all in mo tion at an early hour this morning, preblood, this same Major of the Gazette, the pared to renew the offensive operations against the enemy. By 10 o'clock every road was crowded with our troops, and trains moving towards the Potomac. The enthusiasm and spirits of the troops indicated a determination to push the enemy in their retreat and to make the work of to day a final contest on the soil of Mary-

> From 10 o'clock in the morning until about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, heavy firing of artillery could be heard at intervals, seemingly across the river. Oc sionally a shell could be seen bursting the air, though no musketry could be heard. Meanwhile our wagon and am munition trains were moving steadily wards the Potomac, across Antictur Creek bridge, while our troops, from position they occupied, appeared to be moving mainly along the Sharpsburg an Many conflicting reports prevailed here during the day of skirmishing with the rear of the enemy, who were in full flight

towards the Potomac.

A gentleman who left Gen. McClellan' Headquarters before the General started informed me that at four o'clock Burnsid had crossed the Potomac and was harras sing the rebel's rear. The latest report received are, that the rebels were forced t destroy a large portion of their trains and spike and abandon much of their artillery, n order to prevent it from falling into our hands, so closely were they pursued by the Union army. Gen. McClellan rode out towards the front at about 11 o'clock. The cheering of the troops as he rode along could be heard at a great distance.

FREDERICK, Sept. 20.-A gentleman who left Boonsboro last night says the firing heard was occasioned by our ies and those of the reliels across the river, he latter endeavoring to check our pursuit at the river bank.

LATEST.

Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862. The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They comnenced to leave at about dusk on Thurs day evening and by daylight yesterday morning were all over except a small rear guerd; they saved all their transportation and carried off all their wounded but

and carried off all their wounded but about three hundred.

Between three and four hundred rebel stragglers were taken during the day by lien. Pleasanton's cavalry, who took the advance. Nearly every house in Sharpsburg was struck by our shells; two were burned and also a large barn, located in the centre of the town. The citizens who re-mained escaped by staying in their cellars: only one child was killed. Two rebels while cooking their suppers, on Tuesday, were killed by one of our chots passing

brough the kitchen.

The name given to this battle is the Autictum. After this our forces occupied the whole field. The rebel loss was found 22,000. Gen. Stark, of the rebel forces, was killed, and Generals Ripley and

Inves were wounded.
The rebels on Thursday night burned the Railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry. The citizens of Sandy Hook were fleeing into

The troops are all in excellent spirits over the result.

The rebels are still visible on the oppote shore in force. A large amount of artillery has been

posted by the enemy to prevent our troops rom crossing.

The officers of this army are unanimous in the expression of the opinion that Geu. Hooker should, for his gallantry and braregular army, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Mansfield.

OMAHA, N. T., Sept. 20.—Messengers dispatched by acting Governor Paddock to the northern settlement of this territory, two hundred miles from here, report the panic created by the massacre in Minnesota as entirely subsided; that the

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20-Arrived, ship Ellen Foster, New York; sailed, steamer

General Wright has issued an order giving notice to all concerned that the provisions of the confiscation bill will be ensisted by the Government, particularly forced in this State, throughout the Design of the confiscation bill will be ensisted by the Government, particularly the bedding, which they say is of the partment of the Pacific.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 20.—It is understood St. Louis, Sept. 20.—It is understood that a general court martial is ordered to meet here on the 24th inst., for the trial of General McKinstry. The following officers have been detailed for the court: Brigadier Generals Harney, Graham, Philip St. George Cooke; Cols. Taylor, Craig, Waite, Simmons; Lieut. Colonels Graham, Alexander, Grier, and Major Vodges. A. A. Hosmer. 14th Massach. McCLELLAN'S SUPERIOR GENERALSHIP.

Glorious Nows, if True! JACKSON, LEB AND HOWELL COBB BAGGED 0,000 TROOPS NOW READY FOR THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. - The President and Cabinet are exultant over the events of the week. There is no longer a doubt as to McClellan's admirable generalship. It is now admitted that the President appointed Major General Halleck to his present position through McClellan's influence. Even Secretary Stanton himself earnestly sought McClellan's services all turning to him as their chief reliance

and hope in the terrible strait to which General Pope's blunders brought them Hours were spent in earnest conversation on the subject, in pressing the matter on the young general, and the result was a better understanding all round, and hearty satisfaction to all. The result has shown the wisdom of the Government's selection, by demonstrating the ability of the brave and army worshipped chieftain to left unburied on the battle field of Wed-Gleanize Tictore

General McClellan hunzelt may well feel an honest pride in thus having justified the confidence of the Government and covered his assailants and persecutors with perpetual shame. Great expecta tions have been indulged that Gen. Mc Clellan was going to bag Lee, Jackson Howell Cobb, one and all, but was it ever known that an army of 100,000 or 150,000 men was bagged by another army of only equal numbers, especially with the topographical advantages possessed by the insurgents. That, until the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels, General McClellan anticipated the capture of a large portion of their forces and their aunitions and the consequent greatest denoralization and weakening of their army, s highly probable, but the untimely surender of that point by the Union forces made such a desirable result impossible and Gen. McClellan had to content himsel with driving them across the Potomac, oursuing them vigorously in their flight. This was all any general could do with the back door thus open, enabling them to scape as our victorious army approached

An important movement has been going on for some days. On Wednesday morning the War Department issued orders form an advancing army. Our lines have been widely extended and you must not be surprised to hear of another. Carro, Sept. 20.—General Rosecrans of the glerious Army of the local managed moving from Rieman souluks.

The enemy had the Shenherdstown road live but now that they ware under five parts. They passed by the rebel fire and the connected ridges, in front was impossible. Unsided, attack in from right to lett.

Unsided, attack in front was impossible, the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel fire and McClellan's forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, and the forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, and the forces by behind low, disconnected ridges, and the forces by behind low, dis

Potomac doing something short, snarp and decisive.

Your correspondent hears from excelliant authority that there are now 80,000 lear move and learn and new, ready for service wherever the Republic needs evidence. They, in fact, are merching on, but in what direction I am not at liberty to say. You their movements, their deedle. It is enough to know that, their deedle. It is enough to know that, and the reads of the rebel do as they may, there is just before the received the received the needs of links. Gen. Received the needs of the enemy.

Miss., yesterday morning. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skir mishing ensued until night. The fight was renewed this morning, and lessed till. The plant was generally as follows: Hooker at the repeat of the remaining in a southerly direction. Our loss is stated to be between four hundred. The plant was generally as follows: Hooker at the rebel loss was not ascertained, but is girl in position, and to open the him in rear for retreat. Along one or the other, if beaten, he must fig. This, among other reasons, determined to battle which was five hundred, killed and stouted in the night, amounted and was not ascertained by the plant of battle with which was cross on the richt, establish himself on the enemy's left if possible, flank said for the enemy's left if possible, flank solitived to be greater than ours. Gen their forces also to the right, co-operate the force and thirt wounded and a prisoner. The rebel force is stated to have been 15,000 under Gen. Whither the rebels do as they may, there is just their deedle. It is enough to know that, left the rebels do as they may, there is just their deedle. It is enough to know that, left the rebels do as they may, there is just their deedle. The battle took place two miles ease for evaluation, and the pressure of links. Gen. Received the fight was first the center of links. Gen. Received the fight was forced and shoulded over to send their forces also to the right, covering the correspondent refera.

No one here believes in the allegation the country on Thursday night, to avoid being impressed into the rebel army and carried into Virginia. Large details of mon were made this morning to bury the remaining dead bodies, which have become served the nation. All his orders are marked with loyalty, and his deeds will not warrant the cruel slanders against his

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20, 11 P. M .- A ru mor is in circulation here, brought by re liable gentlemen direct from Hagerstown that the entire rebel army under Jackson very, be made a Brigadier General in the had surrendered. Their loss is represent. ed at from 20,000 to 30,000, and they are said to be entirely demoralized.

Gov. Curtin is expected to arrive to night from his visit to Cumberland Valley. There seems to be a difference of opinion in official circles in regard to the where abouts of the rebel army. Wounded so Minnesota as entirely anosided; that the settlers have returned to their homes, and that there are now no hostile Indians within the limits of this territory. There is not the remotest probability of trouble to settlers of any section from Indian depresent that the represent that the rebuilders are like are completely hemmed in by McClellan's right and left wings, resting on the Potomac, while Sigel and Ricketts are keeping a look out for them on the opposite side. ite side.

The militia lately sent to Hagerstown

and Boonesboro were this afternoon, sen back into Pennsylvania. Ellen Foster, New York; sailed, steamer Golden Age, Panama, carrying one hundred and twenty-five passengers and \$800, 600 for New York, and \$347,000 for England. Of the treasure remitted \$100,000 kept up throughout the whole day.

Surgeon Cuyler, Medical Director, it was a surgeon bear. The walling every exertion to pro-

izens of San Francisco to the National Sanitary Fund.

The market for the week closes quiet.

The market for the week closes quiet. Merchants manifest no desire to lay in stock. Since the stock of the s meanest quality.

Major O. W. Sees, Chief of the Trans.

portation and Telegraph Department of this State, is now lying sick at his resi-dence in this city. Major Sees has been heavily taxed in his official duties for some time past and his sickness is no doubt the result of excessive labor. Mr. T. Rockhill Smith represents Major Sees luring his absence

Graham, Alexander, Grier, and Major Vodges. A. A. Hosmer, 14th Massachusetts volunteers, aid-de-camp, is Judge Advocate, and General Harney is President of the court. All the officers are of the regular army except the Judge Advocate, and it is conceded to be an unusually camped last night about two miles east of allege one. McKinstry was ordered under arrest in November 1922 has been in all allege advance pickets of this force passed cessant in applications for a court martial through New Haven. en reute for Bardstown, this morning.

Washington, Sept. 20. From Mr. M. Sweizer, of this city, who has just arrived from the seat of war in Maryland, we get the following:

Our troops were in excellent spirits over the result of the week's fighting, and the enthusiasm of the new troops was especially noticable.

The latest estimate places our loss, in

illed and wounded, in the late battle of Wednesday, as high as 12,000. The enemy suffered terribly. The scenes at the hospitals and elsewhere, in the vicinity of the battle fields, were horrible. A large hole, dug in the rear of a church at Gen-tysville, had been filled with amputated limbs alone.

On his way past the previous battle-fields of the week, Mr. Sweiner saw many putrifying bodies of the Confederates dead. Five bodies were in one group. Near by was the body of a Confederate soldier who, in his agony, had kicked away the earth for a considerable space in the vicinity of his feet. Mr. S. passed some 1.200 Confederate wiscome and the sixthesis. 1,200 Confederate prisoners, taken in the recent battles. Seven hundred of them were in a body at Monocacy. He met large numbers of troops moving forward to reinforce McClellan. Col. Max Weber, who had his arm shat-

tered in the battle, came down on the train last night, as did also General Dans. Lieut. The wound received by the gallant

easiness in his case.
A gentleman who left the front yester.

nesday last was a Major General, besides many officers of all grades. If the rebels many officers of all grades. It the rebels offered an armistice, as stated, concerning which fact there is some doubt, their purpose was as heretofore to carry out a fraud and gain time to get off the field, for it is certain they buried few of their dead and umms of due time rear.

On the examinar of Tuesday, Hooker was devoted that imaging in the rear. levoted the time alleged to have been covered by the armistice in making prepara tions for a skedaddle under cover of the

At noon yesterday it was believed at this point that the enemy were aiming to cross the river at Harper's Ferry. Our mpression is that this must be a mistake. as at daybreak to day there was no sign whatever of rebel occupation of Harper's Ferry. No rebels in arms were there then. Yesterday the last of the rebels then. Yesterday the last of the rebels took their departure from Harper's Ferry, fafter having burned all the government property they found there that they could not carry off, including the pontoon bridge and store-houses. They made five attempts to blow up the fine piers of the railroad bridge there, all of which proved unsuccessful. The superstructure upon them was, however, much damaged by expected with displayed in force on a crescent shaped ridge, the outline of which followed more or less exactly the course of Ant.etam Creek. Their lines were then forming, and the revelation of force in front of the ground which they really intended to hold, was probably meant to delay our attack until their arrangements to receive it were complete.

During the day they kept their troops

crossing the river, above Harper's Fe ry, into Virginia, nearly all yesterday and that nowhere easy of access for an enemy. The sight. All General McClellan's advance was close upon the rebels' rear.

New York, Sept. 20.—The steamer Ro- stronghold beyond.

their friends. Their loss from killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to be far greater, particularly in killed, than it was at first supposed: fully 2,500 their movements, their destination, and their friends. Their loss from killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to let the rebels do as they may, there is just 22,000. Gen Stark of the rebels do as they may, there is just east of Inka. Gen, Price.

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among which may be found THE PRIDE OF THE WORLD. LADIES' SIZES,

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NO. 62 FIFTH STREET. Marked down to make room for Fall Goodsi Ladies House and Toilet Slippers. Vomen's Single Sole Gait

and all other goods in same proportion. Come guick. NOW OR NEVER Next door to the Express office. THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY Great Struggle.

From the Tribane Batra. BATTLE FIELD OF SHARPSBURGE, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, '62. Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 62.

Fierce and desperate battle between 200,000 men has raged since daylight, yet angle the cores of an incertain field. It is a shocked and been informed of the infert strength and been informed of the the greatest fight since Waterloo—all over inght's work, and of the certainties await the field contested with an obstinacy equal move his corps at once and was expected even to Waterloo. If not wholly a victory to be on the ground at daylight. From the night. I believe it is the prelude to a the extent of the rebel lines developed in victory to-morrow. But what can be foretold of the future of a fight in which from 5 in the morning till 7 at night the best troops of the continent have fought without decisive result?

I have no time for speculation-no time even to gather details of the battle-only time to state its broadest features-then nount and spur for New York. After the brilliant victory near Middle-town Gen. McClellan pushed forward his army rapidly, and reached Keedysville set night, as did also General Dans. Lieut, with three corps on Monday night. That with three corps on Monday night. That march has already been described. On Sharpshooters, shot in the leg, died during the day following, the two armies faced each other idly, until night. Artillery was busy at intervals; once in the morning, Hooker was through the fleshy part of the opening with spirit, and continuing for foot. Symptoms of lockjaw caused un half an hour with vigor, till the rebel battery, as usual, was aftenced.

McCiellan was on the hill where Benjamin's battery was stationed, and found himself suddenly under a rather heavy fire. It was still uncertain whether the rebels were retreating or reinforcing—their batteries would remain in position in either case, and as they had withdrawn nearly all their troops.

umns of dust in the rear.
On the evening of Tuesday, Hooker was ordered to cross the Antietam Creek with his corps, and, feeling the left of the enemy, he ready to attack next morning. During the day of apparent inactivity, McClell n had been maturing his plan of battle of which Hocker's representations. tle, of which Hooker's movement was one development.

The position on either side was peculiar.
When Richardson advanced on Monday he When Richardson advanced on Monday he within easy range of the woods, among found the enemy deployed and displayed which they saw their beaten enemy disapre occupy this ill-fated position with some ing the lines and columns which had dark-portion of his troops.

A reconnoissance in force to Harper's withdrawn. Broken and wooded ground behind the sheltering hills concealed the Stoneman's force. They found only three their masses. What from our front look-plant fringed with the first volleys of musketry from fresh troops—had met them and returned them they learned that the rabel army had been woods, was a broad table land of forest munition was extensed. They learned that the rebel army had been woods, was a broad table land of forest

New York. Sept. 20.—The steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 30th
uit. arrived at this port to-night. Among
her passengers is Commedore Porter.
She brings no nows.

stronghold beyond.
Under the base of these hills runs the deep stream called Antietum Greek, fordable only at distant points. Three bridges cross it, one on the Hagerstown road, one cross it, one on the Hagerstown road, one of the base of these hills runs the nearest brigade to meet them, but it could not do the work. He cauted for another. There was nothing close enough, unless he took it from his right. His right might for certain corps to hold themselves in readiness for service. This was succeeded by the transportation of heavy munitions.

FORTRESS MONROF, Sept. 19.—The steamboat Canonicus left here this morning with a flag of truce for Aiken's Landby which he crossed, and it was held by which he crossed, and it was held by Pleasanton with a reserve of cavalry during the hattle. The second was close under the left in danger if it was weakened, but his a deep recess of steeply falling hills.—thought the form to the left in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—thought the centre was already threatened with anai-by which he crossed, and it was held by Pleasanton with a reserve of cavalry during by the hattle. The second was close under the left in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—the centre was already threatened with anai-by which he crossed, and it was held by Pleasanton with a reserve of cavalry during the hattle. The second was close under the left in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second was already threatened with anai-billation. Not he sitating one moment he hattle to be provided in the second was close under the left in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second was already threatened with anai-bill the left in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second was already threatened with anai-bill the left in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second hills in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second hills in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second hills in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second hills in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply falling hills.—The second hills in danger if it was weakened, but his deep recess of steeply fal

Department of the glorious Army of the Potomac doing something short, sharp and decisive.

Your correspondent hears from excel
Your correspondent hears from excel
They gave some cover for another guns were therefore massed on the centre. The enemy had the Shepherdstown road afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skir mishing ensued until night. The fight fly the property of the storm of the centre. The enemy had the Shepherdstown road but open to him in rear for retreat. Along one or the other, if beaten, he must fix. This, among other reasons, determined, perhaps, the plan of battle which storm. Firing at first in volleys, they find them at will with wonderful rapidity

opposition. Fronting southwest his line advanced not quite on the rebel flauk, but chased.

The crisis of the fight at this point had arrived; Rickett's division, vainly endeavoing to advance, and exhausted by the effort had fallen back. Part of Mansteld's corps was ordered in to their relief, but Mansteld's troops came back again, and their General was mortally wounded. The left, nevertheless, was too extended

Artillery was sent to the front, infantry was rapidly deployed, and skirmishers went out in front on either flank. The corps moved forward compactly, Hooker, as usual, reconnoitering in person. They came at last to an open grass-sown field, inclosed on two eides with woods, protected on the right by a mill, and entered through a corn field in the reat. Skirmishers entering these woods were instantly met by rebel shots, but held their ground, and as soon as supported advanced and cleared the timber. Beyond, on the left and in front, volleys of musketry cannad heavily, and a battle seemed to

expected.

Gen. Hooker formed his lines with precision and without hesitation. Rickett's division went into the woods on the left in force. Meade, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, formed in the centre, Doubleday and firmly held, it was the key of the position. Hooker determined to take it. He are sent out on the right, planting his

sprang up again on the left. Gen. Hook A Detailed Account of the of the rebel artillery, was out at 1. First or may reper artimery, was out at 1. First care rapid and unusually frequent picket shots, then several heavy volleys. The General listened a moment and smiled grimly. "We have no troops there. The

> the evening, it was plain that they had gathered their whole army behind the heights, and were waiting for the shock.
>
> The battle began with the dawn. Morning found both armies just as they had siept, almost close enough to look into each other's eyes. The left of Meede's re-serve and the right of Rickett's line beserve and the right of Rickett's line became engaged at nearly the same moment, one with artillery, the other with infantry. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a ploughed field, near the top of the slope where the cornfield begun. On the open field, in the corn beyond, and in the woods which stepped forward into the broad fields, like a promontory into the ocean. fields, like a promontory into the ocean, was the bardest and deadliest struggle of

the day.

For half an hour after the battle had grown to its full strength, the line of fire swayed neither way. Hooker's men were ally up to their work. They saw their General everywhere in front, never away from the fire, and all the troops believed

nassas.

The half hour passed, the rebels degan to give way a little, only a little, but at the to give way a little, only a little, but at the first indication of a receding fire, Forward, was the word, and on went the line with a cheer and a rush. Back across the cornfield, leaving dead and wounded behind them, over the fence, and across the road, and then back again into the dark woods which closed around the many dead and woods. which closed around them went the retreating rebels

Mead and his Pennsylvanians followed hard and fast-followed till they came pearing—followed still, with another cheer, and flung themselves sgainst the

But out of those gloomy woods came, suddenly and heavily, terrible volleys volleys which smote and bent, and broke, in a mom n, that eager front, and hurled them swiftly back for half the distance these vandal attempts. We take it for avoid the artillery fire, which must have granted that Gen. McClellan will to-day re occupy this ill-fated position with some or occupy this ill-fated position with some or occupy this ill-fated position with some ing the lines and columns which had dark-portion of his troops.

munition was exhaused. In ten minutes the fortunes of the day seemed to have changed—it was the rebels smoothly sloping surface in front, and the sweeping crescent of slowly mingling lines was all a delasion. It was all a rebel stronghold beyond.

by the transportation of heavy munitions over to Virginia and the a steady advance of our forces. Since then Leesburg has been cleaned of the relacis and Thorough fare Gap has been a certained to be in final condition for an advancing army. Our five the reception of the intelligence of McCleilan's forces lay behind low, dis

left mostly to the batteries. Porter massing his infantry support in the hellows. On the left Baraside was to carry the bridge already referred to, advancing then by a road which enters the pike at Sharpsburgh, turning at once the rehel flank and destroying his line of retreat, Porter and Sykes were held in reserve. It is obvious that the complete success of a plan contemplating widely divergent movements of separate corps, must largely depend on accurate timing, that the attack should be simultaneous and not successive.

but it nowhere dwelt. Their General was wounded badly early in the fight, but they fought on. Their supports did not comethey determined to fight without them. They began to go down the hill and into the corn. They did not stop to think that their ammunition was nearly gone, they were to win that field, and they won it. The rebel line for the second time field through the corn and into the woods. I cannot tell how few of Hart-uff's Brigade were left when the work was done, but it was done. There was no accurate timing, that the attack should be simultaneous and not successive.

Hooker moved Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, crossing the creek at a ford above the bridge and well to the right, without opposition. Fronting southwest his line of the property of the property

Turning again to the left, the cavairy went down on the rebel flank, coming suddenly close to a battery which met them with grape and canister. It being the nature of cavairy to retire before batteries, this company loyally followed the law of its being, and came swiftly back without pursuit.

Artillery was sent to the front, infantry and rapidly deployed, and skirmishers line.

ed and cleared the timber. Beyond, on the left and in front, volleys of musketry opened heavily, and a battle seemed to have begun a little sooner than it was was called on, and the General himself went forward.

serves, formed in the centre, Doubleday was sent out on the right, planting his batteries on the hill, and opening at once on a rebel battery that began to enfilade the central line. It was already dark, and the rebel position could only be discovered by the flames of their guns. They pushed forward boldly on the right, after losing ground on the other flank, but made no attempt to regain their first hold on the woods. The light flashed, and glimmered, and faded, and finally went out in the dark

Tode out in front of his furthest troops on a hill to examine the ground for a battery. At the top he dismounted and went for ward on foot, completed his reconnoise musketry fire from the point of woods was all the while extremely hot. As he put his foot in the stirrup a fresh volley of rifle, bullets came whizzing by. The tall, soldierly figure of the General, the white horse which he rode, the elevated place where he was—all made him a most dangerously conspicuous mark. So he had mered, and faded, and finally went out in the dark

Hooker had found out what he wanted to know. When the firing ceased the hostile lines lay close to each other—the pickets so near that six rebels were captured during the night. It was inevitable that the fight should recommence at daylight. Neither side had suffered considerable loss; it was a skermish not a battle. "We are through for to night," remarked the General, "butto morrow we fight the battle that will decide the tate of the Republic."

Not long after the firing ceased, it