and excessively painful, and would not dismount till he had given his last order to advance. He was himself in the very front. Swaying unsteadily on his horse, he turned in his seat to look about him. "There is a regiment to the right. Order it forward. Crawford and Gordon are coming up. Tell them to carry those works and hold them, and it is our fight."

It was found that the bullet had passed completely through his foot. The surgeon who examined it on the spot could give no opinion whether bones were broken, but it was afterward ascertained that though grazed they were not fractured. Of course the severity of the wound made it impossible for him to keep the field, which he believed already won, so far as it belonged to him to win it. It was nine o'clock. The fight had been furious since five. A large part of his command was broken; but with his right still untouched and with Crawford's and Gordon's brigades just up; above all, with the advance of the whole central line, which the men had heard ordered with cheers.

With a regiment already on the edge of the woods he wanted, he might well leave the field, thinking the battle was won—that *his* battle was won, for I am writing, of course, only about the attack on the rebel left.

I see no reason why I should disguise my admiration of Gen. Hooker's bravery and soldierly ability. Remaining nearly all the morning on the right, I could not help seeing the sagacity and promptness of his movements, how completely his troops were kept in hand how devotedly they trusted to him, how keen was his insight into the battle, how every opportunity was seized and every reverse was checked and turned into another success. I say this the more unreservedly, because I have no personal relation whatever with him, never saw him till the day before the fight, and don't like his politics or opinions in general. But what are politics in such a battle?

Sumner arrived just as Hooker was leaving, and assumed command. Crawford and Gordon had gone into the woods, and were holding them stoutly against heavy odds. As I rode over toward the left I met Sumner at the head of his column advancing rapidly through the timber, opposite where Crawford was fighting. The veteran General was riding alone in the forest, farahead of his leading brigade, his hat off, his gray hair, and beard and mustache, strongly contrasting with the fire in his eyes, and his martial air, as he hurried on to where the bullets were thickest.

Sedgwick's Division was in advance, moving forward to support Crawford and Gordon. Rebel reinforcements were approaching also, and the struggle for the woods was again to be renewed. Sumner sent forward two divisions, Richardson and French on, the left. Sedgwick, moving in column of division through the roads, in rear, deployed and advanced in line over the corn field. There was a broad interval between him and the nearest division, and he saw that if the rebel line were complete, his own division was in imminent danger of being flanked. But his orders were to advance, and those are the orders which a soldier—and Sedgwick is every inch a soldier—loves best to hear.

To extend his own front as far as possible, he ordered the Thirty fourth New York to move by the left flank. The manœuvre was attempted under a fire of great intensity, and the regiment broke. At the same moment the enemy, perceiving their advantage, came round on that flank. Crawford was obliged to give on the right, and his troops pouring in confusion through the ranks of Sedgwick's advance brigade, threw it into disorder and back on the second and third lines. The enemy advanced, their fire increasing.

Gen. Sedgwick was three times wounded, in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but he persisted in remaining on the field so long as there was a chance of saving it. His Adjutant-General, Major Sedgwick, bravely rallying and trying to reform the troops, was shot through the body, the bullet lodging in the spine, and fell from his horse. Severe as the wound is, it is probably not mortal. Lieut. Howe, of Gen. Sedgwick's staff, endeavored to rally the Thirty-fourth New York. They were badly cut up, and would not stand. Half their officers were killed and wounded, their colors shot to pieces, the color-sergeant killed, and every one of the color guard wounded. Only thirty-two were afterwards got together.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts went into action with 17 officers and nearly 600 men. Nine officers were killed or wounded, and some of the latter are prisoners. Captain Simons, Captain Saunders of the Sharpshooters, Lieut. Derby and Lieut. Berry, are killed. Capt. Bartlett and Captain Jocelyn, Lieut. Spurr, Lieut. Gale and Lieut. Bradley, are wounded. One hundred and thirty four men were the only remains that could be collected of this splendid regiment.

Gen. Dana was wounded. General Howard, who took command of the division after Gen Sedgwick was disabled, exerted himself to restore order, but it could not be done there. Gen. Sumner ordered the line to be reformed under fire. The test was too severe for volunteer troops under such a fire. Sumner himself attempted to arrest the disorder, but to little purpose. Lieut. Col. Revere and Capt. Audenried, of his staff, were wounded severely, but not dangerously. It was impossible to hold the position. General Sumner withdrew the division to the rear, and once more the cornfield was abandoned to the enemy.

French sent word he could hold his ground. Richardson, while gallantly leading a regiment under a heavy fire, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Gen. Meagher was wounded at the head of his brigade. The loss in general officers was becoming frightful.

At 1 o'clock affairs on the right had a gloomy look. Hooker's troops were greatly exhausted, and their General away from the field. Mansfield's were no better.—Sumner's command had lost heavily, but two of his divisions were still comparatively fresh. Artillery was yet playing vigorously in front, though the ammunition of many of the batteries was entirely exhausted, and they had been compelled to retire.

Doubleday held the right inflexibly.—Sumner's headquarters were now in the narrow field where the right, before Hooker, had begun to fight. All that had been gained in front had been lost! The enemy's batteries, which, if advanced and served vigorously, might have made sad work with the closely massed troops, were, fortunately, either partially disabled or short of ammunition. Sumner was confident that he could hold his own; but another advance was out of the question The enemy, on the other hand, seemed to be too much exhausted to attack.

At this crisis Franklin came up with fresh troops, and, commanding one division of the corps, formed on the left. Slocum was sent forward along the slopes lying under the first ranges of the division of rebel hills, while Smith was ordered to retake the cornfields and woods which all day had been so hotly contested. It was done in the handsomest style. His Maine and Vermont regiment went forward on the run, and cheering as they went, swept like an avalanche through the corn fields, fell upon the woods, cleared them in ten minutes, and held them. They were not again retaken.

The field and its ghastly harvest, which the reaper had gathered in those fatal hours, remained finally with us. Four times it had been lost and won. The dead are strewn so thickly that as you ride over it you cannot guide your horse's steps too carefully. Pale and bloody faces are everywhere upturned. They are sad and terrible; but there is nothing which makes one's heart beat so quickly as the imploring look of sorely wounded men, who beckon wearily for help which you cannot stay to give.

Gen. Smith's attack was so sudden that his success was accomplished with no great loss. He had gained a point, however, which compelled him to expect every moment an attack, and to hold which, if the enemy again brought up reserves, would take his best energies and best troops. But the long strife, the heavy losses, incessant fighting over the same ground, repeatedly lost and won inch by inch, and, more than all, the fear of Burnside on the left and Porter in front, held the enemy in check. For two or three hours there was a lull even in the cannonade on the right, which hitherto had been incessant. McClellan had been over on the field after Sumner's repulse, but had speedily returned to his head quarters. Sumner again sent word that he was able to hold his position, but could not advance with his own corps.

Meantime there was Burnside, and what was he doing? On the right, where I had spent the day until two o'clock, little was known of the general fortunes of the field. We had heard Porter's guns in the centre, but nothing from Burnside on the left. The distance was too great to distinguish the sound of his artillery from Porter's left. There was no immediate prospect of more fighting on the right, and I left the field, which all day long had seen the most obstinate contest of the war, and rode over to McClellan's headquarters. The different battle fields were shut out from each other's view, but all partially visible from the central hill which Gen. McClellan had occupied during the day. But I was more than ever impressed on returning with the completely deceitful appearance of the ground the rebels had chosen, when viewed from the front.

Hooker's and Sumner's struggle had been carried on over an uneven and wooded surface, their own line of battle extending in a semi-circle not less than a mile and a half. Perhaps a better notion of their position can be got by considering their right, centre and left as forming three sides of a square. So long, therefore, as either wing was driven back, the centre became exposed to a very dangerous enfilading fire, and the further the centre was advanced, the worse off it was, unless the line on its side and rear were firmly held. This formation resulted originally from the efforts of the enemy to turn both flanks. Hooker, at the very outset threw his column so far into the centre of the rebel lines that they were compelled to threaten him on the flank, to secure their own centre.

Nothing of all this was perceptible from the hills in front. Some directions of the rebel lines had been disclosed by the smoke of their guns, but the whole interior formation of the country beyond the hills was completely concealed. When McClellan arranged his order of battle, it must have been upon information, or have been left to his corps and division commanders to discover for themselves.

Up to 3 o'clock Burnside had made little progress. His attack on the bridge had been successful, but the delay had been so great that to the observer it appeared as if McClellan's plans must have been seriously disarranged. It is impossible not to suppose that the attacks on right and left were meant in a measure to correspond, for otherwise the enemy had only to repel Hooker on the one hand, then transfer his troops and push them against Burnside.

Here was the difference between Smith and Burnside. The former did his work at once, and lost all his men at once—that is, all whom he lost at all; Burnside seems to have attacked cautiously, in order to save his men, and sending successively insufficient forces against a strong position, distributed his loss over a greater period of time, but yet lost none the less in the end.

Finally, at four o'clock, McClellan sent simultaneous orders to Burnside and Franklin—to the former to advance and carry the batteries in his front at all hazards and any cost; to the latter to carry the woods next in front of him to the left, which the rebels still held. The order to Franklin, however, was practically countermanded, in consequence of a message from Sumner that if Franklin went on and was repulsed, his own corps was not yet sufficiently reorganized to act as a reserve

Franklin, thereupon, was directed to run no risk of losing his present position, and, instead of sending his infantry into the woods, contented himself with advancing his batteries over the breadth of the fields in front, supporting them with heavy columns of infantry, and attacking with energy the rebel batteries immediately opposed to him. His movement was a success, so far as it went, the batteries maintaining their new ground, and sensibly affecting the steadiness of the rebel fire. That being once accomplished, and all hazard of the right being again forced back having been dispelled, the movement of Burnside became at once the turning point of success, and the fate of the day depended on him.

How extraordinary the situation was may be judged from a moment's consideration of the facts. It is understood that from the outset Burnside's attack was expected to be decisive, as it certainly must have been if things went well elsewhere, and if he succeeded in establishing himself on the Sharpsburgh road in the rebel rear.

Gens. Hooker, and Sumner, and Franklin, and Mansfield were all sent to the right three miles away, while Porter seems to have done double duty with his single corps in front, both supporting the batteries and holding himself in reserve. With all this immense force on the right, but 16,000 were given to Burnside for the decisive movement of the day.

Still more unfortunate in its results was the total failure of these separate attacks on the right and left to sustain, or in any manner co-operate with each other. Burnside hesitated for hours in front of the bridge which should have been carried at once by a *coup de main*. Meantime Hooker had been fighting for four hours with various fortune, but final success. Sumner had come up too late to join in the decisive attack which his earlier arrival would probably have counted into a complete success; and Franklin reached the scene only when Sumner had been repulsed. Probably before his arrival the rebels had transferred a considerable number of troops to their right to meet the attack of Burnside, the direction of which was then suspected or developed.

Attacking first with one regiment, then with two, and delaying both for artillery, Burnside was not over the bridge before two o'clock—perhaps not till three. He advanced slowly up the slopes in his front, his batteries in rear covering, to some extent, the movement of the infantry. A desperate fight was going on in a deep ravine on his right, the rebel batteries were in full play, and, apparently, very annoying and destructive, while heavy columns of rebel troops were plainly visible, advancing as if careless of concealment, along the road and over the hills in the direction of Burnside's forces. It was at this point of time that McClellan sent him the order above given.

Burnside obeyed it most gallantly. Getting his troops well in hand, and sending a portion of his artillery to the front, he advanced them, with rapidity and the most determined vigor, straight up the hill in front, on the top of which the rebels had maintained their most dangerous battery. The movement was in plain view of McClellan's position, and as Franklin, on the other side, sent his batteries in the field about the same time, the battle seemed to open in all directions with greater activity than ever.

The fight in the ravine was in full progress, the batteries which Porter supported were firing with new vigor, Franklin was blazing away on the right and hill-top, ridge and woods along the whole line was crested and veiled with white clouds of smoke. All day had been clear and bright since the early cloudy morning, and now this whole magnificent, unequaled scene shone with the splendor of an afternoon September sun. Four miles of battle, its glory all visible, its horrors all hidden, the fate of the Republic hanging on the hour—could any one be insensible of its grandeur!

There are two hills on the left of the road, the furthest and lowest. The rebels have batteries on both. Burnside is ordered to carry the nearest to him, which is the furthest from the road. His guns opening first from this new position in front, more entirely controlled and silenced the enemy's artillery. The infantry came on at once, moving rapidly and steadily up long, dark lanes, and broad, dark recesses, being plainly visible without a glass as they moved over the green hillside.

The next moment the road in which the rebel battery was planted was canopied with clouds of dust swiftly descending into the valley. Underneath was a tumult of wagons, guns, horses and men flying at speed down the road. Blue flashes of smoke burst now and then among them, a horse or a man or half a dozen went down, and then the whirlwind swept on.

The hill was carried, but could it be held? The rebel columns, before seen moving to the left, increased their pace. The guns on the hill above send an angry tempest of shell down among Burnside's guns and men. He had formed his columns apparently in the near angles of two fields bordering the road—high ground about them everywhere, except in rear.

In another moment a rebel battle line appears on the brow of the ridge above them, moves swiftly down in the most perfect order, and though met by incessant discharges of musketry, of which we plainly see the flashes, does not fire a gun. White spaces show where men are falling but they close up instantly, and, still the line advances. The brigades of Burnside are in heavy column; they will not give way before a bayonet charge in line The rebels think twice before they dash into these hostile masses.

There is a halt, the rebel left gives way and scatters over the field, the rest stand fast and fire. More infantry comes up; Burnside is outnumbered, flanked, compelled to yield the hill he took so bravely. His position is no longer one of attack; he defends himself with unfaltering firmness, but he sends to McClellan for help. McClellan's glass for the last half hour has seldom been turned away from the left.

He sees clearly enough that Burnside is pressed—needs no messenger to tell him that. His face grows darker with anxious thought. Looking down into the valley where 15,000 troops are lying he turns a half-questioning look on Fitz John Porter who stands by his side gravely scanning the field. They are Porter's troops below, are fresh and impatient to share in the fight. But Porter slowly shakes his head and one may believe that the same thought is passing through the minds of both Generals. "They are the only heroes of the army; they cannot be spared"

McClellan remounts his horse, and with Porter and a dozen officers of his Staff, rides away to the left, in Burnside's direction. Sykes meets them on the road—a good soldier, whose opinion is worth taking. The three Generals talk briefly together. It is easy to see that the moment has come when everything may turn on one order given or withheld, when the history of the battle is only to be written in thoughts, and purposes, and words of the General.

Burnside's messenger rode up His message is: "I want troops and guns If you do not send them, I cannot hold my position for half an hour." McClellan's only answer for the moment, is a glance at the western sky. Then he turns and speaks very slowly: "Tell Gen. Burnside that this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. I will send him Miller's Battery. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry." Then as the messenger was riding away he called him back. "Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge, to the last man!—always the bridge!—if the bridge is lost, all is lost."

The sun is already down; not half an hour of daylight is left. Till Burnside's message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished to day. None suspected how near was the peril of defeat, of sudden attack on exhausted forces—how vital to the safety of the army and the nation was those fifteen thousand waiting troops of Fitz John Porter in the hollow. But the rebels halted instead of pushing on, their vindictive cannonade died away as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the battle was over. Only a solitary gun of Burnside's thundered against the enemy, and presently this also ceased, and the field was still

The peril came very near, but it has passed, and in spite of the peril, at the close of the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an advantage had been gained. Hooker, Sumner and Franklin held all the ground they had gained, and Burnside still held the bridge and his position beyond. Everything was favorable for a renewal of the fight in the morning If the plan of the battle is sound, there is every reason why McClellan should win it. He may choose to postpone the battle to await his reinforcements

The rebels may choose to retire while it is possible. Fatigue on both sides might delay the deciding battle; yet if the enemy means to fight at all, he cannot afford to delay. His reinforcements may be coming, but where are his supplies? His losses are enormous. His troops have been massed in woods and hollows, where artillery has had its most terrific effect. Ours have been deployed and scattered. From infantry fire there has been less difference.

It is hard to estimate losses on a field of such extent, but I think ours cannot be less than 6,000, killed and wounded—it may be much greater. Prisoners have been taken from the enemy—I hear of a regiment captured entire, but I doubt it All the prisoners whom I saw agree in saying that the whole army is there. Hill and Longstreet are either killed or prisoners.

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPT 22

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE

Political Intelligence.

The Democratic Congressional Conference for the seventeenth district, composed of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset counties, met on Thursday, 11th inst, and placed in nomination for Congress, Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, one of the most talented lawyers in that part of the State.

The Senatorial conferees for the district composed of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Somerset, have nominated Hon. Jos. B. Noble, of Bedford county, for State Senate.

On the 16th inst., the conferees from Armstrong and Westmoreland counties met at the Keystone House, Freeport, to perfect Union nominations for the Legislature, and placed in nomination for Assembly Jas. M'Ferren and Henry M'Bride of Westmoreland, and John W. M'Kee, of Armstrong.

James C. Brown, Esq., of West Greenville, and Manly C. Beebe, Esq., of Pleasantville, have been renominated by the Republicans for Assembly in the legislative district composed of the counties of Mercer and Venango.

Amos Myers, Esq., of Clarion, was nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Mercer, Crawford, Venango and Clarion, by the Congressional Convention which met at Franklin.

Additional List of Wounded.

The following is an additional list of Western Pennsylvania volunteers wounded in the battle near Middletown, Md: S. Seidl, B, 5th Pa. Res., hand; H. W. McKelp, K, 11th Pa. Res., hand; W. W. Artemas, H, 13th Pa. Res., shoulder; T. H. Hunter, C, 13th Pa. Res., shoulder; E. Hudson, D, 13th Pa. Res., leg; A. W. Withington, G, 13th Pa. Res., arm; J. R. Evans, C, 100th Pa., leg; W. Mercangast, G, 13th Pa. Res., hand; Asbury Maine, F, 12th Pa. Res., hand; Seig Davis, B, 13th Pa. Res., leg; L. D. Partridge, A, 13th Pa. Res., arm; And. Thompson, A, 13th Pa. Res., arm; R. Jones, K, 13th Pa. Res., hand; J. Kinz, L, 13th Pa. Res., hand; Wm. Oliver, M, 100th Pa., head; James McClarey, A, 13th Pa. Res., arm; W. O. Brown, H, 5th Pa. Res., leg; L. Sainner, K, 11th Pa. Res., arm; W. W. McHenson, B, 13th Pa. Res., thigh; F. Chambers, F, 11th Pa., finger; J. McKee, F, 100th Pa., groin; G. Fry, G, 11th Pa. Res., shoulder; Pat Phillip, E, 13th Pa. Res., hand; Seig Davis, D, 13th Pa. Res., arm; R. Nees, H, 9th Pa. Res., arm; G. W. Brooks, A, 11th Pa. Res., arm; M. Wright, C, 100th Pa., hand.

The Relief of the Sufferers—Action of the Distributing Committee.

The committee appointed at the citizens' meeting on Thursday, to distribute the funds collected for the relief of those who have suffered by the Arsenal disaster, met on Saturday and organized by the election of Thomas Bakewell as President, Joshua Hanna as Treasurer and Wm. McCreery as Secretary.

The following visitors were appointed for the districts named, to ascertain who are entitled to relief: Lawrenceville and Peppertown, Capt. Bachman, office in Custom House; 2d, 6th and 7th Wards, Capt. Dilworth, office corner of Third and Wood; 9th Ward, E. H. Pa. Sch. office, 12 Wood; 3d Ward, Capt. Hugh Ward; J. L. Bennett, office Graff, Bennett & Co., Water street; 24 precinct 5th Ward, Wm. McCreery, office 131 Second street; Allegheny and Sharpsburg, James Park, Jr., 120 Second street. All persons needing relief, who are outside the above-named districts will please apply to any one of the committee. The office of the committee is at the corner of Third and Wood streets, over Hanna, Hart & Co.'s banking house.

Shocking Murder.

On last Friday night a man named John Clinton was found lying on the railroad track at Industry station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer, to hide his guilt, had placed the body on the track, thinking that the next passing train would mangle it to such a degree that no trace of the murder would be apparent; but the train in passing only crushed the arm of deceased, thereby disclosing the fact that the man had been murdered.

Notice.

Dr. Murdoch can be found at the Court House from the hours of 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. every day. Those calling at his office on Fourth street for examination will be charged his regular office fees.

Theatre.

Mr. Jos. Procter, a favorite "Star," commences an engagement to-night, as Macbeth, with a full cast.

Funeral of "R. C. H."

The body of our late esteemed correspondent, R. C. Hanneu, Esq., has been brought to this city and will be interred to-day. The funeral notice appears in another column.

Consul Appointed.

Jay T. Howard, Esq., son of Thos. Howard, Esq., late Consul to San Juan del Sur, has been appointed to that position, which the latter was obliged to resign by reason of ill health.

SEE advertisement notice to oil refiners, &c., &c., of Kay & Co., in another column.

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Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

The Militia Coming Home.

A Reconnoissance over the Potomac River,

FROM LOUISVILLE.

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

HARRISBURG, Sept. 21.—By authority of Governor Curtin the militia now quartered here will be sent home to-day. It is supposed that those in Cumberland Valley will also return. The troops seem quite dissatisfied at being sent home without an opportunity of meeting the enemy. They certainly are entitled to all honor for their promptness in answering the call for the defense of the State.

Sick and wounded are coming in from Hagerstown by every train. Provisions have been made to receive eight hundred who are expected to arrive to-morrow.

HEAD QUARTERS, SATURDAY EVENING, September 20, 1862.

The fourth Michigan with a few men from Sykes' brigades crossed the river at Sheepardstown ford, late yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. They met with a stout resistance from the enemy, but succeeded in reaching this side of the river with but slight loss, bringing with them four pieces of artillery which they took from the rebels. Their occupying the Virginia shore was attempted again, this morning with less success. Col. Burnside's brigade with a portion of Sykes' brigade with some cavalry and two batteries crossed the river and took position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position the enemy emerged from under the cover of woods with a line of infantry nearly a mile long, both troops soon become engaged, when the order was given to retire, which was done in good order the enemy following closely behind.

When the enemy came within range they were opened on by twenty pieces of our artillery posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect that they were forced to retire out of reach. Their loss from our artillery fire must have been heavy, as the explosions of our shells were seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, will reach about 150. The troops safely returned to Maryland, bringing the wounded with them.

Information was received to-day of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels Their artillery was removed from the line of the Potomac last night, and it is believed their army is falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester.

In the action to day Col. Provost, of the 110th Pa., was wounded; also Capt. Ricketts and Lieut. McKean. Among the killed was Capt. Sander and Lieut. White

It was reported that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had left in the direction of Williamsport. A force was sent in that direction this A. M. Heavy firing in that direction to night shows that they have become engaged.

FREDERICK, Md, Sept. 20.—Shelling was kept up at the enemy across the river at Sheppardstown until Friday night. A report came into Frederick that a force was crossing at Williamsport and a part of our army were sent to meet them. Heavy firing was heard at noon to-day in that direction and at Sharpsburg, but up to to night no intelligence has been received from either place.

The inhabitants in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagerstown are returning to their homes, and seem to be in great glee because the rebels are driven across the river.

There is no evidence that either Longstreet or Lee was wounded in the battle of Wednesday.

The number of prisoners in our hands is about two thousand, and at least 10,000 stand of arms were found on the field, belonging to the enemy.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—Reliable advices from Cave City say that a portion of General Buell's force attacked and repulsed Bragg's force from Horse Cave on Thursday evening; upon learning which Bragg is reported to have moved his main body across the river southward from Munfordsville. No further particulars.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR AMERICANS.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice, that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price.—These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for *jockeying* and *swindling* purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy *Ancres* and *Lepines* of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal states.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents of the American Watch Company,

se1-1 2p 182 Broadway, N.Y.

1,200 BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Real Scotch and Domestic Makes,

All new styles and choice colors,

received, before the great advance, and for sale at a small advance.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

se6 27 Fifth street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS

THE UNION AS IT WAS: THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

A MASS MEETING

OF THE

DEMOCRACY

—OF—

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

and of all others in favor of sustaining the Government will be held in front of the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

—ON—

TUESDAY EVENING,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK SEPTEMBER 23d,

Hon. F. W. Hughes, Hon. Wm. H. Witt, Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, M. Gibbon Esq., Gen. Hamilton Esq., and other able speakers will be present and address the meeting. 2t

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Neumann Literary Society, held on Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. The following resolutions were passed on the death of Robert Lehmbidt, who was killed by the late explosion at the U. S. Arsenal, Lawrenceville:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite Providence to remove from his mortal sphere, our beloved brother and fellow member, Robert Lehmbidt, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Society have had a kind friend in the departed, who by his many virtues and faithful performance of his duties, endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That in his death the community mourn a member of the Society, an active and faithful member, his widowed parent a kind, affectionate son.

Resolved, That his upright, exemplary life, be an example to all who knew the departed, and that we do sympathize with the bereaved and afflicted parent and friends.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that our Hall be draped in memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable minute to the memory of the deceased, and that they be published in the "Pittsburgh Post," the "Pittsburgh Catholic" and "Pittsburgh Republican."

F. MEYER,
W. L. EFFERT,
W. F. LAUX, } Committee.

se22 1t

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PERSONS DESIRING TO BE THOROUGHLY educated or organized will here obtain the following important advantages over all other colleges of the kind—

1st. It is the only one in the Union known to be conducted by a practical merchant.

2d. Here the student has an individual course of instruction. Teachers, often permanently located, have either exploded or repeatedly changed hands, leaving their pupils to find their "time unbinded" elsewhere.

3d. Duff's system of Book Keeping are pronounced by the highest commercial authorities the best published.

4th. The pupils of all other schools remain ignorant of the Private Ledger.

5th. There is not yet a regular system of Private Book Keeping taught elsewhere in the country.

6th. The lectures of the senior Principal contain information to the student of commerce that can be obtained alone from a practical business man.

7th. His long standing widely known reputation as a merchant as an accountant, as an author, and as a preceptor, makes his diploma a passport to the confidence of business men in every part of the Union.

8th. The acuteness of his decisions in numerous matters of disputed accounts, during 23 years office as a public accountant, has never once been set aside by Courts or Arbitrators.

9th. Steam Book Keeping has never been thoroughly taught in any other College in the city.

10th. Our Professors of Penmanship also Professors of Book Keeping, teaching the art of penmanship while writing in his books as well as during the evening hours. One hour a day is all the attention the pupils writing usually get in other schools.

Our elegant new Caption Circular, pp 66; a large Ornamental Card and samples of our Penmen's Fine and Ornamental Writing, mailed, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

P. DUFF & SON, Principals

A Stranger will please inquire for our reputation of our old business men where we are best known.

se 19 1dAw

HEADQUARTERS PENNA MILITIA, WARD'S DISTRICT, Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1862.

IN OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS FROM Adjutant General of Pennsylvania all military organizations attached to this brigade are notified to assemble at their respective homes for the purpose of perfecting their organization and await further orders.

Citizens who are willing to aid in the organization of the militia are requested to meet at their respective places of rendezvous.

HOE,
Brig. Gen. Pa. M.

NOTICE TO OIL REFINERS,

Distillers, Brewers, Manufacturers and Dealers,

KAY & CO.,

NO. 55 WOOD STREET,

are prepared and will always keep on hand, in a short time, a full assortment of PRINTED BOOKS and STATIONERY, such as are required by Refiners, Distillers, Brewers and Manufacturers, and early orders are respectfully solicited.

The Blanks for Manufacturers and Monthly Returns and Applications for License are now ready.

se22-3t

NEW GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

NEW PRINTS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

PANT STUFFS, &c.

Terms Cash.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 Market Street.

se20

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES—THE stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY are hereby notified that an election will be held at the office of the company on the FIRST MONDAY, 6th day of October, inst., between the hours 12 and 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing twenty trustees to serve as Trustees for the ensuing year. JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

Office of Pittsburgh Gas Co., Sept. 19, 1862.

se20-d

NOTICE—MY WIFE CAROLINE SMITH, having left my bed and house in consequence of her ungovernable temper, without any provocation whatever, I hereby notify all persons not to trust her on my account for anything whatever, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

Glade Mill, Butler co., Pa., Sept. 25, 1862.

se20-1t* JEFFERSON SMITH.

JEFFRIES ANTIDOTE.

JEFFRIES ANTIDOTE.

JEFFRIES ANTIDOTE.

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Cures Pain in the Side and Back.

Cures Rheumatism in one to three days.

Cures Neuralgia in one minute.

Cures Diarrhœa in one to two hours.

Cures Cholera Morbus in one hour.

Cures Cramp in the Stomach in one minute.

Cures Sick Headache in one hour.

Cures Dysentery in one to three days.

Cures Sore Throat in one to two days.

Cures Cholera Infantum in one hour.

Cures Cholera in one hour.

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Rheumatism in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Sore Throat in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Cholera Morbus in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Cholera Infantum in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Dysentery in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Cramp in the Stomach in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Sick Headache in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Toothache in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Pain in the Side and Back in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Neuralgia in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Sore Throat in one to three days.

Cures Chronic Cholera