# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

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People's Union State Ticket. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County. SURVEYOR GENERAL. WILLIAM S. ROSS.

of Luzerne County. COUNTY TICKET. For Senator, KIRK HAINES, of Perry co. For Assembly, HENRY SNYDER, of Newville. For District Attorney, J. M. WEAKLEY, of Carlisle. For Commissioner. DAVID RHOADS, of Carlisle. For Director of the Poor.

HENRY B. HOCH, of Southampton. For County Surveyor, GEORGE SWARTZ, of Lower Allen. For Auditor, DANIEL MOSS, of Upper Allen. For Coroner, JACOB RHEEM, of Carlisle

THE SERVICE OF THE NEW LEVIES .- The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday last, says: On what seemed good authority, and at the instance of an officer in the present organization, we were induced to intimate that the destination of the new levies now pouring into the State Capital might possibly be in the direction of Hagerstown or Harper's Ferry. We were aware, at the time, that the militia could not be marched beyond the borders of the State, but accepted the information on which we intimated this possibility of a march to Harper's Ferry, as plausible, on account of the necessity of reinforcing the garrison at that point. It seems, however, that it is not the intention of the Governor to march the militia beyond the borders, and even if such were his object, he is not vested with powers to order such an expedition. The question is not debatabl This the intelligent requalt will understand, while the loyal and gallant men who have so nobly responded to the call of the Governor, have every confidence that he will do no act by which their faith in him will be shaken, or his duty to them neglected.

EUROPE will depend more upon the United States for food, during the next twelve months, than for years past. The European crops this year are not up to the averagethose of the United States, strange as it may seem, are abundant. Amid the ravages of a civil war, our storehouses have been filled to overflowing. We have plenty and to spare. A portion of these crops Europe must have, our domestic struggle. Cotton is no longer

His majesty struts in rags, and with a cadaverous countenance. The day of his glory has departed, and King Corn now wields the sceptre. A few months ago, the policy of first charge, but began to waver and lmlt when they found that their adversaries did when they found that their adversaries did constructed in the sceptre. A few months ago, the policy of first charge, but began to waver and lmlt when they found that their adversaries did constructed in the scent responded to with great enthusiasm, and seem of the sce best keep our mills in operation? Now, the with a yell with fixed buyonets. The enequestion is, how can the people be fed? The my ran, succumbing, quite as much to the cotton question is overruled by the scant supply of food.

Great Britain, France, all the European powers, must gravely, seriously, consider this question, when asked to recognize the Rebel is not "muscle" but "ardor" which wins the Government. Hostilities against the United States cuts them off at once from the great supplies of the new world As they can survive without cotton but not without corn, their own necessities will compel them to leave the United States alone, and permit this great Government to work out its own re-

Did, or Do, the Rebels Intend to Invade Pennsylvania?

If they should have been driven back before this purpose was accomplished, you will hear the leaders and understrappers of the Breckenridge faction everywhere declaring that no invasion was intended-that we were never in any danger, and that the State and National authorities were all wrong in preparing to defend the State, though the rebels were in force on the border, and avowing their purpose to carry fire and sword through her territory. The Richmond Examiner, however, tells a different story, and indicates very clearly that it was both the intention and a necessity for the Rebels to invade Pennsylvania. After expressing its regret that the Federal army had succeeded in posting itself at Arlington Heights, it said:

"But if it is indeed true, we hope that our ion of that city, but the opportunity which they would seem to afford for the commencement of an offensive campaign in the enemy's country. The capture of Washington would produce an immense sensation, but if unattended by an immediate advance into Pennsylvania, and a menace of the Northern capitals, it is impossible to say that the said sensation would be altogether and necessarily to our advantage. It would be a prodigious mortification to the North, but would not cost it a fatal, or even a serious loss of strength. The moral shock might possibly occasion negotiations for peace; but if the Northern peo-ple possess any real courage, it would more probably result in a general rush to arms.-Possession of Washington is only desirable as the open door to invasion, and if it is effectually closed against us by the occupation of Arlington Heights, we hope that this precious lock or battering it down, while the wall is full of breeches through which we may pass

of the Confederacy, at this stage of the war, is, or should be, a transfer of hostilities to the enemy's soil. It is in fact a matter of necessity that we should do so. It is difficult to see how an enormous army can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the coming winter. Everything that it consumes will have to be transported there from great dis tances, for it is now literally an army in the

The following is a list of the officers of the 1st Regiment Penn'a. Militia, to which the companies from Carlisle belong: Col. Henry McCormick, Harrisburg. Lieut. Col. R. A. Lamberton, Harrisburg. Major, T. B. Bryson, Cumberland county. Adjutant, Geo. W. Newman, Harrisburg. land, the full consequences of which we can Chaplain, Rev. Saml. Phillips, Carlisle. Quartermaster, Saml. N. Emminger, Me. hanicsburg.
Sergeant Major, Chas. P. Pfhaler, Carlisle.

THE LATE GEN. RENO.

General Reno was born in Virginia in 1825. He entered West-Point in 1842, and graduated in 1846, in the ordiance, in the same class with Gen. McClellan. Proceeding to Mexico as an artillery officer, he won promotion at Cerro Gordo and Chepultepec. In both battles he commanded a battery, and at the last was wounded. He returned from Mexico a Captain. Subsequently he was a tutor at West Point, and Secretary of an artillery Board, in which capacity he was he left that field of duty to build a military

dance officer, and afterward was chief ordin ance officer of the Utah Expedition, when he had the command of a battery. Returning in 1859, he was sent to Montgomery (Ala.) Arsenal, and subsequently, by Jeff Davis. Leavenworth.

In the fall of 1861 he was recalled to Washington, and commissioned a Brigadier General of volunteers, and ordered to report from Baltimore, on Thursday night. to Gen. Burnside, who was at Annapolis, fitting out his North Carolina expedicion. He served with distinction at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Beaufort, and other places, and was commissioned Major-General of volinteers, his rank in the regular service being Captain. About the 1st of August last, tened to the relief of Gen. McClellan after he had reached Harrison's Landing, and subsequently to the Potomac. Participating inished his brilliant career in driving the invaders from the soil of Maryland.

#### BAYONET CHARGES.

Brave men delight in deeds which startle ordinary mortals, and which shorten contests that others would prolong by tortous and unprofitable movements. Thus, for instance, a bayonet charge, which seems the most bloody and most desperate in is nature, is olien not as destructive of human life, as a cool and distant artillery or infantry duel between the divisions of two armies

A cor. espondent of the New York Times lescribes the effect of a bayonet charge in the late battles before Richmond, as follows: "The carnage by the bayonet upon this ield probably exceeds anything recorded in history for many a score of years. The English could find but a half a dozen men illed by the bayonet at warterloo. The Excelsior brigade and the Irish brigade, both rom New York, distinguished themselves reatly by the impetuosity of their onslaught with this terrible weapon. They were mad dened by the persistency with which the en emy sought every cover and shelter, from which they drove them repeately. At every charge the enemy reeled and fled before the unwavering line of flashing steel. Frequent y the conflicts would be hand to hand, but the great ardor and superior muscle of our men overpowered the cadaverous and weakkneed Southerners, and they fell pierced with the glittering blade. Give them the Bayo

It has long been doubted by military men whether such a thing as an actual crossing of hayonets by opposing forces ever occurred.

A bayonet charge produces its effect, if it is successful, by causing the enemy to run be and will have if she does not interfere with fore he is really reached. General McClellan described one made at Williamsburg, as "a real bayonet charge" That was made by two regiments, (one from New York and daverous countenance. The day of his glory said to be six regiments. As described to one from Maine.) upon a much larger force, ply of cotton. The question was how we can not quait. It then became the turn of our to Chambersburg. At the latest advices, the which they did promptly yell as to the bayonet, or rather succumbing not to the bayonet, but to the lear of it. In an acctual collision with bayonets "superior muscle" would count but in the is ue of charges, as they ordinarily occur, it

### WAR NEWS.

FRIDAY Sep, 12 Our information in relation to the move ments of the opposing armies in Maryland meagre. In relation to our continues to be own army we only know that General McClel lan has advanced and that he now holds the line of the Monocacy. Whether the Rebels retreated across the river or were driven we have no information, but from the fact that cannonading was distinctly heard at Elysville, between two and five o'clock yes. terday morning, it is probably that an en gagement of some kind has taken place. The occupation of Hagerstown by the Rebels is confirmed. We give an interesting parrative of events in Frederick, obtained from a gentleman who was there for four days after

the Rebels took possession. A later despatch states that Hagerstown s occupied by a large Rebel cavalry torce, who it is feared intend to make a raid into the Cumberland Valley. Governor Curtin has called out fifty thousand men for the defence of Pennsylvania Gen. Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has assumed command of the forces assembled.

The news from Cincinnati indicates im portant events there. The Rebels had approached within five miles of Covington, expectation of a siege at Washington. The chief prize of the late victories, is not the possession of that city, but the control of the late victories and the late victories are chief prize of the late victories, is not the late victories and the late victories are chief prize of the late victorie our pickets and drive a past of them back mile. A battle was considered almost inev-itable but had not occurred up to last night. A merchant of Cincinnati who left Mount

Sterling, Kentucky, on Thursday morning, nforms the Gazette that Cerro Gordo Wil iams' Rebels, being the advance of Hum phery Marshall's Division, had entered that part of the State, and had taken possession of several towns; including Mt. Sterling. There was the greatest excitement, the Unio people mostly fleeing to the Ohio river. Six undred came down in one party to Mays ville, including the Judge of the Court and Commonwealth's Attorney. The Rebels moved in two columns. One of these had gone to Winchester, and thence they would march to Paris. Humphrey Marshall's whole

we hope that this precious army was moving furward to effect a junction sunaed in picking the down, while the wall is could get, estimates Marshall's forces at 10, 000. The Gazette also learns from Camp well.

"Reason indicates that the aim and object had crossed the Cumberland Mountains with tillery of five guns each, and is said to have two thousand cavalry. The opinion of the Union men is that the sympathizers in that region will join him. Spies and bushwhack ers infest the country around Lousia. The 40th Ohio Regiment is stationed at that place, and of it is danger. Thus it is seen

that Kirby Smith is concentrating a large army at Lexington. Buckner and Morgac will be likely to meet him from the West. Measures must therefore he taken in repel the movements of a large Rebel army. Satunday, Sept. 18th.

Important movements have taken place in the position of the contending armies in Mary. hardly at the present time, and with the in formation in our possession, estimate. The rimary fact is that the whole Rebel force at Quartermaster Sergeant, Theo. M. Moeltz, frederick have moved away, going the direction of Hagerstown, and that Frederick city Ordnance Sargeant, Danl. Shelly, Shire. | is undoubtedly occupied by tien. McClientan's forces. The Rebel movement commenced nanstown.

Postmaster, Thomas Sharpe, Carlisle, garly on Wednesday morning. The statements as to the strength of the Rebels continue

real facts of the case. From an intelligent informant who was in Frederick city the whole time-of-the-Rebel occupation, and saw their rearguard pass through on their way to Hagerstown, we gather the fullest and most re-liable statement. Our informant is used to seeing large bodies of troops and familiar with army movements. He says that the whole number of Rebels who passed through Frederick did not exceed thirty thousand. Other columns may have gone forward by different exaggerated. He also is fully convinced,

hough the Rebels were frank in declaring engaged two years in artillery experience. that they were bound for Pennsylvania, that Serving for a short time on the Coast Survey, such was not their purpose, but that after gathering all the supplies within their reach, they would make for Virginia through Haroad from the Big Sandy River to St Paul. gerstown and Williamsport and thence to

From 1854 to 1857 he was stationed at Martinsburg. The Rebels have with them the Frankford (Ky.) Arsenal as second or fifteen hundred empty wagons, which there is no doubt it was their purpose to fill. Whilst in Frederick, our informant heard reports, coming from the Rebels, that a division of their forces under Gen. Loring had attempted to assault our position at Horper's Ferry, and had been defeated with great slaughter -by our forces under Col. Miles. There had undoubtedly been an engagement there, as the cannonading could be heard at Frederick. A small Rebel cavalry force occupied West minster, Carroll county, twenty-eight miles

conduct was generally orderly, and no injuries were inflicted upon the people or the town. The post office was searched and some stamps carried off. The enrollment lists of the county, prepared in view of the draft, were also seized and destroyed. They pur-chased liberally at the stores, paying in Bal-timore and Southern money. The party left the town at eleven o'clock yesterday r after destroying a small bridge on the Western with Gen. Burnside's Army Corps, he has Maryland Railroad. The destruction of the westernmost pier of the railroad bridge at the Monocacy is confirmed. It was blown up on

Monday morning. The information from General McClellan's n the sanguinary conflicts under Pope, he army shows that it has been in active movement towards the line of the Monocacy. In this movement there had been some skirmishing and cavalry encounters, but no serious engagement, the plan of the Rebels apparantly whatever it may be, not including a prolonged stay at Frederick or a defence of that point. Gen Burnside, who holds the right of the army, was on the Frederick turnpike, between Poolesville and Ridgeville, on Thursday, and early yesterday, the advance, under General Hooker, was within four miles of Frederick City. They no doubt entered it during the day and terminated Bradley Johnson's shortlived reign. The Rebels having left the region

> Rocks," which is not probable, will place Gen. McClellan in communication with Harper's Ferry and insure the safety of our forces at that place, whilst also giving to us the command of all the fords below the Ferry.
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> In regard to the purposes of the Rebels, it is necessary to observe that the movement to ward Hagerstown places them in a position to invade Pennsylvania, through the Cum-berland Valley, or to retire to Virginia via Williamsport. It is premature, also, to con clude that the force at Frederick constituted the whole army of invasion. A separate column may have crossed the Potomac from Martinsburg and advanced upon Hazerstown by that route. The force that attacked Har-per's Ferry are reported to have crossed above and attempted to take the position by an advance from the Maryland side. In doing

this it is reported they met a fire that nearly Information received at Harrisburg, said to H. W. Halleck, General in Chief: be reliable, also states that Jackson entered Williamsport, Md , at 11 o'clock on Thursday, Williamsport, Md, at 11 o'clock on Thursday, and immediately recrossed the Potomac into Virginia, with fifteen thousand men and seventy pieces of artillery. If this be authentic the invasion of Maryland and Lennsylvania purpose to march is to the Cumberland Valley.

The call of the Governor of Pennsylvania

Monday, Sept. 15th. By order of the War Department and o Gov. Curtin, Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds assumes command of the forces assembled for the defence of Pennsylvania. His staff con sists of Capt. C. Kingsbury. Jr., Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Edward McPherson Adjutant General; Capt. Edward aternerson. Volunteer Aid de Camp; Lieuts. C. R. Lambord and Wo. Rid lle, Aids de Camp.
Harrisburg was virtually under martial law on Saturday. No able bodied man was per-

mitted to leave the bounds of the city.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, on Saturday ey to check any advance of the rebels in the at Camp Curtin.

night, says 500 rebel cavalry occupy the State line. A sufficient force is in Cumberland val lirection. A strong reserve force is retained Up to the time of sending the latest des patch from Harrisburg, troops continued to pour into the city from all quarters, some on foot, others by rail. The Governor still re-

quests that more troops be sent. There are plenty of arms to turnish them with. No fears need now be entertained of the in vasion of the State by the rebels.

When the rebels entered Hagerstown, Md on the 11th inst., they seized twelve hundred barrels of flour and supplies of many other could not have remained together long.

Gen. Hooker took possession of Frederick, Md., on Friday night. Gen. McClellan and his state of the Potomac, the army could not have remained together long.

Gen. Hooker took possession of Frederick, Md., on Friday night. Gen. McClellan and his staff entered the town on Saturday and the staff entered the town on Saturday.

his staff entered the town on Saturday morn-ing. Heavy firing was heard in the direction ing. Heavy firing was neare in the enterior of Harper's Ferry during a good portion of

The reception of our troops in Frederick after the retreat of the rebels was most en-thusiastic. Four hundred and fifty sick rebels who had been left behind were taken.

A number of rebel officers, while being feted at a Dr. Williamson's house, about sever miles from Baltimore, on the Hookstown road, were captured and taken to Biltimore by squad of well armed police. The rebels beong to Baltimore.

Civilians crossing the Potomacare required to have passes from Gen. Wadsworth. On Friday, rebel pickets were encountered by a party of our forces near North Moun tain, about seven miles south of Williamspor Md. Two of the rebels were killed and 13

captured. turea. dispatch from Baltimere, on Saturday, stated that the whole rebel force was then re reating across the Potomac. Railroad and telegraphic communication

ave been cut off between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. A heavy battle took place on Saturday, south of Hagerstown.
On Friday, a sufficient number of steamers left Fortress Monroe for Aiken's Landing.

under a flag of truce, to bring down 6000 Eight regiments have been recruited in different States for Gen, Sigel, under authority of the respective Governors. Ohio furnishes him a regiment and a battery.

The Governor invokes the people of Penn-sylvania to take up arms for the defence of the State. He believes that destructive raids would have been made into the State had it not been for the spontaneous rising of our people. He hopes that all men fit for military service will enroll themselves, to be prepared for future calls to meet any emergency that may come upon us.

Yesterday, two miles out of Washington, firing was heard nearly all day in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and was supposed to be a heavy-conflict on both sides of the Potomae Private reports say that our side have the advantage.

A battle took place yesterday in Middle-

town Valley; Md. between our troops and Longstreet's division, which was moving on the Boonsboro' road in the direction of Williamsport. Our forces were defeated at Fayette, Va., in last Wednesday, and were obliged to retreat to Gauley bridge, where the enemy again attacked and defeated them. Our forces, after destroying all the government property in the place, then moved down the Kanawha,

so diverse that it is impossible to get at the in two columns, until the 12th instant, when still managed to keep up a brisk five from hey halted. Our troops then retreated and nde a stand at Elk river, where another fight

took place-result not stated. The Confiscation act is about being carried into execution in Mississippi, so far as the military seizure is concerned. Property valued at \$50,000,000 will be thus confiscated. The rebei Bragg is reported to be at Tom-kinsville, Ky. Buckner was at Sparta, Tenn.

ast Sunday, with 16,000 men.
The militia which was sent from differen parts of Ohio for the defence of Cincinnat have been ordered home. The Cincinnate troops who were in Kentucky have returned The rebel army which was approaching

Cincinnati have fallen back beyond Florence Ky. Prisoners say the retreat was made besause they heard of Buell's presence in Ken tucky, and had not heard from Bragg President Lincoln, while returning from the

Soldier's Home on Saturday, sprained his wrist while trying to check a spirited horse which he was riding. A New York paper of Saturday evening

says that the State Treasurer of Pennsylva nia has brought valuable archives, bonds and treasure from Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Also, that many capitalists have sent their treasure in specie and paper to New York for safe keeping: Sixty thousand muskets were received in New York on Saturday by the steamer from

Washington. The rebels have retired from our State line into Maryland. None are to be seen three miles this side of Hagerstown.

Gen. Pleasanton drove the rebels out o Middletown, Md., on Friday morning. In the afternoon the Eigth Illinois Cavalry charged on two rebel regiments and thr e pieces of artillery, beyond Middletown. We had three men wounded, but took forty pris-

On the 11th inst. the whole of General Buell's army was hastening to the support of Nashville, which was menaced by the re-The city was being fortified bel Bragg. and was to be placed under the command of General-Thomas: Eight thousand men from the army of General Rosencrans arrived in the city on Thursday.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, it is

understood, has made a satisfactory arrange ment with the President to rescue his nation from the rebels Mr. Ross and son left Washington for New York on Saturday. Commissioner Dole, with two hundred troops arrived at Fort Ripley, Minn., on the 29th of August. He immediately set to work putting the fort in a defence. Accor ding to one opinion, the Indians, it seems, of Frederick, unless they attempt to hold the Potomac line somewhere about the "Point of have had a personal difficulty with the employes of the government Another opinion is that there is a wide spread disaffection

#### ing that our men have all gone to the war. FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

among the Indians, and that they are taking

this opportunity to strike for revenge, believ-

Another Glorious Victory! The Rebels Routed—Gen. Reno Killed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. The following gratifying telegraphic desatches have just been received from General HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

3 Miles Beyond Middletown, Sept. 14-9.40 P. M.

After a very severe engagement, the corps of Generals Hooker and Reno, have carried

is at an end for the present. It is, however, unsafe to adopt any conclusion on the partial facts known. Jackson's movement back may his part. The action continued till after dark, and the partial darking us in nossession of the extreme left. I do not yet know the resu t, facts known Jackson's movement back may be in consequence of the reported defeat at and terminated leaving us in possession of the Harper's Eerry, and may be directed against entire crest. It has been a glorious viotory our forces at that point. The Rebels appear I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will restill to hold Hagerstown, and still avow a treat during the night or appear in increased treat during the night or appear in increased force in the morning. I regret to add that the gallant and able general Reno is killed.

Rebel Army perfectly Demoralized!---The Union Forces in close Pursuit! ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN. HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) September 15-8 A. M.

To H. W. Hallock, Gommander in-Chief: I have just learned from Gen Hooker in the advance, which states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and General Lee last night stated publicly that he must dmit they have been shockingly whipped I am hurrying everything forward to enleavor to press their retreat to the utmost. (Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN.

THE VERY LATEST. Full Confirmation of the Above! Gens. Lee and Gland Wounded - Over

15,000—The Rebels Retreat. BOLIVAR, Sept. 15-10 o'olock, A. M. Information has this moment been received completely confirming the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. Gen. Lee is re-ported wounded and Gen. Gland wounded.— Gen. Hooker alone has over 1,000 more prisoners, 700 having been sent to Frederick is stated that General Lee gives his loss at 15,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

## STORMING OF HARPER'S FERRY.

8,000 Prisoners Captured and Paroled by the Rebels.

HOWELL COBB A PRISONER. EIGHT THOUSAND REBELS AND FOUR BAT.

TERIES TAKEN. Baltimore, Sept. 16 .- The following is the

special report of the American from Fred The combined forces of Loring and Jack.

son stormed the works at Harper's Ferry, yesterday morning, and captured the position. Col. Miles is said to have made a despe rate resistance. The accounts differ: some say that he was wounded after he hoisted a white flag, and other accounts are that he was killed or fatally wounded before the surrender. All our forces were paroled, num bering 8000, the whole of whom have arrived

When the paroled men left, the enemy was preparing to blow up the three spans of the railroad bridge, which is of iron.

Reports were circulated in Frederick tolay that Gen. McClellan had retaken Harper's Ferry, but it is not deemed reliable. The special correspondent of the American

at Frederick, says: I regret to have to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The enlisted men and some officers have been paroled, and arrived here From them I gather the following

The rebels cammenced the attack on Friday noon on our forces on the Maryland Heights. The skirmishing continued throughout the day and evening, and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was driven was back with considerable loss. They came up sever I times, and were repulsed. When it was discovered that they were coming up in overwhelming force, an order was given to spike the gans and throw them down the mountain. The whole force from the Heghts hen retired in safety, the guns and from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retiring men.

On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the heights, and brought away three field pieces which they had left On Sunday, at noon, the rebels appeared

some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded. The cannonading was kept up all day on Sunday, without doing much damage.

The firing ceased at dusk on Sunday even ing and was resumed again on Monday morning at daylight, and kept up until 9 o'clock, when Col. Miles ordered a white flag to be raised. There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy either did not see the flag or would not see it, and kept up a heavy firing for three quarters of an hour. About ten minutes af er the flag was up a shell struck Col. Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the risoners were paroled

There were about 2300 cavalry in the comand, all of whom, except about 40, escaped about 8 o'clock on Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from 6000 to 8000, with Gen. White's command from Martinsburg, were all surrendered. Gen. Howe captured an aid de camp of Gen.

Stuart on Monday afternoon, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonsboro' with a dispatch from Gen. Jackson to General Lee, announcing the capitulation of the place. The aid supposed Gen. Lee was at Boon-boro, which was in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender which our generals received. At this time Gen. Frank-lin was within three hours' march of the Ferry, going to the relief of the belengured command, whether he had been sent by Gen. McClellan as soon as he received the disputch from Col. Miles on Monday morning that he

was in danger.

The intelligence from the front this morning is of the most cheering character, notwith standing the bad news from Harper's Ferry Gen. McClellan was pushing them with a vigor most destructive to the enemy. He pursued the enemy on Monday morning with his Reserves and a large body of fresh troops.— The enemy took the road towards the river at Harper's Ferry, and at Shepherdstown, and he was pursuing and shelling their retreat, using great loss In several contests on Monday, where they made a stand, our troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell back from point to point in great haste. The battles and advantages obtained on

Monday, are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday.

Drayton's South Catolina brigade is entiregone, either killed, wounded or prisoners. e 17th Michigan, one of the new regiments. did up the brigade, first with bullets, and

finally with the bayonet.

Geo. Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner. He will be back to Frederick sooner than he boasted he would. Gen. McCtellan was pushing on them last evening, however, very close, and had already

sent to the rear 8000 prisoners and four bat Col. Storge, 19th Virginia, and Col. James, of the 34 South Carolina battalion, were both killed on Sunday morning last, and their bo-dies left in our possession. The South Carolina brigade was very severely handled Gen. Hatch, commanding Gen. Keyes' di-vision, (who is sick) was slightly wounded. The Major of the 6th Pennsylvania, whose name I do not remember, was killed, and Capt. Brady, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reerves, was also killed.

Washington, Sept. 17. Gen. Miles' loss before his surrender at Harper's Ferry is believed to have been less

Gen. A P. Hill of the rebels was left in ommand there to gather up the spoils. At o'clock yesterday Jackson marched a large part of his f rce out of Harper's Ferry on the Winchester road.

A battle commenced yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, Md., continu ing until 11 o'clock p. m.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY. The Works Re-occupied by U. States Forces!

Harty R treat, of the Rebels!—Fifteen Thousand Prisoners Taken! -- Great Numbers of our Forces not Paroled.

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1862. The American's Frederick correspondent says: At the time of the departure of the care this afternoon, it is very generally assorted here that Harper's Ferry fell into our possession again, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, and was occupied by a portion of Gen. Burnside's force before the rear of Gen. Hill's Division had all crossed the river, who, to the extent of 1.500, were taken prisoners

I have conversed with some members of the New York Twelfth, who were not paroled by the enemy, their haste being so great that they could not spare time to attend to them, who inform me that there is no doubt that the

of our column moving on They say the retels did not undertake to hold the place, but merely made a hasty pas

sage through, not even taking time to secure 1000 Prisoners Taken-Rebel Loss their plunder, much of which, for want of transportation, they destroyed.

The rumor of the retaking of the Ferry this evening says, that nearly all the guns and arms were re captured, and that so sudden

was the descent made on them, that they did not succeed in destroying the railroad bridge. bree spans of which had just been completed The whole number killed during the siege was forty-three, and wounded about 150.

Severe Battle Fought Yesterday. Gen. Longstreet Wounded and a Prisoner.

A Glorious Victory Achieved. General Hooker Wounded Slightly.

A severe battle was fought in Maryland today Our right wing rested on the Sharpsburgpike, two miles this side of Sharpsburg, and our left this side of Autitum creek near Poterstown. The rebels are falling back to Harper's Ferry and disspirited.

The wounded are arriving at Hagerstown. Surgeon General Smith dispate ed a spe-cial train to Hagerstown at three o'clock this norning with surgeons to attend to the

The bridge reported to have been destroyd by the Federal forces was the canal bridge at or near Williamsport. The destruction of this bridge is considered of great importance, as it impedes the rebels from

ringing up supplies.

Seventy two thousand have thus far re sponded to the Governor's call for troops for the defence of the State.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

Gallant Defence of Fort Ridgely. Washington, Sept. 14 -The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army: HEAD QUARTERS, FORT RIDGELY, MINN., ?

August 26, 1862. General: I have the honor to report that this post was assaulted by a large force of Sioux Indians on 20th inst. The small remnant of Company B, 5th regiment of Minnesota volunteers, together with a detachment of Company C, 5th regiment Minnesota volun-teers, and the Renville Rangers, a company just organized for one of the regiments of this

State, were the only troops I had under my

command for its defence, and nobly did they do their duty. The engagement lasted until dark, when the indians, finding that they could not effect a lodgment, which was prevented in a great measure by the superior fire of the artillery, under - the -immediate - charge - of - Ordnand Sorgeant J. Jones, United States Army, which compelled them to evacuate the ravines by which this post is surrounded, then withdrew their forces, and "the gallant little garrison rested on their arms ready for any attack.— During the night several people, remnants of once thriving villages, arrived at the post in a most miserable condition, some wounded

vicinity fled to the post, and were organized and armed as far as practicable in the de

On the 22d they returned with a much larger force, and attacked us on all sides, but the most determined was on the east and west corners of the fort, which are in the immediate vicinity of the ravines. The west corner was also covered by stables and log buildings which afforded the Indians great protection and in order to protect the garrison I ordered them to be destroyed. Some were fired by the artillery, and the balance by the Renville Rangers, under the command of First Lieut.
J. Gorman, to whom, and the men under his command, great credit is due for their gallant conduct. The balls fell thick all over and through the wooden building erected for offi-cers' quarters; still the men maintained their ground. The Indians prepared to storm, but the gallant conduct of the men at the guns paralyzed them, and compelled them to with draw, after one of the most determined attacks ever made by Indians on a military post.

The men of Companies B and C, 5th regular Minnesota Volunteers, aided by citizens, did

good execution, and deserve the highest praise for their heroic conduct. I beg also to bring to your notice Dr. Mul er, the Acting Assistant Surgeon of the port who, assisted by his excellent lady, attended the wounded promptly, and I am happy to say that under his careful treatment nearly all of them are prospering favorably. Mr. Wykoff and party, of the Indian Department.

with many other citizens, rendered efficient service Our small-arm ammunition nearly failing, on consultation with Ordnance Sergeant J. Jones, I ordered the balls to be removed from ome of the apheric case shot, which, with the balls fired by the Indians—many of which were collected—were re cast, and ammunition prepared by a party of men and ladies, or-ganized for the purpose, who worked night and day until a good supply was of tained. The buildings composing the garrison proper are still up, but they are much wrecked; all of the out buildings, except the guard-

house and magazines, are entirely destroyed; most of the mules and oxen belonging to the Quartermaster's Department were taken by the Indians, and we are left with a scanty supply of transportation. l adopted every possible means in my power for the defence, by erecting barricades, covering the store houses with earth to guard against fire arrows, several of which thrown, determined to sacrifice all but the men's quarters and store houses, which are

stone buildings.

I also herewith enclose a list of killed and Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed] T. J. SHEEHAN,

First Lieut. Co. C, 5th Regt. Minn. Vols.,

Commanding Post ST PAUL, (MINN) Sept. 14.—Four persons were killed by the Indians near Mankato, while threshing wheat within a mile of a com-pany of troops. The Indians took the horses from the threshing machine and left before the troops could reach them. These hold ex ploits will prevent the farmers from returning to their crops The Chippewa chiefs of Wis-consin tendered their services to Gov. Ram ey to fight the Sioux. It is well known that hese two tribes have long been at war with each other.

Naval Attack on Fort Sumter.

Boston, Sept. 17, 1862. The reported investment of Charlestown our gunboats has come confirmation by letter received in this city from on board the U. S. steamer Bibb which says that Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shell which resulted in serious dam

Terrible Explosion at Pittsburg. OVER EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

Pittsburg, Sept 17. A frightful explosion occurred at the U 3. Arsenal this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the building known as the Laboratory.

About 176 boys and girls were employed the building, 75 or 80 of whom were killed The explosion was followed by another un. il the entire building was destroyed. Those who could not escape in time were burned up, the scene was most appallingdead bodies were lying in heaps, where the heat was intense and whitened bones could

be seen through the smoke and flame-in other places large masses of were visible. Up to the present time sixty three bodies have been taken from the ruins. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is ad-

mitted by all to have been accidental. Summary of the Daily Intelligence. Generals Hooker and Reno, an Sunday, carried the height commanding the Hagers-town road, near Midlletown, Md. Gen. Franklin commanded on the extreme left in place is now in our possession.

The y say it was 4 o'clock on Tuesday afernoon before an opportunity was given them | Gen. Lee was wounded, and Gen. Garland o cross the bridge, and that they had not killed. Gen. Hooker took over one thoumarched a mile before they met the advance | sand prisoners; besides seven hundred were sent to Frederick. It is stated that Gen. Lee gives his loss at 15,000. Our men pursued the rebels as rapidly as they could Scouts who left Hagerstown at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, say that Longstreet's division (except Toobs' brigade) had left Ha-

gerstown.
The entire army left Frederick at daylight on Sunday morning, taking Harper's Ferry road, in the hope of coming up with Jackson and Hill before they crossed the Poto-

Fifty wagons and fifty prisoners have been taken on the road between Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md., and brought to Cham persburg.
Railroad communication between Balti-

nore end Frederick is again open. Telegrahic communication between Harrisburg and Hagerstown is again restored. The draft in this State has been postponed till the 25th instant.

oned till the first of October. The 6th M ssachusetts regiment has ar ived at Fortress Monroe. About two thousand paroled Union pris

The draft in Massachusetts has been post-

ouers reached Fortress Monroe on Saturday. The rebels take the height, color of hair, eyes and complexion of all prisoners whom they parole. In the late battle of Mumfordsville, Tenn the rebels had between five thousand and

seven thousand men in infantry, cavalry and artillery. Our forces at first numbered about twenty five hundred, but after the battle commenced an additional regiment came up. Our loss was eight killed and seven wounded. The rebels lost between 500 and 700 killed and wounded. Neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch's

division were in Sunday's fight. Fitz John Porter's corps p ssed thaough Frederick yesterday evening.

A plan was submitted in the rebel Congress for simplifying the obtaining of letters of marque, to render privateering more effi-

The expenditures of the confederate gov ernment from its commencement to the first of August, amount to \$347,2-2,958 85. In Richmond, a winter outfit for a soldier costs

\$98 60. A magnificent sword was presented to Admiral Poote, last night, by the citizens of Brooklyn.
General Stoneman has been assigned to

the command of the division lately under the command of the lamented Kearney. General Sedgwick has been assigned to the army corps of Gen. Banks Surgeon Magruder has been appointed President of the Medical Board for the exmination of surgeons in Philadelphia. Richard M. Blatchford, Minister to Rome at Washington awaiting instructions from

he State Department. The barque Fannie Lawrie: with a cargo ler English colors, was captured and ordered to this port.

The transmission of California mails by

he overland route has been resumed.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a late meeting of the Sigma Charge of heta Delta Chi, the death of JAMES GIVIN, of Mt. Holly Springs, was announced, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, Death has, for the first time, WHEREAS, Death has, for the first time, come among us, and stricked down from our side, a Brother whom we had all learned to love, and who, by his firm and manly qualities, had endeared himself to all with whom love, and who, by his firm and manly qualities, had endeared himself to all with whom he was associated; and whilst we bow in humble submission to the decree of an Allwise Providence, satisfied that "He doeth all things well," yet we would not fail to pay our last tribute to him, who late "the providest, manliest of yo all," has departed, never to meet with us again on each

manliest of yo all," has departed, never to meet with us again on earth.

Resolved, That in the death of James Givin the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity has lost one of its most valued members, and the Sigma one who had devoted his time, talents add energies to its advancement and prosperity.

Resolved, That although we shall never see his loved form nor hear his well known voice

his loved form nor hear his well known voice in our councils, yet both shall ever live in memory, and the Sigma ever mourn its first Resolved, That to the afflicted family of our

decensed Brother, we tender our profound sympathies in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the usual ceremonics be performed, their way wear the formed, that we wear the badge of mourning the required period, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of deceased, and for publication to the papers of Carlisle.
WILBUR H. BURNITE,

THOMAS A. RILEY, JOHN M. CURTIS, CHARLES J. STRING. WILLIAM M. OGILBY,

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Sept. 11th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, We have again realized the dispensation of Providence in the death of Jas.

Givin, a member of our Society: Theretore Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the death of one so young and promising, we do not mourn his loss as those without hope, but trusting in the goodness of Almighty God, we can realize the belief that his early removal is but a mark of that Providence which has for its object the happiness of men, and that

our friend and brother has ascended to a home where peace and joy reign supreme. Resolved. That in him we have lost a youth of promise; but whose worth must still remain unknown as his influence was yet circumscribed wi hin the narrow limits of his friends and acquaintances.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends in their affliction, and that we drape our Hall and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in respect for our departed brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Carlisle Herald and American Volunteer, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.
H. C. Speake,

SEBASTIAN BROWN. Committee. J B ZEIGLER, Belles Lettres Hall,

At a meeting of the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, held Sept. 10, 1862, the following were unanimously adop-WHEREAS, We have heard with deep re-

Tribute of Respect.

gret of the death of Capt. JOHN R. SMEAD, U. S. A., a member of this Society, therere, Resolved, That in the deceased we have lost one of the most distinguished and useful members of our Society, and one who consecrated his time, his talents, and his best energies to the service of his country.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with

the afflicted family in the severe bereavement which they have sustained. mourning, and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Masolved, That these resolutions be published in the Press, Carlisle papers, and that

a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased. THOMAS A. RILEY, ) JAS. L. ELLOTT,
JOHN F. CLYMER, Committee.

Town and County Matters.

The State Agricultural Fair has been postponed on account of the troubled sate of the country.

men. The sales of the Real Estate of John Sanderson, deceased, have been postponed until Thursday and Friday, the 2d and 3d days of October, at 11 o'clock a. m. GONE TO THE WAR. - Our friend CAR-

MONY of the Cumberland Valley Journal requests us to state that his office will be closed for a time, he and his principal hand havingjoined the militia for the detense of Cumberland Valley. He refers any of his friends wishing job work done, to us. Our Editor has also gone to the wars in the same party but we still manage to keep matters moving, and will not sop unless there is absolute necessity for it. Should our state be inva. ded we will all, of course, drop the pen and stick, and take up the musket in her defense.

We are requested to state, that bandages, lint, old linen, carpet slippers, preserves of all kinds, pickles, onions, fruit &c. are very much needed for the sick and wounded at Hagerstown. Will not our ladies make one more effort? Articles packed and and sent to the railroad office will be forwarded to Hagerstown free of charge,

EXEMPTION DAYS .- On Monday and Tuesday last the commissioner on exemption from dram held this levee at the Court House. The attendance of the lame, the halt, and the blind was quite entensive. Bad whiskey was imbibed in large quanti ies, and some rich seenes took place which we are sorry to say can not be put in print. THE COUNTY ENROLLMENT.-In the

able of the County enrollment published in an paper of last week, South Middletown Township was accidentally omitted. In South Middletown the whole number enrolled is 515. Number in Pennsylvania Regiments

The following Telegraph was received by the Commissioner for drafting in this county on Monday evening last :

J. W. PATTON,
The time for drafting in your county is postponed till the 25th.

By the Governor.

Ell Sliffer, Secty of State.

We learn from reliable information that Captain WILLIAM L. FOULK, who was in the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August last, was not killed as reported, but was wounded and taken prisoner. He is now confined in Richmond, but we hope soon to hear of his release. Capt. F. is a brave and good officer.

OUR MILITARY,-Two companies, unconsisting principally of sult, while trying to der command of Capts. Connan and Hunrun the blockade at South Edisto, S. C. uninen, left this place on Saturday last for Chambersburg. On Sunday, a fine company from South Middleton township, under command of Capt. C. H. MULLIN, -was marched into town and took cars for the same place. Hon. Joseph Bailly, of Perry county, These companies are composed of the best s the Democratic candidate for Congress in | material in the county, and, should their serthis district; and George H. Bucher, Esq. | vices be needed, will give a good account of

in great force on Loudon Heights Col. Miles shelled them from point to point one from their dwellings, which were burned this district; and George H. Bucher, Esq., vices be needed by the Indians. The people in the immediate of this county, their Senatorial candidate.