THE WAR IN MARYLAND. The following is Gen. Jackson's official report of the capture of Harper's Ferry:

HEADQ'R'S VALLEY DISTRICT,) September 16th 1862.

Colonel: Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success on the surrender, at Har-per's Farry, of Brigadier General White and 11,000 troops, an equal number of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery and about 200 wagens.

In addition to other stores, there is a large amount of camp and garrison equipage. Our loss was very small. The meritorious conduct of officers and men will be mentioned in a more

extended report. Lam, Colonel, your ob't servant, T. J. JACKSON, Major General. Col. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General.

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 22d inst We are able to give authentic intelligence of the operations of our Army beyond Harper's the firing ceased, and in the morning (Thursday) Ferry, as late as to Tuesday night last:

The battle of Sunday, the 14th, which has been variously called the battle of Boonesboro' and Middletown, took place, in fact, between those two places, where the turnpike road crosses the Blue Ridge. Gen. Lee, in marching west from Frederick city, had posted Gens. D. H. Hill and Stuart at the passes of the mountain, to that he had disappeared entirely from the field, hold back McClellan's forces, which were advanc- leaving many of his dead and wounded in our ing to the relief of Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry having held out somewhat longer than was expected, and McClellan's advance having become rapid, Gen. Lee suspected that he might attempt to force the passage of the than 100,000 strong, and that McClellan commountain, and fall upon the rear of Gen. McLaws, who was occupying the Maryland Heights, and assisting in the reduction of Harper's Ferry. He ed and missing. The prisoners state that their accordingly returned with Longstreet's division, ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaugh-

on Sunday, to Hill's support. On approaching Boonesboro', couriers were met the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater from Hill announcing that the enemy were press than our own. ing him in strong force at the main pass on the Frederick and Hagerstown road, and that he killed and wounded in the engagement: required immediate reinforcements. Longstreet thereupon hurried his march, and very soon had his troops in position. By this time Hill's right had been forced back; and here the gallant Gen. Garland had fallen while rallying his brigade. Gen. Longstreet soon succeeded in restoring

our right, which afterwards successfully resisted to the very last the efforts of the enemy. The enemy's superior numbers enabled him to

make his line outstretch ours, both on the right and left. His right reached the summit of the mountain to our left, annoying us considerably from that direction. The battle raged until after night. The ene-

my's determined effort to force a passage had been successfully resisted; and the object he had in view, the relief of Harper's Ferry, was now rendered impossible.

Late in the evening information was gained that the enemy had obtained possession of Crampton's Gap, on the direct road from Frederick City to Sharpsburg. This enabled him still to threaten MeLaws' rear. Gen. Lee having received information that Harper's Ferry would proably fall next morning, determined to withdraw Longstreet and Hill from their position, and retire to Sharpsburg, where he could more readily unite his whole army. Sharpsburg is about ten miles north of Harper's Ferry, and about eight miles west of Boonesboro'. Lee's determination Gen. Sumner's corps of fresh troops had come up to relieve their wearied comrades, while on our side, we were without any such aid.

Sharpsburg. Our march was entirely uninterrupted by the enemy. McClellan's troops did not pass through the

mountain gap until eight o'clock of Monday

lation, in general terms, that "Mc Clellan held his back, and kept them from the position during the rest of the day. own.' It being evident that the "Young Napoleon,"

feating his adversary.

eing still on our side.

division, killed

not dangerously.

breast and leg.

eox's Brigade, slightly.

Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg.

Brig. Gen. Armstead, in the foot.

Brig. Gen. Ransom, of N. C., slightly.

rent on yesterday that a truce occurred on Thurs-

day for the burial of the dead, was unfounded.

manded the army in person. Our loss is estimated at 5,000 in killed, wound-

ter was terrible, from which we may infer that

The following is a list of commanding officers

Brig. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, killed.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip.

Brig. Gen. Wright, of Ga., flesh wounds in

Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously.

Col. Alfred Cummings, in command of Wil-

From an officer who left Sharpsburgh on Thurs-

From the Richmond Examiner, 221 inst.

Gen. Stark, of Miss., commanding Jackson'

rouged diction of the Washington reports, this "Nothing is so melancholy as forced merriment finding he could not force his way through the dispatch implies a disaster. invincible ranks of our army in that direction,

had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our Inquirer about the 40,000 Confederate prisoners. rear, Gen. Lee, with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the south side of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Va., whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again deour arms. The news is meagre and general in its the dance, and drops down dead at its close.

The enemy's artillery was served with disas trous effect upon our gallant troops; but they retreated as reliable.

plied from musket, howitzer and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoe amidst the reached here in official form, but which we are which commemorate the 4th of July, the anniveropposing ranks. The battle was one of the most assured are credited by the government, that Gen. sary of the never-sufficiently-to-be-praised, and evere that has been fought since the opening of Lee with the main body of his forces is in hot never-sufficiently-to-be-violated Declaration of Inthe war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark pursuit of McClellan; that missing him from his dependence. How flat, stale, and unprofitable front on Thursday morning, he pursued him, came must have sounded the conventional eloquence our army were ready to re-commence the engage up with him on Friday, and after a sharp engage- and worn out enthusiasm which celebrated wars ment whipped the enemy again, who was retreat- and quarrels, the remembrance of which ought ment, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle ing towards Frederick.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new outh side of the Potomac has nothing more for how wearisome the processions to mothers and position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no its foundation than that a detachment of our forces sisters, to wives and daughters, tormented with reply was obtained, and it was then discovered had been thrown across the river to protect our the well-grounded apprehension that in the bloody transportation from Harper's Ferry against a re- swamps of Virginia were lying those most dear ported movement of Burnside on the south side to them on earth-happy indeed, if dead, but hands, and about 300 prisoners. The report curof the river.

On Thursday morning Gen. Lee had commenc- of existence under the chilling dews of night, coned to shell what he supposed to be McClellan's sumed by thirst and fever, in all the agonics that The prisoners stated that their force was more position, but discovering that he had disappeared wait on the wounded, abandoned by a retreatntirely from the field, commenced the pursuit of | ing, and trampled on and disregarded by a purthe enemy, after having provided against the resuing army! Was there no one to ask whether ported diversion of Burnside. We are without any particulars of Friday's engagement. A gentleman connected with the

Government, who arrived here yesterday, reports that he left Middletown on Friday, and that se naintained against George III. and his Ministers vere cannonading was heard in the vicinity, beor whether the parts have not been wholly inverttokening the progress of a battle. This is in coned, or whether the North does not find itself playfirmation of the general statements of the pursuit ing the part of the very King whom for eighty of McClellan, and another engagement of his reyears it has held up to the execration of its people reating columns. The fact that, as late as Fris the vilest and most cruel of tyrants? day, Middletown, which is beyond Sharpsburgh,

and near the seene of the battle of the 14th inst., but can it show any ground to convince us that it was still within the protection of our lines, shows deserves success? They cannot submit their cause that McClellan has been pushed back towards to be tested by their own principles. Can they Frederick, and indicates his unmistakeable retreat. point out any others under which their cause will On the whole a more cheerful aspect has been obtain more favor? America has been celebrated. put upon the news from Maryland, and we think and justly, as the first country that ever based its that there is reason to congratulate our readers Constitution on the principles of abstract right that the series of our victories is still unbroken and justice. The founders of the Republic mainby disaster, and is apparently mounting to new tained the principle of the inalienable rights o and grander successes .-- Examiner. man against prescription and authority. Rebels

Movements of our Army in Maryland -Intel ligence was received last evening confirming the principles of natural justice, and sovereigns lost day at 1 P. M., and arrived in this city yesterday evening, we have some authentic intelligence from the army of Northern Virginia. After the from the army of Northern Virginia. After the wholly withdrawn to the Southside of the Poto-capture of Harper's Ferry, Gen. Jackson, leaving mae. The condition of our army on either side To be consistent, the Northern States ought now Gen. A. P. Hill to hold the position and guard the is excellent, and the spirits of the troops, flushed to denounce and punish them as treason. captured property, set out insmediately for Shep- with victory, high and warm.

herdstown, at which point he re-crossed the Po-The reports in the Northern newspapers prove North went forth to conquer, confident in its numherdstown, at which point he re-crossed the Po-tomae into Maryland on Tuesday. During the forenoon of that day he rejoined the main body of our forces under Gen Lee, then confronting the enemy at Sharpsburgh, taking position on the left. Langetteete division constructed our side our forces and sharpsburgh and the fears of many of our timid eitizens, which and the fears of many of our timid eitizens, which quently as causeless as their foundation was mythleft. Longstreet's division constituted our right wing, and D. H. Hill our centre. At 5 o'clock, Wednesday to renew the contest or to perform in overbearing might, and rested the merits of it M., the enemy made a general attack, accom- any rapid movement for strategic effect. The cause on the sharpness of its sword. It invaded was rendered the more expedient from the fact that panied with an attempt to turn our right flank, movement of a portion of our forces to the South on every side a territory scantily peopled, supplied but was repulsed at every point. The fight lasted side was purely a matter of precaution, to provide with like wealth, without manufactures, without until 9 P. M., and skirmishing and desultory cannocading was kept up throughout the remain-The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d says: our

cannocading was kept up throughout the remain-der of the night. The troops of both armies laid correspondence received last night, from Winside, we were without any such and. The trains were accordingly sent off first, and our army followed, and about day-break Monday At daylight, Wednesday morning, the battle was renewed by a general and simultaneous at having crossed without losing a man or any of our tack upon our whole line, the enemy at the same Commissary stores. time continuing his effort, begun on the evening

From the Enquirer, 23d inst. have succeeded in obtaining,

in general terms, that "Mc Clellan held his To those who know anything of the of the "London Times," July 22, 1862.

and sorrow never wrings the heart more bitterly The contradiction made by the yankee officers than when affliction or anxiety is compelled to as of the reports in the journals was with particular sume the appearance of rejoicing. There is a reference to the balderdash of the Philadelphia play of the old dramatist, John Ford, called the Broken Heart, in which the heroine is compelled RICHMOND, Sept. 23 .- At a late hour last to go through a solemn dance, although in the evening we received important and gratifying in- course of it she is told that her father is dead, that formation from the lines of our army, which as- her dearest friend has committed suicide. and sures us of the sustained success and progress of that her lover is murdered. She goes through terms, but as far as we relate it here, may be Something similar to this must have been the mental torture endured by a large portion of the It appears from statements which have not American public during the festivals and rejoicings

to sleep in the graves of those who made them. The report of our forces having crossed to the How jarring the music, how pale the fire-works. said companies, not to exceed four in number at

any locality but that of the seat of government of only too probably lingering out the last remnants the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerks, and mechanics of all companies engaged thereon in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers therein employed; all foremen, pressthe cause in which all this blood was shed be inmen, and journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers having at least five hundeed the cause of independence; whether the North can really identify the grounds of their dred bona fide subscribers; the public printer, present quarrel with that which their ancestors and those employed to perform the public printing minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all persons who have

We know that the North has not succeeded. in their eyes were only men reverting to the first lums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a a practical apothecary; superintendents and operatives in wool How are the nighty fallen! A year ago the and cotton factories who may be exempted by the

See'y of War; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act; all artizans, mehanics and employees in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishments; also, large cities, cut off from the rest of the world by as are or may be engaged under contract with the the vast naval superiority of its antagonist, with Government in furnishing arms, ordnance and nothing to rely on but dauntless courage and reso other manitions of war; provided, that the chief lute endurance. The Southerner was ill-armed ill-clothed, ill-fed, poorly lodged, and he was enof the ordnance bureau or some other ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required cumbered with the most formidable of all hindn such establishments; all persons employed in rances-a slave population of several millions, to whose mercies he had to leave his wife and his by the several States; or by contractors to furnish

venge, and they dashed forward, drove the enemy | ed in history, and concluding with the congratu- THE LONDON TIMES ON THE AMERICAN WAR. EXEMPTION BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE. From Nassau. - Up to Wednesd The Congress of the Confederate States of yellow fever was prevailing at Nass America do enact, That all persons who shall be gret to hear that several persons known held unfit for military service, by reason of bodily have died of it, among them Capt. J or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to Wilmington, N. C. Captain Robt, Brow

be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice mingt m, had died from the effects President of the Confederate States; the officers he had received before leaving that pla judicial and executive, of the Confederate and A report had reached Nassau that State governments, except postmasters not nomi- armed steamer Santiago de Caba nated by the President and confirmed by the been cruising around the Bahama Senate and assistants and clerks in any other post-tral commerce, had accidentally and office than the general postoffice; and such State ally fallen in with the Confederate w officers as the several States may have declared 290, Captain North, and that the V by law to be liable to militia duty, or may here- been handled so roughly as to compel here after be exempted by the several States; the memto Key West for repairs. If 290 had L bers of both Houses of the Congress of the Conmanned the Yankees would have been an federate States, and their respective officers; all things that were .- Charleston Cours clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State

From Memphis .- The Jackson Mi Governments, allowed by law; all pilots and perof the 16th inst. has the following: I sons engaged in the merchant marine service and best information we are in possession in actual service on river and railroad routes of is but little doubt that the Yankees w transportation; the president, superintendent, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, manating Memphis on Friday last-and agers, station agents, section masters, two expert reported that the evacuation is coundtrack hands to each section of eight miles, and our forces, under Villipique, are in mechanies in the active service and employment of the city. The only destruction of reported by the Federals, was the the of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general Salt into the river. superintendent and operators of telegraph com-

From Suffolk .- We have advices from as late as Saturday last. The enemy have been heavily reinforced, and seem to h stant dread of an attack from the Cont.

The Harper's Ferry Prisoners .- A W. ton despatch in the New York Herald. "the prisoners paroled at Harper's Ferry as sent immediately to the Northwest to sun Indian Insurrection. This disposition soldiers indicated cannot affect their par it will enable the Government to thousand well drilled troops in a fi for the Confederate and State governments; every their services are much needed." With ernment submit to this?

The Late Gen. Garland.-Gen. Satan been and now are, members of the society of land was but thirty years old, and was me Friends, and the association of Dunkards; all phy- most promising young officers in the an sicians who now are and have been, in the actual education was military, he having gradue practice of the profession for the last five years; the Virginia Military Institute, and from all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, the war commenced, he adopted the prof blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers and wheel- arms, with an ardor that amounted almost wrights skilled and actually employed at their passion. He was possessed of fine tale regular vocation in said trades, whilst so actually was as fearless as the sword he wore employed; provided said persons shall make oath command of a regiment, he was severely w in writing that they are so skilled and actually at the battle of Williamsburg, but refused employed at the time, as their regular vocation, in the field. He was in all the battles around one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only mond, in which he lost 840 men out of 1.7 be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated; strength of his brigade. In private life, superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asy- a most agreeable and a most amiable may was the only son of a widowed mother. Richmond Di

Gen. Garland's brigade was mainly North Carolinians. The gallant regiments were under his command

The Hospitals .- From a report the Confederate Senate, yesterday, it at the whole number of patients (solo into the various hospitals, in and around mond, from the date of their organization present time, is 99,508, of whom 9,774 h furloughed, and 7,603 have died. The r presumed, have recovered and been dis except those remaining in the hospitals -

A Heart Dislocated on the Battle Field all artizans in the establishments of such persons North, the resident Surgeon of the New Relief Rooms, New York, states that Jan ker, of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, w in the seven days battle, was knocked de the horses attached to an artillery pie wheels passing over his body, the weight principally on the left side. He was take the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind where it was found that his heart had a state of insensibility and carried to a h

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THURSDAY EV

MOREGLO lina, our people wi rible defeat in the with a force at all

in a dispatch rec Burnside himself doubtful. He won but the report is

as certain Bragg has cap Their losses w Harper's Ferry 11 at Shepherdstate all, 46,500. tidings so as to fine

head,) and for the ! Enquirer this The int Harper's F

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ning, and about 2 P. M. of the same day, their advance reached a position in front of our no attack.

Gen. Lee also remained inactive, waiting for reached him on Tuesday evening, and the rest were near by, Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, which had been left at Harper's Ferry to guard the place and protect the public property.

ANOTHER TERRIFIC BATTLE.

A member of the "Black Horse" Cavalry Company writes from Camp, at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. the two sections of the once glorious Union had items, which have been telegraphed to the "En- tral territory; the martial prowess of the two seequirer," from Warrenton:

WARBENTON, VA., Sept. 20, 1862. To the Editors of the Enquirer: A correspondent on the battle field at Sharps-

ourg writes us as follows: "We had a most terrific fight yesterday, (Sept.

17) The advantage is on our side. There have been hosts of killed and wounded. Gens. Starke, eneroached very little less upon his right; but E. R. Jones, Ripley and Lawton, were wounded. renewed on Thursday, Sept. 18th.'

Rumor to-day says the fight was renewed near and driven nine miles. The enemy's cavalry (a regiment,) was yesterday scouting the field at the departure from the field of our informant. Groveton, and arrested a citizen there; they were after Gen. Ewell.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

A DECISIVE BUT DEARLY BOUGHT VICTORY.

We have received authentic particulars of the yesterday. We give the substance of his report. sanguinary battle at Sharpsburg, alluded to elsesixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. R. wounded had been removed to Shepherdstown. pying a less commanding position opposite, their The enormity of their statements is itself suspi was as follows: Gen. Jackson on the extreme left, the report is circulated in the Philadelphia In

this battle Snarpsburg was fired by the enemy's Sharpsburgh. shell, and at one time, the enemy obtained a

raged all day with a fury unexampled in this war. Again and again repulsed, the enemy rallines at Sharpsburg. They continued to gather lied his columns and returned to the charge with up their forces; but up to Tuesday night had made desperate determination. At every point he was met and driven back by the steady and unwaver-

before, to outflank us on the right. The battle

ing valor of our troops. The shades of evening the junction of Jackson's forces. A part had settled over the field, but still the fight went on, along a line extending over several miles, with unabated fury. The combat seemed for a time wounded of both sides lay mingled together, cov-

ering acres of ground. It appeared as though mutual extermination would alone put a stop to the carnage. The representative champions of tions had been brought to the grand test, and every man in each army seemed determined to conquer

or to die upon that field. Notwithstanding the courage and obstinacy of the enemy, Longstreet had, during the day, gradually and step by step driven back his right wine about three miles, and Jackson on our left had

Manning and Branch were killed. D. R. Jones. Hill in our centre had barely contrived to hold his ground. This being the position of the two "The whole strength of both armies was en- armies, at 9 o'clock the enemy's fire slackened gaged in the fight. The fight is expected to be and he soon after retired, leaving our troops in possession of the field.

On Thursday morning the enemy, contrary t Sharpsburg on Thursday, and the enemy routed expectation, did not renew the fight and had no done so up to 1 P. M. on Thursday, the time of Since writing the above we have obtained later information from our army, which appears to come well authenticated. The Hon. A. R. Bote-

ler, aid to Gen. Jackson, who was a participant in the fight of Wednesday, arrived in Staunton

Mr. Boteler left our army at Shepherdstown, where, and concerning which so many painful on the South bank of the Potomac. The army rumors were afloat on yesterday. We have the crossed over to this side on Friday, to meet, i gratification of being able to announce that the was said, a flank movement of McClellan on Harbattle resulted in one of the most complete vic. per's Ferry. Our loss in killed and wounded in tories that has yet immortalized the confederate the battle of Wednesday is estimated at five thouarms. The ball was opened on Tuesday evening sand. Gen. Lee had been heard to declare the about six o'clock, all of our available force, about result of that battle a decided victory. All of our E. Lee in person, and the enemy about 150,000 The reports in the Northern newspapers of strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, Thursday, the 18th instant, represent that the being engaged. The position of our army, was battle of Sharpsburgh, which seems to have been upon a range of hills, forming a semi-circle, with contested both on Wednesday and Thursday, had the concave towards the enemy; the latter occu- culminated in a grand victory to the Federal arms. extreme right resting upon a height commanding cious. The papers of this date teem with flamour extreme left. The arrangement of our line ing and sensational accounts of a great victory; Gen. Longstreet in the centre, and Gen. A. P. quirer that our army had been repulsed with a loss of forty thousand prisoners; that Harper's

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up un- Ferry had been recaptured, and that the next til 9 o'clock at night, when it subsided into day's dawn would probably assure the welcome spasmodie skiranishes along the line. Wednes- fact of the atter annihilation of the "rebel" army. day moreing it was renewed by Gen. Jackson, These reports in the Northern journals of the and gradually became general. Both armies latest date, have since been contradicted, and we maintained their respective positions, and fought are in possession of later information than they desperately throughout the entire day. During pretend to give of the result of the battle of

This later information is given by the Yankee position which enabled them to pour a flanking officers visiting Varina under flag of truce from fire upon a portion of our left wing, causing it to Fortress Monroe. The statements of these offiwaver. At this moment, Gen. Starke of Miss., cers which were freely communicated, were that and fifty men killed and wounded. Col. DeRosset this fact, nor exult too much ever it; it is the selvation of the army therefore though we have been used of the army therefore though we have been as the selvation of the army therefore though we have been used of the army therefore though we have been used of the army therefore though a base been used of the army the base been used of the army therefore the base been used of the army therefore the base been used of the army therefore the base been used of the army the base been used of the base be who had command of Jackson's division, galloped the reports in the Northern journals of the 18th severely wounded; Lt. De kosset slightly. Capt. who had command of Jackson's division, galloped to the front of his brigade and seizing the stand-ard, rallied them forward. No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van, He reports in the Northern journals of the 18th men by thousands and guns by hundreds, we ansonace on Thursday might a dispatch was received at Washington and repeated to Fortress Monroe, Elected President.—S.D. Wallace, Eso, has been elected which may induce the North to shake off the sanguinary which may induce the North to shake off the sanguinary was a comparatively new edifice, occupying dead amidst his men. The effect, instead of dis-day one of the most important and terrible bat-ed by the death of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. P. K. Dickcouraging, fired them with determination and re- tles that had occurred in this war, or was record- inson Esq. declined the place.

from the most reliable sources, the following details of the great battle of Wednesday:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th, the nemy opened a light artillery fire on our line. Early the next morning it was renewed more vigorously, and large masses of the Federals who had crossed the Antietam above our position, assembled on our left. They advanced in three compact lines. The divisions of Gens. McLaws, to deepen as the night wore on. The dead and R. H. Anderson, A. P. Hill and Walker, who were expected to have joined Gen. Lee on the previous night, had not come up. Jackson's and Ewell's divisions were thrown to the left of D. H. Hill and Longstreet. The enemy advanced be-18, to a friend in Warrenton, Va., the following crossed their bayonets for the first time on neu- Hagerstown turnpike, and was met by Gen. D. tween the Antietam and the Sharpsburg and H. Hill's and the left of Gen. Longstreet's divisions, where the conflict raged, extending to our entire left. The enemy was repulsed and held in check; but prior to the arrival of the divisions of McLaws, Anderson and Walker, who had been idvanced to support the left wing and centre, as ogn as they had crossed the Potomae on the orning of the 17th, that portion of our line was forced back by superior numbers. As soon, how-ever, as these forces could be brought into action severe conflict ensued. The enemy was driven back, our line was restored, and our position main-

tained during the rest of the day.

In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where Gen. Jones's division was posted, ind he handsomely maintained his position. The bridge over the Antictam creek was guarded by Gen. Toombs' brigade, which gallantly resisted the approach of the enemy; but their superior numbers enabling them to extend their left, they crossed below the bridge and forced our line back in some confusion. Just at this time, between 3 ciated currency, and an enormous debt. Nay, as if these and 4 P. M., Gen. A. P. Hill, with five of his were not sufficient, a Republic, based avowedly on the inbrigades, having reached the scene of action, alienable right of man to personal liberty, to life, and to drove the enemy immediately back from the position they had taken, and continued the contest until dark, restoring our right and maintaining our ground.

When the battle closed, after having raged furiously during the entire day, we retained possession of the field and the enemy retired to his former position. The conduct of many of our officers is reported by Gen. Lee to have exhibited the most conspicuous and brilliant courage. Our loss was considerable, and we have to deplore the fall of Gens. Branch and Starke, who died as soldiers love to die, in defence of their country. Gens. R. H. Anderson, Lawton, Ripley, Armistead, Gregg and Wright, are reported to have been wounded-none of them, however, dangerously. In addition to the above, we learn from persons who have arrived from the field, that on the following day Gen. Lee, who remained in posssion of the field, took measures to renew the engagement; but the enemy had disappeared from his front.

It was by far the most terrific battle of the war, and it is impossible to approximate to the killed of the yankees. They lie in vast heaps on the field, and are counted by thousands.

THE THIRD N. C. REGIMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22 .- The loss of the 3d Regiment in the bettle of the 17th, is eight would be well. On Wednesday and Thursday there was

child, his homestead and his plantation, when he went forth to fight his battle of independence. Wherever they could swim the Northern gunboats penetrated, and, so long as they were accompanied by this flying artillery, which also afforded an easy means of transport for all the wants of an army, the Federals proved irresistible. The time came at last, however, when it was necessary to advance beyond the reach of gunboats, and then, as we in England always predicted, the Federal difficulties began. The Confederates withdrew from before Washington, but the Federals could not follow them, and General Beauregard disappeared

from his lines at Corinth, leaving General Halleck quite unable to pursue him. The great Army of the West has been reduced to inactivity, but the Army of the East has contrived, by means of marine transport, to place itself on the Southeast of Richmond, thus interposing that Capital and the whole army of the Confederates between itself and the remainder of the Federal forces. As if this was not enough, General McClellan disposed his men on a piece of ground divided by three rivers, thus giving every facility for the destruction of his army in detail. The catastrophe has come as might have been expected. Almost surrounded by their enemies, the Confederates, moving on shorter lines, had always the opportunity of throwing an overwhelming force on any point which they chose to attack. An advantage once gained was vigorously improved, and after seven days' hard fighting the Federal army is rolled up into a dense mass, the destiny of which everybody expects to be very similar to that which has been prematurely announced. After pouring forth blood like water, and fertil. pire. izing the fields of Virginia with thousands of corpses, the North finds itself obliged to begin all over

the pursuit of happiness, and on the principle that Governments are formed for the purpose of establishing these rights, begins to talk of levying 300,000 men by ouscription.

Will nothing arrest this frantic and suicidal rage? Is there no one from whom the American people will listen to the words of truth and soberness? We know that counsels of moderation, ever distasteful in themselves, are doubly distasteful when coming from us; but we can scarcely believe that the infutuated multitude will hitherto been deaf to the voice of well-meant expostulation. What proof do they yet require that they are embarked on a fatal and ruinous cause? Their wealth is turned into poverty, their peace into discord, their prosperity into wretchedness; the power in which they of its own members; law is trampled under foot, and the country is fast falling into anarchy, the only refuge from which is despotism. We do not scruple to say that we shall rejoice if the worst anticipation be realized - not from any I will to the North, but because we see in the failure of its efforts to subjugate the Southern States the only prospect-we had almost said the only possibility-of peace. There is something pathetic, when compared with the language to which we have been accustomed, in the exwould be in Richmond in a week. Truth and nature have at last found attenance, and the language of empty swagger and wilful falsebood is thrown aside. the army once make a stand, be permitted a brief interval of rest and time to throw up entrenchments under

dream of conquest and empire, and return to a due estimation of its own interests, and the rights of those whom it has been its futile ambition to trample under foot.

the same to the several State governments, whom the right that it should have had on the the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may Up to a tew days previous to his admission certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, engineers, mechanics and miners, employed in the production and manufacture of sait, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron,

panies, the local superintendent and operators of

not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents 387 for Vance and 295 for Johnston, of a State; and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white published. The vote of Gates, which w person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States: Provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations: Provided further, that such members of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State, by the executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted: Provided, that whenever such invasion shall have been repelled or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption, hereby declared, shall ex-

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from the enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

Davis vs. Lincoln .- The Atlanta Intelligencer learns from Confederate officers recently released from Yankee prisons that the Yankees at Niagara Falls, some time since, procured the bulk of

an old vessel, painted the name of "Jeff Davis" on her side, hoisted a Confederate flag on her mast, and then with jeers and huzzas committed the boat to the mercies of the angry current, anticipating no doubt the largest degree of enjoyremain as blind to the teaching of facts as they have ment at seeing the representative of rebellion rush over the Falls and De dashed to pieces. Plains. But the fates were against the Yankees. The

vessel lodged on the rocks above the precipice, and with her noble flag flying proudly to the gloried is effaced; society is torn in pieces by the hands breeze, she became such an object of annoyance to those who projected the experiment, that they expressed the intention to send to Buffalo for a

attery of artillery with which to dislodge her. Not to be behind their neighbors in Yankeedom, the Rebels and Canadians also procured a boat, dubbed her the "Abe Lincoln," and raised at her mast head the "Stars and Stripes," now treme thankfulness with which New York hails the escape of the army from absclute perdition. We hear no more of "strategic movements," of bets that McClellan position, turned loose to the current, and without delay or obstruction reached the precipice, made the mad leap and was dashed into a thousand fragments.

We hope and believe the incidents we have narrated are typical of the fate of the two Governments represented by the respective vessels.

William and Mary College Barnt .- Shortly after the attack by Colonel Shingler's cavalry upon the enemy at Williamsburg, Virginia, a party of Yankees visited the town and set fire to the It was a comparatively new edifice, occupying the site of the ante-revolutionary building accidentally burnt some years ago .- Rich. Examiner, 23d.

New England Rooms he had frequent atta bleeding at the lungs. He remained th short time under treatment, and has sine sent home, with a prospect of partial reco least. He may survive many years. It is stance in which a broken heart has nearly healed by surgical skill.

Governor's Vote .- A friend writes us official vote for Governor in Onslow County Vance's majority 92 instead of 39 as her included in the official table, was 22 fer This, with the increased majority in 0 added to Vance's vote, gives him 34,29 jority. - Raleigh Standard.

Cost of Light .- According to Dr. Ureof course with reference to the English the of peace prices-the relative costs of light. same amount, were as follows:

Wax Tallow Oil Coal Gas

In another series of experiments it was that stearine consumed per hour 164 grains. maceti 143, wax 134, and tallow 128, with following relative results in amount of lig maceti 10, stearine, 7.4, wax 6.6, tallow A well trimmed argand of the media torch one inch in diameter, consumes in oil 800 grains per hour, and gives a light to ten spermaceti candles of six to the part What are our country readers and friend to test and supply the Myrtle wax?- Chas

Great Activity at the Navy Yark North .- The Northern papers report units tivity at the navy yards, and rather intim some new movement is contemplated by t thorities at Washington.

The Brooklyn, New York, fourteenth reis reported by the Washington Republic numbering only fifty now, "out of about thousand fine fellows," as the Republic them, "on first entering the service." "used up" mostly in the late fights of Me

From Western Virginia .- The Lynchburg hears by way of Dublin, that Gen. Loring has other fight with the enemy at Buffalo, Putnam thirty miles below Charlestown. The enemy was and five hundred prisoners were captured

A Salt Spring .- We have from E. A Hawse specimen of Salt made from the water of a spring " county. The Salt is very impure, as the spr a low swamp, and overflowed by the rains, and A stream of fresh water was running through when Mr. Hawse dipped up the water, eight which made one quart of Salt. Any quantities water can be got. - Wil. Journal.

A terrible accident occurred at the United Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa, Wednesday, from dental falling of a shell, by which seventy-fi boys and girls, employed in the arsensi. The building was totally destroyed by the e and the fire which followed.

To Hire.

Good Cook, Washer and Ironer. A mation at Mr. James N. Smith's Drug Sto Sept 10.

AVON E. HALL. Forwarding & Commission Mercha WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed Particular attention given to all produce for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for shipment, solicited. 92il WILMINGTON, JAR'y 19, 1862.

Rumors having Yellow Fever exi that there is no assured that sho apprehension, pub