enamelled. Small triangular panels of Campsie pebble with gold scrolls in relief decorate the front, back and sides of the casket, which is, in addition, ornamented with Runic, Celtic and Gothic engraving.

Personal Intelligence.

Admiral Mustapha Pasha, of the Turkish imperial navy, visited the Woolwich (Eng.) dockyard on the 7th instant, and inspected the iron-cased screw frigate Caledonia and various departments of the establishment.

The Marquis of Elizabetha (Italy), Baron von Hoffegante, and other foreigners of distinction, provided with Admiralty orders, also visited the same dockyard.

Miss Mary Frances Graham, daughter of Colonel Graham, of Cossington, Somerset, has just taken the veil at Cossington Nunnery, near Taunton, England. The ceremony was conducted with much pomp, the chief officiating priest being the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, the Catholic Bishop of Clifton.

The reception of the King of Saxony at Dresden on his return from Frankfort was cordial in the extreme, and the thousands of people who had assembled at the railway to witness the King's arrival cheered his Majesty most heartily. Fifty young girls, dressed in white, and crowned with wreaths, strewed flowers in the King's path as he walked through the station.

Adile Sultana, the sister of the Sultan, and wife of Mehemet Ali Pasha, is seriously ill. The Valide Sultana spent several days with her Highness, and the Sultan twice visited his sister.

It has been stated that King Francis II., ex-King of Naples, yielding to urgent entreaties, was on the point of leaving Rome; but the King and Queen are having repairs made in the Farnese Palace, which circumstance indicates a prolonged stay there. Apartments are also being prepared for the Queen Dowager, who is to return with the two youngest of the four sons she took with her to the Chateaux of Wellburg. The two others have entered the Austrian army, one in the Francois Joseph regiment of infantry and the other in the artillery.

The Duke d'Albufera (Suchet) is about to pay a visit to Sweden. The duke is allied to the Swedish royal family by his marriage with Madlle. de Saint Joseph, whose mother was sister to the Queen of Sweden, wife of Bernadotte.

A letter from Vienna, of the 5th September, says:—The Emperor of Austria has won golden opinions from all sorts and conditions of men since he left Vienna for Frankfort, and has been everywhere received most cordially; but on his return to Vienna yesterday the residents of the capital hailed his arrival with such a degree of joy and enthusiasm as to entirely eclipse all the demonstrations of which the Emperor has been the object during the last few weeks.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were steady. Consols on the 8th instant were done at 93⅝ a ¾.

Discount market unaltered.

American securities 88, and still advancing.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1863.

Consols closed at 93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares, 5½ a 4½ discount; Erie Railroad, 84½ a 85½.

[From the London Times (city article), Sept. 9.]

The belief gains strength that a general arrangement of the Mexican debt will be proposed under French auspices, but it is not likely that any definite conditions will be announced until the acceptance of the throne and the formation of the new government shall have been formally ratified. Spanish passives have advanced ¼—viz: to 35⅝ a 35¾—and the internal is now at 29¾ a 29⅞, on the faith that the government will take some action on the subject upon the meeting of the Cortes. At the winding up of the South Sea Company in February, 1856, a sum of £41,000 was preserved to meet any liabilities that might subsequently arise. Seven years have now elapsed, and it is proposed to distribute the final balance, which, it is said, will admit of a payment of £4 5s. per cent to each proprietor.

The increase of the petroleum trade rapidly continues. According to the last accounts the shipments from New York since the beginning of the present year have reached 13,500,000 gallons, valued at £1,000,000 sterling, while three from Philadelphia have been 4,000,000 gallons, valued £200,000, and a large proportion of the crude, all being sent from thence.

[From the London Herald (city article), Sept. 9.]

There is in the business done on the Stock Exchange a large amount of speculation, and an enormous extent of fluctuation must follow. The paper from the provinces is increasing, and no symptoms are at present exhibited of any tendency to confidence. The cause of the reaction in Mexican stock was the sale by Dutch houses and others, who have bought at quotations between 25 and 34, and who show a disposition to realize and secure their profits.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—P. M.

The market very buoyant and excited. Sales on Monday and Tuesday about 45,000 bales, of which rather more than one half are for export and speculation. Prices generally are called ⅛d. a ¼d. above last Friday.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

keeps very firm at advancing prices; but the result of to-day's market is not developed at the close of this despatch.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Aitken & Co. report flour nominally 6d. per bbl. dearer. Wheat in good consumptive demand at 2d. advance. Red winter, 8s. 6d. a 8s. 10d. Indian corn advanced to 27s. 3d. a 27s. 6d. for mixed, closing quietly.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef and pork unchanged. Bacon quiet. Tallow inactive, but steady. Lard unchanged; sales at 39s. 6d. a 40s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet; pots 29s. 3d. a 29s. 6d. Sugar continues in languid demand. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Fish oils unchanged. Linseed oil quiet but steady. Rosin—No sales. Spirits turpentine quiet; American nominal. Petroleum very strong, at 2s. 6d. for refined, and higher prices demanded; crude £20, closing with £22 demanded.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat 1s. a 2s. dearer for English; foreign also firm at extreme rates. Sugars quiet and unchanged; refined easier. Coffee active and firm. Teas unaltered. Rice steady. Tallow dull 40s. 9d. a 41s.

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

The Calcutta and China mails, which arrived at Suez on the 4th of September bring the following telegrams:—

CALCUTTA, August 17, 1863.

Gray shirtings and mule twist firm. The result of the indigo crop is still uncertain. Exchange on London, 2s. ¼d. Freights advancing.

BOMBAY, August 15, 1863.

Exchange on London, 2s. ¼d. Freights dull.

CANTON, July 28, 1863.

Gray shirtings and mule twist higher. Tea lower. Exchange on London, 4s. 10d.

SHANGHAE, July 22, 1863.

Affairs in China generally quiet. Cholera is raging at Shanghae.

Silk quiet. Settlements 200 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 6d. Freights, 70s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9, 1863.

The sales of cotton to-day reach 30,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and quotations have advanced a halfpenny per pound since yesterday.

The market for breadstuffs is firm.

The provision market is steady.

The produce market remains steady.

CHARLESTON.

Two Days Later News.

The steamer Empire City, Captain Baxter, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Port Royal, S. C., with advices to the 18th inst.

Nothing new had transpired at Charleston. The health of the troops was excellent, and there had been but few casualties.

Expedition to Alexandria, La.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 20, 1863.

An expedition under General C. Ricker, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several cannon and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large number of molder, stores and cattle were also captured.

News from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 15.]

We have intelligence to the 6th inst. from General Blunt's headquarters at Fort Smith. His recent illness has been serious and at times alarming. He was at the latest accounts recovering, and was expected to start for Fort Gibson, on his return to Fort Scott, in a few days. He has made his recent almost unprecedented march in pursuit of the rebel hordes while so sick as to be unable to sit up in his ambulance much of the time. Few generals in this war have left a sickbed to take the field, marched two hundred and fifty miles at the head of an army in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared of rebels one hundred thousand square miles of territory. It is a Napoleonic achievement worthy of record.

Some bands of guerillas are hovering about Fort Smith and Van Buren. The principal leaders are Fitzwilliams and Beall. United they have about five hundred men. They have threatened Van Buren in such a manner that General Blunt has ordered the military occupation of that place. It is held by Captain Conkey's company of Third Wisconsin cavalry, with two companies of the First Arkansas (loyal) infantry.

Refugees from the rebel conscription gens, and Union men who had been spared to flee for their lives, are coming into General Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings have been indescribable. Nakedness, starvation, whipping, branding, chains and dungeons have been the portion of Union men in the south. More than a hundred have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the rebellion opened. The place was evacuated by rebels two days before General Blunt marched upon it. Fitzwilliams was to garrison the place with his guerilla band. He had a list of seven citizens whose Union sentiments were well known, but whose characters stood so high that even rebel malignity had faltered when they were objects of attack. They had thus far escaped. Fitzwilliams had them marked to be hung the day that we occupied the garrison. General Blunt arrived in season to prevent the horrid catastrophe.

Nothing has been heard thus far from Little Rock, beyond the fact that the federal army was moving towards it. A day or two before the despatch left Fort Smith, Cabell went with his force to Arkadelphia, the great rebel storehouse and armory in Arkansas, it was said, to reinforce Price. Kirby Smith in person superintended the defences of Little Rock.

Steele and Cooper, with their forces, are fortifying at Jamestown Gap, twenty-three miles north of Red river, and at Boggy Depot, on Red river.

The members of General Blunt's staff at Fort Smith are Captain Tholen, Captain Loring and Lieutenant Temple.

Trains with supplies now run regularly from Fort Blunt to Fort Smith.

General Blunt expects on the recovery of his health to return to Fort Smith, and make it his headquarters for operations during the winter months.

Arrival of Cotton at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 21, 1863.

The steamer Edwin Hawkins, from Matamoras, with a full load of cotton for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

CHATTANOOGA.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The Flanking of Bragg at Chattanooga.

He Gets Profane at Rosecrans' Generalship.

THE BATTLE AT DUG GAP.

Additional Particulars of the Fight on Saturday.

Impetuous Charge of the Rebels on Loomis' Battery.

They Compel Our Division Centre to Retreat in Disorder.

The Pursuit Checked, and the Rebels Driven Back in Disorder.

The Fight a Bloody One and Our Loss Heavy.

THE REPORTED REPULSE.

OUR ARMY IN CHATTANOOGA.

Expected Junction of Burnside's Forces with Rosecrans' Army, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks' Despatch.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1863.

THE WRATH OF BRAXTON BRAGG ON BEING FLANKED.

Every hour which passes adds to the evidence which has been for some time accumulating, showing almost positively that Bragg was totally deceived as to Rosecrans' purposes, and, up to the time of Negley's occupation of Lookout Mountain, on Monday last, as to the actual movement of his infantry. At the same time it is now apparent that he expected a great cavalry raid in the direction of Rome, and had prepared for this by sending all his spare cavalry to that vicinity, and posting all the Georgia State troops in hastily constructed works at Rome. He never conceived that Rosecrans would dare to throw his troops into the mountains in rear of Chattanooga, but anticipated his approach in the direction of the fords and ferries north of the city. General Waggoner, who had command of the feinting column north of the city, and who had made loud daily demonstrations along the river from Chattanooga to Kingston, says that, judging from his movements for the last three weeks, Bragg has been completely deceived. In reply to Waggoner's rapid movements from point to point along the river, and to prevent the bridging of the stream above the city—a purpose Bragg falsely ascribed to Waggoner—the rebels would hastily despatch heavy columns in the direction of the threatened point. Waggoner would send out a section of artillery and a few hundred sharpshooters to fords twenty miles up the river. The artillery would keep up a brisk cannonading of the shore until the enemy appeared, then fall back to another ford, and draw another rebel force from the city to that point. For two weeks Bragg kept his army on the move in this way, without effecting anything, and did not discover the actual movement until the day before he evacuated the place. A Captain Baker, whom we have captured, states that on making the discovery Bragg swore roundly at the "damned flanking Dutchman," and cursed him as a coward because he would not give him a fair stand up fight. He expected Rosecrans to come to him and fight him in his works. General Rosecrans yesterday met a boy, a bright looking little fellow, whom he began questioning in his usual pleasant style. "Well, my son, what did Bragg say when he left?" "Oh, he didn't say much," answered the boy. "Well, what did he leave for?" "Oh, the damned Yankees was a flanking of him again." The rebel leaders are getting to be as fearful of flank movements as ever the rebel people were of gunboats, or the great American nation was at one time of masked batteries. The men of Bragg's army had no intention of retreating, and spoke roundly "that they had worked the flesh off their bones to fortify, only for old Bragg to run, and it was damned near played out." The rush had actually to be checked twice. The council of war before whom Bragg laid his proposition to retreat must have been a curious spectacle, and the amount of cursing which followed it would doubtless fill a volume of curious slang. But, however unpalatable it was to them to retreat, it was the only safe alternative to adopt; for had they chosen to remain here and stand a siege they could not have held out ten days longer, for they did not have more than ten days' rations. It is useless to talk of their living on half rations; for their full ration barely sustains life. There was no rebel army able to raise such a siege as Rosecrans would have instituted, and the consequence would have been the capture, without loss to us, of the entire rebel army. The campaign of Rosecrans, with such a termination, would have eclipsed Grant's at Vicksburg; but, devoid of those prominent events which attracted such attention to Grant's labors, this wonderful "campaign of the mountains," a campaign of most admirable calculation—brain and legs have done it all—while attracting from all military men the closest attention, and winning the admiration of all candid military critics, will never be at all appreciated by the masses of the people as it deserves, because there are no salient points in the history which can be graphically told by the contemporaneous historians who endeavor to relate unfinished events, seen with obstructed vision, in such a manner as to absorb attention. We take up Rollin and are struck with wonder at Hannibal's feat of crossing the Alps; but no contemporaneous historian will be able to find the language to impress upon the minds of the public the difficulties and dangers encountered in making such a campaign as Rosecrans has just finished. He has crossed no Alps; but in twenty-three days he has crossed three ranges of mountains fifteen hundred and twenty-four hundred feet high, a river a quarter of a mile wide, carrying with him forty-five days rations, and simply by strategy—pure, unalloyed strategic movements—with the loss of six men, four by accident, has driven a powerful enemy from a great stronghold in rapid retreat. The campaign is truly a wonderful one, and more wonderful still as having been carried out at the distance of three hundred miles from his actual and reliable base of supplies.

FURTHER JOURNEY OF BRAXTON BRAGG'S ARMY AT ONE TIME.

The only salvation for Bragg was in rapid retreat, and he has chosen that alternative. The retreat has, unexpectedly to him, placed the army of General Rosecrans in a bad position. For two days this army has been holding fast to what it has gained at the risk of its existence. The language is not by any means too strong. Its only safety for these two days has been in the presupposed weakness and supposed ignorance of Bragg. It will be remembered that Thomas and McCook crowded Lookout Mountain some ten miles south of Trenton, and appeared in the valley of Chattanooga river at Lafayette, and a few miles south of that point. But in taking Chattanooga, Critenden, of course, marched his corps in by Lookout Point, at the river, directly into Chattanooga, and thence south towards Ringgold. This separated the army into two parts, with Bragg between them forcing his way south. Texas were entertained that he would observe this, turn upon the weaker of the two columns deprive it, and thus force the abandonment of the campaign. In anticipation of this it is positively known that General Rosecrans ordered each of his corps commanders to be ready at all times to march on cannon—that is, each man, on hearing repeated and rapid discharges of artillery in the direction of either corps, to march to the scene of the cannon, and in the event of a collision with the enemy to force his way towards the centre and form a junction with the engaged corps. At the same time each one had orders on becoming engaged to throw forward his artillery as quickly as possible, and to make all the noise he could. This danger is now all over. Thomas and Crittenden have formed a junction, and the army is safely pushing the rebels upon Atlanta. But had Bragg's army been less demoralized, had it had that strength of *morale* which this army has, the position of Rosecrans would have been indeed perilous.

BRAGG'S LACK OF MORALE.

That Bragg's army has not the *morale* of this is a fact I mention only to add here another proof of it. Yesterday morning, in front of headquarters, a regiment of butternuts were gathered in line, without arms, however, and looking most forlorn and hungry. I do not mean by a regiment a thousand men. There were only about four hundred—a very large regiment, however, according to present size. They were all deserters, and three hundred of them, belonging to the Nineteenth Tennessee, had deserted in a body. This fact is almost incomprehensible. The statement sounds inconsistent and improbable, but it is nevertheless true. One of your correspondents, who came to the front yesterday, says he met fifty deserters in travelling about twenty-eight miles. They are coming in hourly in large squads, and the Provost Marshal's office is besieged with them. I suppose that not less than one thousand deserters have come into our lines at this point since we took possession on the 9th. It is said that there are large numbers on the Missionary Ridge, but that they do not come in. They have been told that we force all deserters who come into our lines into our own army. Many are also in the immediate vicinity of their homes, and hope to get there without detection from either army.

THE FIGHT AT DUG GAP.

I dropped you a few lines yesterday giving all that was then known of Negley's fight at Dug Gap. Gen. Thomas' despatches to-day contain no particulars or details. The point at which the fight took place is a gap in Pigeon Mountain, known as Dug Gap, and is about four miles northwest of Lafayette. It appears that at the time of the fight Bragg had his headquarters at Lafayette, and some of his troops were yet between Ringgold and Chattanooga. His purpose in making the attack was doubtless to get command of the road to Lafayette, and thence to Rome. The fight does not appear to have been at all heavy, Negley retiring before overwhelming numbers without much attempt at resistance. There have been some difficulties in keeping up communications with McCook and Thomas lately, and there has not been that degree of concert in the action of the two corps which is desirable under the existing circumstances.

A RAILROAD DEPOT ROOF DEVOTED TO A NEW PURPOSE.

The rebels appear to be put to curious shifts to supply deficiencies in warlike materials which exist among them. It is well known that sheet tin is very necessary to the manufacture of canister shot, and that canister is a very needful article, while tin is a very scarce one. There is here a large depot, which was once covered with tin. But the rebels have robbed it of its roof, and it is now being put to use in manufacturing canister shot.

THE REBELS CATCHING AT STRAWS.

Before leaving here the rebels printed and left lying in the printing office a large number of copies of a circular addressed to "the soldiers of the Northwest," and signed "the South." It entreats the aforesaid soldiers to refrain from any longer fighting their Southern brethren, who have been for years their best customers for corn and wheat and the various products of their manufacturing establishments. There are various other broken ties which "the South" wishes to see restored by peace—said peace to be gained by the resolution of the "soldiers of the Northwest" to refuse longer to fight their aforesaid "best customers." The document can have no effect upon the victorious soldiers who are likely to see it; but Col. Nodine, Chief of Police, has taken steps to prevent its dissemination, and to trace, if possible, its origin. "Drowning men catch at straws." And certainly a more insignificant straw was never clutched by men nearer complete and effectual submersion than our Southern brethren.

BALANCE SHEET OF DESERTERS.

Captain Corpar, Assistant Provost Marshal General, commenced this morning the work of paroling the rebel deserters who had come into our lines since the evacuation of this place. He had 180 on hand when he began. At night he had paroled 210, and still 267 remained on hand to be disposed of, 297 having actually come in during the day. An Irishman would call this a bad day's work, since more remained to be disposed of than what he began with; but Corpar thinks, with Shakepere, that the "labor we delight in physics pain," and would take delight in being behindhand in the same way every day. And from present appearances he is likely to have the same sort of balance sheet every day he remains here.

THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1863.

The *Commercial* of this city gives the following account of the great battle near Chattanooga on Saturday:—

The battle opened at eleven o'clock, in the vicinity of Widow Glen's, on the road leading from McLamore's Cave to Chattanooga.

The fighting soon became general, the rebels manoeuvering their troops finely.

Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery, and captured five out of the six guns belonging to it. Captain Van Pelt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.

At two o'clock the contest was perfectly terrific, the roll of musketry being far more continuous and deafening than at Stone river.

At forty minutes past two P. M. our division centre was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder.

Colonel Barnett planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who in turn were driven in disorder over the same ground.

The division of General Davis was then driven back by the rebels with heavy loss, and every gun of the Sixth Indiana regiment was captured, when Gen. Davis rallied his forces and pushed the enemy back and retook the guns.

Reynolds fell heavily, but stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy, but never leaving his line.

Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost.

Van Cleve, although fighting gallantly, lost ground, and, being overpowered, failed to regain his position.

Our line was pressed severely and wavered.

The rebels, exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, and when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left, and till five o'clock the fighting was terrific.

General Rosecrans grew anxious. The wounded came pouring in, and the rebels kept steadily moving up to his headquarters.

New forces were opposed to the rebels, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury.

At dusk, when the firing had almost ceased, the rebels threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right.

The action again became general until long after dark, and raged with the greatest fury.

The battle thus far has been a bloody one, and our loss is very heavy.

Rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated.

Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began.

We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East.

We took ten guns and lost seven.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.

Nothing has been talked of or thought of in Washington to-day except the fate of Rosecrans' army.

It is officially ascertained that he has fallen back to Chattanooga to await the arrival of Burnside's forces, which were yesterday within thirty miles, and were expected to be up with him to-day, when a forward movement would be promptly made upon the rear of the enemy at the Pigeon Mountains.

The utmost confidence is felt here that upon the junction of Burnside with Rosecrans the enemy would be badly beaten, and compelled to fall back upon Rome or Atlanta.

In the meantime much solicitude is expressed in regard to the movements of General Meade to take advantage of the depletion of the rebel army in Virginia.

The Louisville Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21—12:45 A. M.

Our army under General Rosecrans has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga by Bragg, with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Joe Johnston.

The military occupation of the telegraph line will prevent the transmission of the particulars to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21—11:45 P. M.

Not a word has been received from Rosecrans' army to-day.

The reports here that the rebels in considerable numbers were coming into Eastern Kentucky through Pound Gap are untrue.

Rumors, impossible to authenticate now, prevail among them that a large part of Grant's army is rapidly moving forward to aid Rosecrans; that the engagement between Rosecrans' and Bragg's armies is still progressing, &c.

The military authorities here do not believe that any very seriously disastrous results have occurred to Rosecrans' army.

Newspaper Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.

The *National Republican* says:—

The enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day.

According to the latest accounts received here up to two o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at eight o'clock last evening, two, and only two of General Rosecrans' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion. But from eight to ten thousand of these had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not given way nor retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back.

This we know is the latest news here.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of thirty thousand.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22—5 A. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Details of the Battle on Sunday near Chattanooga.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF GEN. THOMAS' CORPS

The Union Loss Estimated at 1,200 Killed and 7,000 Wounded.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Capture of the Rebel General Adams and 1,300 of His Men.

&c., &c., &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863.

The battle on Saturday, the 19th, resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on the left, and concentrated our forces during the day; and on Sunday morning we held a handsome line, with our right on a ridge of hills, and our left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. Our left rested on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville.

In the fight of the 19th we had lost about 600 killed and 2,000 wounded, and were about three pieces of artillery, and the men were in splendid spirits.

The engagement was resumed at nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th by attempts of the rebels to storm General Thomas' left and front. They were severely repulsed several times, with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was the most terrific of the war, a continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up, with deadly effect.

During the fight our right and centre were not engaged, our skirmishers keeping up a halting fire.

The enemy, finding their assaults vain, manoeuvred to the left, with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road, and attacking Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture Thomas ordered General Brannan, who had one brigade in reserve, and two with Reynolds holding the key of the position, which was Thomas's right, to move to the left of the line to protect the flank of Gen. Rosecrans; and at the same time sent Davis and Van Cleve from the right and centre to support Brannon in the effort to hold the line to Rossville and protect Thomas' left.

On seeing the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the division which was moving from the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off Davis and Sheridan from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains, both right and centre being much scattered, without any serious loss in killed or wounded.

The right and centre gone, Thomas' right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack, and Reynolds and Brannon and the right of Thomas' line was swung around, his extreme left being at at first. This also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road.

Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements.

At one o'clock General Granger, with one division of reserves, came up and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from his position on a strong ridge, with heavy loss. The fire from one of Granger's batteries mowed them down like grass.

This fight lasted about an hour, with slight loss to us. Captain Russell, General Granger's Adjutant, was killed before he had been ten minutes in the fight.

After this bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until four o'clock, persisting, however, in manoeuvring on both fronts. Their full and correct information regarding this country enables them to do so with great facility.

Having gotten home on our flank, the enemy made a vigorous attack and a fight ensued which has no parallel in the history of this army.

Colonel Stanley's brigade and General Wood's division distinguished themselves in the fight.

General Wood, Colonel Harper and General Gordon were present, and with the remains of General Johnson's division held the left and covered themselves with glory.

On the right and centre General Hazen, Haloi, Raymond and Palmer, with parts of their divisions, fought most gallantly, while Generals Stedman and Granger held the reserve and drove the enemy at every point where they went in.

At five o'clock General Thomas was still triumphant, and on the left held his line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy nearly back to his line, nearly at right angles with that of the morning.

Two lines of retreat were open to General Thomas to Chattanooga, one of which he fell back to, to Rossville, during the night.

Our losses have necessarily been heavy, but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy. In the charge by General Thomas on the first day, the enemy lost as many in killed as we did in the whole day. What the losses in prisoners and material are cannot now be reported. Our killed will reach 1,200, our wounded will amount to 7,000, most of them slight wounds.

Among the general officers killed are General Lytle, Colonel Key, Colonel King, commanding brigade, and Colonel Bartleton of the One Hundred and First Illinois.

Among the wounded are General Morton, of General Rosecrans' staff, Colonel Craxter, Fourth Kentucky; Colonel Frankhouse, Ninety-eighth Illinois; Lieut. Colonel Mudge, Eleventh Michigan; Lieut. Colonel Hunt, Fourth Kentucky; Colonel Bradley, commanding brigade in Sheridan's division; Colonel Chas. Anderson, Sixth Ohio; Major Weldman, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieut. Colonel Tripp, Sixth Indiana; Lieut. Colonel Bryan, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Colonel Armstrong, Ninety-third Ohio; Major Johnston, Twenty-second Illinois, and Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, of the Second Ohio, all slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, of the Seventh Kentucky; Colonel Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio, and Major Dawson, of the Nineteenth infantry, were all slightly wounded.

General John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured General Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

THE SKIRMISH IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Additional Particulars of the Surrender of the Union Forces After a Gallant Fight of Two Hours.

&c., &c., &c.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1863.

On Wednesday last Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, with three hundred men of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment, was attacked near Tilford, twenty-three miles up the railroad, by eighteen hundred rebels, under General Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces, losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

[In our issue of yesterday we published a full rebel account of the above fight, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the details show that the fight was of but little import as regards the campaign in Eastern Tennessee. We extract a few lines which sets forth plainly that it is the same skirmish. It is dated from Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1863, and, after describing the conest of the previous day, winds up as follows:—

At this moment the enemy raised a white flag, and Colonel Haynes galloped forward and received the flag and sword of their commander, Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, One Hundredth Ohio Volunteers, and the surrender of near three hundred of the enemy, rank and file. Captain B. W. Jenkins, formerly of General Marshall's staff, volunteered for the occasion, and Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Bottles was in at the death. The enemy's loss was twelve killed and twenty wounded; our loss is six killed and ten wounded.

(It will thus be seen that, according to both accounts, the surrender took place on September 9, and as we have news from Burnside's headquarters at Knoxville fully one week later, that "all is quiet at that city and in its vicinity," our readers' minds may be set at rest for the present with regard to the safety of Eastern Tennessee and Knoxville.—EDS. HERALD.]

NEWS FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21, 1863.

Arrived ship Herald of the Morning, from Boston.

A private letter from the American Minister, Mr. Pruyn, dated Kanagawa, Japan, August 10, says that the prompt resentment of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably. The Wyoming, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, bark and brig mounting twenty two guns, besides engaging six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means astonished the government and people of Japan, and, what is strange, the government is obliged to us.

Other advices of the same date say the British fleet had gone to Satimer's dominions to demand $25,000 indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson. If the money is not paid, a considerable campaign would be inaugurated against the Daimios.

Dates from Shanghae to the 21st July, state that the cholera was abated and the mortality fearful.

Freezes on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

An occurrence of an unusual and nearly fatal character took place this evening on the train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad line that left Trenton about six P. M. A citizen, name unknown, got into a quarrel and scuffle with Brig. Gen. Warren, the disturbance arising in consequence of the civilian being insolent and intoxicated. When the train arrived at Bristol station the citizen was put off, and as the train was moving away, the citizen rushed to the car window and attempted to strike at and catch hold of General Warren through it, when a friend of General Warren's who was sitting near the window drew a pistol and fired, the ball passing the citizen's cap and grazing his head. The train then moved on and the General with it. The affair created great alarm among the lady passengers, who made a grand rush to one end of the car, while the male passengers crowded up to and around the place of disturbance and expressed various sentiments in loud tones. As the train passed on a large crowd was observed collecting and increasing around the citizen.

Arrest of a Quartermaster—The Tobacco Crop.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 1863.

Captain Samuel Black, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of forage, has been arrested on charge of fraud.

The tobacco market is excited and largely advanced, on account of the injury to the crops by the frosts of Friday and Saturday nights.

There has been no disturbance of the telegraph lines between this place and Chattanooga.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles, with his staff, has arrived in this city from Lake George. His wounds are not yet healed, but he is anxious once more to go into the field. We understand he leaves immediately for Washington, and from there to the army of the Potomac, to resume command of the Third Army corps.

M. Chariot, the proprietor of the great circus at Havana, has recently arrived in this city in search of novelties. We have plenty for him.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 21, 1863—Midnight.

A large brick chair factory on Water street is in one sheet of flame. Hundreds of poor families will be thrown out of employment by this disaster. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The loss will be $60,000.

GUANTANAMO, N.—The United States steamer Connecticut, Captain Pinkfield, from Port Royal 14th inst., arrived on Saturday, at Philadelphia; she touched off Charleston, with despatches for the Admiral. She brings no later news. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commander—R. W. Pinkfield.
Assistant Surgeon—J. J. Allingham.
Acting Paymaster—Charles C. Adams.
Acting Master—J. W. Shepherd, J. I. Lee.
Acting Master's Mate—George H. French, Joseph H. Wainwright, George G. Brown.
Gunner—James D. Dorsey.
Acting Ensign—George F. Moore.
Captain's Clerk—C. H. Taylor.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. W. Hawkshurst.
Surgeon's Steward—J. W. Powell.
Second Assistant Engineer—J. J. Allen, John Lloyd, Alfred Ed. Paul Kaufmann, J. F. Knowlar.

MEADE'S ARMY.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

VIRGINIA, Sept. 18, 1863.

ANOTHER DESERTER SHOT.

One out of seven military executions for desertion set down for to-day took place in this corps this afternoon. George Van, late of Company D, Twelfth New York regiment, was the one shot in this corps. An order was issued requiring the attendance of the entire corps, but owing to the nature of our present position this was modified, and only the division to which the regiment is attached, of which the accused was a member, directed to attend. The late frequency of military executions and elaborate descriptions heretofore given of them, renders unnecessary any long drawn account of the present one. It was a counterpart of others preceding it—marshalling to mournful music of regiments compelled to be spectators—the culprit under armed escort marched near his own coffin and in view of his own grave; his parting interview with his spiritual adviser; the solemn closing prayer; his eyes bandaged and legs and arms pinioned. After he is seated on his coffin, the signal, the shooting, the musketry reports and the curling uplifting smoke revealing the law vindicated, and the breathless, inanimate form of the law's victim. The execution took place at a quarter to four P. M., Captain Orne, Division Provost Marshal, conducted it. Ten men constituted the shooting party, one of the pieces, as usual, unloaded. Four balls went through his heart, death, of course, was instantaneous. He showed no trace of fear.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF MR. VAN'S ARREST

are somewhat peculiar. Coming out with his regiment in the fall of 1861 he remained with it faithful, as his officers assert, in the discharge of his duties, till our army reached the White House, when he deserted. He went home, remained there till last month undisturbed, when he came to visit a brother belonging to the Twentieth New York militia regiment. Here he was recognized, arrested, tried, found guilty of desertion, and adjudged to a deserter's death. In a conversation I had with him this forenoon, he said it was not cowardice that prompted him to desert, but the rough and unbearable treatment he received at the hands of his associates. His only thought seemed to be for his wife and child. He was only twenty-three years of age, had a pleasant, frank countenance, an agreeable address, and was sprightly in conversation. He lived in Rochester, where his wife and child now reside. He was early left an orphan, and has no relations but his brother, whom he came to visit. I should have stated that Chaplain O'Neil, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and Clark, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, acted as his spiritual advisers. He was a member of one of the Methodist churches in Rochester, in good standing. A petition was sent to the President in his behalf; but, as the result shows, it failed to receive a favorable consideration.

A VISIT TO JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

It was my pleasure to take dinner yesterday with Hon. John Minor Botts at his residence near here. His persecution by the leaders of the Southern confederacy, culminating in his eight weeks imprisonment in the old Libby prison, has not diminished his rotundity of figure, the brightness of his keen gray eyes, the brilliancy of his wit, and, lastly and not least, his firm and uncompromising fidelity to the Union. His plantation, which he purchased in February last, comprises something over two thousand acres. His dwelling, in size, is in keeping with the place, with an immense portico, with high and massive pillars, a wide spreading and well shaded lawn, and view of the surrounding country extended and picturesque. His family, consisting of three grown up and accomplished daughters and a son, live with him. Rebel cavalry have been encamped on his ground most of the time for months past. It is well known that he is now enjoying his freedom through favor of a parole granted by the rebel authorities. This, of course, places him under restraint in telling many things he might otherwise tell, but nothing has thus far, and nothing he says will prevent in the future his telling his hostility to the Confederate government and adherence to the policy and principles of those seeking to preserve the Union. He persistently says he will not violate his parole; but he wishes our generals knew half he knows of the rebels and their resources and intentions. Ten days ago he was in Richmond, having gone on a sort of family marketing expedition. He made a few purchases, and for what before the war would have cost him $25 10 he paid the small sum of $1,568 02. He paid fifty dollars for a pair of common sewed shoes, and had he ventured into ordering a plain suit of clothes, which he thought of doing, would have had to pay five hundred dollars for it. A good many of our officers had called on Mr. Botts to pay him their respects, and show their appreciation of his fearlessness in avowing his belief and principles.

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