

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VERY IMPORTANT.

The Battle at Sharpsburg Re-commenced Yesterday and Raging with Great Fury.

THE FIGHTING TERRIFIC.

The Way Stonewall Jackson Reinforced Lee.

The Rebels Surrounded and Out of Ammunition.

The Great Rebel Invading Army Annihilated.

Rebel Generals Longstreet Killed and D. H. Hill Captured.

The Pennsylvanians Rushing to the Border to Inflict the Finishing Blow.

The Hundred Rebel Dead Buried by Our Troops on the Field.

WILL ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

Important Victory at Centreville, Maryland.

CALL FOR SURGEONS.

Evacuation of Leesburg, Va., by the Rebels,

IMPORTANT BATTLE AT CENTREVILLE.

Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1862.

THE BATTLES AT SHARPSBURG, MD.

THE REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17, 1862.

twon our army and the rebels near Sharpsburg, in which the enemy were well thrashed, with terrific slaughter.

Five hundred of their dead were buried by us as early as nine A. M. to-day, and the work was still going on.

This morning the battle recommenced at five o'clock, near Gettysville. Jackson joined Lee's forces at Catoctin creek, while our forces were reinforced by thirty thousand men from Washington. Jackson's reinforcements to Lee are reported as forty thousand men.

Up to my last advice victory illuminated our standards, and the impression prevails at Hagerstown that the whole rebel army of Virginia is annihilated.

Confidence prevails here, and enthusiastic admiration of McClellan and the army.

We have undoubtedly won great and decisive victories both yesterday and to-day.

All the facts I previously telegraphed you have not, however, been fully confirmed up to this moment.

Among our trophies are whole batteries and thousands of small arms and prisoners.

The rebellion is virtually subdued.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17-10 P. M.

A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. The carnage on both sides was awful. General Longstreet was wounded and taken prisoner.

Despatches just received at headquarters from Hagerstown say—

We have achieved a glorious victory. Longstreet is not killed, but is wounded and a prisoner. General Hooker was wounded in the foot. No particulars are received.

THE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

It is credited here that a battle commenced yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, continuing until nine P. M. Our army rested for the night where the last of yesterday's fight left them, and expected to renew the engagement at daylight this morning.

The above facts are gathered from non-official sources.

Colonel Miles' loss before his surrender is believed to be less than one hundred. A. P. Hill was left in command there to gather up the spoils. At five o'clock yesterday Jackson marched a large part of his force out of Harper's Ferry on the Winchester road.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Evening.

After another day of terrible anxiety, from the intelligence that a grand battle was in progress upon the Upper Potomac, the loyal hearts of the people beat high from the information just received of another, and perhaps a decisive victory, of the army of Gen. McClellan over the concentrated forces of the rebel government.

From what is known here it appears that the rebels determined to make a stand in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, and all their forces were concentrated there at a point east of Antietam creek, and probably at the intersection of the roads leading from Middletown to Sharpsburg and Rohersville and Williamsport.

It is evident that the whole rebel force was combined at this battle. The forces under Hill which were at Harper's Ferry were withdrawn suddenly from that point yesterday, to participate in this engagement, and even those who were at Lees-

THE BATTLES OF YESTERDAY.

Scenes of Operations on the Potomac from Sharpsburg to Centreville.



says that the Potomac can be forded at Shepherdstown, at the Antietam creek, at Dam No. 4, and at Harper's Ferry.

A letter received here to-night from Lieutenant Russell, of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, states their loss at the battle of the Pass of the Blue Ridge to be one hundred and fifty. Major Martin and Lieutenant Dougherty were killed.

THE REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

the rebels acknowledge that they have been badly beaten in all the recent engagements, except at Harper's Ferry, and find that the invading of Maryland is a disastrous undertaking. They are retreating as rapidly as possible to the Pennsylvania line, and General McClellan's army is in full pursuit. All that they are fighting for now is to get away and across the river.

Cannonading was heard yesterday, but no reports of fights have been received here up to noon

advance. The forces were then moved cautiously up the road, and took positions behind the hills, where they remained through the night.

A fight is going on at the front, and heavy cannonading is plainly heard here.

Colonel Geo. L. Seal and Lieutenant Colonel Jan. Pillsbury, of the Tenth Maine regiment, have been brought here wounded during the forenoon. The former has fresh wounds in both thighs, not regarded as dangerous, and the latter is seriously wounded in the breast. They represent the battle as very severe, and the fighting on both sides as desperate.

It is reported, but whether correctly or not I have not been able to ascertain, that a large force of the enemy recrossed the river last night into Maryland.

There is a good deal of anxiety here to learn the result of the fight.

CALL FOR SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

To Drs. DAVENPORT, HARRIS and GREEN—

Dr. Letterman telegraphed for surgical aid, and says the need is urgent. Will twenty of your best surgeons proceed to Baltimore, via Frederick, and give aid to Surgeon Letterman?

Those disposed to volunteer to answer to the above call are invited to assemble this morning, at eleven o'clock at the house of Dr. Demond, 104 Ninth street.

Dr. DETMOLD, Dr. STODOL, Executive Committee.

Surgeon Letterman is the Medical Director on General McClellan's staff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES WANTED—ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.

Demand was to-day made from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac for surgeons and medical supplies, and Surgeon General Hammond has accordingly sent from Washington, and caused to be sent from the Eastern cities, first class surgeons to the number of one hundred. He has also dispatched thirty a large train of medical supplies.

Extensive hospital accommodations are being provided in and around Washington. The Harwood hospital occupancy at Corcoran's farm already accommodates two hundred patients, and Dr. Mitchell has been ordered to enlarge its capacity to the number of three thousand beds. Dr. Leakey is preparing the Second cavalry barracks on Seventh street, for the reception of one thousand patients, and Dr. Webster of the Douglas hospital is engaged in enlarging the capacity of that institution to an equivalent number of beds.

THE BATTLES OF SUNDAY.

THE FIRST FIGURE OF THE DAY.

On Sunday, September 16, a portion of General Burnside's corps, about seven thousand in all, engaged the rebels on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, where it is crossed by the old national road to Hagerstown, about five miles west of Middletown, and drove them over the mountain.

NOTHING WAS LOST BUT WHAT WAS GAINED.

For so short a fight, for, though the artillery pounded away at long range, and rather at random for some hours, the real fight occupied but a little while in the afternoon.

OUR LOSS.

We about one hundred and fifty killed and eight hundred wounded. The rebel loss is fully equal to it, though we might have expected it to be less, from the advantage against the ground they held. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

mountain, and lost upwards of four hundred men killed and wounded and five hundred taken prisoners.

OUR LOSS.

No place is situated about four miles southwest of Middletown, and at the foot of the Antietam Mountain. It is plain and fertile, and has a good school, and has a handsome church. General Franklin crossed this place with his corps on Sunday afternoon, and General Sigbee's division was immediately moved forward.

MOVING FORWARD.

The mountain rises in easy slopes, which are cleared and cultivated, and crossed here and there by rail fences and stone walls. Some portions of the steep slope are rather sparsely wooded. As the greater heights are reached the wood becomes more dense and the mountain rises very precipitous.

MOVING FORWARD.

Two regiments of Bartles' brigade—the Fifth Maine and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania—were first sent forward as skirmishers. They skirmished through the village and up the lower slopes, driving the enemy's pickets before them. On the slopes above the village were the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh New York, also of Bartles' brigade. This force steadily advanced up the mountain, fighting all the way, until the enemy's main body was found and his position completely untenable.

THE REBELS' POSITION.

Never was there a place better adapted for defence than the eastern slope of Antietam Mountain at Centreville. The road is narrow and winds up the mountain in long reaches which could be well seen by the enemy, and shot that nothing could live there. It would be madness to attempt an advance up the road.

Apart from the road the side of the mountain is so steep and rocky that it is only with great difficulty can one climb it. The enemy had advanced from every advantage of this position. At the foot of the steep part of the hill his infantry was posted behind stone walls, as it was also on other parts of the mountain, and the only point at which we could attempt to scale the place was swept by a single piece of artillery.

THE REBELS TO BE ATTACKED.

Notwithstanding the desperate nature of the undertaking it was determined to attack without delay and New York's brigade, also of Sigbee's division, was ordered up to strike the main body of the rebels. The First, Second, Third and Fourth New Jersey regiments under command of Colonel Talbot, was ordered to support General Newton.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S VICTORY.

Simultaneously with this movement General Frost's Vermont brigade, of Smith's division, was ordered to attack the mountain, and advance upon the extreme right flank of the enemy. General Brooks' men had a long way to go, and thus the battle was a simple, straightforward fight, and the only advantage of the rebels was their great density.

AS THE REBELS' POSITION BECAME MORE AND MORE UNDESIRABLE.

There was not a struggle to be seen; all seemed equally eager for the fray, and intent only on victory. It was observed by the chaplains present that they had never seen so good a battle in a better spot. Indeed, throughout the whole battle nothing could have been better than the disposition shown by the men to fight.

THE COMMISSIONER'S IN THE END OF ADVANCE.

In this advance the objective was a great advantage to the rebels. It fell across and two stone walls were counted in the line of advance of Newton's brigade. All of these had to be crossed, and the enemy played furiously upon our men in the mountain. The stone walls were all high by the side of the mountain, and the only way in which they were driven literally at the point of the bayonet.

A CLASH AFTER THE REBELS.

Soon after this advance began, General Newton, seeing that the rebels were well started, ordered forward the other brigades of Smith's division, and the division to advance with his own. Forward they pushed, the enemy flying and fighting until they reached the foot of the steep declivity, where he apparently expected to make his best defence. How such a position could ever have been carried it is scarcely possible to conceive.

THE DEFEAT OF THE ARMY.

After the battle was fought there merely to climb the precipitous side of the hill was a work of no small difficulty. For our men were weary, and their shoes were worn, while the foe above poured down upon them a perfect storm of balls, drove the foe from the very summit of the hill, and sent him flying down the farther side in one wild scramble.

CAPTIVES OF COLOR AND PRISONERS.