BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Victory at South Mountain. Sept. 14. Sept. 14, 1862. - Although the battle of to-day was of long duration, still it was not so sanguinary, considering the forces engaged, as a spectator would at first be inclined to suppose. Our loss in killed and wounded will not probably exceed 2,000, and that I judge to be a high estimate. Since Gen. Pleasanton's brigade of cavalry advanced from Rockville, we have had skirmishes daily along the route. During those skirmishes the enemy's force consisted of about two regiments of cavalry, and two or three pieces of artillery. On Saturday, however, more regiments of cavalry were added, making a force equal, if not superior, to our own.

The rebel position was on the sides and the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains on each side of the Gap, known as Frog Gap, through which the main road on the tarnpike, from Middletown to Hagerstown, passes. The Gap is distant from Middle. town about three miles, and from Frederick twelve miles. The mountains in the vicinity of the Gap are steep and rugged. and rendered difficult to ascend unless through the ordinary thoroughfares, on account of numerous ledges and loose rocks which afford no permanent footheld. From base to top they are covered with thick wood, thereby giving protection to the party in possession, and making the progress of the attacking party doubly hazardous.

The nearer we approached the mountains the more successfully could the enemy bring his artillery to bear on our columns. No matter what position we held, the Blue Ridge mountains commanded that position. It will be observed at once that the enemy had a formidable ground of defense, and nothing but undaunted courage wrested it

The first division to enter the field on our side was Cox's, of Reno's corps. Next came the Penusylvania Reserve corps. Ricketts' and King's Divisions, under command of the gallant and brave Hooker.

The enemy's force is supposed to have amounted to about 40,000. He probably used 12 pieces of cannon. The forces of Generals Longstreet and D. H. Hill were engaged

The battle commenced with artillery at seven a. M., Robertson's United States first shot. A heavy cannonading then en-10 A M, the enemy withdrew his pieces on ually yielded to the conquerors. the left and right of the Gap, and worked an hour later, all of the enemy's guns were silent, but upon the moving of Cox's divibattery of six pieces were now brought up enemy further at the time. to the support of Robertson's, and a con- The result of the battle secures to the centrating fire was poured into the Gap, many of the shells bursting directly over projectile to shell.

Cook's battery took a favorable position for shelling the woods in advance of the division, but had hardly got to work when the rebels fired a tremendous volley of musketry at the cannoniers. This was repeated several times in quick succession, until at length the cannoniers abandoned their pieces and ran to the rear, leaving four or five of their comrades dead upon the ground. The drivers of the caissons also partook of the panie, and dashed headlong through the ranks of Cox's division, which was drawn up in line of battle a few yards to the rear. Two companies of a cavalry regiment, which were supporting the battery, also galloped though the line of infantry, thus leaving four pieces of artillery (the other two having been detached to another part of the field) to tall into the hands of the enemy. The event caused temporary, and only temporary confusion among the troops. They quickly straightened their line and prepared to resist a demonstration observable on the part of the enemy to seize the abandoned pieces. The rebels marched forward to secure their anticipated prize, and at the same moment the Twenty-third Ohio and One Hundredth Pennsylvania regiments advanced to repulse them. The rebels had approached to within ten feet of the guns when the contest commenced. Each side seemed desperate in its purpose, and the struggle was most exciting. At length the Fortyfifth New York came to the rescue, and turned the side of fortune in our favor. Both parties suffered severely in the action. The rebels retreated in great confusion, while our men made the woods resound with cheers.

For the succeeding two hours the infantry under the command of Rene ceased operations, and the artillery alone centinued the duel. The firing for a while was exceedingly animated, but the 20-pounders proved too much for the rebels, and they were compelled in the course of half as hour to change the position of their guns. At the expiration of the next hall hour their guns were silenced.

At two P. M. the head of Gen. Hooker's column appeared coming up the turnpike to reinforce Reno. The column took the road branching off from the turnpike at the right, near Bolivar, and proceeded to the foot of the mountains. All along the line the utmost enthusiasm was manifested for Hooker. Every man in the corps was evidently impressed with the belief that he had a General able and willing to lead them forward to face the enemy.

At three r. M. the line of battle from right to left was formed, near the base of the mountains on the right, and at the edge of a piece of woods on the mountain slope at the left. Immediately after the line of battle was formed, the right, left, and center commenced moving simultaneously towards the enemy on the slope of the mountains. The rebels opened on the column with two pieces of cannon, direct- we must enter upon our knees.

# The Oregon Argus.

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

ing the fire of one to the right, and of the other to the left of the line. They were replied to by one of Simmons' 20 pounders dispatch, dated battle field of Sharpsburg. on our left, and Cooper's Battery on our Wednesday evening, Sept. 17th: right. The enemy continued the firing for upward of an hour, when, on account of the severe punishment he was receiving from our guns, and the near approach of on the other side of the mountain.

The enemy's shells for the most part went over the Union troops, consequently who were skirmishing on the right, discovered the enemy's pickets. A desultory rattling of musketry was next heard, which indicated the commencement of the battle on the part of the infantry. The column from right to left still remained unbroken, and advanced cautiously but firmly up the steep. In a short time the enemy's main force was encountered, and then came heavy volleys of musketry on the right. The rebels stood their ground for awhile, but after a contest of thirty minutes they wavered, and commenced falling back in disorder toward the summit of the mountain. Our forces pushed them vigorously, and kept up a continuous fire.

The valor displayed on this occasion by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the corps formerly under the command of McDowell. is deserving of the highest praise. Not a straggler could be seen on the field. Every man was at his post in the line. They all seemed determined to force back the enemy and take possession of the mountains in spite of any opposition that might be placed in their way. Gen. Hooker, accompanied by his staff, was where he always is on such occasions-at the front. The line did not give way for an instant, but kept moving forward and upward, pouring volley after volley of muskerry into the enemy's ranks, until at last the rebels broke and ran precipitately to the top of the mountain-thence down the other side.

Reno's corps on the left did its part nobly. The men were called upon to do really intended to hold was probably meant severe fighting, and they performed their duty with a will and heroism seldom before Battery of four light field pieces firing the displayed. The engagement on the left succeeded that on the right, and lasted sued, but, as usual in artiflery duels, little about an hour and a half. The enemy damage was effected on either side. At contested every foot of ground, but event-

The center column was the last to come principally with those in the Gap. A half into action. The same success that marked the advance of the two wings also attended the center. At 6 r. M., after an sion soon after to the edge of the woods on engagement of three hours' duration, the the side of the mountain at the left, the rebels fied, leaving the top of the mounrebels again produced their pieces at the tain in possession of the Union troops. right of the Gap. Cook's Massachusetts Darkness prevented us from pursuing the

Union troops a very important position, inasmuch as it commands the approaches the rebel guns. At first the enemy threw on each side of the mountain, also a vast solid shot, but after a while changed his area of the surrounding country. I estimate, as before stated, that two thousand will cover the list of our casualties. I think that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not exceed our own, although we captured two thousand prisoners.

Gen. Reno was killed on the field of battle. At the time of the calamity he was observing, by aid of a glass, the enemy's movements.

Our men fought the whole day with that desperate valor which in battle often proves that there is safety in temerity. They literally drove the enemy all the time, giving them so time to rally, no opportunity to recover, and thus kept them at disadvantage. Our veterans have added new laurels to those gained on other well fought fields, whilst the new regiments did far better than any one would have ventured to hope. Their enthusiasm made up for their inexperience, and they rivalled their older companions in arms in the steadiness with which they went under

MONDAY MORNING.—Sumner's corps came up from Frederick last night. Daring the night our forces slept on the mountain. Banks' and Porter's corps are on the turnpike between Frederick and the mountain. The exact position of the enemy this morning is not definitely known to us. It is supposed that he has retreated in the

subordination and bickering about commanders in the navy; throughout that Department the discipline has been excellent; the energy unparalleled; the skill and courage unequalled; everything in the Navy Department has gone along as smoothly and correctly as the most finished clock work. If every other Department of the Government had done its duty as quietly and effectively as has the Department under the control of Welles, there wouldn't be much of the rebellion left now .- S. F. Journal.

A Метнорізтіс Rедімент.—The Ninety-Eighth Ohio regiment comprises four Methodist preachers, and a large supply of classleaders, stewards, exhorters, and Sunday members of that Church.

The Great Battle of Antietam.

the field contested with an obstinacy equal even to Waterloo. If not wholly a victo- retreating rebels. ry to-night, I believe it is the prelude to a

town, Gen McClellan pushed forward his army rapidly, and reached Keedysville with opening with spirit, and continuing for half they came slowly away.

an hour with vigor, till the rebel battery, In ten minutes the fortune of the day as usual, was silenced.

It was still uncertain whether the rebels just fled. Hooker sent in his nearest brigwere retreating or reinforcing; their batte- ade to meet them, but it could not do the ries would remain in position in either case, work. He called for another. There and as they had withdrawn nearly all their troops from view there was only the doubt- from his right. His right might be in dau. York to move by the icft flank. The maful indication of columns of dust to the ger if it was weakened, but his center was neuver was attempted under a fire of the

ordered to cross the Antietam creek with day: "Give me your best brigade instanthis corps, and, feeling the left of the enemy, to be ready to attack next morning. development.

The position on either side was peculiar. When Richardson advanced on Monday he found the enemy deployed and displayed in force on a crescent-shaped ridge, the outline of which followed, more or less exactlines were then forming, and the revelation they will hold it," he said. of force in front of the ground which they to delay our attack until their arrangements to receive it were complete

During that day they kept their troops exposed, and did not move them to avoid surface in front and the sweeping crescent his success too dearly purchased. of slowly mingling lines was all a delusion. The crisis of the fight at this point had was all a rebel stronghold beyond.

the first and third lay the battle lines .- line. They stretched four miles, from right to

Unaided attack in front was impossible. McClellan's forces lay behind low, discontherefore, massed on the center. The enemy had the Shepherdstown road and the Hagerstown and Williamsport road both This, among other reasons, determined, lan finally resolved on.

### PLAN OF BATTLE.

The plan was generally as follows:himself on the enemy's left if possible, flanking his position, and to open the fight .-Sumner, Franklin and Mansfield were to direction of Hagerstown. Our forces are send their forces also to the right, co openow advancing rapidly, and may possibly rating with and sustaining Hooker's attack, overtake him before night. The heavy work in the center was left by a ball. Good Word for Welles .- A year or mostly to the batteries, Porter massing his of the Navy, Welles, as an "old fogy," a ready referred to, advancing then by a 'Rip Van Winkle," etc. It is now time road which enters the pike at Sharpsburg, for the Secretary to receive his dues. Not turning at once the rebel flank and destroyfrom almost nothing, in less than a year the complete success of a plan contemplatand a half, a powerful navy has been cre- ing widely divergent movements of sepaated; all our great and material successes rate corps, must largely depend on accuultaneous and not successive.

## BATTLE COMMENCES AT DAWN.

The battle began with the dawn, Mornand the right of Ricketts' line became engaged at nearly the same moment, one with artillery, the other with infantry. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a plowed field, near the top of the slope hardest and deadliest struggle of the day, attack an the rebel left.

The gates of heaven are low-arched; from the fire, and all the troops believed in their commander, and fought with a were kept in hand, how devotedly they insufficient forces against a position of thought. Looking down into the valley

The N. Y. Tribune has the following men who, under McDowell, had broken at into the battle; how every opportunity was Manassas.

The half hour passed, the rebels began turned into another success. I say this to give way a little, only a little, but at the more unreservedly, because I have no Fierce and desperate battle between the first indication of a receding fire, For- personal relation whatever with him, never 200,000 men has raged since daylight, yet ward, was the word, and on went the line saw him till the day before the fight, and night closes on an uncertain field. It is with a cheer and a rush. Back across the don't like his politics or opinions in general. our infantry to his pieces, he disappeared the greatest fight since Waterloo; all over road, and then back again into the dark But what are politics in such a battle? woods which closed around them, went the

Meade and his Pennsylvanians followed they did not effect much damage. Stead victory to morrow. But what can be fore-ily onward went our long unbroken line of told of the future of a fight in which from within easy range of the woods, among head of his column advancing rapidly

> But out of those gloomy woods came, suddenly and heavily, terrible volleys-vollevs which smote, and bent, and broke, in three corps on Monday night. On the a moment, that eager front, and hurled day following the two armies faced each them swiftly back for half the distance they other idly, until night. Artillery was had won. Not swiftly, nor in panic, any busy at intervals, once in the morning further. Closing up their shattered lines, ing forward to support Crawford and Gor-

seemed to have changed-it was the rebels McClellan was on the bill where Ben- now who were advancing, pouring out of On the evening of Tuesday, Hooker was hesitating one moment, he sent to Double-

The best brigade came down the hill to During the day of apparent inactivity Me the right on the run, went through the sion through the ranks of Sedgwick's ad-Clellan had been maturing his plan of bat- timber in front through a storm of shot tle, of which Hooker's movement was one and bursting shell and crashing limbs, over back on the second and third lines. The the open field beyond, and straight into enemy advanced, their fire increasing. the cornfield, passing as they went the fragments of three brigades, shattered by the in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but he perrebel fire, and streaming to the rear. They passed by Hooker, whose eye lighted as he saw these veteran troops led by a soldier ly, the course of Antietam creek. Their whom he knew he could trust. " I think

Gen. Hartsuff took his troops very steadily, but now that they were under fire, be done there. Gen. Sumner ordered the not hurriedly, up the hill from which the cornfield begins to descend, and formed them on the crest.

There for half an hour they held the the artillery fire, which must have been oc- ridge, unyielding in purpose, exhaustless in casionally annoying Next morning the courage. They began to go down the hill Gen. Summer withdrew the division to the lines and columns which had darkened corn and into the corn; they did not stop to rear, and once more the corn field was fields and hill crests had been withdraws, think that their ammunition was nearly Broken and wooded ground behind the gone; they were there to win that field, sheltering hills conecaled the rebel masses. and they won it. The rebel line for the What from our front looked like only a second time fled through the corn and into narrow summit fringed with woods, was a the woods. There was no more gallant, broad table land of forest and ravine, cov- determined, heroic fighting in all this deser for troops everywhere, nowhere easy access for an enemy. The smoothly-sloping wounded, but I do not believe he counts becoming frightful.

Under the base of these hills runs the oring to advance, and exhausted by the efdeep stream called Antietam creek, forda- fort had fallen back. Part of Mansfield's ble only at distant points. Three bridges corps was ordered in to their relief, but cross it—one on the Hagerstown road, one Mansfield's troops came back again, and on the Sharpsburg pike, and one to the their General was mortally wounded. The left, in a deep recess of sleepy falling hills left, nevertheless, was too extended to be Hooker passed the first to reach the ford turned, and too strong to be broken. by which he crossed, and it was held by Ricketts sent word he could not advance, Pleasanton with a reserve of cavalry dar- but could hold his ground. Doubleday ing the battle. The second was close un- had kept his guns at work on the right, der the rebel center, and no way important and had finally silenced a rebel battery to vesterday's fight. At the third, Burn- that for half an hour had poured in a gallside attacked and finally crossed. Between ing enfilading fire along Hooker's central

To the right of the cornfield and beyond was a point of woods. Once carried and firmly held, it was the key of the position. Hooker determined to take it. He rode nected ridges, in front of the rebel summits, out in front of his furthest troops, on a hill, all or nearly all unwooded. They gave to examine the ground for a battery. At some cover for artillery, and guns were, the top he dismounted and went forward on foot, completed his reconnoisance, returned and remounted. The musketry fire open for him in the rear to retreat. Along extremely hot. As he put his foot in the one or the other, if beaten, he must fly .- stirrup, a fresh velley of rifle bullets came whizzing by. The tall, soldierly figure of perhaps, the plan of battle which McClel the General, the white horse which he rode, the elevated place where he was, all made him a most dangerously conspicuous mark. So he had been all day, riding often with-Hooker was to cross on the right, establish out a staff officer nor an orderly near him -all sent off on urgent duty-visible everywhere on the field. The rebel bullets had followed him all day, but they had not hit him and he would not regard them .-Remounting on this hill, he had not ridden five steps when he was struck in the foot

Three men were shot down at the same so ago it was quite fashionable for the infantry support in the hollows. On the moment by his side. The air was alive Eastern press to denounce the Secretary left Burnside was to carry the bridge al with bullets. He kept on his horse for a his success was accomplished with no great a Department of the Government has been ing his line of retreat. Porter and Sykes der to advance. He was himself in the enemy brought up reserves, would take his so well managed as the Navy Department; were held in reserve. It is obvious that very front. Swaying unsteadily on his best energies and best troops. But the ated; all our great and material successes rate corps, must largely depend on accu-are due to the navy; there has been no in-rate timing, that the attack should be sim-works and hold them—and it is our fight." ter in front, held the enemy in check. For

HOOKER WOUNDED BUT WINS. It was found that the bullet had passed ing found both armies just as they had completely through his foot. The surgeon slept, almost close enough to look into each who examined it on the spot could give no others' eyes. The left of Meade's reserves opinion whether bones were broken, but it

For half an hour after the battle had I see no reason why I should disguise Here was the difference between Smith school superintendents. Out of one hunschool superintendents. Out of one hundred members in Company E sixty are
dred members in Company E sixty are
fully up to their work. They saw their
manufacts that Church

T see no reason why I should disguise
my admiration of Gen. Hooker's bravery
and soldierly ability. Remaining nearly
at once, and lost all his men at once—
fully up to their work. They saw their
fully up to their work. They saw their General everywhere in front, never away help seeing the sagacity and premptness of seems to have attacked cantiously, in order

will. Two-thirds of them were the same trusted to him, how keen was his insight seized, and every reverse was checked and

### SUMBER TAKES COMMAND.

Sumner arrived just as Hooker was leav ily onward went our long unbroken line of infantry until the right wing had gained a five in the morning till seven at night the piece of woods on the mountain, a short distance from the base when the Bucktails without decisive result?

within easy range of the woods, and within the woods, and within easy range of the woods, and within easy range of the woods, and within his brigade, his hat off, his gray hair and beard and mustache strangely contrasting with the fire in his eyes, and his martial air, as he hurried ou to where the bullets

don. Rebel reinforcements were approaching also, and the struggle for the roads was again to be renewed. Sumner sent jamin's battery was stationed, and found the woods in endless lines, sweeping through French on the left. Sedgwick, moving in himself suddenly under a rather heavy fire. the corn-field from which their comrades column of division through the roads in the rear, deployed and advanced in line over the corn field.

To extend his own front as far as possiwas nothing close enough unless he took it ble, he ordered the Twenty-fourth New already threatened with annihilation. Not greatest intensity and the regiment broke. At the same moment, the enemy perceiving their advantage, came round on that flank. Crawford was obliged to give on the right, and his troops pouring in confu-

> Gen. Sedgwick was three times wounded. sisted in remaining on the field so long as there was a chance of saving it. Gen. Dana was wounded. Gen. How-

ard, who took command of the division after Gen. Sedgwick was disabled, exerted himself to restore order, but it could not line to be reformed under fire. The test was too severe for volunteer troops under such a fire. Sumner himself attempted to arrest the disorder, but to little purpose .-It was impossible to hold the position abandoned to the enemy.

French sent word he could hold his

ground. Richardson, while gallantly leading a regiment under a heavy fire, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Gen. Meagher was wounded at the head of his

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

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

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

The field and its ghastly harvest which the reaper had gathered in those fatal hours, remained finally with us.

Gen. Smith's attack was so sudden that few moments, though the wound was se- loss. He had gained a point, however, vere and excessively painful, and would which compelled him to expect every monot dismount till he had given his last or- ment an attack, and to hold which, if the horse, he turned in his seat to look about long strife, the heavy losses, incessant fight-"There is a regiment to the right ing over the same repeatedly lost and won Order it forward! Crawford and Gordon inch by inch, and, more than all, perhaps, two or three hours there was a lull even in the cannonade on the right, which hitherto had been incessant.

### GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Up to 3 o'clock, Burnside had made was afterward ascertained that though little progress. His attack on the bridge grazed they were not fractured. Of course had been successful, but the delay had been the severity of the wound made it impossi- so great that to the observer it appeared these hostile masses. ble for him to keep the field which he be as if McClellan's plans must have been lieved already won, so far as it belonged seriously disarranged. It is impossible way and scatters over the field; the rest to him to win it. It was nine o'clock .- not to suppose that the attacks on the The fight had been furious since five. He right and left were meant in a measure to field, in the corn beyond and in the woods might well leave the field, thinking the correspond, for otherwise the enemy had battle was won—that his battle was wen, only to repel Hooker on the one hand, bravely. His position is no longer one for I am writing of course, only about the then transfer his troops and push them of attack. He defends himself with unlike a promontory into the ocean, was the for I am writing, of course, only about the then transfer his troops and push them against Burnside.

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strength, distributed his loss over a greater period of time, but yet lost none the less in the end. Finally, at four o'clock, McCle'lan sent

simultaneously orders to Burnside and Franklin; to the former to advance and carry the batteries in his front at all hazards and any cost; to the latter to carry the woods next in front of him to the left, which the rebels still held. The order to Franklin, however, was practically countermanded, in consequence of a message from Gen. Sumner that, if Franklin went on and was repulsed, his own corps was not yet sufficiently reorganized to be de-

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

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

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

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

Getting his troops well in hand, and gloomy look. Hooker's troops were sending a portion of his artillery to the and the most determined vigor, straight up the hill in front, on top of which the rebels had maintained their most dangerous battery. The movement was in plain view of McClellan's position, and as Franklin, on the other side, sent his batteries into the field about the same time, the battle seemed to open in all directions with greater activity than ever. The fight in the ravine was in full pro-

gress, the batteries which Porter supported were firing with new vigor, Franklin was blazing away on the right, and hill top, ridge and woods along the whole line was crested and veiled with white clouds of smoke.

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

### they moved over the green hillside. BURNSIDE HARD PRESSED.

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

held? The rebel columns, before seen moving to the left, increased their pace .-The guns on the hill above sent an angry tempest of shell down among Burnside's guns and men. He had formed his columns apparently in the rear angles of two fields bordering the road, high ground about them everywhere except in the rear. In another moment a rebel battle line

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

There is a halt; the rebel left gives stand fast and fire. More infantry comes up. Burnside is outnumbered, flanked, compelled to yield the bill he took so faltering firmness, but he sends to Mc-Clellan for help. McClellan's glass, for the last half hour, has seldem been turned away from the left.

He sees clearly enough that Burnside is pressed; needs no messenger to tell him