

along our line. Until 5 p.m. the fire was terrific. Rosserans began to grow anxious. Rebels steadily advanced driving back all before them and from this hour till dark fight raged with destructive fury. At dusk firing had almost ceased.

Our loss is very heavy. Rebel prisoners say some of their regiments were nearly annihilated. Both armies occupy the same ground as when the battle began.—We took several hundred prisoners, many of them from the East.

New York, Sept. 20.—A Morris Island letter represents the rebels busy repairing Sumter. Steamers are constantly plying between Sumter and the city carrying material. Deserters say that they are repairing Sumter and placing more batteries on James Island. Beauregard intends to assume the offensive in order to regain if possible Morris Island. Charleston is said to be full of rebel troops. Other accounts say it will be weeks yet before Gilmore can open up on Charleston. The mounting of the heavy guns on the north end of Morris Island is slow work under the fire of rebel batteries. Gilmore has issued a congratulatory order to the troops in which he says "Charleston and its harbor lie at the mercy of our artillery."

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Baltimore, Sept. 20.—A Fortress Monroe telegram says there is a rumor here, and believed that Richmond is being evacuated.

New York, 21st.—A person who left Richmond a few days ago gives the Herald the following:

Lee's army is located near Hanover, only about 20,000 men fit for duty. It is understood that if Meade advances, Lee will fall back to Richmond. The rebels have no idea of evacuating Richmond.—Informant was at Charleston when Gilmore bombarded the city. One of the shells struck the spire of a church. All the shells struck within a half mile of each other, causing great consternation. The city is nearly deserted. Beauregard had about 9,000 men, but his force had since been increased by Jenkins' division, to 14,000. Beauregard lost much popularity when the National troops took Morris Island.

Knoxville, 15th.—On Wednesday Lieut. Col. Hays, with 300 men of the 10th Ohio, was attacked near Gafford, 90 miles up the railroad; by 1,400 rebels under Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces, losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overwhelming numbers.

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New York, Sept. 21.—The World says private advices represent that there is considerable feeling in New Orleans on the question of intervention, especially among the French and creole population. This feeling has been much stimulated by the trials from the North. It was known to French Consul at New Orleans that the French would occupy Matanzas with 4,000 or 5,000 men in a week. A collision was expected between the French and Federal gunboats at the mouth of the Rio Grande; on some master connected with cotton and Confederate supplies.—The feeling in regard to intervention was recently indicated by a advance of 5 per cent. in Confederate bonds. Ex Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, now in Paris, it is positively alleged has written to a friend in New York, that Napoleon and Jeff Davis had formed a secret treaty for recognition through agency of Siddell.

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Chicago, Sept. 21.—A late number of the Chattanooga Rebel, now published at Marietta, Ga., contains an order from the Governor for all who can supply themselves with arms to report at nearest railroad station for transportation to Bragg's army. The Governor informs the people that he has sent forward 15,000, and expects you to call. He says the stations are alive with men anxious to join Bragg.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The National Republican says the enemy attacked Rosserans Sunday morning, the 20th, at 9 o'clock with overwhelming force. The battle raged furiously all day. According to latest accounts which left Chattanooga, at 8 p.m. last night, and only two divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion. From 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back. This we know to be the latest news here.

The number killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000.

Louisville, Sept. 21.—Midnight.—Not a word from Rosserans army to-day. Rumors are current, though not traceable to any reliable source, that a large part of Grant's army is rapidly marching to aid Rosserans. That an engagement between the armies is still progressing. Military authorities here do not believe any disastrous results have occurred to the Army of the Cumberland.

Sunday's Dispatch.

More Particulars of the Great Battle

Chicago, 22.—The battle of Saturday 19th resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on the left and concentrated our forces, and on Sunday morning held a line with our right resting on a ridge of hills and our left protected by rocks works thrown up during the night on each side of Rosselle and Lafayette road 4 miles south of Rosselle.

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THE LATEST.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCH.

Rosserans All Right!

Washington, 23d.—Dispatches from Rosserans dated Chattanooga afternoon of Saturday 19th resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on the left and concentrated our forces, and on Sunday morning held a line with our right resting on a ridge of hills and our left protected by rocks works thrown up during the night on each side of Rosselle and Lafayette road 4 miles south of Rosselle.

In the fight of Saturday we lost about 600 killed and 2,000 wounded, and were ahead 3 pieces of artillery. The fight was resumed at 9 o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 20th by attempt of the rebels to storm Thomas and the front; they were several times seriously repulsed with heavy loss and but little loss to us. The fight lasted one hour and a half and was the most terrible of the war, continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up with deadly effect. During this time our right and centre not being engaged skirmishers were keeping rolling fire. The enemy finding their assaults in vain transferred to the left with the intention of throwing their force on the Rosselle road and attack Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture Thomas ordered Brandon with one brigade in reserve, and two with Reynolds, who was holding the key of a position which was on Thomas' right, to move to the left of the line and protect the flanks.

Gen. Rosserans at the same time sent Gens. Davis and Van Cleve to support Brandon in his effort to hold the line to Rosselle, while skirmishers from the front of the division moved from right and center.

The Richmond Dispatch says: Rosserans has been heavily reinforced from Grant's army. The Confederate government has effected a loan of 100,000,000 francs from parties in France, based on cotton now in this country.

New York, Sept. 22.—Contract for manufacturing and laying down next summer a good submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was signed at London, Sept. 5.

Sandy Hook, 23d.—The China from Liverpool 12th, and Queenstown 13th has arrived.

London, 12th.—The Government has certainly resolved to stop the steam rams in the Mersey. The Florida is detained at Brest to satisfy French claims. It is again vigorously attacked on that part of our line piercing center and cutting off Davis [a white] from left and driving the center into the mountains.

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