The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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GREAT VICTORY.

The Chinese Utterly Routed at Ping Yang.

A SANGUINARY BATTLE.

Sixteen Thousand Chinese Reported Killed or Wounded.

JAPAN'S LOSS IS VERY LIGHT.

Prominent Generals Taken Prisoners—Corea in the Hands of the Mikado.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation announcing a general engagement between the Japanese and Chinese forces at Ping Yang, near the northern frontier of Corea on the 15th inst., resulted in a decisive victory for the Japanese. The officials of the legation state that this is the first official intelligence received regarding the fight in both Coreas, concerning which there has been so many rumors.

DETAILS OF THE REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Seoul, dated yesterday, says that during the evening on Thursday last a Japanese column from Pung San made reconnaissance in force, drawing fire from the Chinese forts and ascertaining accurately their disposition. This done the Japanese fell back in good order with little loss.

On Friday night, the dispatch adds, as the Japanese forces were in position for a combined attack. The general column was threatening the Chinese left flank. The Pung San column was facing the Chinese centre and the Jewsan. Six columns operating on the Chinese right. The latter column encountered early day before by a detachment of marines and blue jackets from the Chiyoda stationed at the mouth of the Ta-Tong river.

The Chinese utilized their old defensive at Ping Hang, and had thrown up new works, and their position was exceptionally strong. The battle opened on Saturday morning at daybreak with a fifteen encounade upon the Chinese works, and this fire was continued without cessation until afternoon. The Chinese fought their guns well, replying effectively to the Japanese fire.

At 2 p.m. a body of Japanese infantry was thrown forward to skirmish order and kept up a rifle fire upon the enemy until dusk. All the fighting during the day was done by the Pung San column. The Chinese defense suffered exceedingly from the Japanese fire, but it is doubtful if the losses on either side were great, as the troops, both Chinese and Japanese, took every advantage possible of the shelter which the earth on one side and the nature of the ground on the other afforded.

The flank attacks upon the Chinese post did not develop material advantage during the day, although the Japanese gained some in their position. The firing was continued at intervals throughout the night.

In the meantime the two flanking columns of the Japanese drew a cordon around the Chinese troops and at 3 o'clock in the morning the Japanese attack was delivered simultaneously and with admirable precision. The Chinese, utterly unexpecting of the Japanese attack from the rear, became panic stricken and were cut down and bayoneted by hundreds. So well was the Japanese attack directed that the Chinese were surrounded at every point and eventually sought safety in flight.

Defending the entrenchments were some of Viceroy Li Hung Chang's picked Chinese troops, drilled by Europeans. These soldiers made a determined stand to the last and were cut down to a man. The Pung San columns swarming over the damaged defenses of the Chinese front, completed the route of the Chinese, and the whole of the latter's position was captured by the troops of the Mikado.

Half an hour after the early morning attack commenced, the strongly entrenched position of Ping Yang was in the hands of the Japanese troops. It is believed the Chinese position at Ping Yang was defended by 20,000 Chinese, of whom only a few escaped. An immense amount of provisions, stores, ammunition and other stores, in addition to numerous flags, were captured by the Japanese. It is estimated that the Chinese had 16,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the captured Chinese are several of the most prominent commanding officers of the Chinese troops in Corea. Only a few Chinese commanders succeeded in escaping and these got away almost immediately after the Japanese made the attack upon the Chinese rear. Among the Chinese commanders taken prisoners was General Ho Tung, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, who fought desperately to the last and only yielded when badly wounded.

Only thirty Japanese were killed and 270 wounded, including eleven Japanese officers.

The Japanese, when the dispatch was sent, were in active pursuit of the fugitive Chinese, and as nearly all the latter were without arms, they will undoubtedly surrender as soon as the Japanese overtake them.

As far as the active operations of the Chinese in Corea are concerned, the war is practically at an end.

The Chinese who have shown spirit enough to fight have been driven out of Corea, and the Japanese have taken possession of the country. The Japanese have shown themselves to be the superiors of the Chinese in every respect, and have demonstrated that they are entitled to be classed among the civilized nations of the world. The Chinese have shown themselves to be the inferiors of the Japanese in every respect, and have demonstrated that they are not