

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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A Battle in North Carolina.

Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1862.—I have the following particulars of one of the most gallant engagements of the war, so far as our troops were concerned, from an officer of Captain Flusser's fleet, who has brought dispatches to Washington from his commanding officer:

Fourteen hundred rebels marched toward Plymouth, North Carolina, on Tuesday last, intending to enter the town and lay it in ashes. A native Carolinian, knowing the intention of the rebels, came quickly to town and reported the matter to Capt. William H. Hammett, of Hawkins' Zouaves. No time was to be lost. To defend the town there was one company of regularly enlisted loyal North Carolinians, with such other loyal fighting civilians as the town could furnish. All hands were quickly at their post. Half of the Zouaves were sick with the fever which prevails there at this season of the year, and all of the commissioned officers were sick, except Lieut. Green of the Zouaves, who was disabled by a wound received in a former engagement up the Roanoke river. The command of about three hundred men devolved upon Orderly Sergeant Green of Company F, of the Zouaves. At the approach of so vast a force some Generals would say "surrender," but this was not the Sergeant's motto. He took his brave men, went out on Tuesday, the 23d instant, and met the enemy three miles from the town.

The enemy consisted of infantry and cavalry; the former under Col. Garret (who in fact was in command of the whole force), and the latter in command of Capt. Fagan. When Sergeant Green came upon the enemy he found them bivouacked in the woods, intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intended giving the alarm of the approach of our forces by firing his pistol, but it was not to be. Our boys took this as a signal of alarm, and they dashed upon them with great earnestness, fighting the whole force for an hour, Sergeant Green conducting himself in the most gallant manner. In the short space of an hour he whipped a force of fourteen hundred, a Lieutenant, and forty prisoners, together with many cavalry horses. The rebels lost thirty killed, with the ordinary proportion of wounded. When the enemy broke and fled, the loyal North Carolinians were fast and fierce in the pursuit of their rebel neighbors. The chase was given up only when the enemy was completely cut to flight.

The civilians fought splendidly. Phelps, a carpenter, whose hospitality I have enjoyed, was the first to fire his favorite rifle, taking down the first rebel that fell. In this conflict we lost three men killed—one a Sergeant of Company F of the Zouaves, whose name is Miles; the other a member of the North Carolina company, and the third, one of Captain Flusser's brave tars, some of whom were engaged.

Let officers of higher rank look at the conduct of Sergeant Green and learn wisdom, the kind of wisdom we now need; and let soldiers learn from the result of the affair what even small numbers will accomplish when they have the right sort of fire in them. The bravery of our little army in Plymouth deserves and will undoubtedly receive the highest honor of the nation.

TREASURY NOTES.—Public opinion, in San Francisco, is settling strongly against business men who refuse to take Treasury Notes at par. The Journal says that on Saturday the Gas Co. presented a bill to one Frieburg, a cigar dealer on Second street, for gas. Frieburg tendered payment in U. S. Treasury notes, which the collector refused to accept at first; after considerable difficulty he accepted the notes in payment of the bill, and subsequently some of the Gas Co's men attempted to remove Frieburg's meter. This caused another row, and a complaint against the parties for riot. The Journal comments very severely upon this class of business men, and says:

The object is obvious—the Company strives by this means to keep the notes as far below par as possible that it may with the gold it forces from the citizens, buy them up at a discount and pay them over to the Tax Collector at par. By this outrageous operation the taxes levied on the company by the Government, instead of being a bill of expense to the monopoly, becomes to it a source of profit. Say its taxes are \$10,000 per annum, this sum it charges in the bills of consumers and makes them pay for it in gold; it then takes, if it can keep the notes below par, \$9,000 of this gold and buys up \$10,000 worth of Treasury notes with which it pays off its taxes, and thus it makes \$1,000 clear gold per annum by being taxed \$10,000. For a like reason the bankers, wholesale merchants, etc., combine to depreciate the Treasury notes, and swindle out of the masses of the people the amount of their taxes.

There must be combined action to stop these outrages, or else the people will become the slaves of a few monopolists. Coal oil makes as good and a cheaper light than gas; the coal oil dealers will sell their oil and lamps at the usual prices, and take Treasury notes at par in payment. Let the people discard gas and use oil. So let them refuse to patronize any concern that persists in depreciating Treasury notes for speculative purposes.

Iowa.—Iowa, the quota of which, under the last call for volunteers, was five regiments, has already raised under the new call twelve regiments. Illinois also raised one more than was required of her.

The number of slaves emancipated in the District of Columbia, under the law abolishing slavery, foots up 3,100. The time for claims has expired.

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No. 27.

THE FEELING AT WASHINGTON.—WHAT THE PRESIDENT THINKS AND SAYS.—A private letter dated September 5th, from one in Washington who "knows a thing or two," says:

The President's dander is up for once, and now look out to see the for fly. He has been disappointed and mortified beyond measure by recent events. It will take a week or two to repair matters, and then for vigor. Some of the peacock officers who have failed to come up to the scratch will now have to give place to men of brains and stability. No more fooling—no more trifling, will be allowed. "Old Abe" is mad—his old Western dander is up, and I have heard him use some pretty strong language within a few days past, in private conversation. The mounting politicians, who come here from the North pretending to represent the wishes of the whole world, and almost annoying the life out of the President and his Cabinet officers, by asking impossible things of them, will now be tabooed. They have kept the wheels of the war machine locked long enough, and the President and Halleck will now run the machine themselves, and entirely on war principles. You folks in the West cannot possibly feel more elated at the discouraging situation of affairs at the present moment than we do here, and the President feels worse than any other man in this nation possibly can. But we are full of courage. "Are we going to be whipped to death?" asked an Ohio Congressman of the President yesterday. "Whipped?" exclaimed the President indignantly. "There's no such thing in the books—these Southern rascals will find themselves landed under a Northern avalanche sooner than you think; and like the boy who was struck by lightning, they won't know what ailed them. Never say whipped while there is a God in Israel." This the President said with much emphasis. He does not dream of such a thing as failure in this war. He sees how great misdeeds have been made, and they will be remedied as far and as soon as possible, and he guards against in the future. His great wish just now is that he was a military man. If he was, I actually believe he would himself go forth and lead our army to battle.

P. Billings, of San Francisco, Gen. Halleck's law partner, made a speech at the Alameda Patriotic Fund meeting, the other evening, in which he said:

"There's no use in mincing words—conquer them we must, and conquer let it be—exterminate them to a man, if they will not return to their allegiance. We must suffer, and we must wait, for this rebellion has been smoldering for thirty years, and we have been fighting for over a year; but we are gradually realizing the words of another, that 'we are grinding out great principles.' We have been too lenient, using grass, when we ought to have thrown stones. But he (the speaker) believed that the last proclamation of the President was the stone from the emancipation sling, which was to slay the giant of slavery." (Great laughter and applause.) We must have nothing for treason to feed upon. If in their pride and rashness they will not succumb, let the work go on. We will not regret the sacrifice, for there is something precious in such sacrifices and struggles. Who regrets Thermopylae or Bunker Hill? Like the death head at the Egyptian feast, to prevent undue revelry, slavery has been the bugbear to frighten us. The political atmosphere must and will be purified, and we will yet be a great and homogeneous people. We are placing new value on great principles. And not only to us will good inure. The whole world will share it with us. Let us deem nothing too important to bring on this good."

GEN. MILROY AND JEFF DAVIS.—The San Francisco Call, in reference to Gen. Milroy's antecedents, relates the following incident: While his regiment stationed at Point Isabel, Capt. Milroy was the garrison commander of Matamoros. When the first Indiana regiment was ordered to proceed to Monterey to reinforce the army under Gen. Taylor, Capt. Milroy's company being in the van were attacked by a band of ambushed guerrillas, and several of the company fell. Milroy immediately ordered a charge, succeeded in routing the enemy and pursued them some distance, but finally, looking behind him, found that his company was some four hundred yards in the rear, and that his only companion was Lieut. Colvine (who, we are sorry to say, is now in the rebel ranks.) Arriving at Camargo, Col. Lane was ordered to return to Matamoros and do garrison duty, and allow Col. Jeff Davis' Mississippi regiment to advance as reinforcements. Capt. Milroy being still in the advance, declared that the forward move by rank belonged to the Indians, and that no troops should pass until orders were received from the Commanding General.

After the close of the war, a party of officers were dining at the White Hall, in New Orleans. Among those present were Col. Jeff Davis and Capt. R. H. Milroy. During the evening, the above incident being alluded to, Col. Davis said: "Had I allowed the Indiana regiment to have advanced, we would have lost the battle of Buena Vista, for the troops from that State are all cowards." Capt. Milroy immediately jumped to his feet, and advancing toward Davis, replied: "That is a damned lie, sir," and then twined the nose of Davis between his thumb and finger. A challenge was passed, but the matter was hushed up.

—Be what you are. This is the first step toward becoming better than you are.

GENERAL KEARNEY'S STRATEGIC VIEWS.

—The N. Y. Times, in its obituary notice of General Kearney, says: His views of the proper strategy of this campaign were from the first just those which experience proves to have been correct—advance on Manassas. Pursue thence to Richmond. When Yorktown was evacuated, Williamsburg gained, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill won, his voice at each occasion was—follow up rapidly your demoralized foe. Had he been General, we should be in Richmond instead of defending Washington. If his correspondence be ever published, it will show that from the beginning he prophesied every disaster, and pointed out before each false step taken the true course to pursue.

The Ironsides a Great Success.

The United States iron-clad frigate New Ironsides returned to Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9th, direct from Fortress Monroe. On the way up from the breakwater she made ten miles an hour, against a strong head wind, and against the tide part of the distance. The machinery works admirably, and Captain Turner expresses his entire satisfaction with the vessel. On Wednesday the crew of the Ironsides was transferred to the receiving ship Princeton, preparatory to the vessel being hauled to the central pier at the Navy Yard, which was done on Thursday morning. Her spars are to be put in at once, and as soon as that is done, and some alteration to the steering apparatus, she will leave for the South. The Philadelphia Inquirer, in noticing the arrival of the New Ironsides, says that all hands are satisfied with the working of the vessel and machinery. Very little jarring is experienced from the engines, the vibrations being scarcely apparent. This is rarely if ever the case in any war vessel.

The machinery is up to the expectation of the builders. With sixty revolutions per minute, the vessel obtains a speed of seven and one-sixth miles per hour. Her contractors say that eighty revolutions per minute can be accomplished. This would increase her speed to at least nine knots per hour. The guns are removed from the ports and placed as nearly as possible in the center of the vessel, and are properly fastened, so that no motion or rolling can loosen them. The vessel has two wheels—one on the spar deck, to be used during action.

Directly in front of the wheel is the pilot or lookout house, which is constructed of iron plates six inches in thickness on the gun deck, and nine inches above the spar deck. A winding staircase leads to the upper portion, where the captain takes his stand and marks and points out the motion of the vessel during the contest, and also directs the firing. This structure is round, so that if a shot should strike it it would glance off. For a vessel of the weight and size of the Ironsides, the engine and boilers are surprisingly small. Everything is carried on with the greatest precision in the mechanical department. The armament consists of fourteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns, and two 200-pound rifled Parrott guns. These are on the gun deck. On the spar deck two smaller Dahlgren guns are placed, one at the bow and one at the stern.

"SHOOT ANOTHER."—The Delta of the 30th of August has the following: Col. Holcomb, of the First Louisiana Volunteers, sent a long letter to headquarters yesterday, detailing an account of a disturbance in his camp, and stating, at the close, that he had been obliged to shoot one of the mutineers. Gen. Butler read the paper carefully, indorsed it "shoot another," and sent it back to the Colonel. This Jacksonian promptness of the General will do more to bring terror to the evil-doers in the camp than all the thumb-tying that has taken place since the war began. The ringing indorsement "shoot another," will go from camp to camp throughout the American army; but what will the London Times say? That's the rub. That's what frightens us.

LOYAL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.—The London correspondent of the Liverpool Post, describing "the Northerners in London," says:

The *gobemoucherie* of our press and public continues to afford great entertainment, not unminged with another feeling, which need not be defined, to the friends of the Federals in London. At a time when the eulogists of the Confederates are representing the Unionists as bankrupt in purse and broken in spirit, the agents of the North are quietly buying in London, with cash in hand—not shiploads or other monetary makeshifts, but golden sovereigns and Bank of England notes—large quantities of indigo for the uniforms of armies to be raised next year, and for years after that again if it should be necessary. The Roman Senate calmly parcelling out and vending the field on which lay encamped the victorious legions of Hannibal, after Cannae, were but an accurate type of the resolution and of the ability of the North to maintain unfractured the heritage of the founder of the republic—one and indivisible.

Death of Gen. I. I. Stevens.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in describing the battles which took place near Fairfax and Centerville, on the first of September last, has the following relative to the death of Gen. Stevens, late of Washington Territory, who fell in the battle of Chantilly:

Washington, Sept. 5.—The same hour that Gen. Stevens was killed in battle a number of prominent gentlemen filling influential positions were in consultation in this city and in other parts of the country, with a view of having him assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia. Successive manifestations of incapacity during a year of war have induced thinking men to cast about for a leader. These gentlemen had fixed upon Gen. Isaac I. Stevens as the man. His splendid conduct in the battles of Friday and Saturday had just attracted attention to him. It was remembered that in pure capacity he had always been first having taken the honors at West Point with scarcely an effort, and though old political enemies, these men resolved to ask that he be given a leading command—while they were consulting he led on his men and fell.

The importance of the engagement of Monday night, which lost to country Kearney and Stevens, has not been generally understood. The truth is, it was not a mere episode, made noteworthy by the death of two such leaders, but a crisis, where nothing but decision and nerve on the part of those leaders availed to prevent disaster.

The army was retreating from Centerville. The battle was fought against a rebel force that had penetrated five miles nearer Washington than our rear, and was moving to strike upon the flank. Gen. Stevens' division, the advance of Reno's corps, was on the left of the road taken by the trains, and intercepted the enemy. He saw that the rebels must be beaten back at once, or during the night they would stampede the wagons, and probably so disconcert our retreat that the last divisions would fall a prey to their main force. He decided to attack immediately, at the same time sending back for supplies. Having made his dispositions, he led the attack on foot, at the head of the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders.) Soon meeting a withering fire, and the Color Sergeant, Sandy Campbell, a grizzled old Scotchman, being wounded, they faltered. One of the color guard took up the flag, when the General snatched it from him. The wounded Highlander at his feet cried, "For God's sake, General, don't you take the colors; they'll shoot you if you do!" The answer was, "Give me the colors! If they don't follow now, they never will," and he sprang forward, crying, "We are all Highlanders; follow, Highlanders; forward, my Highlanders!" The Highlanders did follow their Scottish chief, but while sweeping forward a ball struck him on his right temple. He died instantly. An hour afterwards, when taken up, his hands were still clenched around the flag-staff.

A moment after seizing the colors, his son, Capt. Hazard Stevens, fell wounded, and cried to his father that he was hurt. With but a glance back, that Roman father said: "I can't attend to you now, Hazard; Corporal Thompson, see to my boy."

The language I have given as Gen. Stevens' was taken down on the field by a member of his staff. He is often remarked that if it were his fate to fall in battle, he hoped he should be shot through the temple and die instantly.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Attorney General Pixley has written an opinion on the subject of the United States Legal Tender Notes. He argues that the War Department and not the Courts is the tribunal to determine the legality of the notes. Government may put down the Courts and declare martial law. The paper currency is a necessity of war. Congress will revoke all bank charters, and suppress the issue of all paper money except from the Treasury of the United States. The attempt to lessen the value of Government paper is treason.

GEN. BANKS.—The Bulletin very justly says of this great man: Few Generals that the present war has developed have so well maintained through thick and thin the confidence of the people as Gen. Banks. A civilian until the war broke out, he has on the field won the highest commendations of officers who have made military science their study and military art their practice for years. A graduate of New England common schools, he has at the age of 46 made a reputation as a machinist, a statesman, and a soldier. These are times that try men's souls. Very many "great men" of two years ago have been found out very small men—some who stood foremost are discovered pretensions humbugs; while others whose greatness was unsuspected before, loom out leaders of most noble quality. Banks was one of the sort of whom his friends prophesied that the hotter the fire the more his excellent temper would be displayed. He had been in perilous places before and earned the title of the "iron man," as much for his political qualities as for the business in which he first made himself known to the Massachusetts people.

THE CASE STATED.—Bulwer, in his great play of Richelieu gives the true idea of putting down a rebellion:

Richelieu—Remember my grand maxim: Employ all means to conciliate.
Joseph—Failing these?
Richelieu—ALL MEANS TO CRUSH.

Details of Eastern News.

BATTLE AT CORINTH, MISS.

The Rebels Defeated.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Gen. Sigel, within the last day or two, has succeeded in capturing, near Warrenton, Bristol, and other railroad points, several hundred prisoners and a large quantity of war material.

The Government is organizing a commission whose object will be to proceed to the Northwest to examine into the present Indian difficulties, with special reference to ascertaining the exact causes which have led to the outbreak.

Before evacuating Cumberland Gap, Gen. Morgan fired the mine, and filled the mountain pass with rock, etc., which completely blocked the pass, thereby preventing pursuit, which is impossible. All the stores, munitions of war, and artillery, which he could not bring away, were destroyed.

Louisville, Oct. 23.—Gen. Morgan, with his whole force from Cumberland Gap, has arrived on the Ohio river, opposite Portsmouth.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Gov. Vance of North Carolina, delivered his inaugural address on the 8th Sept. It is generally moderate in tone, though when speaking of the treatment received by North Carolina at the hands of the rebel Government, it is quite bitter and sarcastic.

Gen. Butler restored civil law in New Orleans on the 23d ult.

New York, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of the 2d, says: President Lincoln arrived at Harper's Ferry on a special train from Washington yesterday afternoon, and was escorted by Sumner's division to headquarters. After a cordial interview with McClellan and Sumner, a brilliant cavalcade, composed of the Division and Brigade Generals, with the members of their staffs, reviewed Sumner's corps on Bolivar Heights. The troops greeted the President and Gen. McClellan with great enthusiasm.

This morning he visited Maryland Heights; at noon rode over to McClellan's headquarters, and during the afternoon he was conducted over the Antietam battlefield. The President manifested the greatest interest in all matters concerning our recent victories. In the evening he returned to McClellan's headquarters. Tomorrow he will review the other troops, and return to Washington on Saturday.

A Washington letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* records several rumors connected with the President's visit to McClellan: among others that he intends to detach one of the latter's officers for an important duty—indicating Burnside as the person.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Gen. Hooker has so far recovered that he is ready to resume his command whenever ordered.

Gen. Harney is said to be assigned to a command in the West.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 30th contains the report of the proceedings of the rebel Senate on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. A resolution was offered declaring that the proclamation is leveled against certain Confederate States, and is such a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, such an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, therefore it should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President are best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution. Speeches were made by several members in favor of raising the black flag, and proclaiming the war one of extermination to all the invaders of Southern soil. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bearreard, on the 24th of Sept., officially announced his assumption of the command of the District of South Carolina and Georgia.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 3.—The flag of truce boat, from Aikins Landing, brought about a dozen passengers, one of whom reports that the rebel Congress had resolved that in all future actions the President order the black flag to be raised, and to exterminate the Federals without granting quarter to any one.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st, speaking of Lincoln's proclamation as ordaining a servile insurrection in the Confederate States: "It is a dash of the pen to destroy \$4,000,000,000 of our property, and is a bid for slaves to rise in insurrection, with the assurance that the whole military and naval power of the United States will aid it." It speaks of the cruelty of the Administration, and says that Butler is a saint compared with his master. "Our military operations," says the *Whig*, "henceforth will assume a very grave character. We find that the new programme will necessarily destroy all chance of terms between us and the United States. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for magnitude and character in its operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for a tremendous shock. The enemy is making great preparations, as well as issuing fiendish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy. If we don't, we are lost." The *Whig* says the movements of Lee and Jackson were towards Warrenton on Saturday.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—A Louisville dispatch, dated the 3d, to the *Inquirer*, says that the rebels had begun to fortify Frankfort, but are now evacuating the same. The rebels 30,000 strong, were fortifying the south bank of Salt river, the Federal advance occupying the northern bank.

New York, Oct. 4.—An officer in Garibaldi's army, tenders the services of from 4,000 to 5,000 veteran soldiers, already

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equipped, to fight for the Union, and asks the State of New York to accept them.
The British iron-clad steamer *Sunbeam*, from Liverpool, was captured while attempting to enter Wilmington, N. C. Her cargo was valued at \$250,000 and consisted of brandy, gunpowder, etc.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 men at Cowskin Prairie, and also 30,000 in Arkansas near the State line, and as soon as their forces join they intend to march direct on St. Louis. All the prisoners taken tell of a rich booty promised them when they take St. Louis.

Washington, Oct. 4.—It is believed that the nearest point to Washington, on the Southern Potomac, at which there are any rebels in arms, is the Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Road, 50 miles from Alexandria.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—A correspondent from Gen. Morgan's army at Greensburg, Ky., says his retreat was the most arduous and hazardous of the war. During the march northward he was constantly harassed by the rebel cavalry. On one occasion he marched 14 hours per day, and for three successive days the troops had no water except what they could find in stagnant pools. Notwithstanding their hardships, the troops are in fine health. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except four 32-pounders, too heavy for transportation. The trunks of these were knocked off before they were abandoned.

New York, Oct. 4.—The steamer *Marion*, from New Orleans the 25th and Key West the 29th, has arrived. Gen. Butler restored civil law in New Orleans on the 23d ult., and has ordered all the citizens, male and female, above the age of 18, to take the oath of allegiance before October 1st on pain of imprisonment and confiscation of property. A number of guerrillas from the country above, on the right bank of the river, came down to the city on the 23d and surrendered themselves. They had become disgusted with the life of outlawry they had been leading. They say that hundreds more would escape on the first opportunity.

Louisville, Oct. 5.—The rebels, in large force, evacuated Bardston yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Eight hours afterwards Gen. Van Cleave, leading the advance of Crittenden's corps, entered the town. He was pursuing the rebels this morning.

Frederick, Md., Oct. 5.—President Lincoln was enthusiastically received by a large concourse of soldiers and citizens yesterday. The President spoke briefly, thanking the soldiers for the good service they had rendered, and the energy they had shown and hardships endured; and to the citizens, for the devotion they had shown the glorious cause.

Washington, Oct. 5.—It is confidently asserted that Lee's army is in full retreat. The report that the sick and wounded, together with the cannon, had been sent up the valley, is confirmed by so many sources that there can be but little doubt of its correctness. The general opinion is that the rebels will fall back on Gordonsville and the line of the Rapidan river, where they can be in full communication with Richmond.

5,000 persons have already offered themselves to Thayer for the Florida expedition, and wealthy ship owners of New York have proffered three first-class steamers for the enterprise.

We are assured by those who should know, that revelations yesterday in the Court of Inquiry, and those yet to appear, will demonstrate that Col. Ford, who commanded Maryland Heights at the time of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, left his position against his wish, and in obedience to positive orders; and that Miles was responsible for the surrender.

BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The following is official:

Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5.—The rebels yesterday under Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack upon Corinth, with great slaughter. The enemy is in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, especially in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

McPherson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning. Should they attempt to move towards Bolivar they will be followed to that place.

Gen. Hurlbert is on the *Hatchie* with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and there is no doubt, with the pursuing column.

A second dispatch, of the same date, says that Gen. Ord, who followed Hurlbert, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the *Hatchie*, as I understand from the despatch, and drove them across the stream and got possession of the heights, taking 2 batteries and 200 prisoners. A large portion of Rosecrans' force was at Chevalle.

At this distance everything looks favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy can escape without losing everything except small arms.

Both dispatches are signed by Gen. Grant.

Cairo, Oct. 5.—There is glorious news this morning from Corinth. The rebels have been routed and are retreating. Their loss is very heavy. Ours also is great.

Gen. Dodge telegraphs from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded. Price, Van Dorn and Lovell are in command of the rebels. They number 40,000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

Louisville, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, Ohio, says John Morgan [rebel] with 1,000 men yesterday attacked the Carter County Home Guards, near Olive Hill. After several hours severe