

The number of killed and wounded on either side is not known. The rebel loss is reported to be much larger than our own. There were taken between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not including wounded. Gen. Hackleman (Union) was killed; General Ogelsby (Union) dangerously wounded; Col. Smith, Mower and Gilbert (all Union) were wounded.

General Harbut on Saturday marched to the south side of Hatchie river, with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat. Rosecrans moved early on Sunday morning to renew the attack. Cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of these forces. Price is in the forks of the Hatchie river, between Harbut and Rosecrans.

New York, Oct. 6th.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent, under date of the 5th, says: Colonel Hamilton of Texas is urged for Military Governor of that State, with General Clay as commander.

An army of five thousand men have already offered themselves to Eli Thayer for the Florida expedition, and wealthy shipowners of New York yesterday profited three first class steamers for the enterprise.

We are assured by those who should know that the 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.

Washington, Oct. 5th.—It is confidently asserted that Lee's army is in full retreat. The report that the sick and wounded, together with the cannon, have 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.

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

Jackson, Tenn., October 5th.—The rebels yesterday, under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are 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, he will follow to that place. General Harbut is on the Hatchie, with five or six thousand men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column.

A second dispatch of the same date says: "General Ord, who followed General Harbut, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from a dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the heights, taking two batteries and two hundred 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 but small arms."

Both dispatches are signed by Gen. Grant.

Cairo, Oct. 5th.—There is glorious news this morning from Corinth. The rebels are routed and retreating. Their loss is very heavy. Ours is also great. General Dodge telegraphs from Columbus, Ky., to prepare for a large number of wounded. Price, Van Dorn and Lovell were in command of the rebels, who numbered 40,000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

Louisville, Oct. 4th.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, Ohio, says John Morgan (rebel) with a thousand men, yesterday attacked the Carter County Home Guards, near Olive Hill. After several hours' severe skirmishing the rebels were repulsed, and twenty of them killed. Morgan retreated towards Licking river, burning thirty-five houses on the way. He returned last night towards Olive Hill, but the Union troops had been reinforced.

Bardonia, Kentucky, advises say that the rebels have some 30,000 or 35,000 men within a circle of eight miles diameter beyond Bardonia. Our central advance was this afternoon four miles this side of Bardonia. It has been skirmishing, driving the rebels before them for the past three days. We captured six hundred prisoners.

It is reported that Kirby Smith had arrived at Frankfort with ten thousand men. Humphrey Marshall is also said to be marching thitherward with five thousand. The rebels evidently mean to make a stand at Frankfort, and a battle at Bardonia seems imminent. Bragg and Buckner left Danville for Lexington on Tuesday. The former, in a speech at Danville, on Monday, threatened to send every man who wouldn't join the rebel army north of the Ohio river. The rebels are cutting new roads from Bardonia to Springfield and Lexington. They are ready to enforce the Confederate conscription wherever they have even temporary control.

St. Paul, Oct. 6th.—A letter from General Sibley, dated 28th September, says: "A party of friendly Indians have arrived from the mouth of Chippewa river, who brought with them ninety-one whites, who had been taken prisoners in some of the recent Indian forays."

"A fight at Wood Lake on the 23d resulted in the repulse of the Indians. Fourteen of them were killed."

Washington, Oct. 6th.—The Richmond Examiner of Saturday says: "Congress again indicates an adjournment, coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind. The general acquiescence in Executive management, right or wrong, has brought to us its bitter fruits. A close, vigilant and firm performance of Congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies as a wild (1) and bold control of the armies."

A resolution has been adopted by the rebel Senate for the appointment of a Committee of thirteen, to take testimony relative to the outrages committed by the Yankees, in order that the great truths of history may be vindicated. The perpetrators of the outrages, they say, "we leave to the just indignation of the present and future generations."

A bill has been introduced to provide against foreign counterfeiting of treasury notes. [A great joke.] The bill provides that if such notes are introduced by officers or soldiers, and others

of the United States, the offenders shall suffer death.

A joint resolution was adopted in the Virginia Legislature, which provides that no person shall be tried or imprisoned for killing any person who in any way aids to give effect to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of Lincoln, emancipating the slaves.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 4th.—We learn the following particulars in regard to the engagement of Newtonia, on Tuesday last: Colonel Solomon acting on information that the rebel force there was only 500, sent 200 infantry and 400 cavalry to drive the rebels out. They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morning, and found the

rebel force to be seven thousand, with six pieces of artillery. The Federals retired, fighting for three miles, when they met reinforcements, and in turn drove the rebels to Newtonia. The cannonading was kept up some time between the armies, our force by this time being three or four regiments. About night our forces commenced falling back. The rebels followed, when our men turned again, drove the enemy back to the town, and retained possession of the field. Our loss during the day was one hundred and forty killed, wounded and missing. Such of our wounded as fell into the hands of the rebels were treated most barbarously. The loss of the rebels is not known, but is believed to be much larger than ours. At last accounts the enemy still held Newtonia. A few days will probably decide who are masters of the Southwest.

New York, Oct. 5th.—A Key West letter, dated September 29th, says Colonel Morgan has issued an order freeing all the slaves in that Department.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says Gen. Lockwood is liberating the slaves of disloyalists on the Eastern shore of Virginia.

Cairo, Oct. 6th.—Southern papers represent the yellow fever as raging fearfully at Galveston, Texas.

Cairo, Oct. 7th.—As yet we can only state the general results of last week's fight in the vicinity of Corinth. Skirmishing commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and there has been more or less fighting on each day since.

The rebel loss at Corinth was about eight hundred killed and fifteen to eighteen hundred wounded. We have fifteen hundred prisoners at Corinth, and three hundred more on the Hatchie. More are constantly coming in. Gen. Ord says on Sunday we had several hundred wounded, and probably more than that number of the enemy were taken. Several thousand stand of arms were thrown away by rebels in their flight. They are mostly new and of English make.

Our loss at Corinth is believed to be three hundred killed and a thousand wounded. The fighting on Saturday is described as desperate in the extreme, the rebels rushing up to the mouth of the cannon. Many of them were blown to atoms. Many houses in the town were badly shattered by shot and shell. Half the rebel soldiers were barefoot and ragged. The prisoners say their effective force was sixty-five thousand. This is probably an over estimate.

On Sunday, General Ord drove the enemy five miles, over hills and through woods and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for their infantry and every hill for artillery. The fight lasted seven hours. Among the prisoners captured are two aids of Van Dorn. The rebel General Rogers, of Texas, was killed. General Ogelsby, of Illinois, died of his wounds. Generals Ord and Veach were slightly wounded.

St. Louis, Oct. 7th.—Dispatches to headquarters bring intelligence to the effect that on Saturday morning, Oct. 4th, Gen. Schofield advanced upon the rebels at Newtonia, Newton county, Missouri, and after two hours fighting the enemy broke and fled in all directions. Their force was estimated at 15,000. Our loss is trifling. Rebel dispatches intercepted after the fight, advised Schofield of the intention of the rebels to concentrate their whole force at a point twelve miles distant from Newtonia. To this point, Schofield was marching with expectation of a battle on Sunday. No further particulars have been received.

Frederick, Md., Oct. 7th.—We learn from private sources, and recent reconnoissances show, that General Lee's army is really falling back on Richmond.

New York, Oct. 8th.—General Saxton, Military Governor of the Department of the South, sails to-day for Port Royal, with greatly extended powers with reference to the employment of blacks in the Government service.

Cairo, Oct. 8th.—Our troops have possession of Grand Junction. It is not known whose command occupy it, but believed to be that of Gen. Harbut. The rebels made no defense. It is reported that we also occupy Tapelo, but this needs confirmation.

Washington, Oct. 8th.—By the Wyandotte, which arrived yesterday, it is ascertained that the gunboats have been engaged for several days in destroying the old Confederate batteries down the Potomac. The last place at which they were engaged was Cockpit Point. It is not thought that the rebels have any guns on the river, nor that they have fired into any vessels, although reports to that effect have been brought up by river men.

New York, Oct. 9th.—Pensacola advises state that a portion of the mortar fleet had left for Galveston, and the remainder, with the gunboats, were to leave immediately. It is thought here that this is a ruse, and that Mobile is the destination of the fleet.

Baltimore, Oct. 9th.—At the city election, yesterday, Chapman, the regular Union candidate, received 8,900 votes, and Dickey, the Independent Union, 1,200. The entire regular Council ticket was elected with one exception.

European advices continue to indicate the settled purpose of England and France to adhere to their declared policy of non-intervention.

New York, Oct. 9th.—The Times' dispatch has the following: "President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels quake with apprehension. They express fears that it will be means of producing a counter revolution in the slave States. The soldiers desire to return home to protect their families. They believe the negroes have organized secret associations, and are only waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise en masse. It is said that the negroes are becoming restive, having heard already of the proclamation. The women and

children in the rural districts are retiring to the cities for safety. The consternation seems to be universal."

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 7th.—The Richmond Examiner says: Congress has serious business on hand at present, the subject under consideration being the Finance and Revenue bill. The bill provides that every citizen shall give the Government one-fifth of his gross income, and receive in acknowledgment eight per cent. bonds. The Examiner remarks, of all loans the eight per cent. is the worst, and of all taxes twenty per cent. is the most oppressive. By this project, Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy. Congress has postponed adjournment till October 13th.

Chicago, Oct. 9th.—In the rebel House of Representatives on the 1st, resolutions for the appointment of a Joint Committee to address the people of California, Oregon, and the various Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, on the expediency of establishing a league, offensive and defensive, between such States and Territories, and the Confederate States, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9th.—The Secessionists of Hartford, Blackford county, Indiana, collected on Monday, and forcibly resisted the draft, destroyed the ballot box and enrolling papers, and forced or scared the Commissioners to resign. They claimed to have two hundred men, and said they were determined to resist the draft at all hazards. A battalion of the Sixty third Indiana regiment has been ordered there to enforce the law.

## THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

"The Struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day, it is for the vast future also."

EUGENE CITY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

### THE WAR SPIRIT IN THE LOYAL STATES.

When the rebels fired on Fort Sumter, they were under the impression that the Administration would follow Buchanan's example, and that the "Yankees" of the loyal States were so intent on money making that they would suffer the Union to be dismembered and destroyed rather than to incur the dangers and expenditures incident to war. When the President called for 75,000 men to protect the government property and enforce the laws, the rebels were astounded to learn that an army of such magnitude had been raised in a few days. They began to fear that the "Yankees" would fight; but they consoled themselves with the idea that they would soon get tired of spending their time in a war to maintain the Union, and that they would withdraw from the field or refuse to enlist, and sacrifice the Government, if such priceless value to posterity, merely to preserve their present ease and wealth.

When the Federal army had been increased by volunteer recruits to half a million men the rebels flattered themselves that it had attained to its utmost proportions, and that the Northern people would not only refuse to meet the demand for any more new recruits, but would murmur at paying a tax sufficient to support those already in the field. From the first the rebel leaders have acted on the supposition that the Northern people were inferior to themselves and would not fight; at least they induced the Southern people to so believe, until after they had persuaded them to take part in the rebellion. Then, when they saw that the "Yankees" did meet the challenge in battle's stern array, they assured the "poor white trash," of which their army is chiefly composed, that, after all, the Yankees, like rats, were only formidable in consequence of their great numbers, that they were but little better than Chinamen, tolerable good as mechanics, traders, and literary men, but not at all calculated to endure the hardships of war, and that they would become tired of the contest, and return to their peaceful occupations, leaving the Southern rebels, as a Richmond paper phrased it, "to take possession of the Government and rule this continent" with black slaves to serve their imperious lordships in the South, and "poor cowardly Yankees" to serve them in the North.

Again, after 500,000 men were in the field, and had managed to find their way into nearly every nook and corner of Dixie, the Federal Government called for 600,000 more men—300,000 volunteers and 300,000 to be raised by draft if necessary—and the quota for that number has already been raised in some of the Northern States, without resorting to a draft, and the probability is, from present indications, that such will be the result in every loyal State. On the other hand, the rebels have been kidnapping or impressing men into their armies almost from the commencement of the rebellion, and still have been unable to resist the approaches of the volunteers of the North.

Not only have the patriotic people of the loyal States voluntarily supplied their Government with more than a million of men, the greatest number of volunteers ever raised by any nation in any age of the world, but they have constantly urged that the number of men and the expenditures of the war be increased to any degree necessary to crush the rebellion. And more than this, they have organized voluntary aid societies to assist in supporting the sick and wounded, and they are now pouring in hundreds of thousands of dollars, the voluntary offerings of the loyal people. This is the way the war spirit has died out among the loyal people of the North. They will never cease fighting until the last rebel is banished from American soil, or laid low in the last ditch.

We learn that a party of miners from John Day mines have lately arrived via the McKenzie road, and report some snow on the Mountain, but not sufficient to interfere with travel.

### Treason in the Camp of Traitors.

Pat Malone, like Peter the Hermit, has for some time past been preaching a crusade, not against the Mahometans but against the "Lincoln hordes"—all the Northern barbarians, Vandals, Scandinavians, Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, and other uncivilized abolition tribes of this heathen world—and commanding his secession cotemporaries, with all the insolence peculiar to a low-bred Irish rowdy who has escaped from the oppressive rule of his English masters, to dry up their papers, simply to make a more extensive and profitable market for his treason. They, through "vanity and selfishness," refused to obey his orders. But, knowing a "thick or two," and remembering that there are more ways to kill dogs than one, he was not to be put off in that way. There was an idea "afflicting" his noggin with the belief that he could make it pay if he could get the "hand organs" out of the way. He tried his hand at suppressing them and failed. So he caused a copy of each "hand organ" (except his own) to be forwarded to General Wright, and sure enough, Pat is left sole champion of the ring. Now, the dirty base is ready to shout, "It's meself that's almost kilt entirely! The Lincoln hordes have played the devil with three personal hand organs that have been afflicting the Democracy of Oregon! where the devil's the bloody abolitionist that will stand feminist me! or be aither threadin' on the tail of me coat?" Ah! but, but, Patrick; you're worse on hand organs than on abolitionists. You may deceive them into the belief that you had nothing to do with their misfortune, but we know you did, for the abolitionists wanted to see them die a natural death—by starvation—and were trembling in their boots through fear that they might be put aside before they had completely finished out. Pat is the only man in Oregon who had been trying to suppress them, and of course is responsible. If the defiant hand organs will follow his example and send on a specimen copy of his treason grinder, he will soon be out of an unpaying business too.

### THE NEWS.

The news of this week is rather cheering.—There has been some skirmishing in many places, and some big fighting. The combined forces of Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, attacked General Rosecrans at Corinth, Miss., hoping with a superior force to crush him before his reinforcements could arrive, but he proved too much for them and his men exhibited the most cool and daring bravery, and after a desperate and protracted fight the rebels were routed with much confusion.

There has been a desperate fight near Perryville, K. Y., between the forces of Gen. Buell and the rebel Bragg, in which the rebels were routed with terrible loss, and retreated in the utmost confusion, Buell pursuing vigorously.

The guerrilla chief Morgan, has been sadly defeated at Frankfort, his men dispersed and skulking in the mountains to keep out of the way of the Yankees.

The rebel Col. Stewart, has made a raid into Cumberland Valley, Penn., capturing several towns, and at the last report he was pushing up the valley. Gov. Curtin had ordered out the militia to arrest the march and chastise the audacity of the rebels. The valley was wholly unprotected. While McClellan is taking his ease on the Potomac the quiet valleys of the free States are invaded by traitors. How long will the American people allow themselves to be tortured by inefficient, bigoted, pro-slavery men at the head of their armies? men who will banish from their lines a troupe of minstrels, simply for singing an anti-slavery song before the troops, and this McClellan did a few months ago. Our leading men are deficient somewhere. When our army is put to destroying and not protecting rebel property—when all men are declared free—when traitors and treason sympathizers are, without respect to rank or position made to feel the strong arm of right, of justice, then, and not till then, will a permanent peace dawn on our glorious land. God speed the day when every traitor whether North or South will be treated to a rope's end, his property confiscated.

The Statesman, not content with speaking contemptuously of the President's proclamation, with abusing the Administration for not annihilating the abolitionists, as it and the secessionists choose to term a large majority of the Northern people, with depreciating the value and discouraging the circulation of Treasury Notes, copies a violent attack on the Administration, from the New York World, and palms it off as coming from a "religious Republican paper."—Here is what the Sacramento Union says of the N. Y. World:

"The hostility displayed by the World to the National Administration is explained by the statement that, after long hawking for a purchaser, it has been sold 'to certain Democratic wire-worers in our city.' This arrangement is said to have been quietly effected, and the consequence is that the people are astounded to find a once prominent 'Republican' journal exceeding Ben Wood's Daily News in its denunciations of the Government. Its 'defense' of McClellan was merely a convenient method of disparaging the Administration and destroying the confidence of the people in the man who, for the present are identified with the Government. Every other semi-secession journal in the North have been engaged in the same business.

A model "religious Republican paper."—About as much so as the New York Herald or the Oregon Statesman.

### True Patriotism.

The Kankakee (Ill.) Democrat has suspended, in his vaudeville the editor says:

"This common country, which belongs to us all, has become imperilled, and when the Government called for six hundred thousand men, we determined we could serve her better with sword than with the pen, and, instead of throwing paper wads at unworthy foes, we shall soon be whizzing lead through traitor's hearts, and send perjured souls to another world. We have conducted the paper on Democratic principles, and, as a democrat, we love our country. With a goose quill we opposed the election of the Administration, but with the bayonet and musket we now sustain it. We propose to fight on Democratic principles, and these are to pray God for strength, and with that strength strike hard blows at vulnerable parts of the enemy, and pray on and strike on, till the last armed foe expires. We have enjoyed life among the Stars and Stripes floated over a peaceful and happy people. The flag that has so long floated over thirty millions of people can never be trailed in the dust while the descendants of those live who placed it there. We now propose to have this poor body planted beneath the soil, or have the American flag planted on the walls which traitors have desecrated, and float from every fort, arsenal, navy yard and custom house plundered from the United States."

This is real patriotism untarnished by party spirit. That man is a Democrat from principle and not from policy. We think some of our Oregon semi-Union cotemporaries might get a lesson of practical utility from the patriotic man who has exchanged the "Sanctum" for the tent, and if they do not enlist we hope they will no longer try to aid secession by discouraging the circulation of Treasury Notes. There is now but two parties—patriots and traitors. Now is the time to vindicate our patriotism and fidelity to our government and our country. Those who are not for it are against it. We can occupy no neutral ground. Every true patriot will sacrifice every thing for his country. When you bear a man or a journal talking about abolitionist equalization or any thing else that reflects on the true supporters of freedom, know that at heart he is a tory.

### Caution to Purchasers of Donation Land Claims.

Parties purchasing land since the date of the circular of the Commissioners of the General Land Office to the local land offices of this State, should see that the original donee, if they purchase of him, or that the person of whom they do purchase, other than the original donee, makes the donation papers complete, by taking the oath of allegiance, which is necessary in order to obtain the title from the Government. This oath is required in every instance before certificate or patent will be issued.

The recent order of Gen. Wright, under instructions from the Department, and the act of Congress, will recognize no sale as valid, made by disloyal persons whose acts render their property liable to be confiscated. Such would be the case of a donation claimant refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and the oath of a purchaser would not be sufficient in a purchase made since the requirement of the oath, for, it would appear on the face of the transaction, that a so-called loyal person, purchaser of a disloyal one, for the purpose of keeping such property from escheating to the Government. The loyalty of such purchaser might well be doubted.

### LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., October 9. Gen. Dumont surprised a Confederate force at three o'clock this morning, attacking the guard on the turnpike bridge with such vigor that the rebels were unable to destroy the bridges, as they intended. Six dead Confederates and fifteen wounded were found on the field. Several killed on the field were carried off. Darkness prevented a correct estimate of their loss. We had three killed.

Louisville, Oct. 9. Early yesterday morning the guerrilla John Morgan, with 3,000 men, entered Frankfort. His object seems to have been mischief and the destruction of the turnpike bridge across the Kentucky river.

Oct. 10. The battle of Wednesday, this side of Perryville, was commenced early in the morning by an attack of the enemy on McCook's corps. The fight was confined to artillery till 2 p. m. when Federal reinforcements arrived. A charge was then made on the rebels, driving them, after hard fighting, in considerable confusion. The First K. Y. Cavalry, after five successive charges, succeeded in capturing two rebel batteries. Our force before the arrival of reinforcements was about 15,000 infantry, with 8 batteries of artillery, and 2,500 cavalry. The rebel force has not been estimated. There is no reliable account of the losses on either side, but they are supposed to be heavy, from the large mortality list of field officers. A large ambulance train left to-day to bring the wounded to Louisville. Among the Federals killed are Gen.'s Jackson and Terrell, Acting Brigadier Generals Webster and Little, and Lieut. Cols. Jewett and McCampbell. Col. Pope was wounded. General Rousseau is also reported wounded.

Louisville, October 10. Early yesterday (Thursday) morning Baell attacked Bragg's forces at Chaplin's creek immediately in the vicinity of Perryville. A short but terrific fight ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated over diverging roads southward. Our forces are in close pursuit, and hope to bag the whole lot. At last accounts portions of Gen. Gilbert's forces were in the rear below them.

Harrisburg (Pa.) October 10. Governor Curtin received a dispatch from Chambersburg, which says: Mercersburg, Franklin county, was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburg. Their force is estimated at 3,000. They took horses and other property that they wanted at Mercersburg, affixed rebel scrip for it. They are certainly advancing on Chambersburg.—They have cut the Bedford wire and are within seven miles of Chambersburg.