THE OREGON SENTINEL.

O. JACOBS, Editor.

"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—*Washington.*

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - OCT. 18, 1862.

The News.

The news of this week is cheering, but sanguinary. The battle at Corinth was bloody, but decisive. Rosekrans followed up his advantage, and, for once in the history of the war, reaped the fruits of victory. He was not content to strike his adversary a stunning blow, and then let him at leisure draw off his broken and shattered columns, but he vigorously pursued and captured his trains, artillery, large quantities of small arms, and a great number of prisoners. The fighting commenced on the 2d of this month, and ended in a final rout of the rebels on Sunday, the 4th. Our loss is estimated at 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. The rebels are reported to have had 800 killed, 1,500 or 1,800 wounded, and 1,800 taken prisoners.

Another battle was fought on the Hatchie river. The Federals were victorious, capturing two batteries of artillery and 200 prisoners. At latest accounts, Price was in a tight place, surrounded on all sides by the Federal army. He is a *fertile* genius, however, and may yet find some expedient to *loosen* himself.

The aggregate loss of the Federals in the battles of Corinth, it is estimated, is near two thousand, in killed and wounded. Rebel papers acknowledge their loss, in killed and wounded, to be 5,000.

On Tuesday, the 7th of this month, the rebel General Bragg precipitated his force upon McCook's command, at or near Perrysville, in Kentucky. The object, no doubt, was to beat and capture McCook's command before they could be reinforced by Buell. The steady valor of Rosseau's division, however, held the ground until reinforcements arrived, when a charge of infantry and cavalry was made, and the rebels driven in confusion from the field. Two rebel batteries were taken. It is said that our loss was 2,000 in killed and wounded, and that of the rebels equally as great, if not greater.

On the 9th, Buell attacked Bragg's forces on Chapin's Creek, a short distance from Perryville. The onset was fierce and terrific. The rebels broke and retreated Southward. Gen. Gilbert's forces were in their rear, and Buell's victorious army in close pursuit. Hopes are entertained of bagging them all. The number of killed and wounded in the last engagement has not been given. Buell has fairly awakened from his apparent lethargy, and has shown himself to be a terrific fighter and an able commander. Like old Massena, the roar of hostile cannon seems to clear up his intellectual perceptions, and to fill him with martial ardor. He has spent the summer in inaction, or, it may be, we ought to say, in "masterly inactivity." He had suffered Bragg to pass around him, and to overrun a goodly portion of Kentucky. At length, fully aroused, he marches his veteran army three hundred miles through a hostile country, with highly commendable celerity, brings along all his immense baggage trains, and beats his antagonist in the race—fights him two severe battles since, and overwhelms him in both. All honor to the aroused and vigorous Buell and his gallant army.

But while vigor and energy seems to animate the Western departments, the same old lullaby comes to us of "All is quiet on the Potomac." Three thousand rebel cavalry have made a raid into the Cumberland Valley, compelling the surrender of two or three considerable towns. Although all is seemingly quiet on the Potomac, we are convinced that a decisive blow will soon be struck there—a blow that will fall with deadening and shivering weight upon the hopes of the rebels.

Sigel ever and anon announces his whereabouts by bagging a few thousand prisoners. He lately made a haul of over a thousand. He has abundantly shown himself to be one of the ablest, as well as one of the most vigorous, of the Federal commanders.

TREASURY NOTES.—We take the following clear and succinct statement from the San Francisco *Bulletin*. As Treasury Notes are, under a law of Congress, coming into general circulation, the information conveyed in the statement may be of great service. Read and preserve:

From a circular issued by Salmon P. Chase we learn that where Treasury notes are alleged to be lost or destroyed, they can only be paid after maturity upon proceeding as follows: First—Make affidavit before an authorized magistrate showing time, place, and all other material circumstances attending the loss or destruction of the notes; also, the number, date rate of interest, period to which interest, if any, has been paid thereon, in whose favor issued, whether endorsed and by whom, whether endorsement was made blank or specially to some person whose name must be given, with all other necessary particulars in regard to the ownership and disappearance of the notes. After this, the proof, if satisfactory, will be referred to the first Comptroller, who will draw up the bond of indemnity that must be given. When the bond, properly filled, is sent back to Washington, with it must go the advertisement of the loss of the notes, and the publisher's affidavit that it has appeared in his newspaper for three consecutive weeks. Unless the proof showing actual destruction of any note is direct and conclusive, the amount will not even then be paid until a year's delay after maturity of the note, so as to give opportunity for any possible holder of the note to present it for redemption.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Dates from October 7th to 14th.

Washington, 8.—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 the river.

New York, 9th.—Pensacola advices state 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.

Oil City, Pa., 9th.—A terrific fire is now raging in the oil wells at Oil Creek, Crawford county, northwestern Pennsylvania. The fire extends over half a mile. The loss thus far is estimated at from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

Baltimore, 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, 9th.—The statement that Lee's army is falling back on Staunton is confirmed. It is expected, in case he should be pressed by the Union forces, he will retreat to Gordonsville. The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing, they are living on half-rations.

New York, 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 the 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, 7th.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th has a dispatch dated Savannah, Georgia, 4th, which says: The Federals attacked our batteries on St. John's Island, on the 1st, and after an hour's engagement, were repulsed. The Federals subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force, and marched a mile to the rear of the batteries, where a fight began at ten o'clock in the morning. No particulars received.

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

Cincinnati, 9th.—The Secessionists at Hartford, Blackford county, Indiana, collected on Monday and forcenbly 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 62d Indiana regiment has been ordered there to enforce the law.

Louisville, 8th.—An unconfirmed report just received says the rebel John Morgan's advance reached Frankfort at one o'clock this afternoon, and that three thousand more are rapidly approaching that place. Our troops had left Frankfort for Lawrenceburg.

On Saturday last, near Hardinsville, Scott's rebel cavalry cut off one company of the 9th Kentucky cavalry. The company has not been heard from since.

General Dumont's division of Federals are still in Shelbyville.

Louisville, 9th—1 A. M.—Reports just received indicate heavy skirmishing between Buell's and Bragg's forces, near Perrysville, Boyle county, fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, with every prospect of a general engagement.

Philadelphia, 8th.—A special Louisville dispatch says the enemy appear to have been endeavoring to reach Cumberland Gap, one portion of their army going via Lexington, the other via Bardstown and Lebanon. Our troops are close upon both commands, and skirmishing is continually going on.

New York, 8th.—General Saxton, Military Governor of the Department of the South, sails today for Port Royal, with greatly extended power with regard to the employment of blacks in Government service.

Washington, 5th.—General McClellan, in calling attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac to the general order, publishing to the army the President's emancipation proclamation, says: "The Constitution confides to the civil authority the power of making, expounding and executing the laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principles upon which and the objects for which the army shall be employed suppressing the rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authority. Therefore, the Executive is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be laid down to armies." Discussion by officers concerning public measures determined upon by Government, is adverted to by the General as an evil against which it is thought advisable to guard the armies of the Republic, as it tends greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting a spirit of political faction for that firm, steady support of the Government, which is the highest duty of a soldier.

Frederick, Md., 8th.—The house at Harper's Ferry, formerly used as a powder magazine, was exploded last night. The powder had apparently all been removed, but enough remained to cause an explosion. Nine men were wounded.

New York, 9th.—The New York *Times'* correspondence, under date of Antietam, Md., Oct. 6th, says: The best information that can be obtain from Virginia confirms the idea that the body of the rebel army which lingered for a short time on the south bank of the Potomac retreated up the valley in the direction of Martinsburg and Winchester, a week ago. They, however, managed to keep up a semblace of force along the river for their own purposes.

A body of mounted rebels, two hundred in number, showed themselves opposite here last evening. A few shell sent among them caused a hasty retreat.

New York, 9th.—Rumors of changes in the Cabinet and army are again in circulation. The Washington correspondent of the *Post* says: Banks is to succeed Stanton as Secretary of War, Halleck is to return to his old command in the West, McClellan is to succeed Halleck, and McClellan's command is to be given to Hooker.

New York, 10th.—A Suffolk, Virginia, correspondent of the *Herald* under date of 4th, says: There is highly important and gratifying news to communicate from this quarter. The rebels had pushed their pickets some distance this side of Blackwater river, and grown quite bold in their menances against this post. On Thursday evening Gen. Peck ordered a reconnoissance in force, which, on Friday drove in the enemy's pickets upon the main body. Smart skirmishes ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels. They were pushed as far as Franklin, on the other side of the Blackwater. The object of the reconnoisance was fully accomplished and much valuable information gained in regard to the strength and position of the rebel forces in this quarter. There are now no rebel soldiers this side of the Blackwater. The probabilities are that they won't soon make another appearance. The loss of the enemy has not been ascertained.

Washington, 10.—A reconnissance was made on Wednesday by General Stahl to Aldie, where he captured fifty or sixty rebels. There is a large force of conscripts at Gordonsville, which seems to be their main gathering place.

General McClellan's congratulatory order to his army, says: We have defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought, and remarkable for its duration, and for the destruction of life which attended it. The obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner, the dashing gallantry of Franklin's corps, and the steady valor of Burnside's troops, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. Fourteen guns and thirty-nine colors, 15,500 small arms, and 6,000 prisoners are evidence of the completeness of our triumph.

Frankfort, Ky., 9th.—General Dumont surprised a Confederate force at three o'clock this morning, by attacking the guard on the turnpike bridge with such vigor that the rebels were unable to destroy the bridge, 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.

Cairo, 9th.—The reported death of General Ogelsby, from wounds received at Corinth, is incorrect. The Federal occupation of Grand Junction, Tennessee, is not confirmed. Our forces, however, occupy Rienzi, and Price has been chased as far as Ripley, Tippah county, Mississippi. So far as can be ascertained, the chase is still kept up.

New York, 10th.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Herald*, writing under date of the 6th, says: "An expedition of gunboats, with a land force under General Brannon, captured the fort on St. John's Bluff, St. John's river, below Jacksonville, Florida, with an infantry and cavalry camp, containing an immense quantity of English conical shells and small arms. The fort was shelled for some time without resistance, when it was found that the rebels had evacuated on finding the land force in their rear. The fort will be immediately destroyed. At last accounts the expedition was being pushed forward for the purpose of attacking a battery eight miles farther up the river." The correspondent predicts the speedy occupation of Jacksonville by the Federals.

Louisville, October 15th.—Early yesterday morning, the guerrilla John Morgan, with three thousand men, entered Frankford. His object seems to have been mischief and the destruction of the turnpike bridge across the Kentucky river. This morning early, Dumont surprised them before they had an opportunity to destroy the bridge, and completely dispersed them. Reports says that Morgan's men are wandering about the hills adjacent to Frankfort, endeavoring to keep out of the way of Dumont's forces.

Corinth (Miss.), October 8th.

On Friday morning, October 3d, our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, six miles northeast of this place. By nine o'clock the engagement became general. Our men fought with great coolness, but regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backwards, fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward, holding every foot gained. They outflanked our inferior force right and left and were forming in our rear. We were compelled to fall back still further, to prevent this. The movement from the ridge was accomplished. The enemy were now inside the breastworks, pressing us towards the town, when darkness put an end to the fighting. During the day our loss was heavy; that of the enemy must have exceeded ours. Three pieces of the First Missouri battery were captured by the enemy.

Yesterday morning the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied. For an hour the cannonading was very heavy. At the expiration of that time their battery of seven guns was captured and quietness reigned. A regiment of sharpshooters was ordered out to feel the enemy at half-past nine, and met him three quarters of a mile from the town, advancing rapidly. A vigorous fire opened on their exposed ranks, mowing them down like grass. The slaughter was frightful, but with unparalled daring they pushed forward, charged over the temporary earthworks where the battery was placed and broke our lines. A temporary panic seized our men and the rebels marched into the streets of Corinth. Batteries which had previously been placed in the streets of the town, however, opened on them, and with the aid of the men who reformed, stopped the advance of the enemy. They wavered and fell back. Our lost battery was retaken, and again hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy were in full retreat. Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful charge. In the charge, one rebel Brigadier and two acting Brigadiers were killed and left on the field.

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. General 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 the 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 barefooted 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 Ogleby, of Illinois, died of his wounds. Generals Ord and Veach were slightly wounded.

Washington, Cetober 7th.— An official dispatch, dated Jackson, Tenn., October 6th, says: Generals Hurlbut and Ord came upon the enemy yesterday, and after seven hours' hard fighting, drove them five miles back across the Hatchie river, toward Corinth, and captured two batteries and two hundred prisoners. General Rosecrans was immediately apprised of these facts, and was directed to urge on the good work. A dispatch from him, dated Chewala, to-day, says: "The enemy are totally routed, throwing everything away. We are following sharply. Hurlbut, also, is following. The rebel General Martin is killed."

(Signed) GRANT.

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

Louisville, 7th.—Our forces now occupy Shelbyville, Frankfort, Taylorsville, Bloomfield and Bardstown.

Washington, 7th.—It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for European ports are obtained on the Rio Grande. Mexican vessels are engaged, and also foreign ships. The Texan planters carry their cotton to Brownsville, whence it is clandestinely carried over the border. On the 8th of September their were twenty vessels there waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer which had sixty thousand pounds sterling for the purchase of cotton.

New York, 7th.—A Harper's Ferry letter says a reconnoissance towards Charlestown found the enemy there. The citizens of Loudon county are fleeing to escape the rebel conscription in that quarter. All Quakers and boys over sixteen are forced into the ranks. The rebels have also taken every horse in the country thereabouts for Lee's army.

On Sunday General Rousseau came up with the enemy at Ray's Mill, twelve miles beyond Bardstown, on the Lexington pike. Our forces captured fifteen rebels, and killed or wounded several. The enemy continued their retreat, our forces hotly pursuing, at last accounts. The citizens of Bardstown estimate the rebel force recently in that vicinity at thirty-five thousand. They pressed all the wagons about Bardstown into service, and carried away nearly all their sick, of whom they had a great number.

Three divisions of our army arrived at Lebanon, twenty-seven miles southeast of Bardstown, on Monday evening.

Lexington is mostly evacuated. Only about one hundred rebels are there. Before leaving, they took whatever property could be made useful to the army, paying liberally in Confederate scrip.

Reliable individuals from Lexington, who conversed with the rebel soldiers, are confident that a battle must ensue before the rebel army will leave Kentucky—the rebel soldiers saying they would prefer to be killed or captured rather than march over the mountains again.

Louisville, 7th.—It is supposed here by military men that the whole rebel force is retreating to Hall's Gap, a few miles south of Crab Orchard (Lincoln county, fifty-four miles S. S. E. of Frankfort), where they intend to make a stand. Nearly all the bridges between us and the rebels are burned, and sometime will elapse before they can be reconstructed.

Washington, 7th.—The rebels have placed a battery at Cockpit Point, on the lower Potomac, and fired at several vessels yesterday. A gunboat shelled the point and silenced the battery.

Baltimore, 7th.—A dispatch from Cumberland, Maryland, says that the rebel Imbodeen's entire wagon train, embracing supplies of all kinds, with two pieces of artillery, a hundred stand of small arms, and fifty prisoners have been captured by Col. McReynolds, who is in pursuit of him up Great Cacapon creek, Virginia.

St. Louis, 7th.—Dispatches to headquarters bring intelligence to the effect that on Saturday morning, October 4th, Gen. Schofield advanced upon the enemy at Newtonia, Newton county, Missouri, and after two hours' fighting the rebels broke and fled in all directions. Their force was estimated at fifteen thousand. Our loss is trifling. Rebel dispatches intercepted after the fight, advises 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.

New York, 8th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special dispatch says: A deserter who came into Sigel's lines yesterday, reports a brigade of rebels between Warrenton and Warrenton Springs. He also reports three divisions at Culpper Court House, under command of General G. W. Smith. There is also a large force at Gordonsville. He says that Lee's army is growing every day—the old regiments being filled by conscripts from the official lists.

I learn that the number of rebel prisoners taken at Warrenton by Sigel, a few days since, was 1,132. All were paroled, and all seemed willing to take the oath.

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

New York, 8th.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Governor Bradford and ex-Governor Hicks, of Maryland, are here to day to ask the aid of a military force to protect agents of that State in making enrollments for the draft. The enrollment has been completed in all parts of the State except the southern counties of the Eastern Shore, where the Secessionists have destroyed the partially completed enrollment lists, and driven the officers out of the counties. The Governor's request has been granted.

Parties from the Pacific coast are here importuning the Government to accept the services of ten thousand cavalry, well trained horsemen, with good horses, who will march across the plains, and reach the Atlantic coast at very little greater cost per regiment than is now required to bring a regiment of infantry from Boston to Washington.

Boston, 8th.—The steamers Merrimac and Mississippi have been chartered to carry the Fiftieth, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Regiments to Newbern, North Carolina, and will sail this week.

Baltimore, 8th.—The election for Mayor and Common Council is proceeding quietly to-day. A difficulty was expected between the friends of the regular and independent candidates. General Wool issued a proclamation this morning stating that he would take all proper means to prevent disorder. The prospects are that but a small vote will be polled.

CAIRO, Midnight, October 10th.

The Federal loss at the battle of Hatchie river was five hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss is no doubt larger than this. We captured eleven cannon and twenty caissons. They finally retreated in the direction of Kossuth, where they were again attacked in front by our forces, and returned towards Ripley, in a southwestern direction from Kossuth. After crossing the Hatchie, and when half way to Ripley, McPherson met and attacked them. Finding themselves sharply engaged in whatever direction they might turn, and constantly sustaining heavy losses in prisoners, they found it necessary to abandon all their trains. This was on Sunday, October 5th. What has transpired since we are unable to learn, further than that General Hurlburt, in command of one of the pursuing columns, has returned to Bolivar, Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, October 9th.

Later advices from Perryville, Kentucky, place our loss at two thousand killed and wounded. The enemy are north of Perryville.

Louisville, October 10th.

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 two o'clock in the afternoon, when Federal reinforcement arrived. A charge was then made on the rebels, driving them, after hard fighting, in considerable confusion. The First Kentucky Cavalry, after five successive charges, succeeded in capturing two rebel batteries. Our force, before the arrival of reinforcements, was about fifteen thousand infantry, with eight batteries of artillery, and twenty-five hundred 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 Generals Jackson and Terrill, Acting Brigadier General Webster and Little, and Lieutenant Colonels Jewett and McCampbell. Colonel Pope was wounded. General Rousseu is also reported wounded.

LOUISVILLE, October 10th.—Early Thursday morning, Buell 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 General Gilbert's forces were in their rear below them.

Chicago, Oct. 11th.—An important reconnoissance across the Potomac at Noland's Ford on the 8th. Passing through Waterford within two miles of Leesburg, they captured a rebel wagon train in charge of a detachment of cavalry. Gen. Longstreet's official papers were found in one of the wagons, 96 muskets and a number of tents, and knapsacks and blankets. A dispatch to Gov. Robinson says Wednesday night Wright retreated towards Harroldsburg, but were hemmed in, Kirby Smith's detatchment having become separated from rebel forces on Dick river. Thursday we occupied advantageous position on all sides of enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded on Wednesday was 1,500. Enemy's loss much larger.

Washington, Oct. 11th.—Return prisoners from Richmond say the treatment of Federal prisoners has been much softened, they being abundantly supplied with provisions.

Louisville, Oct. 11th.—A portion of Gen. Buell's baggage train was captured on the 9th, near Frankford. We lost 7 Government and 15 sutler wagons. It is also reported that Kirby Smith's force captured 500 stragglers of Simms' Division.

Harrisburg, Oct. 11th.—The rebel raid to Chambersburg is not considered important. The disposition of Federal troops in Cumberland, Chambersburg, and other points, is such that the rebels will have to make speedy return to Virgina by way of Hancock, or make a detour above Cumberland.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11th.—Information received that rebels are still at Chambersburg. The rebels destroyed the machine shops and railway rolling stock of Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg. They have received 500 horses and taken large amounts of government clothing. It is impossible to learn full intention of rebels.

Washington, Oct. 11th.—A dispatch to Navy Department from Com. Goodwin giving account of gunboat attack at battery on St. John's river, says that the battery was a very powerful one, but it was most effectually silenced, and the garrison was put to flight. Heavy guns, small arms, and supplies have fallen into our possession. Our success is without loss on our side.

Cairo, Oct. 11th.—The latest report from Corinth says, our loss there was 200 killed and 550 wounded. We have buried nearly 2,000 rebels, and have taken 1,000 of their wounded. The Grenada *Appeal* acknowledges a reble defeat at Corinth and Hatchie, and says Price and Van Dorn penetrated to the centre of the town, but that this was a part of Rosecrans' strategy—he got the men in a trap. The result was they lost an entire brigade

Brig. Gen. Arnold has assumed command of all military forces at New Orleans.

Louisville, Oct. 11th.—The battle of Wednesday was one of the fiercest on record. The forces of McCook and Rosseau were heavily outnumbered, but bravely withstood the shock of twice their number till evening, when Woods' division came to their relief. The rebels broke and retreated. Our forces pursued till nightfall. The field was covered with wounded, dying and dead, but have not yet ascertained loss of rebels. From the disposition made by our corps we do not think it possible for them to go beyond Sanford. Crittenden did not reach the scene of engagement in time to participate. The rebels were so badly crippled that they could not carry away 7 pieces of artillery which they captured and 10,600 pounds of ammunition. Our army on Friday was between Perrysville and Harroldsburg. A messenger who left on the 11th reports heavy firing when he left.

New York, 14.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "It is said that the failure to arrest Stuart and his cavalry while passing through Maryland, is attributed to Dawson, commander at Poolesville.

Fortress Monroe, 13.—Richmond papers of the 9th contain account of battle of Corinth and acknowledge a loss of 5,000 killed and wounded.

Boston, 14th.—Official orders have been received for drafting in Massachusetts, to commence to-morrow.

Chicago, 14th.—Reports of late fights at Corinth and Hatchie continue to represent them as the most desperate of the war. Our loss is estimated by some as high as 2000 killed and wounded. Rebels, in their retreat from Hatchie, threw away their arms by wagon loads, cutting their horses and mules loose from wagons.

Sedalia, (Mo.) 13th.—The 6th regiment Missouri State militia, have, in several scouting expeditions in the past few days, broke up various bands of guerrillas, killing about thirty of them and capturing large correspondence of interest.

Washington, 14th.—The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Pope to the effect that the Sioux war is at an end.

Louisville, 14th.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehension of a rebel attack on Memphis, and believes it will revive all western towns, and allow the Federal army to enter Mississippi and open the whole region to commerce with Memphis. All reports of fighting between Buell and Bragg since Wednesday last, are untrue. The authorities here are in frequent communication with Buell, but he is said to make no mention of either Bragg, Cheatham or Polk, as reported.

Fairfax, 14th.—General Stahl has returned from reconnoissance as far as Aldie. He visited Suckerville and Middleburg, making a march of eighty miles in twenty-four hours. Eighty or ninety prisoners were taken at Middleburg and paroled. Indications of a large camp were seen near Goose creek. Scouts bring information of a concentration of a large force of rebels estimated at 15,000 in that vicinity.

MASSACRE BY INDIANS.—The letter of Mr. Gitchell from Powder river contains a statement to the effect, that all but three of the miners at Burnt River Basin, numbering between forty and sixty, have been massacred by Indians. The three alluded to it is said were present at the time of the attack, but managed to escape, and carry the sad intelligence to Auburn.—*Golden Age Oct. 3d*

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