Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room of the APPEAL office, or at the editor's room, over GEO. LAKE'S store, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

FROM KENTUCKY.

By reference to our telegraphic columns it will be seen that Federal intelligence through the western channel of communication, also states that General BRAGG has retired before the greatly superior forces massed against him in Kentucky. In the absence of any particulars we forbear comment.

PLUNDERING CONTEMPLATED.

Severe as have been the sufferings of the citizens of Madison county, Tennessee, in consequence of the outrages perpetrated by the large Federal force quartered at Jackson, the plunderers, have not yet, it seems, become satisfied, and now contemplate the wholesale theft of all the negroes. We learn that the commander of the post has issued an order, requiring all owners of slave property in Madison county to report with all their slaves—men, women and children—at Jackson, on or before a certain day, when they will, of course, be seized. This will be enforced by the bayonet, and the already destitute inhabitants sent back to their homes. Oh for a day of retribution!

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION.

The cavalry portion of this very fine military force, passed through our town yesterday, camping for the night in our immediate vicinity, and we are gratified to be enabled to say that they are as well behaved and as fine a looking body of troops as we have seen.

We learn that they were highly complimented by the citizens of our neighboring town of Carrollton. There was a general turn-out of the citizens, including the ladies and school-girls, who met them on the public square, almost strewing their way with flowers, and giving them many encouraging words, singing patriotic songs, etc., to which Judge CHAPPELL, a member of the legion, responded in a pert address, highly complimenting the ladies of Louisiana and Mississippi, for patriotism, hospitality and beauty, and waving them a graceful farewell, hurried on to the scene of action. Success attend them.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEWBERN, N C.—A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Rebel* says the yellow fever is prevailing in Newbern, North Carolina, and carrying off the Federals there at the rate of twenty a day.

MAINE.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that in this State both quotas have been filled, but not without drafting, as was erroneously telegraphed throughout the country. A draft did take place, but the men so chosen were permitted to volunteer and received the bounty. At least 5000 men were drafted in Maine.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE.—We learn from a letter from Knoxville to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, dated the 6th, that General Breckinridge, with his division of gallant troops was there at Knoxville, *en route* for Kentucky, where his presence will be hailed by the enslaved people of his native land.

☞ Misconnection at the railroad at Columbia, S. C., on the 9th, left some 250 Yankee prisoners there, who went on by the evening train. They were mostly from Shiloh—and among them were Prentiss and Crittenden. Under Lincoln's proclamation, we trust short work will be made with any officers taken in the future.

☞ It is stated by a correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, that Colonel John Forsyth, of General Bragg's staff, is making arrangements to publish an army journal for the entertainment and information of the troops, and for the enlightenment of Kentuckians, who have been groping in Yankee darkness for months past.

HUNG IN EFFIGY.—The Atlanta *Confederacy* is informed that the citizens of Huntsville, Alabama, lately hung in effigy Nich. Davis, Jere. Clemens and George Lane, of that place, on account of their Unionism. Lane is openly for Lincoln, and went off with the retiring Yankees. Clemens and Davis remain at home, but it seems that the people have no confidence in their fidelity to the South.

☞ There is reason to believe, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, that the extortioners have been aided in their nefarious schemes by officers of the government, having charge of transportation on railroads and steamboats. Indeed the governor of Virginia charges outright that government agents have sold to speculators the privilege of transporting freight over lines of public conveyance, to the detriment both of private and public interests.

PERSONAL OUTRAGE.—We are informed that the Federal authorities have ejected from Memphis the wife and family of Captain R. H. Brown, giving them permission to only carry away such wearing apparel as was upon their persons, after they had taken possession of all their household goods and valuables. The captain's connection with the partisan service was the probable cause of this unparalleled outrage upon a defenseless lady and her children.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—We learn from a private note that General Forrest was in possession of Murfreesboro' on the 7th inst., where he had established his headquarters. Six new regiments for the Confederate service are being rapidly organized in Middle Tennessee. The trains had been running for sometime on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad to a station within fifteen miles of Nashville, where we had a small force stationed. These were driven out by the Feds on the 5th, but the next day General Forrest retook the place, which he now holds, and the trains have resumed their regular trips.

ANOTHER SURPRISE.—The affair on the Nashville and Chattanooga road, fifteen miles from Nashville, which resulted in the capture of Lavergne by the Federals, is telegraphed from Murfreesboro' to Chattanooga to have been a disgraceful surprise. General S. R. Anderson was in command. General Forrest left Murfreesboro' with reinforcements as soon as he heard of it. When he got there the Yankees had left. We lost all our baggage and about sixty prisoners, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, Quartermaster Montgomery, and Captain Thompson and Kimball, with most of their companies, belonging to the 32d Alabama regiment. We had one killed and one wounded.

BULLETS AGAINST BALLOTS.

Political discussions in the North are waxing warm and becoming bitter, and although we can be but little interested in the result, there is one feature which attracts our attention in reading their journals. This is—the evident tendency engendered by their discussions toward a division of the people of the North, upon the conduct of the war, which rupture now threatens to create a diversion in our favor by pitting the political combatants against each other, and the use of bayonets and bullets, instead of ballots, to settle their differences. The civil war which has existed between the two halves of the country, now threatens to become triangular in its character; and should appearances be realized, bitter, indeed, will be the conflict between the new belligerents.

We have read a forcible article in the Chicago *Times*, of the 10th, which certainly is not without meaning, but on the contrary is significant. After setting forth the position of the Democratic organization, and its determination to prosecute the present war only for the "re-establishment of the Constitution and the Union as it was," that journal adds:

"The position of other parties is as unmistakable. The party which is hounding on the President to acts of usurpation is as certainly seeking the subversion of the government as the party of the Southern rebellion is seeking it. * * * The Democratic party is as hostile to the subversion of the government by the party of the Northern abolitionists as by the party of the Southern rebellion. Both of these parties are alike in rebellion. * * * Our Democratic party has no preference in *rebels resting upon degrees of latitude*. The Democratic party resists the Southern rebellion with fire arms. As yet it resists the abolition rebellion only with arguments and ballots; we pray God that it may suppress it by these weapons, *and that it shall not be compelled to resist it with bullets.*"

This is strong language, and exhibits the intensity of the hatred existing between the factions of the North. The Democrats now find, when too late, that they have been deceived into an earnest support of a war against their own principles, and that while they supposed they were fighting for the Constitution, they have in reality been fighting against it. They discover that they were deceived by the pretensions of conservatism put forth by LINCOLN, and after having heartily supported him while thus deceived, they the more bitterly feel the mortification and shame which follows their being duped, and hence their anxiety to snatch power from their deceivers—which the extract we have quoted very strongly intimates must be done by bullets if it cannot be done at the ballot-box.

Faction is the order of the day at the North. Her people are not one people, united in the prosecution of a just cause, with no differences of opinion except as to how success may be best secured, as are the people of the South. In one section parties are as contentious as ever; in the other all such considerations are merged in the party of the Confederacy. In their divisions we see reason to hope, and believe, we shall not be the losers. Their troubles will extend into the army, and with a diversity of sentiment there, as well as in the counsels at home, the result can easily be foreseen. McCLELLAN has foreseen this, and hence his proclamation forbidding discussion, which we published yesterday. But military power cannot silence thought, and this will ripen into action. The North will feel the horrors of war through their own conflicts, and when the contest does come it will be as irrepressible as that between the North and the South, and accompanied with more horrors.

WILL SECEDE.—A few days ago Governor Morton, of Indiana, made a speech in Washington city, in which he declared that if the South succeeded in this rebellion, it would be impossible to hold the remaining States together. The inference is that in the event supposed, the north-west will exercise the right of secession, and separate herself from the remaining fragment of the old Union.

As long as the South can be made the hewers of wood and drawers of water for New England, the north-west is perfectly willing to remain on terms of family relationship with her. But when the north-west discovers that she is about to be left to hew all the wood and draw all the water herself, her eyes are being opened to the beauties and virtues of secession! So we go.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes home that he has the very best authority for stating that Major-General McClellan heartily and unequivocally indorses the recent proclamation of President Lincoln, as does a large majority of the generals of the army of the Potomac. A few murmured at first, he says, and attempted to get up a discussion in camp, which led to the publication of the order by General McClellan. Of course they will yield. They are too mercenary and fond of power to make principle any consideration.

Fears for the Personal Safety of the President.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1862.—The President's life is considered unsafe by many persons here. As in all great political and social crises, there are now monomaniacs whose peculiar insanity points toward the assassination of the person who wields the power of the government. Mutterings have been heard in reference to the President by persons who have this form of insanity, in Washington, and the personal safety of the commander-in-chief ought to be looked after with the utmost diligence.—*New York Herald.*

No fears need be entertained of the old Gorilla. He disguised his *person* in his flight from Harrisburg to Washington, by the use of his Scotch cloak and cap; he concealed his political objects from his own people by professions of conservatism, until he had them in his power. No body guard is necessary to save him.

Laughable.

The following dispatch from New York, dated 9th inst., to the Associated Press, North, will be news in Dixie, where such a state of feeling has never been dreamed of:

NEW YORK, October 9.—The *Times'* dispatch has the following: President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree, but quake with apprehension.

They express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter revolution in the slave States, and the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families.

They believe the negroes to be organized in secret associations, and only to be waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection *en masse*. They have heard already of the proclamation, and are becoming very restive under their yoke.

The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the cities for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

THE INDIANA DIFFICULTIES.—A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Northern press boastfully proclaims the suppression of opposition to Lincoln's tyranny in Indiana. It says:

Eight of the copperheads, including the sheriff of the county, implicated in the Blackford county riots, have been arrested; the others have promised to give themselves up to-morrow morning. The draft was enforced to-day without difficulty.

Harris Reynolds, a leading Democrat in Fountain county, was arrested yesterday, for attempting to interfere with the execution of the draft in that county. Two companies of the 63d Indiana arrived in time to protect the commissioner, and Reynolds was the third man drafted.

Colonel Carrington has received full instructions to furnish any amount of troops to the authorities to secure arrests, or for the suppression of any unlawful organizations, etc.

The military power of the administration has the people of the North bound "hand and foot" at present, but the heaven is working!

☞ Jeff. Thompson was at Columbia, S. C., on the 8th instant.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Return of Our Prisoners.

Special to the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 15.—Our prisoners from Corinth returning, shows the actual number to be four hundred and fifty. One hundred more than we took from the enemy. This dwindles the Yankee victory to a small affair. Nothing of importance going on here.

RAMROD.

From General Bragg's Army.

Special to the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 15.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 13th contains an editorial stating that four divisions of Buell's army effected a junction with McCook's corps, near Perryville, since the reported battle, and after heavy skirmishing, Bragg retreated.

RAMROD.

Successful Raid into Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, October 14.—Northern papers of the 11th have been received, which state that General Stuart, with three thousand cavalry, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, some days ago, and marched rapidly northward into Pennsylvania. He captured Mercersburg, St. Thomas and Chambersburg.

The raid had occasioned much excitement in Pennsylvania.

The latest dispatch states: No troops are needed from Philadelphia, as the rebels are already reported to be falling back.

RUMORS FROM KENTUCKY.

Dispatches of the 10th, from Louisville, to the New York Herald, claim a signal and decisive Federal victory at Perryville on the 9th; but other dispatches of the same date say that the reports favorable to the Union cause can be traced to no authentic sources.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Another Federal Account.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, October 9.]

From Captain Sands, of the 11th Ohio battery, who was present during the bloody engagement at Corinth, we learn some particulars of the fight which have not yet been made public. The rebel force engaged is estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000, under command of General Earl Van Dorn. The corps of Generals Van Dorn and Lovell advanced from the direction of Jackson, and the corps under General Price from Pontotoro. A junction was effected as early as Wednesday, it is believed. There was considerable skirmishing between their advance guard and the division under General Davies up to Friday morning, when a general engagement ensued. General Davies' division was some six or eight miles from Corinth, but was gradually pressed back during the day, till night found them inside the fortifications. The fighting was very severe during that day, and Generals Hackleman and Oglesby, commanding brigades in Davies' division, fell while directing their respective commands. The loss was very severe on both sides, but of the rebels it is Captain Sands was unable to form an estimate.

There are two fortifications, mounted with heavy siege guns, commanding the approach to the town from the north. There is a stretch of level land between them, through which the railroad from Columbus enters the village. The upper of these forts, on the left hand, was attacked by a rebel brigade under General Moore early on Saturday morning. The brigade emerged from the woods about three hundred yards in front, crossed the intervening ground, which is filled and obstructed by fallen timber, under a tremendous fire from the siege guns, and succeeded in approaching within a hundred feet of the fort, when they were repulsed by our infantry and turned back with fearful slaughter.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had planted two guns in position to shell the town, which they did early in the morning. One solid shot passed through the Tishomingo House, and others fell far in the rear, in the wagon corral. The damage done by this battery was slight, however, and had no effect upon the general result of the conflict that ensued.

Simultaneous with the assault on the fort on the left, a rebel brigade, under command of Colonel Johnson, it is believed, made a demonstration on the fort on the right, or rather on two batteries. Wisconsin and Missouri, which were in position near the fort on the right, and between it and the railroad track. The attack was impetuous, and almost irresistible. The infantry supports fell back into the village, accelerated by canister from a fort in the rear of Corinth, which opened on the enemy, some of the shots, however, taking effect in our own ranks. The battery poured five rounds into the enemy after the infantry had retreated, and then withdrew, leaving two guns, the horses of which had been shot.

The enemy having thus broken our center, pushed forward heavy masses of infantry toward the town, where they were held in check by our infantry, which had reformed, while the guns on the fortifications plowed great gaps in their ranks, and swept them down by hundreds. In fact the rebels had rashly placed themselves under a cross fire of artillery of the most terrific kind. The carnage is described as awful. They were piled up in heaps, and the ground was literally covered with their dead and wounded. It was not in human nature to stand such a shock. Finding his further advance impossible, the enemy, standing irresolutely for a few moments, finally broke in a panic, the men running in very direction, and throwing away their guns and knapsacks in their haste to get beyond the scorching fire of the heavy guns of the fortifications.

This ended the engagement for the day. The rebels again rallied in the woods, and the brigade which had attempted to take the fort on our left, actually rallied for another effort. As they approached, the thirty-ninth Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective, so they "about faced," and disappeared in the woods beyond.

Both General Moore and Colonel Johnson were killed in the attack on the fortifications in the morning. The color-bearer in Moore's brigade having been shot, the general himself seized the colors and advanced, when he fell, pierced by many balls. The rebels fought desperately, determinedly. They evidently knew the desperate nature of their undertaking. It is Captain Sands' opinion that it was their intention to storm the fortifications in the outset, and turn the guns on our own forces. Failing in this, they broke the center, and pushed desperately forward on the town, hoping, probably, to utterly rout the Federal infantry, capture the village, and compels surrender of the fortifications. It was a hazardous business, and, being met and checked by our infantry, they remained exposed to the fire of the thirty-two pounders on the forts, which would soon have annihilated them. To retreat in good order under such a withering fire was impossible, and they broke in the utmost confusion.

The pursuit was not commenced until the following morning. They were overtaken about six miles out, and another sharp engagement followed, in which they were again defeated. Captain Sands says the rebels used no artillery in the attack except the two pieces with which they shelled Corinth on Saturday morning. These were captured from them. They did not undertake to remove the pieces which fell into their hands on Saturday, nor did they carry off any of their wounded. It is his impression that the Federal forces, under Ord and Hurlbut, came in upon the rebel right instead of their front, and that pursuit is not entirely impossible, though they will doubtless lose everything in the shape of material and throw away their arms if "hotly pursued," and such a pursuit General Rosecrans' dispatches indicate as having been made. He considers the victory a substantial one, and won against considerable odds.

Colonel Gilbert was injured on Saturday morning, being thrown from his horse and his skull fractured. The colonel was delirious after the accident, but the surgeon did not consider the injuries mortal.

Generals Hackleman and Oglesby were the only brigade commanders who were hurt during the engagement.

Captain Sands thinks there is some mistake about the reported death of General Oglesby. At the time he left Corinth (Monday morning) it was the opinion of the surgeon that the general would survive his wound.

PAROLED PRISONERS.—Some eight or ten hundred paroled Confederates arrived on yesterday from the North by way of Varina. Poor fellows, they no sooner appeared, foot-sore, tired, ragged, dirty and hungry in the streets, than they were fished up by the military guard and carried off to camp. Many of them lived within a few hours' ride of the city, and expected to go home and see the folks; but it was "no go." The orders of the guard were as inexorable as they were unjust.—*Richmond Enquirer, 8th.*

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

CAMP COLD WATER, October 15, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: The great battle of Corinth has been fought, and lost. The 3d, 4th and 5th of October, 1862, are memorable days, the events of which form a part of our history yet to be recorded and read by future generations. But, thank God, our failure to take Corinth has not been so disastrous to our army as the impression upon the public mind first indicated.

On the 3d and 4th, we beat the enemy back from all of his strong holds outside of his main fortifications, and drove him in, with great slaughter, to shelter behind his siege guns. He found shelter there, but not security. Our brave troops, led by the invincible Price, charged the enemy in his strongest position, and in the face of a terrific fire of grape, canister, ball and shell, hurled him backward, confused and confounded. His batteries were ours. Rosecrans' center faltered and broke, and now, for a moment, the Confederate flag proudly kissed the breeze, and victory seemed to perch upon the glorious banner of the Southern Confederacy. But, alas! the support, the support did not come. These victorious troops were too much shattered to hold their position, and, as the enemy were speedily reinforced and rallied, they were compelled to retreat. This they did, and carried off from the Tishomingo and Corinth houses a number of prisoners and horses.

A retreat was now ordered, and we fell back in good order and bivouacked all night at Chewalla, six miles from the battle field. The next day we continued our march. The enemy now pursued, and overtook us at the Tuscumbia. Here General Bowen repulsed him, losing but one man, and killing and wounding a great many of the enemy.

Previous to this repulse of the enemy, however, General Price's division was met by the Federal Hurlbut's division, from Bolivar, at Hatchie bridge, four miles from the Tuscumbia, where they had masked batteries and ambushed troops in waiting for us. General Price ordered Moore's brigade, (the same that had two days before so gloriously carried the Confederate flag into the very center of Corinth,) to drive the enemy and take possession of the bridge. In this attempt General Moore was drawn into the enemy's ambush, and received from him a most deadly cross fire, which routed him and forced him to a precipitate retreat.

With the enemy hanging on our rear, and elated with their victory over our front, and our troops greatly exhausted by excessive fatigue and fasting, together with the fact that we were hemmed in by the two rivers, one behind and the other before us, and no crossing, at least none in our direct path, our situation was truly embarrassing. It is situations like this—great extremities—when everything depends upon quick and correct decision, and prompt and successful execution of plans that test the ability of officers. There was but one way of escape, and escape we must, for our army was not then in a condition to fight. There was but one road not held by the enemy, the Bone Yard road, running northeast, between the two rivers, in the direction of Corinth, and crossing the Hatchie ten miles above the bridge held by the enemy. Our train of wagons measured about ten miles. We must get them all out. General Price takes the front again, General Bowen and General Rust hold the enemy in check at Tuscumbia, and General Villipigue throws out skirmishing parties and threatens him at Hatchie bridge. Night comes on, the train is put in motion and moves steadily forward. The division of General Price is in front, that of Lovell in the rear. We are safe. The morning comes, we have crossed the Hatchie, and the enemy still waits in ambush ten miles below us. General Villipigue continued to cover the retreat, and on one occasion, hearing of the enemy he waited two hours for him in line of battle, but he did not come up.

The casualties of this battle will be sent you officially; it was not my purpose to speak of them at all. I cannot refrain, however, from giving you one interesting incident.

Captain Standifer's company, of the 12th Louisiana regiment, formed one of the skirmishing parties thrown out in front of our column. These parties all had heavy skirmishing, and frequently got up to within fifty to seventy yards of the enemy! Thos. H. B. Petty, of this company, had exchanged several shots with a Federal, both being protected by a tree. "Come out," says Petty at last to the Federal, "come out and don't act so cowardly. I will meet you on open ground." "No," replied the Federal, "I will not make myself a target." Just at this time the Federal skirmishers had made a flank movement, and Petty received a mortal wound through the bowels. I saw him soon afterward. "Tell my family," said he, "I died bravely fighting for my country." John G. Minton, a comrade of Petty's, seeing the fellow who had refused his banter skulking out from behind his tree, raised his rifle to avenge Petty's death, and had the pleasure of seeing him measure his full length upon the ground.

Once more. What can strengthen the people more than to hear of the undaunted bravery of their leaders? After we had driven the enemy in from all of his outworks, we slept on our arms at night within four hundred yards of the main fortifications.' This position was chosen because General Villepigue, at a certain signal, was to charge the enemy at this point. In the morning (Sunday, at daylight,) the enemy opened upon our brigade a terrific storm of leaden hail. General Villepigue sat calmly upon his horse and gently stroked his beard. Colonel Thomas M. Scott rods placidly up and down his lines, speaking words of courage to his men; and thus through the whole line, from Colonel Forney, on the extreme left, to Colonel Shelby, on the right, the same undaunted and fearfully fearless coolness was manifest. Shells burst above our heads, balls ploughed the earth before us, grape and canister flew thick everywhere, Minnie balls whistled through the air, but our officers were as calm as when they ride across the parade grounds of the muster-field; and the men, as fearless as their gallant leaders, anxiously waited, and would gladly have heard the order: Forward! charge! But the order to charge the fortifications did not come. This brigade afterward charged a division of the enemy and put them to precipitate flight.

Your correspondent is not a combatant, but was an eye-witness.

U. R. M.

ACTIVE SERVICE.—The newly-arrived regiments are not generally supplied with camp equipage, and have to content themselves with shelter tents—some bivouac wrapped in their blankets. It is very evident that the days of long wagon trains, with tents, camp equipage, etc., have gone by, and that the troops now along the Potomac, are in "light marching order," ready for an advance. The health of the men is good—better than it was at this time last year, when all lived in warm tents, generally floored, and often provided with fire places.—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.*

INDIANA COTTON.—Miss Sallie Streepy has sent us a boll of cotton, from a brush cultivated by her in her father's garden in this city. It is as large and fully developed as any grown in Mississippi, and the cotton is of beautiful color and texture. Miss Sallie is evidently well qualified as an agriculturalist.

On the 5th day of July we planted several hills of the ordinary cotton. We have bestowed nothing more than ordinary care in its cultivation. The bolls are now ready to burst, there being six to ten bolls to each plant. We are satisfied that cotton can be successfully cultivated anywhere in Southern Indiana.—*New Albany Ledger.*

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Federal Report of the Battle at Perryville.

Special to the Chicago Times.]

FIRST DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—A general engagement is going on between Buell and Bragg, near Perryville. No particulars have been received yet, but a favorable result is not doubted by any one.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—The battle between Buell and Bragg commenced yesterday morning by an attack on our advancing columns, made by the enemy in great force, near Perryville, fifteen miles west of Danville. Of the forces engaged we have yet no account. The fight was confined to artillery during the greater part of the day. General Buell evidently awaiting the arrival of his forces. During the after part of the day he had obtained a position, and made a charge upon the rebels, driving them before him in considerable confusion. Their repulse seemed to have been decided, as Buell was to have advanced again in the morning, and hoped to renew the engagement to-day.

It is reported that Rousseau and Jackson, both brigadier-generals commanding divisions of Buell's army, were killed, but the report lacks confirmation and is not credited.

There is no further report of casualties received.

The fact of Rousseau's being in the battle would indicate a desperate movement on the part of the enemy. It must be remembered that Rousseau passed through Bloomfield, *en route* for Danville, some days since, and has been reported to have arrived at Danville. This movement was evidently to cut off Bragg's retreat down the turnpike to the Cumberland Gap, the only route open to him. Buell's main forces were advancing from Bardstown *via* Perryville. In this position it would seem that Bragg was endeavoring to cut his way through between Rousseau's and Buell's main force, or else hoped to cut Rousseau off before Buell could reach him. It is evident that Rousseau was engaged, or the rumor of his death could not have arisen, though it is hoped the rumor is unfounded.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—The fight at Perryville was brought on by McCook's corps alone. It was a very determined and successful affair. The enemy were decidedly repulsed, after a hand-to-hand engagement. Our loss is placed at two thousand in killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not any less. General Terrell is reported to have fallen, mortally wounded. General Jackson is also mentioned among the slain. Rousseau's death is not confirmed. At last reports Rousseau had been largely reinforced by Crittenden and Gilbert, and was safe.

LATER.—The battle was this side of Perryville. The artillery commenced working early in the morning, and the battle was exclusively with artillery till about two o'clock, when the fighting got more close and became general and severe. One attempt was made to turn McCook's left flank, but it did not succeed, though desperately pushed. The rebels were twice repulsed, but each time returned to the assault. The battle continued until dark, when each party occupied nearly the same ground they had in the morning.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Special to the Chicago Times.]

CINCINNATI, October 9—11 P. M.—Official advices report that General Bragg attacked General McCook's division, near Perryville, on Wednesday morning, and a severe engagement took place. Bragg threw his entire force on McCook's corps, but the latter held his position until toward evening, when he fell back to await reinforcements. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was two thousand.

General Jackson was killed, Brigadier-General Terrell severely wounded, and the colonel of the 98th regiment mortally wounded.

The new troops behaved gallantly. There are many Cincinnati regiments in Gen. McCook's division.

The enemy's loss is reported heavy.

Rousseau's corps d'armee reinforced McCook during Wednesday night. Bragg may have attacked our forces again Thursday morning, but the probability is that he fell back on Danville.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—A doubtful rumor says that, at the close of the engagement at Perryville, the rebels had possession of part of the field.

The government, at an expense of $200,000, is about constructing an hospital near the House of Refuge, capable of accommodating 2,000 men.

Later advices from Perryville state that General Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed. This is doubtful.

Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is not ascertained. The enemy are north of Perryville.

A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

General Lee to his Troops.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 8.]

The following address to his troops, issued by General Lee under the form of general orders, on the 2d of October, inst., was received at the adjutant general's office on Monday the 6th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 2d, 1862.

General Orders, No. 116.

In reviewing the achievements of the army during the present campaign, the commanding general cannot withhold the expression of his admiration for the indomitable courage it has displayed in battle, and its cheerful endurance of privation and hardship on the march.

Since your great victories around Richmond, you have defeated the enemy at Cedar Mountain expelled him from the Rappahannock; and, after a conflict of three days, utterly repulsed him on the plains of Manassas, and forced him to take shelter within the fortifications around his capital.

Without halting for repose you crossed the Potomac, stormed the hights of Harper's Ferry, made prisoners of more than eleven thousand men, and captured upwards of seventy pieces of artillery, all their small arms and other munitions of war.

While our corps of the army was thus engaged, the other insured its success by arresting at Boonsboro' the combined armies of the enemy, advancing under their favorite general to the relief of their beleaguered comrades.

On the field of Sharpsburg, with less than one-third his numbers, you resisted, from daylight until dark, the whole army of the enemy, and repulsed every attack along his entire front, of more than four miles in extent.

The whole of the following day you stood prepared to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning, without molestation, across the Potomac.

Two attempts subsequently made by the enemy to follow you across the river have resulted in his complete discomfiture and being driven back with loss.

Achievements such as these demanded much valor and patriotism. History records few examples of greater fortitude and endurance than this army has exhibited; and I am commissioned by the President to thank you in the name of the Confederate States for the undying fame you have won for their arms.

Much as you have done much more remains to be accomplished. The enemy again threatens us with invasion, and to your tried valor and patriotism, the country looks with confidence for deliverance and safety; your past exploits give assurance that this confidence is not misplaced.

R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—On Saturday a lot of three hundred Yankee prisoners arrived here for exchange at this place. All the Confederate prisoners from the west having been received here there have been no Yankee boats down this way for some time, and the number of Yankee prisoners has been accumulating quite fast of late, so that the jail was found insufficient to accommodate them all, and the work house has also been filled with them. We learn that in a day or two one of our steamboats will carry them up the river to some point of meeting with the Yankee fleet to have them exchanged.—*Vicksburg Citizen.*

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS OF WAR.—The Mobile *News* is informed that a soldier wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg is in Mobile, who witnessed the execution of two hundred and ten Yankees who had been paroled at Manassas, and were captured in Maryland. It is added that there are five hundred more to be dealt with. This information reached us yesterday by hearsay, and we give it only as a report, but we find something of a similar bearing in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th ult, which reached us this morning. It says:

Three hundred recaptured paroled prisoners were expected down last night by a special train, to be dealt with according to rules of war in relation to a violation of parole.

War Bulletins.

THANKS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, September 30, 1862.

Major-General McClellan, Commanding, etc.:

GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard fought battles, but well earned and decisive victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living.

W. H. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

THE TRANSFER OF THE WESTERN GUNBOAT FLEET TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

General Order No. 150:

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Tuesday, October 4, 1862.

Under the act of Congress of the 16th of July, 1862, the Western gunboat fleet is this day transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

The officers in charge will transfer to the officers of the Navy authorized to receive them, the vessels, naval stores, supplies, and property of all kinds pertaining to the fleet. The usual receipts will be taken in triplicate for all property transferred.

The Chief Quartermaster, Captain G. D. Wise, of the gunboat fleet, will settle up all indebtedness of the fleet to the 1st of October, make the usual returns, and will close his accounts, and report by letter to the quartermaster-general.

In thus transferring the fleet, organized and built under the direction of the War Department, the Secretary of War desires to express to the officers both of the army and navy, and to the civilians temporarily employed upon this dangerous service of the gunboat fleet, his high sense of the valor, skill and patriotism with which the operations of this fleet have been conducted. The brilliant and important services of the gunboats at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and generally in independent action or in co-operation with the army on the Western rivers, will constitute some of the brightest pages in the history of the war for the preservation of the integrity of the country and the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion. They have the thanks, so well deserved, of this government and of the people of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen.

ORDER RELATIVE TO THE SUPPRESSION OF LAWLESS PRACTICES.

The following order has just been issued by General McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 7.

General Orders, No. 159.]

Notwithstanding the frequent orders that have been issued from these headquarters in regard to stragglers and pillagers, the commanding general regrets to be obliged to again call the attention of corps and other subordinate commanders to this subject, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of holding the different commanders responsible for this direct and flagrant violation of orders.

We are now occupying a country inhabited by a loyal population, who look to us for the preservation of order and discipline, instead of suffering our men to go about in small parties, depredating upon their property. Armed patrols will be sent out daily from all the different corps in this army to arrest all officers and soldiers who are absent from their camps without written permission from corps, division or brigade commanders. All persons so arrested will be sent the same day to the provost marshal general at these headquarters, who will, until further orders, send them under a guard to Harper's Ferry, there to be kept at work on the defenses of that place.

In order that the requirements of this order may be perfectly understood by all concerned, corps commanders will, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this order, furnish evidence to the commanding general, through the assistant adjutant general, at these headquarters.

The commanding general is determined to put a stop to the pernicious and criminal practices referred to.

By command of

McCLELLAN, Major-General.

C. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches to the Black Republican Press.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The intelligent and reliable correspondent of the *Times*, under date of Antietam, October 6th, says there is nothing the soldiers desire more than to have the war brought to a close. With them time is everything—they are tired of the business and want to go home. This is as true of the rebel soldiers as our own, and with a certain class, not, I hope, by any means the largest, they care not how it ends, so that it ends.

Remove the legal restraint which holds the army together, and half of them would go home to-morrow; the other half would vote to send commissioners to Richmond, or welcome propositions from the rebels for winding up the struggle, rather than drag through another winter campaign in the swamps of the Chickahominy or in any other part of Virginia; but give them the word "forward," and with the needful leaders and reinforcements, they will not stop until they have chased the rebels into the gulf.

There is nothing the soldiers so much dread as this eternal delay, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war. "Let us whip or get whipped, and have an end of it," is the language of every man I meet and talk with on the subject. The officers who are worth a copper would say the same thing, if they possessed the independence of those in the ranks, and would speak their minds.

I mention these things not willingly, but for the purpose of showing the temper of the army and the absolute necessity of keeping their energies employed and their minds easy.

The same correspondent states that the rebels made their appearance in small force opposite this place, for the evident purpose of showing themselves. They were mounted, and numbered 200 or less. As they seemed anxious to attract attention, a section of a Parrott battery was brought up, and a few shells sent after them, across the river. Of course they made tracks. The best information that can be obtained from Virginia, confirms the idea that the body of the rebel army, which lingered for a time on the south bank of the Potomac, retreated up the valley in the direction of Martinsburg a week ago. They succeeded, however, in keeping up the semblance of a force along the Potomac, for their own purposes.

SIGEL AND BANKS.

NEW YORK, October 9.—A special dispatch states that after a review of General Sigel's corps yesterday, by General Banks, a new national flag was presented to the 61st Ohio regiment, by General Sigel, for their distinguished bravery.

General Banks being called for, General Sigel said that he regretted that General Banks had felt compelled to leave for Washington this evening; adding that no man had more endeared himself to the nation, or more thoroughly deserved the honor of the people than did General Banks.

Three times three were then given for General Banks, and cheer after cheer for Sigel, Shurz and the Union.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

BOSTON, October 2.—Arrived, the United States steamer Alabama, from Port Royal. She has the crews of the prize schooners Defiance and Nilly. The latter were captured Sept. 23d, by the Alabama.

GENERAL HARDEE.—The Northern papers report this officer dangerously ill. We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 10th:

General Hardee, commander of a division of Bragg's army, who, it is said, was the last man to leave Bardstown, at the time of the evacuation, and who has been bitterly opposed to the rebel retrograde movement, is in very poor health, and his physicians think he will not survive the present autumn. His complaint is pulmonary, and his recent severe hardships and exposure in camp have reduced him to the verge of the grave. He has frequent attacks of hemorrage, and is likely to die at almost any time. He is one of the best officers in the Southern service, and the "Confederacy" could ill afford to lose him.

From the North.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 8.]

We continue this morning our extracts from Northern papers of the 4th instant:

The leading editorial of the New York *Herald*, of last Saturday, is one of such pointed significance that we make room in our columns for the entire article. To fully understand the scope and significance of the *Herald's* words it must be borne in mind that the "revolutionary radicals," against whose accession to power in the State the people are so earnestly warned, are the ultra-abolitionists, upon whose platform Lincoln rode into power, and who now constitute the dominant war party of the North. The writer desires to convey the belief that with their defeat in the Empire State, peace will come, though he dare not say so much in so many words. We give the article:

"The coming State elections