

New-York Tribune

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Department of Virginia. Reconnoissance south of the Potomac all the way to the Rappahannock make it certain that there are no Rebels in force in the region east of Thoroughfare Gap. At Rappahannock they are just finishing the railroad bridge. The entire country is a picture of desolation.

One of our correspondents writing from Gen. Sigel's headquarters, Oct. 10, says: "A little skirmish occurred yesterday between a party of fifteen of our troops and a body of the enemy's cavalry at Aldie. They succeeded in killing one man, Lieut. Mears of Ball's cavalry, and retired without loss from the enemy, who appeared to be in much superior force. The words that Kentucky neutrality of Union people so called hereabout, has been more than proved by recent and repeated observation.

Gov. Morgan has finally issued an order for a draft in the State of New-York, to take place on the 10th of November for so many men as may be needed to complete the number of 120,000 apportioned to this State. The exact number cannot now, of course, be definitely stated, but it will not, probably, exceed 35,000. The order names the Commissioners under whose supervision the draft is to be made, and the persons who are to examine applicants for certificates of exemption.

Department of the Mississippi. Gen. Hamilton, in his official report of the battle of Iuka, says: "I say boldly, that a force of not more than 2,000 men met and conquered a Rebel force of 11,000 on a field chosen by the Rebels, and a position admirably strong and with every advantage in their favor."

Department of Missouri. Advice received at Headquarters from Gen. Schofield state that his advance, under Gen. Brown, had driven the Rebels out of Perryville, and that they had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there are no Rebel forces now in that portion of Missouri. Gen. Halleck has telegraphed to Gen. Curtis that he is to consider Colorado Territory as in his Department.

Department of the Ohio. A Louisville dispatch of the 9th inst. says: "A report has been received here, which is considered trustworthy, saying that Gen. DuPont attacked the guerrillas under John Morgan, near Frankfort, this morning, and drove them in every direction, with but very little Union loss. Gen. DuPont expected to surround and capture the scattering guerrillas."

Department of the North-West. The St. Paul Pioneer of the 12th, says dispatches received by Gen. Pope from Gen. Sibley, reported that the Indian War, as far as the Sioux are concerned, about ended. The entire force of the lower bands surrendered to Gen. Sibley. He has probably 2,000 prisoners. A cavalry force is in pursuit of Little Crow and others, who are making their escape. Twenty Indians have been convicted so far.

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their contents. The Richmond Whig acknowledges a defeat at Corinth, which it characterizes as a bloody reverse. Thirteen Union prisoners, confined in Castle Thunders, Richmond, captured by the Rebels a few days since, and though they succeeded in getting out of the prison, were recaptured. The crew of the schooner Fanny Elmore, captured by the Rebels at Cedar Creek a week ago, including Capt. J. Smith, reached Richmond a few days since. A resolution has passed the Rebel Senate, declaring the authority exercised by Provost Marshals over citizens illegal and void. The Rebel army in Virginia is represented as suffering severely. The yellow fever continues to rage violently in Wilmington, N. C. Eleven hundred Union troops have landed at Jacksonville, Fla. The Enquirer indorses a communication urging upon slave-owners on the border, in view of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, to remove their slaves to the interior behind the Rebel army. The Enquirer also prints the comments of the Northern press on the Proclamation, and also Gen. McClellan's order to the Army of the Potomac.

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A GREAT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY. The Rebels attacked by Gen. Buell—A short but terrible fight—The Rebels short and Run. Louisville, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862—1 p. m. Early Wednesday morning, Gen. Buell attacked Bragg's forces, at Chaplin Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. A short but terrible fight ensued, when the Rebels broke, and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads, southward, our forces in close pursuit.

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skin and bones he brought with him. He remained in town all night and left this morning at 9 o'clock, taking the road to Gettysburg, and saying that he intended to pass entirely around the Army of the Potomac, and recross the river at Edwards Ferry. From other sources we learn that the Rebel clothing in a United States uniform which he found at a Government storehouse at Chambersburg. As to the direction in which he went after leaving that place, accounts are contradictory, some reports agreeing with that of your correspondent, that he has gone to Gettysburg, others sending him to Frederick, and others still to the northward. It is asserted by prominent Pennsylvanians that Gen. Stuart has invaded Pennsylvania mainly for the purpose of controlling the election next Tuesday. It is even said that the same idea is entertained in official circles here. This novel scheme of playing will probably result, as we are assured by those who should know, in the election of all the Peace Democrats.

To the Associated Press

A CLEAR ACCOUNT OF THE RAID.

From the most trustworthy sources I learn that the cavalry under command of Stuart reached Chambersburg about 6 o'clock on Friday evening. They crossed the Potomac below Hancock, some 40 miles off, proceeding by the way of Mercersburg and Campbeltown to Chambersburg. About 800 entered the town, the remainder remaining a mile outside. A portion of the latter divided—one part going toward Greenstown, taking with them their artillery; the other remaining in camp near by all night.

A person directly from Williamsport to-day says that we lost 60 men in the action which occurred near Hancock, when the Rebels crossed the river. Cox's Brigade, or part of it, were the force probably engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago.

During the night and in the morning, they helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, which they said they much needed, out of warehouse stores, giving, in some instances, Confederate notes in payment.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, they set fire to all the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were utterly consumed, with four second-class engines—all the other engines of the company having been run off for safety.

Two warehouses, containing military stores belonging to the State, and placed there on the occasion of the former Rebel raid, were also consumed. The burning of these buildings, which contained shells will account for the supposition which arose that firing had been heard near Chambersburg.

The confederation being completed, the three bodies of cavalry reunited, and took the road South toward Gettysburg, apparently on their way to strike the Potomac about Frederick. The last heard from them was at Gettysburg, 35 miles from Chambersburg, at 5 o'clock this evening.

They exchanged their own horses and military accoutrements for better ones, whenever they could be found.

Gen. Wool is now here, and troops are being ordered to this point, with the idea that the Rebels will return here—which is very unlikely.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is not much short of \$40,000. The Government property lost is worth not over \$2,000. It was the remnant of supplies for the troops.

P. S.—7 o'clock p. m.—The Rebels have taken the Gettysburg road. A heavy force of cavalry and artillery have arrived from Hagerstown to intercept them. They may return, and hopes are cherished that they will be captured.

The following is from The Baltimore American's special:

When intelligence was received here of the crossing of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania it was generally anticipated that they would endeavor to make their exit from the State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and Gen. McClellan immediately ordered a movement of troops to intercept them on the roads leading to that direction.

On Saturday afternoon we had intelligence of their having reached Emmetsburg from Chambersburg, by way of Fairfield road, where they halted for some hours; and it is said, but not generally credited, that a force was sent from there to Gettysburg, which is about ten miles further north.

The rapidity with which these were known to have moved after leaving Chambersburg evening shows that they did not visit Gettysburg.

During Saturday afternoon and evening large bodies of Union troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick to protect the immense stores here, it being anticipated to be the purpose of the Rebels to destroy these, as well as the railroad bridge at Monocacy Station.

Other troops were also sent out on different roads leading from the Pennsylvania line, and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured. Intelligence was received Saturday night at 12 o'clock, that the enemy were moving toward Frederick, and had reached Woodsboro, which is about eight miles north-east of the city, they having diverged from the direct road from Emmetsburg, so as to be able to choose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, if it should be necessary for their safety.

On reaching Woodsboro, Stuart ascertained from his scouts that a large Union force was stationed to intercept him, and that McClellan had discovered his movement eastward in time to afford ample protection to the Government property at Frederick and vicinity. This made it necessary that he must move rapidly to avoid capture before reaching the Potomac.

Four additional regiments had arrived during the evening by railroad from Harper's Ferry, with additional artillery to re-enforce the force already here, which fact (it has been since ascertained) was reported to the enemy at Woodsboro. On receiving the information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and Monocacy Junction was safe, consisting besides the Bridge of twelve heavy engines, two hundred loaded cars and great quantities of hospital and army stores and wagons, they started off in an easterly direction by the Liberty town road to New Market on the Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a wide detour to reach the Potomac of ten or fifteen miles, making it necessary to push for fords below, instead of above, the mouth of the Monocacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862. The Washington Star of this evening says: A man who arrived here this morning from near General's Ferry, states that he was in the presence of Gen. Stuart, a few minutes before he crossed the river with his remaining force, in retreat from Pennsylvania. Stuart informed him in a sarcastic manner he had fooled the whole party, but regretted he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Md., destroy the Government stores at that point, then destroy the bridge over the Monocacy River, but that, all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much success. Stuart's men and horses looked extremely exhausted; but the former were in high gloom, and from the looks of the clothing on their horses, and that which they had on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra stolen horses—which numbered about 1,000—a change would be very acceptable, especially shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity.