

News of the Day.

Further About the Fight at Ft. Hatteras.

A correspondent of the N. Y. "Post," on board the U. S. steamer Monticello, writes as follows of the late engagement at Hatteras: On the evening of the 4th of October intelligence of the retreat of some of our troops was received here,—the Indiana regiment,—and that they were surrounded by three thousand six hundred rebels. Of course, the Monticello was off at once. She would have burst her boiler to have lain still when there was any prospect of a fight.—We ran up to Hatteras Light and at daylight we found the Indiana regiment had retreated to the light-house before a force of nearly four thousand rebels. We ran around Hatteras Point close into the inner shoal and stood up the beach to the north, looking for the rebels. At 1:30 p. m. we found them retreating up the beach to where their steamers lay, they having discovered our approach.—There was a regiment of Georgia troops and about eight hundred uniformed fellows, armed with muskets. Running the steamer close to the beach we opened upon them with shell, and for four hours we shelled them, during their attempt to embark. I tell you we fairly scattered them, scattering them like sheep, sinking their boats as they attempted to get on board their vessels on the Sound side, blowing them to pieces as they waded out into the water. They threw away their arms, and ran wildly up and down the beach.

We compelled them to strike their flags ashore, and in their very faces landed a boat and rescued one of the Indiana regiment whom they had taken prisoner. We covered our boats with shells, and after firing upon them for four hours, and expending two hundred and eighteen shells, owing to night coming on we hauled off. We drove their steamers off that came to their assistance, and the poor devils had to wade for miles in the Sound to get clear of our shells. We sunk two boats with upwards of sixty men in each, also struck one of their steamers with a rifle shot.—Nobly did the Monticello keep up her reputation, and proved conclusively that, under her able commander she has not forgot how to fight. Lieut. Braine is a splendid fellow, and one of the best shots in the navy—the whole crew love him, and fight and sing in honor of him and the Monticello.

Shocking Casualty in Bristol, R. I.

The Providence (R. I.) Press says:—One of those terrible accidents which teach but too vainly the inexcusable folly of sporting with deadly weapons, occurred on Fast Day afternoon. The victim was Miss Henrietta Pease, an estimable young lady of Edgartown, Mass., in her 17th year. She was visiting the house of Mr. Benjamin Tilley, on High street, and was standing at the window, when his son, a lad of 15, who was in the street playing with a gun, pointed it at her after placing a cap upon it to startle her by the explosion. On his pulling the trigger, the charge which was in the gun, unknown to the lad, went through the glass and into the young lady's head, instantly killing her. It seems that an elder brother who is now an officer in the army, formerly used the gun, and left it loaded with the exception of a cap, and the result is truly harrowing, plunging the two families into life-long grief. Miss Pease was an only daughter, and previous misfortunes render this one peculiarly trying to her afflicted father.

Important Balloon Reconnoissance.

The balloon department in the army service on the Potomac is becoming one of considerable importance. La Mountain, the boldest of our aeronauts, has just furnished valuable information to the government and General McClellan by his late daring flight. On Friday last, it may be remembered a balloon was seen passing over Washington, and it was thought by many to have started from the rebel camp on an aerial reconnoissance; but as it subsequently descended in Maryland, it proved to be the air ship of La Mountain, which had ascended from the Union camp of the Potomac. It appears that when La Mountain rose to a certain distance he cut the rope which connected his balloon with the earth regardless of the danger, and soared up to an elevation of a mile and a half, and got directly over the rebel lines. Here he was enabled to make a perfect observation of their position and all their movements, the results of which he has communicated to headquarters, and which are said to be of the utmost importance. When La Mountain completed his observations he threw out sufficient ballast to enable him to rise to a height of three miles, when he fell in with a counter current which carried him back in the direction of Maryland, thus passing over Washington, and coming down in safety. This is probably the most important aerial reconnoissance on record.

Advances of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—During the day the rebels advanced in large forces in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point. The result was that the Division of General McClellan was soon formed into line of battle, with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and artillery. Several shots were fired by the rebel batteries, but being out of range, no injury was sustained by our troops. The Divisions of Gens. Smith, Porter and McDowell were also soon prepared for any apprehended emergency, but nothing farther, in addition to what is already stated, occurred to induce an adverse hostile movement.

Another Gallant Engage—A Second Vessel Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Navy Department received the following dispatches this morning:

The United States steamer Union left Aquia Creek, on the 11th October, 1861: Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report for your information. Being informed of a large vessel lying on Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and knowing also that a large number of troops were collected at that point, with a view of crossing the Potomac, as was reported to me, I conceived it to be my duty to destroy her. With this object in view, I took two launches and my boat and pulled in for the vessel at 2 1/2 this morning.

One of the launches was commanded by midshipman, W. F. Stewart, accompanied by Masters Edward and Hanynes, of the Rescue, and the other by Acting Master Amos Foster of the Resolute. I took with me the Pilot of the vessel. He was a Pennsylvanian.

Some little difficulty was at first experienced in finding the entrance to the creek, which you will remember is very narrow, but having found it, we pulled up this crooked channel—within pistol shot of either shore—till we discovered the schooner. She was close to the shore, in charge of a sentry, who fled at our approach and alarmed the camp. She had a new suit of sails, and all the furniture complete, which was collected together in the cabin and fired, producing a beautiful conflagration, but, unfortunately, revealing our position to the enemy, who commenced a rapid fire from both banks of that narrow and tortuous stream, until we were beyond their range. Our crews returned a random fire from the boats and two steamers, gave cheers and pulled for their vessels. The light from the burning schooner, guiding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boats were perforated with balls, not a man was killed. The officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty. Acting Master Foster applied the match in the cabin of the doomed vessel. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. R. Bunsall accompanied the expedition, ready should his services be required. I hope what I have done will meet your approbation, notwithstanding I have acted without orders. This little affair will show the enemy at least that we are watching him, and ready to meet and destroy his preparations for crossing the river at all times. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. D. HORSELL, Lieut. commanding. Capt. T. CRAVEN, Comd'g Potomac Flotilla.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 11.—The S. R. Spaulding returned from Fortress Monroe this morning, bringing further details of the recent engagement, which differs in but few respects from the accounts already telegraphed. The Indiana regiment lost their tents, provisions, and many of their knapsacks. Col. Brown states his loss at about fifty; none were killed by the fire of the rebels. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment. The loss of the rebels has been overstated, but it was undoubtedly large. Brigadier General Williams will pass for Hatteras in the steamer S. R. Spaulding to-morrow.

Affairs on the Kanawha.

Intelligence from Virginia by way of the South, as well as from our own army, shows that Gen. Lee has made a junction with Floyd, and both are advancing on the forces of Generals Rosecrans and Cox. A special dispatch from Lynchburg, dated September 25th, to the Knoxville "Daily Register," has the following on this subject: Intelligence of a highly important movement in Western Virginia has been received. The reports already given, stating that Gen. Lee is about to make a junction with General Floyd, are fully confirmed. Reinforcements to the extent of sixty-four companies have been sent forward to join Gen. Floyd's Brigade, and a considerable portion of his command has been ordered to Lewisburg. A dispatch from Darnestown, Maryland, states that the rebel forces have disappeared from that vicinity, and conjectures that they have joined Floyd. In that case it seems most probable that the forces of Lee would remain at Greenbrier river to keep Reynolds employed, so as to prevent his co-operating with Rosecrans. As partly confirming the above, the Cincinnati "Commercial" has reliable information from the Kanawha region, that Colonel Eynart and Platt, with their commands, left Charleston on Monday to join Gen. Rosecrans.—It is understood that General Rosecrans is menaced by General Lee with a superior force. He will doubtless be able to maintain himself in the strong fortifications at Gauley, if he is obliged to fall back that far.

Latest from Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 10.—Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Brown, of the 7th Missouri regiment, Provost Marshall at Tipton, shot a private of the 6th Missouri this morning. The Colonel ordered him to lay down some boards he was tearing from a fence, and upon refusing, shot and killed him instantly. The affair created intense excitement. The 2d and 6th Missouri regiments rushed to arms, demanding that Brown be delivered up to them. A park of artillery was drawn up in front of the Provost Marshall's office, and Brown was threatening to shoot the mutineers when the train left. A scout has just arrived here from Springfield, and reports at headquarters that there were only one thousand rebels at that place. He also learned that Ben McCulloch was at Camp Jackson, with only one hun-

dred and fifty men, waiting reinforcements from Arkansas. A large number of McCulloch's force, who were with him at Wilson's Creek, were with Price at Lexington, and the rest are with Hardee. McCulloch expects to join Price at Sac river, which will be about the 20th, and the combined forces expect to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be entirely reliable.

Wilson's Zouaves Attacked.

BALTIMORE, October 12.—The Norfolk Day Book received this morning, contains a despatch from New Orleans, giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Wilson's Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th instant. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments landed in the night, drove in the pickets and had a fierce battle. The Zouaves are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. They claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves and destroyed all their camp equipment. They claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but gave no numbers of the killed.—They also carried off several prisoners.

No Immediate Fight in Prospect.

The excitement was high on Thursday, telegraphs Col. Forney, under the impression that General McClellan was about to commence an extensive engagement with the rebels. It was increased during the evening by rumors brought in that a battle was in progress. All this, however, was without any foundation in truth. It is not part of General McClellan's plan to inaugurate a general engagement. He will advance steadily upon the enemy, as he has been doing since the afternoon of Saturday, September 28, and will so arrange his forces as to be able to hold and defend each foot of territory recovered from the enemy. Gen. McClellan has given himself few hours for rest during the last ten days. He returns to his headquarters, in the city, at ten o'clock at night. Several hours are then devoted to the telegraph correspondence with the army, to instructions to his staff officers, and to correspondence. He then catches a few hours sleep, but is again in the saddle at an early hour in the morning. He is ably assisted by his staff, who have relieved him to a great extent from personal inspection of troops at the general reviews.

Decision on Prizes Taken.

In the U. S. District Court, Judge Betts has rendered his decision in the cases of the prize barks Hiawatha, Pioneer and nine other vessels, seized by the blockading squadron.—This decision disposes of the great questions of law upon which all cases in the Prize Courts must depend, and hereafter these cases will be settled with summary celerity. All vessels and cargoes condemned will be sold at auction, the proceeds of which will be reported to the Prize Commissioners. The council for the captors will then hand in the name of the vessel that made the capture, and the name of each of her crew.—The Commissioners will next make final report of the proceeds, after which the Court will enter a decree distributing the money among the captors.

By the above decision, eleven vessels have been condemned, which, with the confiscated cargoes, will yield nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

California News.

A new directory of San Francisco, under the supervision of parties regarded as undoubted authority in local and statistical matters, carefully canvasses the basis for estimating the present population of the city at 83,223, composed of 40,000 white males, 37,000 white females, 3,000 Chinese, and 2,000 colored. Considering that the city polled 11,125 votes at the recent election, the estimate of the directory appears not too high. The same authority states that 1,013 wooden buildings were erected in San Francisco during the year ending with August, being one-eighth of all the buildings the city contains. It is the general remark from ascertained facts that San Francisco was never so prosperous as at present.

Gold discoveries have been made in a tributary of Salmon river, and a large party had left the South Fork for the mines.

New Road to the Pacific.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, Sept. 27, says:—Major Bridger, guide to the surveying party through the mountains, arrived here last night, and reports that the route from Denver West to Salt Lake is a perfectly feasible one, and will shorten the distance from 200 to 250 miles and also the route from this city to Denver can be shortened 130 miles and greatly improved, changing the road down to the north bank of the Republican Forks.

As Atchison is now the eastern terminus of the overland mail, and not St. Joseph, as formerly, all letters intended to go by Pony Express should be sent here. The coaches arrive and depart regularly.

Battle in New Mexico.

St. Louis, October 12.—The correspondence of the St. Louis "Republican," from Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 22d, states that New Mexico is still free from invasion by Texas. On the 13th instant, at Fort Fountleray, forty Navajoes made an attack on that post and were repulsed, with a loss of twenty killed and forty-four wounded and some taken prisoners. The troops in the fort had but one man wounded. The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between the ages of

eighteen and forty-five, does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with the requirements of the call. Col. St. Vrain has resigned, and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in command.

Quakers at the South.

The comparatively conservative character of North Carolina, wedged in, as she is, between disunion States, has long been remarked, and is unquestionably attributable to the large Quaker element still retained among her people. Recent events, however, have well-nigh overpowered this element, in consequence of which many members of the Society of Friends are preparing to leave the State. In fact, many of them have already gone. The latter express their conviction that their mission as a religious people among slaveholders has ceased—that the door of their usefulness has closed, and that the time for them to retire has come. From South Carolina they have long since entirely disappeared for the same cause; and from Tennessee, where they have now but three yearly meetings, they are also said to be rapidly removing.—Philadelphia Press.

The British Steamer Bermuda.

The steamer Bermuda, which recently escaped the blockade and got into Savannah with a valuable cargo, was purchased in England by the Confederate Government, on the condition of her delivery in the port of Savannah. Immediately after a storm which compelled the blockading fleet to move out to sea, she ran in: port. The Bermuda is an iron clad vessel, and of about 1,500 tons burden. She sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of August, and arrived at Savannah on the 16th of September, being twenty-nine days on the passage. Her cargo consisted of 18 rifled cannon, 32s and 42s, and two 168 pound Lancaster guns, with all the necessary carriages and equipments, powder, shot and shell, all ready for immediate use.—Also, 6,500 Enfield rifles, between 200,000 and 300,000 cartridges for the same, 6,000 pairs of army shoes, 20,000 blankets, 180 barrels of gunpowder, large quantity of morphine, quinine and other medicine stores, and very many other articles of more than money value to the rebel army. Her cargo cost at Liverpool \$1,000,000 each. Her armament was two 12-pounder rifled guns, one on each side. She is now fitting out, at Savannah, for active service, and it is to be employed in cruising for returning California steamers. The mate of the Bermuda informed the gentleman who gives the above information, that two more iron-clad steam frigates are expected from England on the Southern coast by the 15th of October.

Paducah in Danger.

Exciting times are apprehended at Paducah, Kentucky. It is reported forty thousand rebels, under Johnston are advancing towards that place.—Our troops are preparing for their reception, and women and children are being removed from the place in anticipation of a severe struggle.

Pen and Scissors.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.—The War Department has, with wise forethought, issued a series of regulations for military burials, and the registration of deceased soldiers and their graves, showing date and place of burial, transfers of corps, and other records, so as to enable friends to find the graves of their dead loved ones. Each grave is to have its number, in the order of interment, distinctly indicated upon a head sign of cedar, or some other enduring wood, the name of deceased, date of death, and his company or regimental corps initials being engraved thereon.—These various records are to be preserved in the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, and are to be forever open for the inspection of friends of the deceased. There is a deep path in the soldier's grave far away from home—tombs in the battle field, overgrown with grasses and flowers! And those left behind will find consolation in the fact that the tenderest humanities are to be observed toward the graves of their loved ones.

DEATH OF SENATOR BINGHAM.—HON. KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, U. S. Senator from Michigan, died of apoplexy, at his residence, at Green Oak, on Saturday. He was born in Camillas, Onondaga county, New York, December 16, 1838. He received a fair academic education, and was early placed in the office of a lawyer as clerk, where he served three years. In 1839 he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon a farm. Elected in 1837 to the Michigan Legislature, he served five years as a member of that body. He afterwards served three years as a speaker of the same body. He was a Representative in Congress from Michigan from 1849 to 1851, and served during that term on the Committee of Commerce. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State, and held that position till 1859, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA.—The most distressing accounts from Northern India have been received in London, by the overland mail. That terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has again broken out, and carried off a large number of its victims. In one place sixteen were attacked in the morning, and of that number only one was alive in the evening of the same day. The physicians account for the present appearance of the cholera in the failure of the summer crops, having been cut off by the summer rains, and the famine which had prevailed for some months.

The University of Mississippi is about to be closed for the want of patronage.

LEAVING THEIR HOMES.—Quite a procession of farmer's wagons, loaded with household goods and other moveable property, as well as women and children, passed through Quincy, Illinois, the other day, East from Missouri. The partial lull in the reign of terror in the Northeast Missouri since Mart. Green's departure, is being employed by many Union men to get their families out of the State, before a new reverse shall send him back. Some wagons are drawn by four or five yoke of cattle, and some of the men declare their intention to go back and fight for the Union, when their families are safe.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAWYER.—Daniel McLaughlin, aged fifty-five years, a member of the Philadelphia bar, was killed on Friday, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Avenue Drove Yard. He was walking down the track from his residence, at Huttonville, and was overtaken by the down train from West Chester. The engineer saw him, and supposed he would stop off when he heard the whistle of the locomotive; but not doing so, it was too late to stop the train, and he was struck and instantly killed.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The last fine coming West on Friday afternoon ran over and instantly killed a little girl aged three years, daughter of Mrs. Hopkins, while playing on the track at Kinzer's station. The child, horribly mutilated, was picked up by its mother. The engineer saw the child too late to check the speed of the locomotive, but he blew the whistle as an alarm. The train was detained for a short time.—Pitts. Post.

A LADY KILLS A RATTLE SNAKE.—On last Friday a young lady in the household of John Hermel, Esq., of East Bethlehem, Washington county, encountered an enormous reptile near her residence. The heroic girl, instead of running, as many would have done, gave battle, and soon vanquished the loathsome symbol of Confederate treason. Upon examination it was found to be a rattle snake, forty-three inches long, and bearing eleven rattles.

A new illustration of the fiendish character of the traitors now in arms against the Government is furnished by the fact that at Falls Church, the other day, when they retreated, they poisoned the meat with strychnine, in order to entrap the Federal troops who drove them out. Fortunately, our soldiers were too wise to be victimized by this wicked scheme.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq.—This gentleman, lately released from arrest at Richmond, Va., has met with a most cordial reception since his return to his home in Lancaster, Pa.—A large number of citizens called to pay their respects to him, and on Friday evening he was serenaded by the Fencibles' Band at his residence.

During the unlucky hunting tour of the London "Times" correspondent he was welcomed in the following terms by an old farmer near Racine, Wis.: "We are glad to see you, Mr. Russell. Hope you will find lots of game. You can have all the game you want, but you must not make game of the American eagle out here."

SLAVE TRADE.—African slavers have discovered a new way of reaching Cuba with their cargoes. A few weeks since six hundred negroes were landed on Anguilla Island, one of the Bahamas, the ship burned to escape detection, and the cargo forwarded to Cuba, in two trips, by a schooner.

James B. Clay has been released from custody and returned to his home in Ashland, Kentucky. He gave bail for his appearance before the United States Court, to answer the charge of treason.

It is stated as a fact that an Indiana clergyman, during his prayer on the late fast day, used the following language: "Oh, Lord, had the East done as well as the Hoosier State in furnishing men to put down this rebellion, we would not be under the necessity of calling on Thee."

Col Mulligan has been joined by his wife and child, and the three have been carried southwardly by Price's army.

More Infantry for McClellan.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that if Gen. McClellan had been given the opportunity of winning a great battle on Saturday, as seemed probable for a time that day, it happens that a very young lady of that city might have mentioned in after times that she was born on the day of her father's great victory. This very young lady and her mother are said to be doing as well as could be expected.

GEN. MCCLELLAN VIRTUALLY IN SUPREME COMMAND.—"Occasional" makes the following important statement, relative to the generalship of the army of the Potomac, in his letter to the Philadelphia Press of the 11th inst: "An extraordinary cabinet meeting was held last evening, from 7 1/2 till 10 o'clock, at which Generals McClellan and McDowell were present. Gen. McClellan stated his plans in detail, and he has, by consent of all parties, assumed, not only nominally, but actually, the entire control of the army of the Potomac. He will consult and listen to the opinions and advice of Gen. Scott and other authorities, but he must be henceforth left entirely to his own judgment and decision. Napoleon-like he hears the opinions of others, but forms his own conclusions, and acts upon them. He asks this, and it is conceded cordially to him. To him, therefore, must hence be credited the success, or charged the defeat of our arms."

Federal Blockading Fleet Attacked—Reported Success of the Confederates.—The Preble Reported Sunk and the Fleet Grounded.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—The Norfolk Examiner of Monday, received by flag of truce, contains a dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 12th, stating that a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the passes on the night of the 11th, lasting one hour and afterwards renewed. It also contained the following dispatch: FORT JACKSON, October 12.—Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded, after a very short struggle, in driving them all around on the southwest pass bar except the Preble, which I sank. I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in the sand I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success. HOLLIS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13.—The force of the Federal fleet was forty guns and nearly one thousand men, while the little Confederate mosquito fleet was sixteen guns and three hundred men. It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the Preble with her iron prow. Commander Hollins arrived here last night. The names of eighteen wounded Confederates, in the engagement at Santa Rosa, were also given.

Running the Blockade—The Attack on the Fleet at New Orleans—Partly Confirmed.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—The Richmond papers state that the steamer Nashville ran the blockade from Charleston on the 12th inst., with Senator Mason as minister to England, and John Stidell as minister to France, with their suites, who are now on the ocean.

The Pensacola papers give a list of the seventeen wounded, from the Santa Rosa fight, at the hospital, including D. Bossall of the 3d regiment United States Artillery, and James Hallington, of the New York 1st Artillery.

Another dispatch from New Orleans expresses the belief that sufficient forces can be organized to capture the whole fleet in its present disabled condition. The rebel fleet was in command of Commodore Hollins.

From Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 14.—The report brought here a day or two ago, that a battle took place on the 27th ult., between a body of Kansas troops, under Montgomery and Jennison, and the advance guard of McCulloch's army and some State Guards, under Judge Chenault, is confirmed by parties just arriving from Springfield. The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton county, and the rebels were driven back with considerable loss, and pursued some forty miles.—Montgomery then fell back on Greenfield.

Great alarm was felt in Springfield lest Montgomery should attack that place, and the troops there had rested on their arms several nights. Montgomery is said to have had three thousand men, and the rebels twenty-four hundred.

This statement can hardly be relied upon, as we have had no previous advices that such a force of Kansas troops was in that vicinity. A band of three hundred marauding rebels is encamped at Wilson's Mill, on Bryant's fork of the White river.

Difficulty between Lane and Sturgis.

We find in the Chicago papers some interesting and important news from Kansas City. On the 6th of October Lane and Sturgis were still there, the former with three thousand and the latter with four thousand men. A serious misunderstanding existed between the two Generals, owing, it is asserted, to General Sturgis' unfortunate habits. The whole circumstance is greatly to be deplored, as General Sturgis has proved himself on more than one occasion to be an excellent and most valuable officer. We learn, however, that the difficulty had proceeded so far that Lane positively refused to obey the orders of Sturgis, though the latter was his superior in rank.—It is asserted that Lane is about to make charges against Sturgis. The whole affair will doubtless be settled by General Fremont. Through the same source we receive additional particulars touching the expedition to Osceola. The enemy, it seems, fled and left the inhabitants to continue the fight. Lane burnt the town, and with it a large quantity of rebel stores. He freed also some two hundred slaves as a retribution against the owners. Though Gen. Lane's army resembles very much an army of "free companions" of olden times, it is very generally believed out West that if they were properly furnished with arms and means, they would soon pacify Western Missouri.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE VIA BALTIMORE, Oct. 15th.—The steamer Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing up Gen. Mansfield, who has to-day taken command at Camp Hamilton. The entire loss of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment in its recent retreat was forty-seven.—No changes have taken place at the Inlet during the last four days.—Eleven contrabands came over last night from Sewell's Point. They say there are four hundred troops at the Point, and a large number this side of Norfolk. Lieutenant Murray, of the gun boat Louisiana, two or three days since, found a rebel vessel in a narrow opening this side of Oregon Inlet, fitting out as a pirate. He took possession and burned the vessel. The rebels were in force in the vicinity.

The abandonment of Ship Island, between Mobile and New Orleans, by the rebels and its occupation by the federals is confirmed.

POOR SAM.—Sam Houston has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, declaring his full sympathy with the rebellion.—He says that he opposed Secession until Texas voted herself out of the Union, but that since that time he has obeyed the will of his constituents, and has "performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy." Sam's influence, however, has departed.

Reported Battle at Harper's Ferry—Rebels Cannon Captured.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—Passengers from Harper's Ferry states that there was quite a battle yesterday, near that place, between two regiments of Mississippi and Alabama troops, and the Wisconsin First and some Massachusetts companies.—While cannonading was going on across the river, Col. Geary crossed with a force, stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one 32-pounder, which he brought across the river into camp. A considerable number was killed and wounded on both sides. The capture of the cannon is confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. Banks.

The Rumor from New Orleans.

The dispatches from New Orleans, says the New York "Post" of last evening, states that our fleet was driven on shore and "peppered" "on the Southwest Pass bar." Now the Southwest Pass, and every other pass of the Mississippi, has been made impassable to Mr. Hollins and his musquito fleet by a fort which our troops have within four weeks past built at that point of the river, where it first divides itself to form the Delta.—This fort, we are able to state on perfectly trustworthy authority (that of Mr. G. W. Blunt, who knows our whole coast as well as he does Broadway or Wall streets), was completed before the day on which Hollins dates his action; and whatever he did he must have accomplished above and not below it. It seems reasonably certain, therefore, that he did not drive our vessels ashore in the Southwest Pass, which he could not enter, and we may expect to hear, when our own reports come to hand, that Hollins' dispatch is one of Fallstaff's monstrous exaggerations, with perhaps the grain of truth that he exchanged shots at a safe distance with some of the small ships we have on the Mississippi.

Another Account of the Battle

BALTIMORE, October 17.—Gentlemen from near Harper's Ferry furnish particulars of the fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin, and Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiments, under command of Colonel John W. Geary and three thousand rebels.—Early yesterday morning the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, at Harper's Ferry, and commenced the attack with artillery upon those companies, under Major J. P. Gould, stationed on the North side of the Potomac. A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the Third Wisconsin regiment crossed, formed into line, and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns, but they were, however, compelled to retreat back in good order to the river, where they were reinforced by three other companies. They then, with Col. Geary at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove them from their position and recaptured the gun, a 32-pounder columbiad. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces of artillery and five hundred cavalry together with infantry. The enemy was completely routed and driven back some three miles. Our loss in killed and wounded is not ever seven; that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty. Col. Ashley was at the head of the enemy, and is among the killed.

The Reported Battle at Shanghai, Mo.

The following particulars of the fight at Shanghai, Missouri, previously reported in our despatches, are given by our correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who writes from Rolla under date of October 12th:—"A man named Wm. Horn, from Lawrence county, passed through this place yesterday morning with his family, for Illinois. He left home last Saturday. He reports that a fight took place on Friday, the 27th ult., between the Union force under Montgomery and Jennison, and the advanced guard of Ben McCulloch's army and the State Guards under Judge Chenault, who were marching North, it is supposed to reinforce Price.—The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton county, about 8 o'clock on Friday morning, when the rebels were driven back with great slaughter and were pursued across Centre Creek. The next morning the cannonading commenced at 10 o'clock, and the enemy continued to retreat until they were driven from thirty-five to forty miles from the point where the fight first commenced. I did not have an opportunity of conversing with this informant, but his father-in-law is in camp, and is a guaranty for the reliability of whatever statement Horn may make. He gave the name of one of his secesh neighbors, who was brought in badly wounded, and said that they were badly whipped.—We have no particulars of the numbers engaged or the amount killed and wounded. It is stated that the Kansas men numbered 3,000, and the numbers on the rebel side figured up 2,400, as follows: 1,100 of McCulloch's men, 800 under Judge Chenault, and 500 State Guards. The intelligence has a cheerful significance on another account at this time. It shows that a force flushed with victory is operating between the advance of Price's army and his place of refuge, ready to check his flight and dispute his retreat.

POOR SAM.—Sam Houston has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, declaring his full sympathy with the rebellion.—He says that he opposed Secession until Texas voted herself out of the Union, but that since that time he has obeyed the will of his constituents, and has "performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy." Sam's influence, however, has departed.