

A Reconnoissance of the Rebels Report Respecting the Rebel Army, &c.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Tribune's special correspondent with Gen. Sigel sends the following intelligence, dated Fairfax Court House, Oct. 14:—General Stahl, who left Centreville on Sunday to make a reconnoissance in force, returned this morning from his expedition. He proceeded as far as Aldie without meeting any of the enemy. Beyond that place he was met and attacked by a small and several large bodies of cavalry. The enemy were driven back at every point, though no very serious fighting took place. General Stahl's force visited Snickersville and Middleburg, and went within a few miles of Poies, and to near Leesburg, making in all a ride of some eighty miles in twenty-four hours. They met White's cavalry, the Loudon cavalry, the 6th Virginia, and a portion of Stuart's cavalry, at various points on the route. From eighty to ninety prisoners were taken and paroled at Middleburg. From twenty to twenty-five were taken at other places, a portion of whom were paroled. One of Gen. Stahl's forces was captured by the enemy, but, after a chase of six miles, was retaken. Another Union soldier, captured by Stuart's men at Leesburg, was also recaptured. Indications of a large camp were seen near Goose Creek, toward the Potomac, which had probably been occupied by the cavalry that made the Pennsylvania raid. Scouts to-day bring information of the concentration of a large force of the enemy, estimated at ten thousand, in that neighborhood.

The Herald says: It was rumored in Washington yesterday, that a force of 50,000 of the rebels had concentrated at Centreville, a fact which would seem to tally with our statements to the effect that the main body of Gen. Lee's army were moving southward, by way of Thornton's Gap, while the Manassas railroad was open to them from Strasburg, further North than Thornton's. No official information of the presence of this rebel force at Centreville, reached the Government yesterday.

Washington dispatches from the Times' special correspondent at Centreville, give an account of a reconnoissance made by Gen. Stahl, with a cavalry force and a section of a battery, advancing as far as Paris in one direction, and near Strikers' Gap in another. The expedition traveled sixty miles in twenty-three hours, captured one hundred prisoners, had several successful skirmishes with the enemy, and returned to Centreville at two o'clock this morning. They visited Aldie and Middleburg, and gained a large amount of useful information. The whole region traversed is alive with armed rebels, and not a step can be taken without its being known and announced by signals. The gallant conduct of Captains Handley and Ayers of the 9th New York Cavalry, is much praised. A reconnoissance was also made by Capt. Barnett with a small force of the 6th Ohio Volunteers, to the neighborhood of Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap. They saw no enemy, but were fired upon by a party concealed in the bushes on a hill.

A Great Battle at Corinth—The Enemy Defeated and Hunted.

Official information has been received in Washington that the rebels, under Gens. Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, on Saturday attacked our forces at Corinth, Miss., but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces under General Rosecrans are in full pursuit. Cairo despatches of Sunday give the following particulars:—We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at Corinth. On Saturday morning Price attacked Rosecrans' right, Van Dorn and Lovell his left. The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated and the rebels reached the Corinth House, near the centre of the town. They were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Van Dorn led his men over an abatis on the left, up to within fifty yards of a ditch, and was exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister. They were driven back by a charge of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missouri.

The battle lasted till eleven o'clock, when the rebels began to retreat towards Hatchie river. The rebel loss is reported much larger than ours. We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners. General Hackleman was killed, and Gen. Oglesby was dangerously wounded. Colonel Smith and Gebhart Mower were also wounded. The Mobile and Ohio road was not seriously injured. The telegraph has been repaired to Corinth. Gen. Hurlbut marched on Saturday to the south side of the Hatchie river with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat. General Rosecrans moved early this morning to renew the attack. Cannonading was heard to-day.

Gen. Grant's Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.:—Yesterday the rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Gen. Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy. Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade. Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded. McPherson reached Corinth with his command yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow them to that place. Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie river with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column. From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides the wounded, are left on our hands. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Grant's Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5th. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:—General Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlbut and took command, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie river, as I understand from his dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the heights with our troops. Gen. Ord took two batteries and about two hundred prisoners. A large portion of Gen. Rosecrans' forces were at Cherrale. At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms. I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Guerrillas Captured—Rebel Pursuit Continued in Kentucky. Louisville, Oct. 14. A. M.—Gen. Negley is reported to have had a recent fight with guerrillas near Nashville, in which he took three hundred prisoners. General Smith on Friday, took two thousand wounded and fifteen hundred rebel prisoners, between Harrodsburg and Danville. The Federal forces are in possession of Harrodsburg and Danville. The rebels are between Danville and Camp Dick Robinson, proceeding towards the Camp. Our troops are in pursuit. All the accounts of an engagement having taken place between Perryville and Harrodsburg on Saturday are false. The rumors proceeded from our troops shelling the woods as they pursued the rebels—the reports of the cannon being construed into a battle between the two forces.

Important from Kentucky. Louisville, October 15.—There was skirmishing yesterday all along the line from Harrodsburg to Stanford. The rebels are trying to get out of the State. It is thought that Bragg hurried outward because on the day of the Perryville battle he heard that Price and Van Dorn had been beaten at Corinth, and that he could not get reinforcements from that quarter. Large numbers of rebel dead are still lying unburied at Perryville. A rebel detachment came to the field under a flag of truce, saw their dead, and left them without any attention. The guns the rebels took from us, and which we recovered, were spiked with telegraph wire, which we easily removed.

The Federal Victory

Washington, Oct. 6.—The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the Army: [FIRST DISPATCH.] GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.:—Yesterday the rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Gen. Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy. Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade. Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded. McPherson reached Corinth with his command yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow them to that place. Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie river with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column. From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides the wounded, are left on our hands. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

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The Indian War Ended—House Destroyed. St. Paul, Oct. 11.—St. Paul Pioneer of the 12th says dispatches received by Gen. Pope, from Gen. Sibley, report 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, two thousand prisoners. A cavalry force is in pursuit of Little Crow and others, who making their escape. Twenty Indians have been convicted so far. The Winslow House was destroyed by fire on the 11th. It was insured. Loss, \$20,000.

The patriotism of the clergy of "Old Trinity" Episcopal Church, New York, is clearly set forth in the following paragraph taken from the Independent. There are nine clergymen connected with this wealthy corporation of Trinity Church—a rector and two clergymen to each of the four congregations:—The rector Dr. Berrian has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity Church, Dr. Vinson has two brothers in the United States army; Dr. Ogilby has a son an officer, who distinguished himself in gallantry at Fort Donnellson and in other Western battles. In St. Paul's chapel, Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Virginia; Mr. Dix has a father a major general, and a brother a chaplain in the United States service. In St. John's chapel, Dr. Weston has gone as chaplain with the 7th N. Y. regiment. In Trinity chapel, Dr. Higbee has two sons in the naval service of the United States, and Dr. Hobert a nephew in the army.

The Baptists of Australia have increased since 1857 from 6,412 communicants to 10,000.

Further of the Occupation of Charlestown.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday evening, Oct. 16.—An important reconnoissance was made to-day by a portion of the Army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester. The division of Gen. Hancock, late Gen. Richardson's, left Harper's Ferry at an early hour this morning. On the road to Charlestown, three miles from Bolivar, they came upon the enemy's outer pickets, which retired as our troops advanced, until within one and a half miles of Charlestown, where they formed in line of battle, with dismounted skirmishers thrown to the front. They having no infantry they covered the approaches to Charlestown by two pieces of artillery on the left, and upon the right of the turnpike, with the view of disputing our occupation of the town. A battery was soon brought into position with shell and solid shot, which was promptly replied to by the five rebel pieces already in position. The engagement, which had been carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hill beyond the town. Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. Smith, of the Richmond artillery, and eight men were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss of the enemy known. The troops under Gen. Hancock entered Charlestown about 12 o'clock and occupied it, the enemy leaving on our hands over one hundred who were wounded in the battle of Antietam. At four o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Benker Hill, when they advanced, driving the enemy from the hills, and at dark occupying a position two miles beyond the town. Information ascertained to-day shows the main body of the rebel army occupy a position extending from Benker Hill to the Shenandoah. Gen. McClellan arrived at Charlestown at two o'clock, where he remained during the night. But very little Union feeling was shown by the people of Charlestown upon its occupation by our troops.

The Battle at Perryville. The terrible evidence of the fierce contest at Perryville, says a Louisville letter, are at last reaching us. A wagon train, consisting of one hundred and thirty wagons, containing seven hundred and fifty wounded Federal soldiers, has just arrived, and the men are now being distributed among the various hospitals of this place. They left Perryville on last Saturday evening, and have been two days and nights on the road. The brave lads suffered much, yet without a murmur. Some of them are badly wounded, and the long jaunt in the rough army wagons, had made their suffering very acute. One died on the trip. Dr. Jaques, a gentleman of much intelligence, is satisfied that our killed and wounded will amount to near three thousand. He passed over the field, inspected it very minutely, and from all the evidences that he could gather, he places the enemy's loss over four thousand. When he left, our men had all been buried, while heaps of dead rebels were in waiting to go through the same sad process, a task to be performed by our men.

Federal Loss at Chambersburg. A correspondent, who visited Chambersburg shortly after the departure of Stuart's Cavalry, found that the rebels had destroyed, in a few hours, what it will take more than a year to replace, at a cost of from \$400,000 to \$500,000. The large railroad depot, all the machine shops for the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the heavy warehouses filled with grain and Government stores, five first class passenger locomotives, 30,000 stand of arms, 3,000 Colt revolvers, \$75,000 worth of ammunition captured not long since from Longstreet, and a large quantity of overcoats and winter clothing for the soldiers, were burned up or taken off. In addition to the large amount of property destroyed, Stuart took about 1,800 horses from the city and the adjoining county. Nearly all the rebels, as they left the city for Emmitsburg, were mounted upon fat, sleek horses. The store of Isaac Hulton, boot and shoe dealer, was the only one which suffered. All the other merchants closed their doors upon hearing the first reports of the rebel advance, and were not requested to open them by the rebel quartermaster.

Let your first care be, then, independence. Without pecuniary independence you are not even intellectually free; with independence, even though it be gained through some occupation which you endure as a drudgery, still out of twenty-four hours there will always be some hours for the occupation in which you delight. SAVE MORE THAN YOU SPEND. Independence! independence! the right and power to follow the bent of your genius, without fear of the bailiff and dun, should be your first inflexible aim. To attain independence, so apportion your expenditure as to spend less than you have or you earn. Make this rule imperative. I know of nothing better. Lay by something every year, if it be but a shilling; a shilling laid by, net and clear from a debt, is a receipt in full of all claims in the past, and you go on with a light foot and light heart to the future. "How am I to save and lay by?" saith the author, or any other man of wants more large than his means. The answer is obvious—"If you cannot increase your means, then you must diminish your wants." Every skilled laborer of fair repute can earn enough not to starve, and a surplus beyond that bare sufficiency. Yet many a skilled laborer suffers more from positive privation than the unskilled rural peasant. Why? Because he encourages wants in excess of his means. * * * He who has saved for one year finds the security, pleasure and pride in it a luxury so great that his invention will be quickened to keep it. Lay by! lay by!—What makes the capital of nations? Savings; nothing else. Neither nations or men are safe against fortune, unless they can hit on a system by which they save more than they spend. When that system is once established, at what ratio capital accumulates! What resources the system gradually develops! In that one maxim is the secret of England's greatness! Do not think it mean to save more than you spend. You do in that what alone gives your country its rank in the universe. The system so grand, for an empire cannot be mean for a citizen. Well, we have now added another rule to the canons prescribed in the management of money.—Save more than you spend. Whatever your means be, so apportion your wants that your means may exceed them. Every man who earns but 10s a week can do this if he pleases, whatever he may say to the contrary; for if he can live upon 10s a week, he can live upon 9s. 11d. In this rule make the emphatic distinction between poverty and neediness. Poverty is relative, and therefore not ignoble; neediness is a positive degradation. If I have only £100 a year, I am rich as compar-

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EDITING A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

About the meanest, smallest, worst, lowest, most puerile, and thoroughly contemptible business a fellow can ever engage in, or is liable to be drawn into, or is unfortunate enough to have anything to do with,—is editing a country newspaper. A business that sounds so elevating and important, yet contains more bitterness, petty causing, driving, miserable principles,—does not exist (itself excepted) on any portion of God's footstool; and none yields less in profit or satisfaction—in pocket or position. A business that hazards credit, love of truth, veracity, good opinion, good position,—yet is a claimant upon everything—that is, upon wire pulling in all its phases, made up of office meanness, and office rascality, for a miserable support—and gets cheated out of it at last! Editors of country papers are compelled (to or do) become subject to every shade of falsification and legal stealing. They buy subscriptions by a vote; sell any amount of brains to get somebody an office, who rewards him by the withdrawal of his patronage in favor of the opposition paper; write articles for the column for whom they never pay their bills; puff every little contemptible concern that orders a fifty cent job, who leaves town forgetting to pay the amount. Oh, a country editor!—Poor, dilapidated, miserable, two-sided, pliant object of martyrdom; credit gone, no money, no friends, no independence, no State printing, (that was given to the rival paper by the governor he lied so hugely to elect), no hope of it; and abundance of assets—on the books, a seedy coat, boots down at the heels and out at the toes, lots of enemies, plenty of opposition, and Job's comforts by the score. Everybody wants his paper; some pay for it—bless their honest souls; many do not; political aspirants invoke his aid to get into office, then vote down the fees for county advertising. A county editor! Poor, poverty-stricken pedagogue of ink and ideas, how I pity you! The tool of avaricious, hungry office seekers—the sufferer of public abuse—the shouldering omnibus of every miserable report that falls detrimental to your party—the victim of much political underground traffic—the door-keeper of county secrets which the owners thereof dare not guard themselves—the deluged bogtrotter for rightful printing—the vehicle for weekly rations which few have the common sense to appreciate. Poor unfortunate! hard is your lot. Censured if remiss in any duty—expected to be at the case, the press, the editorial table, every session of county court or county board, picnic, exhibition, circus, auction, fight, race, or show—expected to work for nothing and keep out of debt—have your business the secret of every man, woman and child in the county—your reputation just as suits the whim of the darling, precious, loving public. Oh! for the sake of your self-love, for the good name of the honorable craft of which you are a member, let it not be said of you in days to come, and at the final judgment: "We edited a weekly country newspaper!"

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