



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH: THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21.

For Afternoon and Midnight Telegraph and Local News See First and Third Pages.

OUR NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The greatest naval enterprise ever engaged in by our government, is now preparing itself to devastate the coast of the rebellious States.

Our Eastern contemporaries expect great and important results from this formidable expedition.

First. To carry the war into the cotton States, which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and by doing so, to produce the disorganization and dispersion of the immense rebel army now collected in Virginia.

Second. To secure winter quarters for our troops, and harbors of refuge for our naval and mercantile marine.

Third. To open one or more Southern ports to commerce and thus satisfy all demands and obviate all difficulties about the supply of cotton and the efficacy of the blockade.

Fourth. To form nuclei in those rebel States near which the long-suppressed loyalty and good sense of the people may find safe and appropriate expression, and to encourage and stimulate this reactionary feeling of which we have seen such a remarkable and encouraging manifestation in North Carolina.

The naval strength of the expedition is not less than five hundred guns of the heaviest calibre and latest improvement, and the land forces intended to co-operate with it, number not less than twenty thousand.

This expedition is intended to carry the war into the extreme Southern States. The naval branch is under the command of Commodore Dupont, and the land forces are to be commanded by General Thomas W. Sherman.

Our government expects now to move the war from the border to the cotton States, and then with or without a blow from General McClellan, the great rebel army in Virginia will soon be demoralized, disorganized and dispersed.

Now there is, in any intelligent mind, the shadow of a doubt that, when relieved of the rebel forces of the cotton States, Virginia will be speedily restored to the Union through the spontaneous reaction of her loyal people.

So with all the other border slave States. The rebel forces of their Southern invaders the reign of succession, even in Tennessee, will be ended; for the Union forces of the great West and of Kentucky will be moving southward with the retirement of the rebels.

LIBERTY—SLAVERY—EMANCIPATION.

Under this startling announcement, yesterday's Gazette has its readers one of those flash pieces of sentimentality which were so common in the days of "bleeding Kansas."

There is no mistaking the temper of the redoubtable press in relation to the rebellion. It can see nothing but emancipation, and were it not for this anticipation, it would propose not only the Administration but the further prosecution of the war.

These "enthusiasts" never will consent to a reconstruction of the Union as it was; and they never will consent to a cessation of hostilities which guarantees any rights to slaveholders.

They are for the destruction of slavery or the destruction of the government.

But had all these frantic partisans better keep their designs concealed for a few months longer? Has not better obtain some foothold in the Southern States, before we begin to declare for emancipation?

Or is it the object of these agitators to make the people of the South united, in order to prolong the war indefinitely? We presume that the immediate object of these force abolition blades at present is for the purpose of exciting the public mind and causing it to act upon Congress, which meets early in December.

Should that body be prepared to pass an act of emancipation, then "abolitionism" will have accomplished the first great object of its mission.

A powerful and successful object will doubtless be made at the coming session of Congress, notwithstanding the solemn declaration of last session that the war upon our part was only for the crushing of rebellion.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes: "At an early hour on Saturday morning Archbishop Hughes received a very urgent telegram from Mr. Seward requesting his immediate presence at Washington, but without specifying any particular reason therefor."

The distinguished prelate, though seriously indisposed for some time past, left in the evening train. There is much conjecture as to the nature of the business on hand, but there is reason to believe that it only refers to an application for additional chaplains of the Roman Catholic Church for certain regiments in the vicinity of Washington.

A Valuable Protection. The Scientific American describes a breastplate which, it is said, is being extensively worn by the officers and men in the army.

It is composed of thin spring steel, and is worn between the cloth and the waist, which lap at the edges when the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. It weighs only three pounds and a half, and can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most active exercises.

It is very strong in proportion to its weight, as it can resist a thrust from a bayonet, sword, and it will stop the bullets of muskets and pistols at ranges which would otherwise be fatal to life.

SPRINGFIELD CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the Boston Republican. FERMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, 34 Miles from Warsaw, October 20, 6 A. M.

Major Zagoni, who left Camp Haskell Thursday night, with one hundred and fifty of Fremont's body guard, and Maj. White, with some number of Missouri militia, for Springfield, have just been heard from. Zagoni reports that, as they were entering the town, White turned his back on him, and Zagoni has not seen him since.

The small army of about twenty-two hundred rebels in Springfield, and these Zagoni charged upon again and again, with extraordinary bravery and energy, up and down the streets, and drove them from the place.

Soon after, the rebels returned with an increased force, and Zagoni, with his Missouri militia, and a few regulars, but before he did so he set fire to the town. To what extent it was destroyed is not stated. Zagoni then fell back ten miles, followed by the rebels, but learning Federal reinforcements were near at hand, the brave Hungarian retreated to the westward.

General McKimstry, Pope and Hunter, are marching rapidly this way, and are all supposed at present to be this side of Warsaw.

General Fremont and staff, it is now thought, will leave here this morning. The rebel loss is not stated, nor is it clear but it is supposed to be large, in proportion to the small number of the body guard engaged. Some state the body guard lost at fifteen.

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The conduct of Zagoni and his men, and their fighting desperate, against such fearful odds.

I shall soon have full particulars, and will send them at once. Active agents are expected to occur very soon far from the present point. J. H. B.

FROM GEN. FERMONT.

HEADQUARTERS, IN FIELD NEAR TO LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 26, 1861. To Captain G. McKimstry, Acting Adjutant General.

I inform the War Department that yesterday afternoon, Major Zagoni, at the head of my body guards, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle in Springfield, and captured it, and killed two hundred strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the national flag upon the Court House, and retired upon a reinforcement which he had already sent.

Our loss is not great. This successful and cool conduct, and very large odds is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night. J. C. FERMONT, Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPT., FORTY STATION, OCTOBER 20.

By order of the General commanding, the following dispatches from the brave Major Zagoni, are published, that all may know how much of success to the cause of the country may be accomplished by discipline and valor.

EIGHT MILES FROM SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 20, 11 A. M. GENERAL: The information on which I can rely is that on Wednesday evening, fifteen hundred men came into Springfield, and that there are at present not less than eighteen or nineteen hundred.

I will march forward and try what I can do, at the same time I would be thankful if some reinforcements could be sent after me. Should I be successful I need them for a guard. Should I be defeated to have some troops to fall back upon, and should I be pleased, I will report shortly again to Major General Fremont.

(Signed) CHAS. ZAGONI, Major Commanding Body Guard.

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, October 20, 10 o'clock, A. M. GENERAL: Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, I met, in Springfield, about two thousand and two hundred two hundred of the rebels in their camp, formed in line of battle. They gave me a very warm reception, warmer than I expected, but your General, with one feeling, made a charge, and in less than ten minutes the two thousand or two thousand and two hundred men were perfectly routed by one hundred and fifty men of the Body Guard.

We cleared out the city perfectly from every rebel, and raised the Union flag on the Court House. Getting no dark, I concluded to leave the city, not being able to keep it with one hundred and fifty men.

Major White's command did not participate in the charge. Allow me, General, to make you acquainted with the behavior of the soldiers and officers. I have no severe charges, but superb unanimity and bravery I have never seen, and did not expect it. Their war cry, "Fremont and the Union," broke forth as thunder. Our loss is comparatively small. I expected to remain on the field with them all. I will write about particulars to you.

(Signed) CHAS. ZAGONI, Major Commanding Body Guard.

LATER. Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening and has just returned, (nine o'clock A. M.) says Zagoni, after retreating to the town, from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon road, by Judge Solomon's house, as soon as our troops arrived near the rebel camp, which was just outside of the town, they found the enemy drawn up ready to receive them.

Zagoni was completely routed through a lane, and let down a number of fencibles before he could charge, on the face, thus drawing their fire. It is thought the rebels had the advantage of position as well as of numbers. There was a good deal of street fighting in

Springfield, and firing from the houses. The rebels who ran out of their dwellings and discharged their guns at the Body Guard, were shot dead.

Zagoni was advised before reaching Springfield, of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight. Col. Pierce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments. It is thought that the cause of the increased Secession force at Springfield, was the large amount of plunder gathered there for a number of weeks past, which it is stated the rebels intend to carry South with them.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR—EMANCIPATION.

We have no desire at the time to discuss the cause which brought war upon the country, preferring to postpone such discussion until the safety of the government is assured. But the abolition press will not have it so. Their vocation is mischief, and they labor at it unceasingly. It is this class of journals scattered over the country which, in almost every issue, have propositions like the following:

"The rebels should continue to succeed until it becomes clear that general emancipation is the only means of suppressing it and restoring the Union, then public opinion should be created by the government will resort to that measure."

Here is another: "Why will not the people see that the only key to victory is a proclamation of freedom to the slaves?"

And another: "If the rebellion cannot be put down without emancipation, it shall be by emancipation."

"Slavery is the primary and animating cause of this atrocious rebellion."

"But for slavery there would not have been a second State nor a regiment in arms against the Union."

The foregoing contain two propositions in which the sum of all the arguments urged in favor of the President's declaration of freedom to the slaves in his reply to the Congress is included.

First, that slavery is the cause of the war, and secondly, that the only way to stop the war is to get rid of the cause by the abolition of slavery. This plausible sophism, but really only abolition nonsense, we propose to briefly discuss.

To the proposition that "slavery is the primary and animating cause of the war" we would reply, in the expressive phrase of Archbishop Whately, "to live in a world where slavery is not the cause of the war" except in the sense that a man's head is not the cause of his being robbed on the highway.

It would be much nearer the mark and better hit the root of the difficulty, besides laying the responsibility on the man who is very large share belongs, if we should state the proposition in this wise: "That abolition is the primary and animating cause of the war. But for abolition there would not be a second State, nor a regiment in arms against the Union."

It is not the man of ordinary man of ordinary mind, reading and intelligence who will not admit the truth of this last proposition, so it is not the man of ordinary mind, reading and intelligence who will not admit the truth of this last proposition, so it is not the man of ordinary mind, reading and intelligence who will not admit the truth of this last proposition.

As regards slavery, it has existed in the country since long before the organization of the Government, and it has existed in the country since long before the organization of the Government, and it has existed in the country since long before the organization of the Government.

It was not aggressive, it was not a violation of boundaries, but they were gradually being loosened year by year until abolitionism started into being.

Some of the most brilliant and able statesmen of the North, and some of the most brilliant and able statesmen of the North, and some of the most brilliant and able statesmen of the North.

It is not true that the existence of slavery is the cause of the war. It is not true that the existence of slavery is the cause of the war. It is not true that the existence of slavery is the cause of the war.

We would say, then, to these men who are so anxious to get abroad to find the cause of the war and remove it, look to the North and at your own doors, and the quicker you remove this cause, the more will every patriot rejoice.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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