The Newbern Progress, I published Daily and Weekly

From the Progress Buildings, Craven Street. TRAMS OF PAPER.

ADVEBTIMING RATES. The following rates will be charged for all adver-

One SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES ON LESS,
Cae day \$ 75 Two weeks \$3 50
Two days 1 00 One menth 5 00
Three days 37 Two months 8 50
Four days 1 75 Three counts 12 50
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One week 2 50 One year 30 00 Twelve lines or less will be in all cases counted as square and additional squares will be charged the

RATES IN THE WEEKLY. One aquare, one insertion, \$1.00, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

No attention will be paid to advertisements sent by letter, unless a remittance in money accompany them.

JOB PRINTING, Of every description, neatly and promptly exe u ted at this office.

termined on accomplishing the work was given.

Reliable individuals from Lexington, who ed Military Governor of this State, of dent that a battle must ensue before the robels bringing his loved native State into the leave Kentucky. Rebel soldiers tell them fiolds of the Union, from which she was roled, rather than murch over the mountains so foully wrested.

The U.S. gun-boat Seymour, which was snagged and sunk a short time since, in the Neuse, just above this eity, has, by the indefatigable exertions of her crew, been raised, repaired and is in good fighting trim, and her crew and admit that when necessity requires he can are anxious for a brush with the enemy He entered this town a week ago with a jaded, of our nation's honor.

For the information of those interested in maval stores. The would state that 200 bbls Stockholm tar sold in vogue on the Potomac-that of corps d'armes-New York, on the 6th inst., for \$6,25 this has been accomplished in the face of the and \$6,87 1-2 per bbl. Stockholm tar most perplexing difficulties. He has been reand \$6,57 1-2 per bbl. Stockholm tar most perplexing difficulties. He has been reinoved from his command and reinstated during immediately, and no boat allowed to land there
his period, the first organization be effected with cr without a pass. No boats, except lightthan North Carolina tar. Look out for tarry fingers.

The Victory at Corinth

The Rebels Totally Routed and Throwing Away Everything.

TWO REBEL GENERALS KILLED.

Generals Resecrans and Muribut in Cles Puroust.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM Gen. GRANT. HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GRANT,) JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 6-12:20 P. M. To Major General Halleck, General-in-

Chief:-

Generals Ord and Hurlbut, came upon Hatchie towards Corinth, capturing two and many small arms.

I immediately apprised Gen Rosecrans of these facts, and directed him to urge on the good work. The following desputch has just been received from him :-

CHEVELLA, Oct. 1862.

To Major General Grant :-The enemy are totally routed, throwing everything away. We are following sharp-

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major General. Under previous instructions General Huribut is also following. General Mo-Pherson is in the lead of General Boscorans'

The rebel General Martin is said to be U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

CAIRO, Oct. 7, 1862. As yet we can only state the general result of the fighting at Corinth. Skirmishing commenced on Sunday last, and there has been more or less fighting every day since. The rebel loss is about eight hun-

every wood for their infantry, and every bill for their artillery. The fight lasted seven hours. The rebel General Rogers was killed. General Oglesby has died of his wounds. General Ord is slightly woun-

Prisoners taken say their effective force in the vicinity is 65,000 men. This is probably an over estimate; but it is certain that they outnumbered us two to one.

Interesting from Kentucky. The Rebels Betreating to Haif's Gap, where a Great Battle will probably be

Louisville, Oct. 7, 1862. Gen. Gilbert, with his corps, was at Leba-

It is supposed here by Military men that the whole rebel fame is retreating to Hall's Gap, a few miles south of Crab Orchard, where they intend to make a stand.

The beidge at Shepherdsville will be com-pleted by Sanday. Nearly all the bridges beween us and the rebels have been destroyed by them, and some three weeks will elapse before they can be reconstructed.

The story of the capture by the rebels near Elizabethtown of three companies of Ohio cavalry last week is untrue.

Evacuation of Lexington by the Rebela. Editorial Melange.

Governor Stanly and lady, agrived bere on Saturday evening last, from there on Saturday evening last, from the construction of lexington by the Rebela.

Editorial Melange.

Editorial Melange.

Evacuation of Lexington by the Rebela.

Louisville, Oct. 7 — Midnight.

Lexington is mostly evacuated by the rebels there being filled up with conscripts there being only one hundred remaining. They took and sent to Camp Dick Robinson 7,000 barrels of pork from Chenault & Co., packed on Friday by Gen. Sigel

A prisonce from the Forty-mith Virginia, commontly secessionists. They also took \$90,000 mostly secessionists. They also took \$90,000 mostly secessionists. South of jeans and linseys from Olham, Scott was breight in yesterday. He was been as lesge over estimate. The old regiments are being filled up with conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and says that the rebels universally admit that they were well-specified being filled up with conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and says that the rebels universally admit that they were well as the rebels universally admit that they were well-specified being filled up with conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and says that the rebels universally admit that they were well-specified being filled up with conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and says that the rebels universally admit that they were well-specified being filled up with conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and says that the rebels universally admit that they were well as the rebels universally admit that they were well as the conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and says that the rebels universally admit that they were well as the rebels universally admit that they were well as the conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and is sego over estimate. The old regiments are being filled up with conscripts. He was in the battles at Bull Rau, and is sego over estimate. New York, via Beaufort. The Gov- morth of jeans and linseys from Olham, Scott ernor, we are pleased to say, returns clothing. The rebels paid for these goods in Confederate script, unless the owners refused to respect to the confederate script, unless the owners refused to respect to the confederate script.

This seems to be the conclusion of the whole rebel army.

Buell and His Army-An Active Campain Commenced—tur Army Moring—The Rebels Betrenting, &c.

Louisville, Ky, Oct. 3, 1862. Those who have found so much fault heretofore with Buell's tardiness will now have occasion to change their opinion of that officer; ragged and footsore army of fifty thousand men. During this week he has shod and clothed

and is now in hot pursuit of the rebels. All unate death of General Nelson. f the W Policicians and gubernatorial officials have in-Politicians and gubernatorial officials have interfered with his plans and harrassed him with
the claims of this and that officer for preferment; all manner of obstacles have been thrown
in his way, and yet, by herculcan efforts, he na his way, and yet, by nercuiran enors, he has surmounted them, and is already far on his march, with the rebels in flight before him.

The army moves in three main corys d'armer, commanded respectively by Major Generals (Crittenden, McCook and Gilbert. Major Generals) (Crittenden, McCook and Gilbert. Major Generals improper to mention the programme of this war by McClellan in his glorious Maryland campaegn. A few glimmerings of what is to be can be discerned in the movement of one corps, which left this city on Wednesday morning.

Take or military law in this respect will not hereafter be accepted as an excess for its violation. By order of Brigadier General EGBERT V. VIELE.

Military Governor and within twenty. our hours was in possessio of Shelbyville over thirty miles distant. The rebels fled before them in confusion, forgetting n their haste, to get away large quantities of

arms, ammunition and other military stores. This place had been occupied by a division of the enemy yesterday, and Gen. Grant hav- Kirby Smith's army, about 4,000 strong, com ing driven in small bodies of the rebels the manded by Claiborne, of Mississippi. Preston day before, after seven hours hard fighting Smith and Hull held positions as brigadier drove the enemy five miles back across the generals under Claborne. Colonel Nixon, Hatchie towards Corinth, capturing two whilemeditor of the New Orleans Crescent, was the rebel provost marshal of the town. batteries, about three hundred prisoners, the rebel rule at that place is described as unusually gentle. No indignities were offered to private citizens, and no great outrages were committed. The chief complaint the citizens make is that they were compelled to part with whatever they had to eat or wear for Confederate scrip, which was declared to be legal tender. Merchants were forced to open their stores and part with their goods for this miserable trash. The only consolation the

merchants have is that they get good prices for their wares.

The rebels on leaving the town forgot to take down their fing, which was waving from the cupols of the Court House. Claiborne discovered this when some distance away, and re-

turned for the precious piece of bunting.

It is reported from the direction of Bardstown that the rebels are falling back from that place, though Bragg's main army is or has been, camped there. The Democrat of this city has information that Bragg is massing his city has information that Bragg is massing his troops back of Bardstown, with a view of marching through Springfield and Danville to Camp Dick Robinson, where he proposes for tifying and making a desperate stand.

Tonnessee Traitors arrested in Cincinnati. Two secessionists merchants of Knoxville, Tenn., were arrested at the Gibson House in dred killed and from one thousand five by one of their victoms, a loyal man, whose property, amounting to \$30,000, was confished to two thousand eight hundred to two thousand eight hundred wounded. We have one thousand five self thrown into the same jail in which Parson hundred prisoners at Corinth and three Brownlow was confined. The Guzette says: hundred on the Hatchie river, and more With the better memory of his wrongs burnopinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the hundred on the Matehie river, and more constantly coming in. We have taken several thousand stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new and of English make. Our mostly new and on thousand wounded. Many houses it is believed, will be three hundred killed and one thousand wounded. Many shot and shell.

On Sunday General Ord drove the enemony of his wrongs burnary and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of firm a deserved castignion.

With the buter memory of his wrongs burnary designed on the burnary of his wrongs burnary and make the burnary of his wrongs burnary of the sundant shell.

On Sunday General Ord drove the enemony of his wrongs burnary and early all night and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of firm a deserved castignion.

With the buter memory of his wrongs burnary designed on the burnary of his wrongs burnary designed on the burnary of his wrongs burnary for the potential faction for that of the schould faction for that of the disciplina and deficiency of troops by substituting the burnary of his wrongs burnary for political faction for that of the butter, entirely destinately find the burnary of his wrongs burnary for the political faction for that of the disciplination for that of the

Statement of a Benerier from the Rebel Army—General Loc. Johnson Ordered to Supersede Bragg in Hentucky—Position and Strength of the Bebel Porce in Vi-

ginin, &cc , &cc. FARPAX COURT HOUSE, Oct. 7,
A deserter from the rebol army, broughs in last evening, makes some highly interesting state ments, which are important if true He belonged to the Second Virginia cavalry, of Gen. Mamford's brigade and Gen. Stuarts division. The fellowing are his statements:

Mumford's brigade, of from nine hundred to ten hundred examiry, is between Warrenton and the Sorings. The force at Cuipener Court.

the Springs. The force at Culpepper Court Florse, now commanded by Gen Jo. Johnston, consists of three divisions one of them com-manded by Gen. Gustavus W Smith, another by Gen. Horton, the name of the other division ommander he did not know. He heard fren Inmford say that Johnston had been ordered to take command of the Department of the West,
Gen Bragg having been relieved. There was
came Upon the rebel mounted pickets, who fell
much complaint against Gen. Bragg He saw a
young man from Richmoud, who told him that
the rebels had a large force at Gordonsville.

He was with the rebels in Maryland, and
heard officers say that their loss at the battle of
Autistian was sixtent thousand killed and secured.

In the rebels had a large force at Gordonsville.

The was with the rebels in Maryland, and
heard officers say that their loss at the battle of
Autistian was sixtent thousand killed and secured.

Inding the enemy in force, fell back and re-Autietam was sixteen thousend killed and wound ed and four thousand prisoners. The rebels say they obtained eight bundred cavalry and two thousand infantry recruits in Maryland, about six hundred of whom are from Pennsylvania.

The force under Lee at Winchester, he says, numbers one hundred and eighty thousand men, and is being reinforced. This is considered here

sick leave when taken, and gives no information WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. While there is no evidence of any enemy in ment from Sumner's corps drove in the pickets reat force immediately in front of Washington, of the enemy to Charlestown day before yes

the General who holds the advance is not idle | terday Daily reconnoisances in force are made in all dito provide against any surprise from the retreat

Wounded.

INTERESTING PROM NORPOLK. Stringent Regulations Litative to Trade and Tracel

Readquarters of the Military Governor. \\
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 6, 1862 No more passes or permits will be issued to take supplies into the country, except on a certi-

ficate from the clerk of the market that the per-son applying for the permit actually brought sup-plies to town. Supplies will only be allowed for the family use of those who take them. The pickets and sentine a will be instructed not to alow any person or vehicle to pass out of the lines. with the exception of market carts or wagons, each containing but one person. Physicians will be allowed to pass on the same conditions as heretofore. No person or vehicle, unless for mar-ket purposes, will come into the lines, with this exception, that, should the person have come from a distance, having no knowledge of this names and residences reported at the heads lowing them to return to their h mes.

A picket will be placed at the Marine Hospita

pass the drawbridge going up or down.
Until further orders the daily passenger boat

themselves, they must blame themselve alone for the consequences. All persons are solemnly warned against attempting to pass the lines for

News from McClellan's Army. Important Order of Gen. McClelian Relative to the Emancipa-

> tion Proclamation. General Orders - No. 163.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Camp near Strasburg, Md., Oct. 7, 1862. The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomao is called to General Orders No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1872, publishing to the army the President's proclamation of Sept. 23,

A proclamation of such grave moment to the sation, officially communicated to the army, affords to the general commanding an opportunity of defining specially to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States towards the civil authorities of the government. The constitution confides to to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial and to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial and to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial and to the property had not hitherto had not possible structions are placed about a mile below Fort Jackson, and consist, first, of rows of spiles divide minot he bed of the river, and running to the roward and duty of making, exaffords to the general commanding an oppor-Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our epublican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which, and the objects for which armies shall be employed in suppressing the rebellion, must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of the national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders Cincinnati on Friday, having been recognized the government can be made known to the

armies of the nation.

News from the Army of Virginia. guard the armies of the republic, and in so doing he will not be considered by any right so fully illustrated upon so many battle fields, in carrying out all measures of public policy this army will of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct towards the defenceless. By command of By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

JAMES A. HARDER, Lieutenant Colonel, Aidde-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen.

Reconnoisance on the Charlestown Road - The Enemy Discovered in Force.

Sandy Hook, Md., Oct. 6, 1862. A reconnoissance was made this morning by the Sixth United States cavalry and a sec-tion of Robinson's light battery. They moved out on the Charlestown road, and shortly after came upon the rebel mounted pickets, who fell manding the approach. Captain Sanders, finding the enemy in force, fall back and re-

turned to camp.

During the advance we had two men killed and six wounded. The rebels lost six killed and ten wounded, and a lieutenant of the Seventh Virginia eavalry taken prisoner. Aside of this everything is cost in this vicinity.

The Reb-l Army Enpidly Betreating Towards Elchmond.

Frederick, Md., Oct. 7, 1362. I learn from private sources that reconnois ances reveal the fact that General Lee's rebei army is rapidly moving back on Richmond. The chances of their escape from McClellan's clutches are hourly diminishing. A detach-

ment from Sumner's corps drove in the pickets

Frederick, Md., Oct. 7-P. M. At eleven o'clock last night, at Harper's Ferry, a house formerly used as a powder magazine, was exploped in the following manner:-

The powder had apparently been removed : but enough remained to cause an explosion from igniting by a spark from a soldier's pipe. The house was used as a guard house at the time of the explosion. Nine soldiers were wounded by the explosion, including Eager, of o. A. Seventy second New York ; Mervine. of Co. E, Seventy-second New York; J. Street, of Co. G, Seventh ----; two men of the Seventh Michigan; three men of the First Delaware, and two men et the Eighty-eighth

Another Brilliant Affair,

and Prisoners.

BACTIMORE, Oct 7. The American has received the following des

Great Cacapon River Imboden is a noted rebel artillery officer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Helpless Condition of the Rebel General Lee.

WASHINGTON, Oct 7. Advices received in this city by relatives of

This can hardly be true, as Jackson's force was pretty well ased up in the battle of Articiam.

THE REBEL ARMY STILL AT WINCHESTER business, have reported that the enemy is flying from the vicinity of the Potomae and Wilchest ter towards Richmond Our scouts, who have been as far as the valley report this afternoon that the enemy is not moving from the vicinity of the city limits, where the gas works are located, has been mounted with been as far as the valley, report this atternoon that the enemy is not moving from the vicinity of Winchester. The statements of our own eight guns of the largest calibre. Besides scents are considered the most reliable. It does not follow, however, that the enemy will not follow, however, that the enemy will not the control of the city and running round. soon mave toward Richmond

THE BEREL CONSCRIPTION IN VIRGINIA The rebel armics are improving the occupation of the adjacent sections of Virginia to enforce cause They are also impressing every horse fit wooden cribs from fifteen to twenty feet square, filed with stone and sunk in the bottom of the that can be made available to the support of an army. The male citizens are flying for refoge in every direction. Many of them are now want to filed with stone and sunk in the bottom of the the way to New Orleans the schooner fell in the United States ship Bobio; which sent them army direction. Many of them are now want to file the states of the property of the property direction. The Colonel holds to be in good health, but dering in the mountains, and others have arrived

Lieutenant Commander Wm. C West has

DUTY.

It is understood that disabled voluniter such as are not sufficiently strong to serve in the field, will be detailed for guard duty at hos-A number of changes having been made in the officers of the gunboat Octoren, we republish a correct list of the officers, as follows:

Lieutenant Communder-George Brown. Surgeon-James Lawn. Acting Master and Exceptive Officer-John A

Acting Masters-J. D. Graham, A. A. Gould. Chief t ngineer - Jackson McElwell

Chif Ingineer - Jackson McElwell
Acting Assistant Paymoster - Win H. Higbee.
Second Assistant Engineers - Emory J. Becoks.
Third Assistant Engineers - C. B. Morgan,
ames G. Cooper, G. W. Clark.
Midshipman - C. W. Tracy.
Acting Master's Mate - Chomas McElwell.
Commander's Clerk - Walter Cooper

Matters and things at Savannah.

Present Condition of the City-Defenses Completed and in Progress...The float-ing Enterior "Georgia" and "Fingal",— Obstructions in the River...Perling of the People with regard to the War-Probable Effect of the Emancipasion Prodomation,

Mr. A. G. Spencer, formerly a merchant of New York, but for the last two years a resident of Savannah, Georgia, which place he left a week ago last Friday, arrived at New York, two days ago in the United States transport George C. Collins, and has kindly favored us with the following authentic information with regard to the present condition of affairs in that rebel city. The population of Savannah, us-ually about 23,000, is at present something less than 15,000, and business is almost at stand still. Two out of five of the stores and other places of business is closed, and those remaining open have a very meagre stock of goods, and are doing next to nothing in the way of trade. The blockade of the city he considers almost perfect, and does not think it worth while for the Government to spend another cent to make it more effective. All manufactured and imported goods are extremely high, and scarcely to be had at any price. Ordinary boots bring \$80 a pair, and \$20 is charged for footing old ones. Coats worth in New York \$15, bring from \$40 to \$50, and pants from \$20 to \$25. Tea is worth £16 per pound; coffee 75 cents; butter \$1, and other things in proportion. Flour is \$42 a barrel, with a limited supply on hand, as the wheat crop of that region has proved almost a total Capture of Rebel Supplies, Munitions of War good this season, and it is now selling in Savannah at 50 cents a bushel; though, previous to the gathering of the new crop, it brought \$2. There is great suffering among the poorer classes of the city, and their prospects for the Imbodon's entire wagon train, embracing supplies of all kinds, two pieces of artillery, one soldiers' families which respects for the support of the sundred and fifty prices. plies of all kinds, two pieces of artifiery, the soldiers lamines, which were new greatly di-nundred and fifty prisoners, were captured; and the beginning of the war, are now greatly di-colonel McReynolds is in jursuit of him, up the minished, from the inability of the contributhe beginning of the war, are now greatly di tors, and from the fact that many of them have been themselves forced into the army through his carelessness or good nature omits in the conscription and the conscription has say of tyranny self-constituted rigilance comthe conscription act. The conscription has

bodied man, from 18 to 35, is now in the army. The second conscription, which is to include all between the ages of 35 and 45, had not been enforced when Mr. Spencer lett, but he thinks it will add one third to the fighting after, his horse becoming unmanageable, he was at the time he left he thicks did not exceed thrown head foremost, breaking one of the bones 3,000, but it was currently reported that the in the back of the left hand. One of his relation to the back of the left hand. One of his relation to the back of the left hand. campaign, but its development will display a rapidity of movement, a depth of strategy and splitting of movement, a depth of strategy and splitting of movement, and against attempting to pass the lines for in the back of the left hand. One of his relatives, who saw him two days ago, describes him cance of military law in this respect will not as perfectly helpless.

Confederate Government were about to station tives, who saw him two days ago, describes him as perfectly helpless. STONEWALL LACKSON REPORTED TO BE MARCH ber, and formally took command of the lefences of that city and Charlestown on the A negro, escaping from the Second Virginia Cavalry, intely serving his master there—a private in that regiment—reports the current belief among a portion of the rebel acmy that Jackson is marching down to attack Sigel at Carterville ande and are now in progress for the defence of Savannah, and Mr. Spencer thinks if an atempt is made to capture the city by land it will require a strong force. Every road lead-Rebels recently captured, having an eye to or four miles in extent, and batteries have been

been very thorough, and almost every able-

The river above the city and running found and intersecting the river below. Over 2,000 negroes are at present working on these forti

The Rebels devention of the virginia and horses, and addermination has been manifested to make the mest of the occupation of the virginia, and to sweep it clean, clearly intimating ginia, and to sweep it clean, clearly intimating could be got that were powerful enough, she has there is no prospect of its being either long occupied or soon again visited by the rebel forces.

As for the floating batteries, Mr Spencer does not think they will amount to much, and says that Gen. Lee's army are exceedingly in the floating batteries is placed on them by the people of Savannah as a defence for the city. The clearly intimised to force and as none in Textone the mest of the occupation of the valley of Virginia, and to sweep it clean, clearly intimating could be got that were powerful enough, she has there is no prospect of its being either long occupied or soon again visited by the rebel forces.

A KSBEL BATTERY ON THE LOWER POTOMAC DESTROYED.

Captain Job Rustk, of the schooner Statesman. Discussion by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and described in placing a battery at Cock pit Point, on the Potomae river, and that just before sunsitive, the point and efficiency of troops by substituting the spirit of political faction for that of firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the government which is the highest.

but the United States officers at Port Royal and Fort Pulaski informed Mr. Spencer that they could easily be r moved whenever the Govern-ment saw fit to commence operations against the

as being nearly manimose to favor of continuing the course they have begun, and of never yield ing until they have gained their independence Many of them openly declare that they would prefer becoming the subject of a foreign power to a reunion with the National Government.—

Not a few openly avowed that they had nicolia For a rennon with the National Government.—
For a few openly avowed that they had meditaied the movement for twenty years past, and that
in the election of Lincoln they saw their appartunity. The Northein men of whom there are in
great many in Savarnah, as well as all the Southern cities, are mostly Union men at heart, but
they are obliged to disavow or at the best to conceal their sentiments. There is, however, nucleing like the reign of terror visiting them at presant, that there was at the beginning of the rebalion. The "Rattlesnake Club" and "Vigilance
Committee," at whose harigorious to many entrages were committed on Union men and stratugers at the commencement of the movement,
have presty much died out. The better class of
citizens were compelled to discount mance them
in self preservation, and to save their whole social
fabric from tumbling into auarchy, and their, opposition, together with the feet that the leading
desperadors, with most of their rank and file,
have found their way into the army, has at lengthrelieved the city from much of the terrorism that
formerly existed. Considerable freedom of expression is now allowed, provided it is not injudied instructured. pression is now allowed, provided it is not inju-diciously indulged in, and with reference to the decirally indulged in, and with reference to the demerits of the neighboring State of South Cargelina, the utmost latitude is permitted and even approved. Mr. Spencer says he has often openly expressed the hope that the war would not enduntil Charleston was otterly exlinguished and biotted off the map, and his sentiment always met with an approving echo. They accuse Charleston of having got them into the surape and charge cowardies months South Caroline. and charge cowardice apon the South Caro

Interesting from Texas: off le

New York, Sept. 29 Colonel A. J. Hamilton, member of Con-gress from Texas, arrived from New Orleans. He is well known to our citizens as that one He is well known to our citizens as that one of the Texan members of Congress who refused plumply to join the conspirators who fest Washington during the last days of Buchanan's Administration, and whom Wigfall and Toombs vainly tried to browbeat and bully. He is now on his way to Washington to ask help for his suffering tellow Union men of Texas, who have endured every thing except extermination at the hands of the mob of reb-els who now hold the rule there.

Colonel Hamilton has been living for the last year at Austin, the Texas State capital. That and three or four counties surrounding it are still strongly Union—so much so that the rebels, greatly as they would have liked to hurt him, did not dare. In these and other couninin, did not date. In these and other coup-ries there were until recently organized Union-forces, not armed or trained soldiers, but such-bands as could have been quickly called to-gether to aid any attempt of the government in Texas, and stood ready to defend their lead-er against all harm.

Colonel Hamilton states that life in Texas is now entirely lawless. The civil law has long been dead; martial law, which took its place, is not executed according to any system known to civilized nations. Every petty provost mar shal is supreme tyrant in his district, and immittees make up. Thus all who are suspected of loyalty are at the mercy of an irresponsible set of robbers and tyrants.

Until recently there was no regular garrison of rebel soldiers at Austin. So long as they were not there the Union men were able to

General Lee show that he was injured in both force of the Confederacy, which he estimates at protect themselves. But when the soldiers hands at the battle of Antietam A ball passed through the paim of his right hand, and soon after his horse have been been all the available troops in and about Savannah and, were at their mercy. A friend informed came the Union men, long ago entirely disarmed, were at their mercy. A friend informed Colonel Hamilton that the soldiers bad orders to capture him, and he saw that he must get out of the way. He left on the 2d July. Before then his bouse was surrounded by troops, and when he got into the mountains he found ill the passes guarded; also all the water noles on the roads leading out of the country. He was for a month in the mountains, and at last, with a few friends, made his way to the Rio Grande, which he crossed into Mexico.

The crossing was opposed by a rebel cap-tain, whom the cclouel made prisoners till be and his party got safely across. But the pass-age down the Mexican side of the river was made through a succession of ambuscades laid-by rebel troops for him. By vigilance they all escaped, however, and

at last, after various adventures, reached Mata-moras. In Brownville, opposite Matamoras, he rebels kept a vigilant eye upon the Colonel's movements. He engaged passage in a vessel, but was warned when about to step into stage lat the enomy knew it and had planned to ntercept him. Seventy-five men, in fact, way laid the stage and stopped it three times on the way to the vessel. He then waited for another opportunity, and at last got off by ravelling some distance overland, and being-set on board a schooner by a friend's shore boat. The rebels, however, saw the movement, and sent a launch with an armed creto the schooner; a breeze striking up, the Colonel had sail put on the schooner, and set off for New Orleans, leaving the Captain and his ship's papers unavoidably on shore. On-

the spiles.

As for the floating batteries, Mr Spencer does The Colonel isoss to be in good health, but