

The Progress will be issued every morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10 1/2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will be over till the next day.

Mr. Wm. Lingham, Jr., editor of the Army & Navy Journal, 33 School st., Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription on our account, will be ratified by us.

SEE "OFFICIAL" ON FIRST PAGE.

THE NEWS.

The news from Arkansas of another great battle and victory in the vicinity of Pea Ridge—the scene of a brilliant action some months ago—imparts a little life and interest to the news of the day. The immediate location of the late conflict was at Maysville, nearly fifty miles from Pea Ridge.

The Union cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the enemy at last accounts. Gen. Schofield pursued Gen. Hindman beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

There is nothing new to report from the forces of General Buell or General Bragg in Kentucky.

The late reconnoissances by our troops from Harper's Ferry have established the fact beyond doubt that the rebels have abandoned Winchester and have gone southward. It is said that they have established a camp at Front Royal.

Our readers will remember that some months since, in an article upon shinpilasters, we stated that the system had its evils, and that the introduction of them, would have a tendency to exclude all legal tender, whether in postage currency or specie, from the market.

Party after party, began to issue this trash, until our community has become flooded, and our change currency merely nominal.

It would seem to us the better policy to ignore this substitute for change entirely. Yet we are told, that such a course would cause many of our tradesmen to close up their stores.

because we believe that the public good requires it. If we cannot do without this miserable substitute, let licenses be issued to parties who are responsible, and known to be such, to the Provost Marshal, and the fee for such license be turned over to the Hospital fund.

As for ourselves, we refuse this kind of stuff. We are willing to receive anything that is money, and pay it out again. The mere announcement that we intended to take no such trash in our business transactions, caused a fluttering.

A gentleman informs the Raleigh Journal, on reliable authority, that there is a factory within a hundred miles of Raleigh, representing a capital of nine thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, which has been and is now paying a dividend on each share of two thousand dollars every three months.

Yellow fever has made its appearance in several towns in Texas. At Sabine Pass, at the latest news there had been twenty-five deaths from it.

There were twenty-five deaths from yellow fever in Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th, among them Wm. Duesberry, Esq. of Richmond.

A correspondent of the Mississippians was at the battle of Iuka. In describing it he says:

"The troops against which we were contending were western men, the battery manned by Iowa troops, who fought bravely and well. I know this, that the events of that evening have considerably increased my appetite for peace, and if the Yankees will not shoot at us any more, I shall be perfectly satisfied to let them alone."

According to Holbrook's Mail Bag there are 411 postmistresses in Uncle Sam's service. One of them in North Carolina has held her office since December, 1828.

The Grenada Appeal of the 9th inst., a rebel organ, says that stragglers from Lee's army number 20,000. It says that at the battle of Sharpsburg, 20,000 men deserted the field.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat notices the following results of an auction sale of stocks in that town on the 30th ult., for cash:

"Stook in the Bank of North Carolina sold at \$131 per share of \$109, Mecklenburg county \$100 bonds at \$119 a 121; Cleveland county bonds, \$112; Confederate bonds, \$102 1/2. Specie is one hundred and forty per cent. premium at Richmond. Coffee sells at \$1 82 and \$1 90 per pound."

We find in the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th, the following official account of a battle near Charleston, from that ardent lover of truth, G. T. Beauregard, in which, true to his instinct, he claims a decided victory.

The following official dispatch was received yesterday:— Savannah, Oct. 23d.

The Abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie, yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Moseley's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, by Col. W. S. Walker, commanding troops sent from here.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—The enemy advanced yesterday morning, in two columns—one against Coosawatchie, the other against Pocotaligo. They were repulsed from Pocotaligo by our forces.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Information has just been received that the enemy has been driven to his boats.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

A Great Battle and Victory at Maysville.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CURTIS.

Complete Rout of all the Rebel Forces under Hindman.

Capture of all the Rebel Artillery.

The Rebels Driven Back to the Arkansas Valley.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 35, 1862.

Major General HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington.—Our arms are entirely successful again in Northwest Arkansas.

General Blunt, finding that the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. Blunt, with the First Division, westward, and moved towards Huntsville with the rest of his forces.

The enemy were estimated at from five to seven thousand strong. The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery—a battery of six-pounders—a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of their scattered forces when the messenger left.

General Schofield pursued General Hindman beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the valley of the Arkansas river, and the Army of the Frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. P. CURTIS, Major General Commanding.

The Latest News!

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

General Rosencrans Supersedes General Buell.

Defeat of Rebel Rangers in Tenn.

MATTERS AT CENTREVILLE, VA.

From The National Capital.

REBELS NEAR SHEPARDSTOWN.

RETURN OF GENERALS.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The "Ariel" at New York with \$750,000 in Treasures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, with \$750,000 in treasure and a number of passengers, arrived at this port this afternoon.

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Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Leech, Jr., has been ordered to the Potomac.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Stuart has been ordered to report to Rear Admiral Paulding, at New York, for passage in the first public steamer bound to the Western Gulf Squadron, for duty on board of the Z. C. Kelly.

Acting Assistant Paymaster S. T. Brown has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer Mohawk.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left Washington to-day on a visit North. During his absence the duties of that office will be performed by Chief Clerk Charles F. Estie, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

The old Capitol Prison is as great a resort as ever for persons who get into difficulty with the Government on account of disloyalty and similar errors.

Mr. Charles Sherman, who has just returned from Mr. Davis' dominion, and who formerly resided in this city, having returned here without giving the authorities proper notification, was domiciled here this morning, together with Lewis Post, Forty-ninth Virginia; G. P. Garner, Fourteenth Georgia; J. H. Wood, Second Virginia Cavalry; F. Moore, H. A. Bull, John C. Sprigg, G. W. Clellan, and R. C. Newman.

The first three are prisoners of war, and the latter State prisoners, being charged with aiding the enemy, attempting to raise guerrilla bands, &c. A. F. Kimmel, who keeps a house in the rear of the National Hotel, having been also arrested on a charge of aiding in the transportation of contraband goods South, was to-day provided for at the same hotel.

On account of sickness, Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General of Subsistence, has been relieved from duty as a member of the court martial now in session in St. Louis, for the trial of Mr. McKintyre, Quartermaster of the United States Army.

Colonel W. Woodruff whose nomination as Brigadier General, was not confirmed by the Senate, has been ordered to join his regiment, the Twelfth Kentucky Volunteers.

Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin, recently Minister Resident at Rome, has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General in the place of H. J. H. A. Kassen, member of Congress elected and resigned. Mr. Randall was a. o. n. in and entered on his labor yesterday.

The following military appointments are announced:— Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau to be Major General U. S. Volunteers.

Major Robert S. Granger, Fifth Infantry, to be John W. McClure to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

J. H. Johnson, of Kentucky, to be Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

Leut. Wilson T. Hartz, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

The State Department makes the following announcement:— DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1862. It having recently been discovered that the practice of sending private letters to this Department for the purpose of being forwarded to the use of Ministers and Consuls of the United States abroad has been abused for disloyal purposes, notice is hereby given that no such letters will hence forward be transmitted.

All letters to Ministers and Consuls which may hereafter be sent hither to be forwarded must be left open for inspection by the Department.

WM. H. SEWARD.

REBELS NEAR SHEPARDSTOWN.

SHEPARDSTOWN, Md., Oct. 24.—A considerable body of rebels is reported to be about three miles back of Shepardstown.

RETURN OF GENERALS.

Generals Foster, Morell and Griffin have returned from Washington and joined their respective commands.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.

While a soldier in the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment was examining a shell, near a fire yesterday, it ignited and exploded, but fortunately no one was injured.

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RETURN OF GENERALS.

much in circulation, as they were arrested in thirty minutes after their arrival.

A tax is imposed by the Provost Marshal upon all except regimental sutlers who open shops in this place. The amount realized, about three hundred dollars per week, is paid over to the Hospital fund.

News from Washington.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Important Order from the War Department in regard to Enlistments.

Washington, Oct. 25, 1862. The following order has been issued by the War Department:— First—Enlistments into the regular army under General Orders No. 154 may be made either in the field or in the several States, but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company.

Second—The twenty-five dollars advance of the one hundred dollars bounty authorized by section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 29, 1861, and the two dollars premium, approved June 21, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the regular army under this order who have not already received it.

Where the recruiting officers are not furnished with funds, these amounts or either of them will be credited to the soldier on the first muster-roll after his enlistment, and paid by the paymaster who pays him.

Another Success in Tennessee.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The following despatch was received at headquarters this morning:— Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.—A despatch just in, says our cavalry, under Major Mudd, ran into Haywood's Partisan Rangers, seven miles west of Brownsville, killed one captain, captured about forty prisoners, sixty horses and mules, and a wagon load of arms, and completely broke up the party.

From Memphis.

The United States Forces in Galveston Bay. The Grenada Appeal, of the 16th has a report of the capture and occupation, by the United States forces, of an island in Galveston Bay.

Nothing is said of our forces having reached the mainland, but a fight was anticipated should they make such an attempt.

Gen. Sherman has ordered thirty Secession families to leave Memphis, on account of the recent guerrilla outrages on the river.

The Grenada Appeal contains a report that Van Dorn and Lovell have been ordered to report at Richmond. General Pemberton is announced as the successor of General Van Dorn.

From New Orleans—Safety of the Steamer "Matanzas."

New York, October 24.—The steamship McClellan has arrived at New York, from New Orleans on the 16th. She brings \$80,000 in specie, eighty paroled prisoners from Corinth, and one hundred and twenty discharged sick and wounded from New Orleans.

The steamer Matanzas arrived at New Orleans on the 14th. It had been reported that she was missing.

The Calcasieu arrived at New Orleans on the 16th.

The New Orleans papers contain no news.

Movements of the Rebels.

Washington, Oct. 26, 1862. The Star says:—We have very late information from the region of country between the lines of General Sigel's Army corps and Gordonsville. Three days ago the only rebel troops occupying it was a regiment of North Carolina cavalry and one regiment of infantry.

They had their headquarters at Warrenton, with pickets out along the Rappahannock, and at times sent out small scouting parties in various directions. Culpeper Court House had then ceased to be the railroad terminus, as which the supplies from Richmond for General Lee's army were put on wagons.

They are now taken to Staunton by rail, and wagoned from there all the way up to Winchester. This change was doubtless occasioned by dread lest General Sigel might cut off their trains, which he would do if they continued to travel the road from Culpeper Court House via Sperryville and Winchester, now that his cavalry horses have been recruited.

Capture of Galveston, Texas, by the Federals.

The Federal fleet off Galveston, Texas, attacked that city on the 4th inst. A Federal steamer ran past the battery at Fort Point under a heavy fire, and laid to at the central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederates.

The troops in Galveston left and went to the same point. The Federal steamers lying off Galveston, five in number, gave the authorities of the town four days to remove the women and children from the place, at the expiration of which they would shell the place. It was not so rendered. The cause of the attack, or rather the initiation of the assault, was the firing into the steamer Harriet Lane by the guns at Fort Point.

The Harriet Lane steamed in under a flag of truce, but went too far, and was fired into. The latest telegram from Galveston is dated the 6th inst., and speaks of the movements of the Federals says:

They landed again yesterday at the Point, but have not permanently occupied it, having a wholesome fear of a cavalry dash. There are sufficient number of troops on the island to repel any landing. While the enemy occupy their present position Col. Cook is engaged, under orders from Col. De Bray, in removing such machinery and foundry works as can be got off, and it is not probable that the enemy will find much on the island of value.

Orders have also been issued to inform the people that should our troops leave the island communication will at once be cut off, and those who remain will be compelled to depend on their own means of subsistence, as no supplies will be allowed to enter the city.

Measures are already on foot for a rigid police of the bay, and active cavalry force will continue to scour the main land opposite the island and the country along Buffalo bayou, the Trinity, Neches, and Saline.

The determination of the military authorities seems to be to confine the enemy to the bay contiguous to the island. The forces before the city, while not very formidable as a fleet, is yet sufficient to indicate the future movements of the enemy on our coast, and watch the people sailing near the coast of the danger, should the bays and rivers be left unguarded.—Richmond Dispatch 24th.

The news yesterday was that Beauregard has been at work again, and near the scene of his first victories. He has had a conference with the Yankees at Puntaligo, a point on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and about two-thirds of the distance from Charleston to Savannah. The news was repulsed and driven off.

Late From Fortress Monroe.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE, October 23. Major R. W. Schenk, of the 135 Pennsylvania Volunteers, who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe from Aiken's Landing, on the John A. Warner, announces that Commissioner Wood, of Washington, D. C., has succeeded in effecting the release of over one hundred Union prisoners at Salisbury, North Carolina, and expected to have them at Aiken's Landing the latter part of this week.

The John A. Warner, in charge of Major Schenk, will probably be at Aiken's Landing to-morrow to receive them.

The War News.

From the Richmond Inquirer, October 30. Despatches transpiring with the War Department state nothing more than that Bragg had fallen back from his former position a distance of forty miles, for the purpose of securing subsistence. The combination of the Unionists having been strongly reinforced, rendered the move absolutely necessary.

It is surmised that Rosecrans had commenced a strategic movement to form a junction with Buell, and cut off our army entirely.

Southern War News.—The Retreat of Bragg. The Richmond Enquirer, of Oct. 21, says:— The last we hear from Bragg's army he was at London, Kentucky, falling back in order toward Cumberland Gap. Buell has a very large army, and attempted to flank Bragg while at Camp Dick Robinson, which was prevented by this retreat. Buell is yet endeavoring to flank him, and there may be a battle any day.

The report of the taking of a large number of prisoners from the Federals at Perryville proves untrue.

From Lee's Army.

"We have reports from Winchester that a portion of our army are advancing on to Charlottesville, Virginia, which is occupied by the enemy in force. We scarcely think that Charlottesville will be the theatre of any great battle. A skirmish was occurred at Warrenton, and another at Kernstown within the past few days.

From Western Virginia.

"General Echols, who at present commands the Confederate forces in Kanawha Valley, had issued an order urging farmers to come to Kanawha for salt and bring forage for the army. The attention of the people is called to the above, to comply with the requests of General Echols, and at the same time to promote individual comforts.

The Retreat of Price—Slaughter among the Rebels at Cypress Creek.

We learn from Jackson, Mississippi, that the bridge across Cypress Creek was burned by the enemy, and our forces were not aware of its destruction till they arrived at the creek, on their retreat. They were there forced to run down the creek, and cross at the mill dam, where the enemy had a commanding position.

The slaughter of our troops at this point was very heavy. The oversight consisted in the neglect to destroy the railroad leading from Corinth to Columbus and Cairo, which enabled the Federals to run reinforcements during the entire night previous to the retreat.

Flag of Truce.

On the 15th inst. the Commodore run ground above City Point, and detained the John A. Warner one day to tow her off. It is just to the officers and pilots of the John A. Warner, we must say she has never been along with running on the James River, either as flag of truce or when carrying the mails to Harrison's Landing.

The Warner leaves this afternoon for Aiken's Landing, to bring down our parole prisoners. She takes up the following Rebel officers:— Lieutenant W. B. Low, Georgia Legion; Captain James Dicken, Fifty-First Georgia; Colonel H. S. Means, Seventeenth South Carolina.

The Richmond Inquirer, of October 21st, says:—"Thirty dysenthetics, taken at Corinth, Mississippi, were brought to the city on Sunday evening, by way of Lynchburg. They were lodged in Castle Thunder."

We find in the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, an account of the escape of some of those Tennessee loyalists from the prison at that place. We rejoice that they have made their escape.

It will be recollected that these men were brought to this city last spring and put in jail. They have been here ever since. A guard has been kept around the jail, but they have so long stood and lain around there night and day that they had ceased to be on the alert on guard—ready for any attempt at escape. It was at an opportune moment of this kind, when but few were on guard, and those few not expecting or looking out for an attempt to escape, near night, when the jailer went in to give the prisoners food and water, that the notorious and daring leader of the to-do, and in the bridge-burning enterprise, seized upon the jailer and checked him down, while others snatched his keys, and hastily unlocked every room. Some 14 or 15 of them rushed out at the door and came very unexpectedly upon the single sentinel who happened to be then in front, knocked him down and took his gun from him, and before the guards on the other side of the building were aware of what was going on or could come within the front, the most of them were out at the front gate. One or two who endeavored to climb the high fence were stopped by the sentinels' guns levelled at them, and perhaps two others fell from the fence and were so badly hurt as to be unable to get away. All who got through the gate—some 10 or 11—made their escape, and at this writing are at large. Quite a number of mounted men are scouring the country in every direction, and we have no doubt they will all be recaptured before another night. Atlanta Confederacy.

Defences of the Cotton States.

The presence of the Cotton States is anxiously discussing the necessity of prompt provisions for the defences of the numerous rivers which open their long and narrow mouths to the sea. One or two who endeavored to climb the high fence were stopped by the sentinels' guns levelled at them, and perhaps two others fell from the fence and were so badly hurt as to be unable to get away.

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Atlanta Confederacy.

The intention of the Federal forces to press their winter at every available point on our coast, and especially at Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, is so evident that it is openly proclaimed by the Yankee newspapers. One of these has declared that the capture of Mobile, and the control of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, will be worth from the Federals more than the capture of New Orleans and the control of the Mississippi; and indeed, as by these means, an avenue would be opened to the heart of the South, we see no reason in supposing to the contrary. We are also informed through Yankee sources, that more than five thousand workmen are engaged at this time in the harbor of New York alone in construction of iron-clad steamers, which the New York newspaper says will be ready in four or five weeks, to be sent South.

We are glad to see that in this emergency, in which the cotton States are so seriously threatened, appeals are being urged upon the State governments to come to the assistance of the Confederate authorities in the particular matter of river defences. The defences of the harbors are under Confederate supervision, and may be properly left to the Confederate authorities, unless where these are wantonly and plainly neglectful of the danger; but the defences of the rivers are peculiarly the defences of the homes of the people of the different States, and should command from the State executives, and from the people, great and instant action.—Richmond Examiner 24th inst.