

## FROM MISSOURI

### Rebels Driven from Southwestern Missouri—McBride Retreating from the Southeast—The Situation in the Interior Improved—The Political Aspect—The Congressional Canvass—Review of the Militia—Incidents of Secession Poison.

*Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, October 12, 1862.—The Rebels, who so wantonly proclaimed their intention to winter in this city, have been driven from the southwestern counties by General SCHOFIELD. His army, at last accounts, was on the eve of following up its success, by crossing the line into Arkansas. The Rebels have, or recently had, a camp at Cross Hollows, and on their retreat from Newtonia, and Cassville, fell back on this camp.

It is doubtful whether they will wait for the presence of SCHOFIELD'S army—their officers know the inability of the motley gathering of conscripts to stand up against the superior armed and disciplined volunteers of the Northwest. It is confidently predicted that they will skedaddle across the Boston Mountain, which is equivalent to disbandment, as the Rebel authorities can never feed a large concentrated army through the winter. There may be a battle, but it is extremely doubtful. The Rebels are commanded by the poorest lot of officers in the Confederate service. Whisky is the god they all worship; and conscripts with inferior arms and ammunition, and destitute of the actual necessaries of life, are not apt to improve as soldiers very rapidly. Another week will determine the matter of a fight. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S army is advancing in three columns, under Gens. BROWN, SALOMON and BLUNT. Gen. TOTTEN is second in command to Gen. SCHOFIELD, and commands a large reserve force. There is no danger to be apprehended in case of a battle. The Rebels will be wiped out as clean as the tracings of a slate pencil may be removed with a sponge.

The Rebels have retreated from their advanced positions in Southwest Missouri, toward Pocahontas. They scoured the country as far North as Cedar Creek, in Wayne county, for provisions, horses and forage. Union men and Secessionists were robbed alike. McBRIDE is in command, and while at Greenville, it is said he remained drunk for seven days consecutively. A citizen of Greenville computes McBRIDE'S force at 5000, and says that when our troops commenced pouring into Pilot Knob, from this city, the Rebels reported the arrival of 10,000 Union reinforcements. The actual number was less than 3000. They did not enforce the Rebel Conscription Law very generally while around Greenville, on account of the scarcity of provisions. They told their Rebel sympathizers that they were not afraid of any movement in their rear by General STEELE'S army from Helena, as Gen. HOLMAN had 20,000 men at Little Rock, prepared to fall upon STEELE'S rear in case he attempted to cut off McBRIDE'S retreat.

The situation of Missouri is, therefore, changed for the better within a few weeks. The Fall campaign is about over, unless SCHOFIELD meets with reverses in the Southwest. The Rebel invaders and their allies, the guerrillas, will soon go into winter quarters. The guerrillas have made a miserable failure of the part they were to play in handing the State over to Rebel rule. They have not been able to maintain their ground anywhere. The only notable successes were at Independence, through the treachery, and at Lone Jack through the carelessness of the Union commanders. POINDEXTER a captive, with one leg amputated, confined in the St. Louis County Jail; PORTER a fugitive on his way to Arkansas, his gang disabded; QUANTREL alternately hiding from equal Union force and prowling on defenceless towns; COFFEE, COCKERELL, IKB SHELBY, sharing the fate of their accomplices in wickedness; and the minor guerrilla leaders afraid to show their faces in daylight anywhere, for fear of capture. The career of these men does not present any brilliant encouragement to Missouri guerrillas. PRICE has not returned to the State, as promised; the State militia has been perfectly organized in nearly every county, and the Union rule is comparatively undisputed. The November election, which the Rebels hoped to prevent, will probably be one of the most peaceful the State has ever held.

The November election will probably result in the election of about the same proportion of adulterated Union members of Congress as represented Missouri during the last session. We shall miss the Hon. JOHN W. NOELI, for the South, whose voice rang out from the first in opposition to Secession. His friends do not seem to be working for his re-election. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., is working like a beaver for his own success. The "National Democrats" hope the rivalries in the Republican ranks will enable them to slip in their man. The Hon. HENRY T. BLOW is the strongest candidate in the Second District. In the Fourth, JOHN S. PHELPS, the veteran member, will not be strongly opposed. He has a pre-emption claim to the seat which nobody dares to dispute. In the Fifth District the present member, THOMAS L. PRICE, is opposed by Colonel J. W. McCLARY, an Emancipationist. PRICE is an undoubted Union man, but occupies a doubtful position on Emancipation. His opponent is an out-and-out Emancipationist.

In the Lexington District, comprising strong pro-slavery counties, all the candidates vie with each other in doing homage to the peculiar institution. Their names are JAMES H. BIRCH (who ought to be in Fort Lafayette,) AUSTIN A. KING (ex-Governor, and Douglas Democrat, having a son in the Union army, and E. M. SAMUEL, lawyer and ex-State Senator. In the Seventh District the candidates are JOHN P. BRUCE, editor of the *St. Joe Journal*; Gen. BEN. LOAN, Brigadier-General of State troops; ex-Governor R. M. STEWART, Emancipationist, and S. A. RICHARDSON. The race will be between LOAN and BRUCE, and Union men at a distance need not care who whips. In the Eighth District WILLIAM A. HALL, present member, who has taken ground against the Emancipation proclamation, will probably be

re-elected, although opposed by Colonel H. M. WOODWARD, who is in favor of the proclamation. In the Nineteenth District, the candidates are JAMES S. ROLLINS, present member, and MARION BIGGS. There is not much difference between them. ROLLINS has gone backward since 1857, when he was the Emancipation candidate for Governor, to an apologist for slavery in 1862. There was an imposing display of the State Militia of this county yesterday for the benefit of