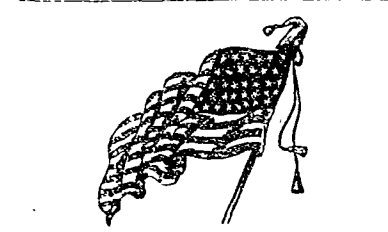


Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—This paper is published twice a week at \$1.00 per month in advance. Single copies five cents.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, April 1, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination to den personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

The Battle at Winchester.

Authentic reports of the battle at Winchester come in slowly enough, and rather vexing to the people of this vicinity, as all are more or less directly or indirectly interested. We have enough, however, to assure us that our boys gallantly sustained their honor, and left us no cause to blush with shame for their not having done their whole duty. Every report we have, but goes to prove more conclusively, that the boys acted like heroes, and fought with the desperation of Spartans. All honor to them. They will ever be held in grateful remembrance by those they left at home. They have acted nobly, and fought one of the hardest battles of the war. The "Gallant Three Hundred" will be remembered as long as time shall last. They have carried their names in indelible living letters of gold, which will be handed down from generation to generation until the end of time. They have made a brilliant, heroic page of history, which future generations will read with veneration and astonishment.

The charge of the gallant "Three Hundred," of the 84th Regiment, is one of the most brilliant feats yet recorded. In the center of the line right in front of a stone wall, behind which the enemy and his battery were entrenched, they never flinched, but stood and fought like tigers, while a most galling fire was being poured into them, which moved them down like grass before the reaper's sickle. They, too, the brilliant charge of Col. Lewis' regiment, and the capture of the enemy's battery by that regiment, are facts unequalled in the war. We are told that the charge made by Col. Lewis decided the contest. It is confidently asserted that, had he not made the charge, and at the time he did, we would have lost the day.

In our rejoicings over the victory, we should not forget to award the praise and honor due the noble and daring men of the Ohio and Indiana regiments, who participated in the battle. They are far from home, but should not be neglected. The commanding General, however, in his official report will do justice to all, and the newspapers and citizens of their own immediate vicinity, will sing paeans in honor of their bravery.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION.—The bill reported and passed by the Senate, leaves this district as in the appointment of last winter, Huntingdon, Millin, Blair and Cambria. The bill reported by the minority committee of the House, and to be considered on Wednesday, takes in the following counties: Huntingdon, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming and Union. We would not object to having Bedford added to the counties first named,—the district would then be about fair, and more likely to elect the best men, than if either party should have several hundred majority to rely upon to elect. Give us close districts and there will be but little danger of the small politicians getting a seat in Congress.

By a private letter to a gentleman of this place, we learn that the Army of the Potomac had reached Newport News, and were being shipped South as rapidly as possible. They are expected to be in Richmond in twelve days. May God speed them, and crown them with success, in our fervent prayer.

A SUCCESS FLAG.—Capt. G. F. McCabe has sent home a Success flag he took from London Heights, some three or four weeks ago. The flag is about three feet long and two and a fourth wide. It can be seen at the Jewell store of McCabe & Swartz.

REV. BRADS, the new Methodist minister, preached his first sermon in the Methodist Church, on Sunday morning.

The Noble Three Hundred.

There has been splendid fighting in the battles of the West, and some regiments have been especially distinguished. But, says the Evening Bulletin, none have shown greater valor than the battalion of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment that was engaged in the battle of Winchester. The greater part of the regiment was left to guard certain points on the railroad, or assigned to some other duty. There were, therefore, not more than three hundred in the battle. Of this number 23 were killed and 63 wounded.—in all 86, or more than one fourth. The whole force engaged on our side was about 7,000, and the loss in killed and wounded about 400. This little band of 800 Pennsylvanians, therefore, suffered nearly one fourth of the total loss. They were placed in the centre of the line, and had the most exposed position. We have heard of no finishing under the terrific fire they were exposed to; no sign of fear or panic, even when their colonel was slain and nearly one third of their number had fallen. The charge of the six hundred at Balaklava, highly exaggerated by Russell, and immortalized by Tennyson's noble verse, was, in reality, not so great an exhibition of bravery and endurance. It was a brief and dashy affair; but this of our Pennsylvanians was a long contest in an exposed position, against a foe sheltered by stone walls and trees, ending with a bayonet charge, at the triumphant close of which only about two hundred were left of the three hundred that had entered the field.—Where is the poet that will worthily celebrate the valor of the Pennsylvania Three Hundred?

A GENTLEMAN who participated in the fight at Winchester, says that after the rebels began to retreat, in their hurry to get away, and not wishing to be encumbered by their muskets, which were already loaded, they stuck them into the ground as far as the bayonet would admit, so that in the pursuit our men could not use their own weapons upon them, as it would have taken some time to pull the guns up, and by that means, increase the distance between the pursued and the pursuer. He also says that while our men ran along after the fleeing cowards, as they passed the dead bodies of their companions, they each recorded a vow in Heaven that they would revenge their death. This gentleman says that he found a gun lying by the side of a dead rebel, already loaded, cocked and capped, which he picked up and fired at the enemy, threw it down again and went on.

THE REMAINS OF COL. MURRAY AND CAPTAIN GALLAGHER.—The remains of Col. Murray were taken to Hollidaysburg on Friday last, accompanied by a military escort, relatives and friends of the deceased, and a committee appointed by the Legislature. The remains of Capt. Gallagher, of Williamsburg, who also fell in the battle at Winchester, were taken to Hollidaysburg on Saturday morning. Capt. Gallagher leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

FRAYS OF APRIL.—To-day is the first of April, and in olden times was dedicated "All Fool's Day," but in these latter days, has gone into disuse. The jokes to-day, however will not be a few. It is still interesting on another account, as it is "All Moving Day." Hundreds and thousands will change their places of residence to-day, and the dear good ladies will be on the qui vive to know who are going to be their future neighbors.

ON SUNDAY, a number of our citizens were startled by two or three reports of thunder, which they took to be reports of cannon, coming from the direction of Strasburg, but on investigating the matter, they couldn't make a battle out of it.

ON SATURDAY, the "Ladies Aid Society" of this place, shipped two boxes and a bale, addressed to the sick and wounded of the 84th and 110th regiments Penna. Vol., Winchester, Virginia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—MAMOR HILL, Dec. 16, 1861. The Soldiers Aid Society, of Manor Hill and vicinity, hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, for which the donors will please accept the thanks of the Society. Contributions of later date have been received and forwarded, and will be acknowledged, as soon as heard from.

Mrs. J. Livingston, apple butter and dried tomatoes. Mrs. P. Livingston, apple butter, dried fruit, butter and vinegar. Mrs. N. E. Cheney, cushion and pillow slip. Mr. T. Horning, Sr., two towels. Mrs. M. A. Rainey, apple butter. Mr. J. A. Bell, apple butter. Miss Mary Miller, elderberry wine and two pillows. Mrs. Jas. Stewart, elderberry wine, dried cherries and leeks. Miss Lucy Carnon, one towel. Mrs. S. A. Cresswell, one towel. Mrs. G. E. Watt, butter and apple butter. Mrs. George Slack, tomatoes, jelly, honey and pickles. Miss Sallie Hirst, jelly, tomatoes and apple butter. Mrs. Dr. Wilson, one pillow, wine and ginger. Mrs. S. A. Cresswell, two apple butter vessels, magazines and two pounds ginger. Mrs. John Love, butter, papers and magazines. Mrs. T. P. Love, butter and tomatoes.

Miss Jennie Carter, 1 feather pillow. Margery Walker, one feather pillow. Miss Callin Myton, 1 feather pillow. Mrs. John Walker, one crochen comfortable. Mrs. John Davidson, dried tomatoes. Jacob Smith, dried tomatoes, dried apples and apple butter. Mrs. E. Gilliam, dried apples and dried berries. Mrs. G. Horning, dried apples, apple butter and currant jelly. Mrs. K. Miller, dried peaches. Mrs. A. C. Cheney, dried berries, dried tomatoes, dried beef, butter, towel and pillow. Mrs. George Blatt, herbs and cucumber pickles. Mrs. F. Myton, pickles. Mrs. Alex. Bell, pickles and apple butter. Mrs. Clara Stewart, apple jelly and parsley. Mrs. John Stewart, (Manor) tomatoes, 1 feather pillow and apple butter. Mrs. Shadrach Cheney, one towel, herbs and apple butter. Mrs. W. M. Cheney, dried berries and herbs. Miss Sallie Stewart, 1 feather pillow. The following letter of acknowledgment has been received by the society: Cash received from the members of the Soldiers Aid Society of Manor Hill: In behalf of the hospital of the 49th Penna. Regiment, I have been authorized to say, that your box was duly received, for which you have our kindest thanks. The receipt of your present would have been acknowledged sooner, but owing to the severe illness of our surgeon, and since, has been very busy making preparations for a march. We feel that our soldiers will never want, and are within range of our sympathies of kind and patriotic friends at home. Yours very respectfully, J. McELCOCK, 49th Regiment, P. V. In behalf of Hospital, Mrs. T. P. Love, President, and Miss Kate Maurie, Secretary Soldiers Aid Society of Manor Hill.

WAR NEWS. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. Carto, March 28.—A gentleman from Pittsburgh and Savannah, Tenn., arrived here this morning, and furnishes the following intelligence: On Monday last, a reconnaissance in force was made at Pen Ridge, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the rebels were said to be fortifying, but no enemy was found. Our forces are continually augmenting by the arrival of fresh troops. The latest advices from the rebel camps at Corinth, Miss., give the strength of the force there at 70,000. On Sunday last, a force of United States troops was sent to Nicholas Landing, sixty miles south of Savannah, which seized 15,000 pounds of fresh pork and 45,000 pounds of cured hams and shoulders. For a long time the rebels have been making the business of the G. A. Within the last two weeks large quantities have been sent southward by train. On Monday an engagement occurred between the regular range of our Lexington and a masked battery in the vicinity of Eastport. The Tyler's smokeless shot struck once. The effect on the enemy's works was not ascertained.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10. St. Louis, March 29.—The Democrat's latest despatch says: The steamer Cairo, Dickey went down to the fleet yesterday heavily laden with ordnance and commissary stores. Four fifty pound mortar cannon were taken down for the gunboat Benton; also hand-grenades to repel boarding parties. Persons from New Madrid report that several rebel transports and gunboats were within range of our rifle Point batteries on Wednesday and opened fire; but they were compelled to retreat after a short engagement. The Granpus is the only rebel gunboat above our blockade, which is constantly on the alert, watching our movements at New Madrid. It is also said the rebels have erected batteries on the opposite side of the river, to prevent Gen. Pope's command from crossing to attack their rear.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Fortress Monroe, March 28.—Affairs remain quiet here, so far, at least, as to news that can with prudence be communicated to the public. The weather is splendid, with a gentle wind. The rebels have been exceedingly busy the last few days about Pig's Point and Craney Island. They have been busily plying to and fro, and it is supposed they are strengthening their fortifications all along from Craney Island to the point. They have also increased their force in that direction, and their camps have been advanced, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. The Monitor continues to be the subject of much speculation as to the probability of her coming out. Glasses are directed almost momentarily to Craney Island, and every indication of smoke in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eager eyes. Gen. Hunter and staff arrived here yesterday, on their way to Fort Royal, to take command of the army operations in that quarter.

SHIPPING POINT OCCUPIED BY U. S. TROOPS. ASHINGTON, March 29.—Shipping Point was yesterday occupied by our troops. As the steamer Mount Washington passed that place, the troops had raised the flag of the Union, and the band was playing the Star Spangled Banner. All the rebels who have been in that vicinity for some time past, have left, with the exception of three roaming companies of cavalry.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Advices from Massachusetts state that yesterday the enemy in large force, was driven from the Warrenton Railroad junction, by General Sumner. Snow is falling to-day.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. Opening of a New Rebel Battery.—No Rebels at Evansville.—Four Rebel Iron-Clad Gunboats. St. Louis, March 30.—The army commander, General Zouthern, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says that the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy, the rebels opening fire at 12 o'clock, and continuing, unopposed, with 123-pieces. The enemy could be seen cutting away the trees, and rapidly pushing forward means of defence. They seem to have no idea of wanting to present, and are daily getting more cannon in position. Word reached the fleet, last night, that four rebel gunboats, partly clad with railroad iron, appeared below Gen. Pope's batteries, at Point Pleasant, but, as these batteries extend almost in a continuous line fifteen miles, it is not believed that they can force a passage.

PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER. The following is a perfect list of the killed and wounded of the Eighty-fourth and One-Hundred-and-tenth Regiments, during the battle at Winchester, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. KILLED. Col. Wm. G. Murray, Capt. Patrick Gallagher, Second Lieut. Chas. Ream; Privates—Paul McLaugh, Job Miller, John Gillmore, James Myers, Levi Keech, Wm. F. Fowler, John Kelly, Jeremiah Gates, Thos. Hancock, Simon Kroschier, Joseph McClann, Daniel Waverly, James Graham, Daniel G. Smith. WOUNDED. Privates—Wm. H. Davis, Thomas Ravenhill, David M. Lane, Jno. Brooks, Michael Farrell, Felix Melin, Samuel Burk, Adam Frank, James Bun, Michael Forney; First Lieut.—Samuel Bryan; First Corporal—Peter Jones; Privates—Robert Killam, Jas. Kanitz; Second Corporal—Jackson Hallenback, Fourth Corporal—John Snadden; Privates—Alfred Craigie, Joseph Pank; Privates—Robert Killam, Jas. Kanitz, Mark Saxon, Alexander Warn; First Lieut.—B. M. Moncon; Third Sergt.—C. W. Cunay, Fifth Sergeant—Silas White; First Corporal—Wm. C. Hille-

WAR NEWS.

WAR NEWS. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. Carto, March 28.—A gentleman from Pittsburgh and Savannah, Tenn., arrived here this morning, and furnishes the following intelligence: On Monday last, a reconnaissance in force was made at Pen Ridge, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the rebels were said to be fortifying, but no enemy was found. Our forces are continually augmenting by the arrival of fresh troops. The latest advices from the rebel camps at Corinth, Miss., give the strength of the force there at 70,000. On Sunday last, a force of United States troops was sent to Nicholas Landing, sixty miles south of Savannah, which seized 15,000 pounds of fresh pork and 45,000 pounds of cured hams and shoulders. For a long time the rebels have been making the business of the G. A. Within the last two weeks large quantities have been sent southward by train. On Monday an engagement occurred between the regular range of our Lexington and a masked battery in the vicinity of Eastport. The Tyler's smokeless shot struck once. The effect on the enemy's works was not ascertained.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10. St. Louis, March 29.—The Democrat's latest despatch says: The steamer Cairo, Dickey went down to the fleet yesterday heavily laden with ordnance and commissary stores. Four fifty pound mortar cannon were taken down for the gunboat Benton; also hand-grenades to repel boarding parties. Persons from New Madrid report that several rebel transports and gunboats were within range of our rifle Point batteries on Wednesday and opened fire; but they were compelled to retreat after a short engagement. The Granpus is the only rebel gunboat above our blockade, which is constantly on the alert, watching our movements at New Madrid. It is also said the rebels have erected batteries on the opposite side of the river, to prevent Gen. Pope's command from crossing to attack their rear.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Fortress Monroe, March 28.—Affairs remain quiet here, so far, at least, as to news that can with prudence be communicated to the public. The weather is splendid, with a gentle wind. The rebels have been exceedingly busy the last few days about Pig's Point and Craney Island. They have been busily plying to and fro, and it is supposed they are strengthening their fortifications all along from Craney Island to the point. They have also increased their force in that direction, and their camps have been advanced, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. The Monitor continues to be the subject of much speculation as to the probability of her coming out. Glasses are directed almost momentarily to Craney Island, and every indication of smoke in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eager eyes. Gen. Hunter and staff arrived here yesterday, on their way to Fort Royal, to take command of the army operations in that quarter.

SHIPPING POINT OCCUPIED BY U. S. TROOPS. ASHINGTON, March 29.—Shipping Point was yesterday occupied by our troops. As the steamer Mount Washington passed that place, the troops had raised the flag of the Union, and the band was playing the Star Spangled Banner. All the rebels who have been in that vicinity for some time past, have left, with the exception of three roaming companies of cavalry.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Advices from Massachusetts state that yesterday the enemy in large force, was driven from the Warrenton Railroad junction, by General Sumner. Snow is falling to-day.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. Opening of a New Rebel Battery.—No Rebels at Evansville.—Four Rebel Iron-Clad Gunboats. St. Louis, March 30.—The army commander, General Zouthern, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says that the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy, the rebels opening fire at 12 o'clock, and continuing, unopposed, with 123-pieces. The enemy could be seen cutting away the trees, and rapidly pushing forward means of defence. They seem to have no idea of wanting to present, and are daily getting more cannon in position. Word reached the fleet, last night, that four rebel gunboats, partly clad with railroad iron, appeared below Gen. Pope's batteries, at Point Pleasant, but, as these batteries extend almost in a continuous line fifteen miles, it is not believed that they can force a passage.

PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER. The following is a perfect list of the killed and wounded of the Eighty-fourth and One-Hundred-and-tenth Regiments, during the battle at Winchester, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. KILLED. Col. Wm. G. Murray, Capt. Patrick Gallagher, Second Lieut. Chas. Ream; Privates—Paul McLaugh, Job Miller, John Gillmore, James Myers, Levi Keech, Wm. F. Fowler, John Kelly, Jeremiah Gates, Thos. Hancock, Simon Kroschier, Joseph McClann, Daniel Waverly, James Graham, Daniel G. Smith. WOUNDED. Privates—Wm. H. Davis, Thomas Ravenhill, David M. Lane, Jno. Brooks, Michael Farrell, Felix Melin, Samuel Burk, Adam Frank, James Bun, Michael Forney; First Lieut.—Samuel Bryan; First Corporal—Peter Jones; Privates—Robert Killam, Jas. Kanitz; Second Corporal—Jackson Hallenback, Fourth Corporal—John Snadden; Privates—Alfred Craigie, Joseph Pank; Privates—Robert Killam, Jas. Kanitz, Mark Saxon, Alexander Warn; First Lieut.—B. M. Moncon; Third Sergt.—C. W. Cunay, Fifth Sergeant—Silas White; First Corporal—Wm. C. Hille-

PARSON BROWNLOW'S NARRATIVE. Six Months Among the Rebels. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 18th ult., chronicles the arrival of Parson Brownlow in Nashville; his enthusiastic welcome by Johnson, Echols, Maynard, and other distinguished loyalists; and his statement of six months experience among the rebels. Although annoyed and persecuted all summer and fall, and standing in constant danger of assassination by his rebel enemies, the Parson was determined to defy them all and hold out, too, in Knoxville. But after the bridge-burning in the early part of November, his friends prevailed on him to act upon an intimation of the rebel Secretary of War, that a safe conduct to the North would be given to the most part of the Unionists, if they should be willing to leave the State; and, accordingly, an agreement was entered into, in accordance with which the Parson was to be escorted to the Union lines by a guard sufficiently strong to protect him against all violence. Upon the receipt of this agreement, he arranged his private affairs with a view to a prolonged absence, and was about ready to leave, when, notwithstanding the assurances of the rebel Secretary of War, he was arrested on the 6th of December, upon a warrant of the civil authorities, sued out by some of his personal enemies, and thrown into the county jail. The prison was crammed full of Unionists—no less than 150 being confined at the time. The Parson was made to occupy a narrow, damp, badly-ventilated room, with no less than 25 others. So little space was there, that half of the occupants were obliged to stand up while the other half were seeking rest. There were neither tables, chairs, nor beds. The food was miserable.—Only a chance for washing was given to the prisoners. The drinking water was hauled in barrels from Holston river, and left standing in front of the jail. The rebel guards, having a habit of washing their hands and faces in the barrels, Brownlow remonstrated with them from the prison window.—The response he uniformly obtained was, "By God, sir, the water a Jeff Davis man washes his hands in is good enough for a—Lincolnite to drink." During his imprisonment some Secession leaders visited and promised him instant liberation and future protection of his person and property if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Rebel Government. He indignantly replied, "I will not ever till old age before I do it."

PARSON BROWNLOW'S NARRATIVE. Six Months Among the Rebels. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 18th ult., chronicles the arrival of Parson Brownlow in Nashville; his enthusiastic welcome by Johnson, Echols, Maynard, and other distinguished loyalists; and his statement of six months experience among the rebels. Although annoyed and persecuted all summer and fall, and standing in constant danger of assassination by his rebel enemies, the Parson was determined to defy them all and hold out, too, in Knoxville. But after the bridge-burning in the early part of November, his friends prevailed on him to act upon an intimation of the rebel Secretary of War, that a safe conduct to the North would be given to the most part of the Unionists, if they should be willing to leave the State; and, accordingly, an agreement was entered into, in accordance with which the Parson was to be escorted to the Union lines by a guard sufficiently strong to protect him against all violence. Upon the receipt of this agreement, he arranged his private affairs with a view to a prolonged absence, and was about ready to leave, when, notwithstanding the assurances of the rebel Secretary of War, he was arrested on the 6th of December, upon a warrant of the civil authorities, sued out by some of his personal enemies, and thrown into the county jail. The prison was crammed full of Unionists—no less than 150 being confined at the time. The Parson was made to occupy a narrow, damp, badly-ventilated room, with no less than 25 others. So little space was there, that half of the occupants were obliged to stand up while the other half were seeking rest. There were neither tables, chairs, nor beds. The food was miserable.—Only a chance for washing was given to the prisoners. The drinking water was hauled in barrels from Holston river, and left standing in front of the jail. The rebel guards, having a habit of washing their hands and faces in the barrels, Brownlow remonstrated with them from the prison window.—The response he uniformly obtained was, "By God, sir, the water a Jeff Davis man washes his hands in is good enough for a—Lincolnite to drink." During his imprisonment some Secession leaders visited and promised him instant liberation and future protection of his person and property if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Rebel Government. He indignantly replied, "I will not ever till old age before I do it."

PARSON BROWNLOW'S NARRATIVE. Six Months Among the Rebels. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 18th ult., chronicles the arrival of Parson Brownlow in Nashville; his enthusiastic welcome by Johnson, Echols, Maynard, and other distinguished loyalists; and his statement of six months experience among the rebels. Although annoyed and persecuted all summer and fall, and standing in constant danger of assassination by his rebel enemies, the Parson was determined to defy them all and hold out, too, in Knoxville. But after the bridge-burning in the early part of November, his friends prevailed on him to act upon an intimation of the rebel Secretary of War, that a safe conduct to the North would be given to the most part of the Unionists, if they should be willing to leave the State; and, accordingly, an agreement was entered into, in accordance with which the Parson was to be escorted to the Union lines by a guard sufficiently strong to protect him against all violence. Upon the receipt of this agreement, he arranged his private affairs with a view to a prolonged absence, and was about ready to leave, when, notwithstanding the assurances of the rebel Secretary of War, he was arrested on the 6th of December, upon a warrant of the civil authorities, sued out by some of his personal enemies, and thrown into the county jail. The prison was crammed full of Unionists—no less than 150 being confined at the time. The Parson was made to occupy a narrow, damp, badly-ventilated room, with no less than 25 others. So little space was there, that half of the occupants were obliged to stand up while the other half were seeking rest. There were neither tables, chairs, nor beds. The food was miserable.—Only a chance for washing was given to the prisoners. The drinking water was hauled in barrels from Holston river, and left standing in front of the jail. The rebel guards, having a habit of washing their hands and faces in the barrels, Brownlow remonstrated with them from the prison window.—The response he uniformly obtained was, "By God, sir, the water a Jeff Davis man washes his hands in is good enough for a—Lincolnite to drink." During his imprisonment some Secession leaders visited and promised him instant liberation and future protection of his person and property if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Rebel Government. He indignantly replied, "I will not ever till old age before I do it."

PARSON BROWNLOW'S NARRATIVE. Six Months Among the Rebels. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 18th ult., chronicles the arrival of Parson Brownlow in Nashville; his enthusiastic welcome by Johnson, Echols, Maynard, and other distinguished loyalists; and his statement of six months experience among the rebels. Although annoyed and persecuted all summer and fall, and standing in constant danger of assassination by his rebel enemies, the Parson was determined to defy them all and hold out, too, in Knoxville. But after the bridge-burning in the early part of November, his friends prevailed on him to act upon an intimation of the rebel Secretary of War, that a safe conduct to the North would be given to the most part of the Unionists, if they should be willing to leave the State; and, accordingly, an agreement was entered into, in accordance with which the Parson was to be escorted to the Union lines by a guard sufficiently strong to protect him against all violence. Upon the receipt of this agreement, he arranged his private affairs with a view to a prolonged absence, and was about ready to leave, when, notwithstanding the assurances of the rebel Secretary of War, he was arrested on the 6th of December, upon a warrant of the civil authorities, sued out by some of his personal enemies, and thrown into the county jail. The prison was crammed full of Unionists—no less than 150 being confined at the time. The Parson was made to occupy a narrow, damp, badly-ventilated room, with no less than 25 others. So little space was there, that half of the occupants were obliged to stand up while the other half were seeking rest. There were neither tables, chairs, nor beds. The food was miserable.—Only a chance for washing was given to the prisoners. The drinking water was hauled in barrels from Holston river, and left standing in front of the jail. The rebel guards, having a habit of washing their hands and faces in the barrels, Brownlow remonstrated with them from the prison window.—The response he uniformly obtained was, "By God, sir, the water a Jeff Davis man washes his hands in is good enough for a—Lincolnite to drink." During his imprisonment some Secession leaders visited and promised him instant liberation and future protection of his person and property if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Rebel Government. He indignantly replied, "I will not ever till old age before I do it."

PARSON BROWNLOW'S NARRATIVE. Six Months Among the Rebels. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 18th ult., chronicles the arrival of Parson Brownlow in Nashville; his enthusiastic welcome by Johnson, Echols, Maynard, and other distinguished loyalists; and his statement of six months experience among the rebels. Although annoyed and persecuted all summer and fall, and standing in constant danger of assassination by his rebel enemies, the Parson was determined to defy them all and hold out, too, in Knoxville. But after the bridge-burning in the early part of November, his friends prevailed on him to act upon an intimation of the rebel Secretary of War, that a safe conduct to the North would be given to the most part of the Unionists, if they should be willing to leave the State; and, accordingly, an agreement was entered into, in accordance with which the Parson was to be escorted to the Union lines by a guard sufficiently strong to protect him against all violence. Upon the receipt of this agreement, he arranged his private affairs with a view to a prolonged absence, and was about ready to leave, when, notwithstanding the assurances of the rebel Secretary of War, he was arrested on the 6th of December, upon a warrant of the civil authorities, sued out by some of his personal enemies, and thrown into the county jail. The prison was crammed full of Unionists—no less than 150 being confined at the time. The Parson was made to occupy a narrow, damp, badly-ventilated room, with no less than 25 others. So little space was there, that half of the occupants were obliged to stand up while the other half were seeking rest. There were neither tables, chairs, nor beds. The food was miserable.—Only a chance for washing was given to the prisoners. The drinking water was hauled in barrels from Holston river, and left standing in front of the jail. The rebel guards, having a habit of washing their hands and faces in the barrels, Brownlow remonstrated with them from the prison window.—The response he uniformly obtained was, "By God, sir, the water a Jeff Davis man washes his hands in is good enough for a—Lincolnite to drink." During his imprisonment some Secession leaders visited and promised him instant liberation and future protection of his person and property if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Rebel Government. He indignantly replied, "I will not ever till old age before I do it."