



Our Flag Forever.

I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad.

The Horse Contractors again Waked Up.

Our notice last week of the appointment of Democratic Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention to meet in nomination a candidate for Governor has set the hounds of the Monitor office to yelping again more fiercely than ever. They think we have no right to interfere in their attempt to control the Democratic party of the county to their own pecuniary interests—to their own selfish purposes.

"Why single out men who never harmed you, and persecute them because we're 'W.E.'?—Albert Owen.

The plan adopted by the out-throats who were instrumental in establishing the Monitor office, don't appear to work to their entire satisfaction. They had been working secretly throughout the country against us for some years (some of them not as long as others, for they are not very old in the party), supposing we were ignorant of their mean, cowardly conduct. They finally determined, after we would not defend their conduct in the horse speculation, to establish the Monitor, through which they could circulate their falsehoods and attempt to cover up their rascality. No one of the interested party would venture to expose himself by taking the position of editor. Albert Owen, always ambitious for notoriety, offered his services and was accepted. Albert had nothing to lose, politically or otherwise, so he was not running a risk of losing very much. Albert just suited a majority of the party employing him, for, like them, he had worked faithfully for the advancement of the Know Nothing party, having come to this county with all the necessary documents, instructions and authority for opening Know Nothing lodges. Know Nothingism fell through, and we next find Albert acting as Agent for the New York Day Book, and from his daily conversation, no one doubted his willingness to serve the rebels faithfully. Albert was the man for the position of editor. He agreed to father all articles published in the Monitor as editorial, and this was an arrangement that just suited his masters, as they could escape responsibility for articles they might write. But Albert, like Digler, is afflicted with the weakness of the knees, and in the absence of one of his masters, gave way under a heavy pressure which seriously damaged his character as a bold, daring man.

"WE" was no longer Albert Owen—he had let the big tom cat out of the bag, and "WE" was David Caldwell, Esq. We will give the evidence that "WE" in the Monitor is not at all times Albert Owen. The Monitor published an editorial article attacking the reputation of the Jackson House and its proprietor, Col. Graffius Miller, simply because he would not support Caldwell for Sheriff. When Owen was called upon by Mr. Miller for an explanation, he replied that he was not the only editor of the paper, that he did not write the article, and promised to give up the name of the writer of the editorial. Two days after, Owen handed Mr. Miller the following:

Huntingdon, Oct. 31, 1862. Graffius Miller, Esq.—The article in the last "Monitor," headed "Short Catechism," was written by David Caldwell, Esq., and published contrary to my advice. Very Respectfully, ALBERT OWEN, Editor of the Monitor. P. S.—It is expected you will not send this information through the newspapers. A. Owen. Here is the evidence that Albert Owen is not "WE" of the Monitor. And as further evidence that he has not control of the editorial columns of that paper, he promised that justice should be done Mr. Miller in the next issue, but to this day no retraction has been made. Caldwell & Co. would not allow it to be done, and now Mr. Miller is justified in permitting us to publish Owen's note, which of itself convicts him of being nothing more than a mere machine, and a poor one at that, in the hands of as cowardly a set of scoundrels as ever disgraced any party or community.

The idea of calling a new Convention for the sole purpose of choosing delegates to a State Convention, when there is a regular committee appointed to attend to the business of the party, is simply and utterly ridiculous. It is simply and utterly ridiculous, is it for the party to ask for the calling of a Convention to elect delegates? County Committees are not appointed to attend to all the business of a party. Their most important business is to call Conventions, and that duty has never been neglected by any committee during the last twenty years when delegates were to be chosen to represent the party in a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. Why object, Mr. Monitor, to a Convention at January Court? Are you afraid that Convention might instruct for some man not the choice of your faction—for some man who would not stoop to buy his nomination? Be honest with your party. Direct the Chairman of your County Committee to call a Convention. You need not be afraid the Convention will not be full. There are a hundred Democrats in the county who would be willing to accept the honor of being elected delegates to the next State Convention, impure as honest and as competent as those appointed by the Committee. Give your party a chance to be heard, and you will very soon ascertain that although you may think it "simply and utterly ridiculous" to call a Convention, your party will not think so.

The Monitor faction should know by this time that they can not live down. Some of the old slang-whangers have been engaged in the same business for several years, but they have met with but trifling success. All their talk about us having been "bought and sold" as often as we have fingers and toes, amounts to nothing, as they cannot sustain the charge in a single instance. We do not deny, however, that efforts have been made to buy us. Some years ago, at the time of the last "big break" in the canal above town, "Little Millin" played a conspicuous part in plundering the State. We denounced the thieves. Gen. A. P. Wilson, Attorney for, or partner in the plundering firm, did attempt to buy us to "whitewash" the rascality of the firm. He failed in his attempt, and ever since then he has been fighting the Globe. At another time, Wm. Colon offered us \$20 to support Porter for Supreme Judge, but we continued to oppose Porter to the day of election. President Buchanan, through Jeremiah S. Black, offered to continue us in the Post Office if we would cease advocating the sale of the Public Works of the State. We continued to advocate the sale, and lost the Post Office, worth to us \$800 a year. A year ago one of the horse contractors, who is now one of the editors and principal stockholders of the Monitor, offered to buy us to puff his blind, spavined, aged and wind-broken horses. Our record will show that the honest contractor did not succeed in buying us. All the efforts ever made to buy or sell us, have been made by men now connected with the Monitor faction, and because they have discovered that we can neither be bought nor sold to answer their purposes, they have determined to crush us out, if possible. Time will tell what influence such men as now control the "Democratic organ" have in this county.

The Committee acted according to the usage of the party in former years. Give us the evidence, Mr. Monitor.—When was there a delegate appointed by a County Committee to attend a State Convention called for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Governor? As you, Albert Owen, have but lately come into the party, you had better consult some older member who will be able to remember back beyond the time when you were a prominent leader in Know Nothingism. Your assertion may pull the wool over the eyes of a few of your readers who have no will of their own, but it cannot deceive men who have given some attention to their political rights. Give us the evidence that the Committee acted according to the usage of the party.

"Why abuse and traduce citizens who have no connection with any paper, or means of defence.—Monitor. This is a pretty question for the editors of the humbug Monitor to put to us. We have not abused any friend of that sheet who is not part owner of the establishment, and who can be heard at any time through the editorial columns of that paper. Its editors are numerous, including men of every political character, Know Nothing, Abolitionist, Secessionist, and blind-fancy Democrats. Such men should not attempt to control Democrats—to advise them as to what course they should pursue to save the Democratic party. Will honest Democrats take the trouble to inquire into the political character of the men who own and control the Monitor establishment? They are a set of speculators who would sell the party at any time for a fit Government contract.

The Monitor says we are "always dying, yet never dead." That's so.—Some years ago, the same faction predicted that we were certainly dying, and they were so sure we would go dead, that they went to the expense of establishing The Union to take our place. We lived, and The Union went dead. They have again started an organ to kill us off, and already they discover that there is a possibility of us outliving the Monitor. They have an "always dying," yet they never find us dead. As the health of the Globe is now better than it ever has been, we won't die to please the dirty faction.

Trotter, of the Hollidaysburg Standard, got his mad up last week and pitched into our sour-croût tub with a will. Because we are fond of sour-croût he thinks we should not undertake to challenge his political honesty. Trough has always professed to be a strong party man, right or wrong, but a certain influence staggered him during the late campaign, and he found himself and his strong party friends all opposing the Democratic candidate for the State Senate. It is not likely that Trotter will have the impudence hereafter to lecture Democrats for not sticking to their ticket. If they should follow the example he has set them, and should even vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator, poor Trotter dare not open his mouth, for he favored the election of a candidate who would have voted for Simon. Poor Trotter has got himself into "a peck of trouble"—we pity him.

All the cotton and tobacco in Richmond has been destroyed, for fear of the Union army. Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

General Burnside. Major-General Ambrose Everett Burnside, at present commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Liberty, a small town in Union co., Ind., May 23, 1824. He entered the Military Academy in 1842, and graduated No. 18 in a class of thirty-eight, 1847, taking brevet rank and pay of a 2d Lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Artillery. September, 1847, Lieutenant Burnside was promoted to a full second lieutenant in Company C, 8d Artillery, since rendered famous as "Bragg's Battery," Bragg himself being, Lieut. Burnside marched in Gen. Patterson's Division to the city of Mexico, and remained there until the close of the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the rebellion, at the request of Gov. Sprague, he assumed the Colonely of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers. This regiment did good service in the first battle of Bull Run, its colonel acting as a brigadier general of the second brigade, the second division. After this, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, his commission being dated 6th of August, 1861. Of the celebrated "Burnside Expedition" to North Carolina, nothing need be said. At the battle of Antietam, in September last, Gen. Burnside's corps d'armee performed a highly important part, and gained new laurels. He is regarded as one of the best officers in the service, and will no doubt give satisfaction in the new and important position to which he has been called.

The Secretary of War has ordered the release of all political prisoners, except such as have been in arms against the Government, or have offered resistance to the draft for militia. This order will be received with satisfaction. Many of the persons confined in the forts and other military prisons, are harmless. Some of the arrests have been made use of by politicians, who wished to damage the Government, and who declared that they were arbitrary and despotic. The facts have been magnified and distorted, and in that shape have been made the texts for some of the most violent diatribes of the English press against our Government. Moreover, the condition of the country is such that traitors among us have but little power to do mischief. They can still be watched, while at large, and the Government is saved the expense of supporting them, while it deprives them of those silly claims to a crown of martyrdom, which some of them and their friends talk about. The general jail delivery of these people will do no harm; but loyal people must not forget that they have been suspected traitors, and must treat them accordingly.—Baltimore.

BRAN SHOOT.—On Monday, the 17th, Mr. Norris, in company with another gentleman, who reside on Terrace Mountain, gave chase to a bear that paid them a visit and feasted himself in the orchard. After pursuing it for about two miles, the bear took to a tree from which he was brought down by a ball through the left breast. He soon after expired from the repeated attacks of the dogs and loss of blood. Though not being the largest bear that has ever been killed in this vicinity, yet it was of a good size—its weight being 252 1/2 pounds clean meat.

An Interesting Letter. The following letter from Orbisonia, this county, speaks the sentiments of an able and earnest party man, and it would be treating him with great disrespect if we were to decline laying his opinion of us before the public. We feel bad, we do, that Mr. Smith has withdrawn his name from our list—but we shall try to do him a kindness by recommending him to the Monitor faction as a very proper person to assist in the editorial columns of that paper: November 14th 1862. Mr. Lewis sir I want you to stop sending your paper to me as I have studied your slander of the democrat party long and if you go to the Republican in and let honest men alone for the democrat can do with out you and all such snakes in the grass indviring to mark the people believe that you are now party man and at the same time you are dip deep in the die for you smell strong of the wool. Yours JAMES SMITH

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of Spectacles, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as Flint, Crystal and Scotch Pebble, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, (those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the Spectacles. Ambrotypes and Photographs taken at all times on reasonable terms. Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand. Oct. 28, 6m.

A Toast for the Times.—Albert Owen, Caldwell & Co's. dog pup. Dog-like, the more he gets flogged the better he likes his masters.

Mr. Lewis:—There are multitudes of pens to write in verse and prose of the brave upon the battle-field. Few take time to think that each brave acting spirit there, has left a brave suffering spirit at home. I have nowhere met with anything more appropriate to the present hour, than a few verses in "The Wagoner of the Alleganians," the recently published poem of T. Buchanan Read. Please publish them: they will find a response in the hearts of many of the loyal women of our patriotic county. B.

THE BRAVE AT HOME. The maid who thus her warrior's couch With smiles that will her pain disengage, The white beneath her drooping hair, One steady tear-drop hangs and trembles, Though Heaven shows seconds the tear, And Fate shall never know her story, Her heart has shed a drop as dear As e'er belon'd of the field of glory! The wife who gives her husband's sword, His little ones who weep or wail, And heavily speaks the cheering word, What though her heart be rent with pain, Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear The bolts of death around his pillow, Hath shed her sacred blood as e'er, Was poured upon the field of battle! The mother who conceals her grief While to her breast her son she presses, Then breathes a few brave words and blest, Kissing the patriot hero she blesses, With no one but her secret soul To know the pain that weighs upon her, Sheds holy blood as e'er she did, Received on Freedom's field of honor!

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.—We understand that the Masonic Grand Lodge of the district of Columbia have under consideration a plan for the relief of their sick and wounded brethren in the army, and who are now, or may be hereafter in camp or hospital within that District or vicinity. The design is to enable every lodge in the United States, and every opulent brother so disposed to contribute to this fund, with a distinct understanding that the contributions will be faithfully and promptly applied to all who come within scope of the intended charity. For this purpose the Grand Lodge held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, and after deliberation adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening of this week.

A UNION MEETING.—The different religious denominations in this place, purpose holding a union meeting on next Thursday, the day of thanksgiving, in the Presbyterian Church. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. Brady, of the Methodist Church. All are respectfully invited.

THE WHITE PAPER UPON WHICH WE PRINT THE GLOBE HAS ADVANCED SIX CENTS PER POUND—RUINOUS PRICES AT OUR PRESENT TERMS. Papers in every direction are advancing their terms of subscription and rates of advertising. We will try to keep our terms of subscription and rates of advertising the same as heretofore, but we hope our patrons will be as prompt as possible in paying up arrearsages.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governors of the following States have recommended Thursday, Nov. 27, to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vermont, California, Oregon, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Western Virginia.

REICHMOND IS THE BEST FLOUR MARKET in the South. Here mills are as famous as those of Rochester, N. Y., and as a week or two ago, flour was selling in Richmond at \$27 a barrel; white wheat at \$4 a bushel; red at \$3.95; and bran at 60 cents. With such prices ruling, in the best market of the Confederates, and that immediately after harvest, and the prospect for the winter and spring months is not the most cheerful they could contemplate.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, and PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE For 1863. The January numbers will be issued early in December, and it is important that all who wish to become subscribers to either of these interesting and valuable monthlies, should subscribe soon. Subscribers to the Globe can secure either of those monthlies at club rates. Godey's Book for \$2.00, or Peterson's Magazine for \$1.25.

English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Sumner before Fredericksburg. He Demands the Surrender of the City. The Rebels Refuse to Surrender.—The Women and Children to be Removed, and the City to be Shelled to-Day.—Jackson to Winter at Winchester.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 21st, 11 o'clock, P. M. General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter demanding its surrender: Gen. Sumner to the authorities of Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 21, 1862. To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg: GENTLEMEN: Under cover of the houses of your city shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops. This condition of things must terminate, and, by direction of General Burnside, I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, on or before five o'clock this afternoon.

Paying in an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse, for the removal from the city of the women and children, the sick and wounded, the aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town. Upon obtaining possession of the city, every means will be taken to preserve order, and secure the operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

Your obedient servant, B. N. S. MYER, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A., Com. the Right Grand Division. The Rebels Refuse the Demand. On his arrival on the opposite side of the river, Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready.

In the meantime, his communication was conveyed to General Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city. To the demand made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor of Fredericksburg sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. Longstreet, to the effect that the contributions should be remedied as far as the firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned. Also, that the rebels would dispute the occupation of the city by Government forces. The Mayor complained of the short space of time allowed for the removal of the women and children and sick soldiers.

The proposition to afford more time for this purpose is now under consideration. Permission has been given to the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveyance of women and children. PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE. SATURDAY, Nov. 22.—Noon.—Last night was a busy one in Fredericksburg, the inhabitants being engaged in removing their persons and property. The military authorities were also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town—the result of last night's labor. Our artillery is now being placed in the most favorable positions, while the encampments, which were within range of the enemy's guns, are being removed further back from the river.

There are very strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless we are forced to do so by the enemy. The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made. SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.—Nothing of interest has transpired this afternoon. Owing to some misunderstanding, a train which was leaving Fredericksburg with a number of women and children, was fired into to-day, but fortunately no one was hurt. The citizens are just leaving the city.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Information from the Army of the Potomac to-day, states that the rebel cavalry recently approached Warrenton to reconnoitre, but General Pleasanton with his cavalry, gave them a severe check near that place. Accounts from Palmyra, dated to-day, state that during yesterday afternoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the bank of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our own, but no firing took place. Only one small camp of the enemy was visible from Palmyra last night.

FROM ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The Democrat has information that the rebels are now busy fortifying Port Hudson, 150 miles above New Orleans. The same engineer who laid out the works at Vicksburg, has just completed the plans of the fortifications at Port Hudson. Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time, Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and more serious bar to the ascent of Admiral Farragut's fleet. The rebels are now running steam boats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than three hundred miles, and are also running boats on Red River, bringing immense supplies of cattle, from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the Salt Works on the Red River, about fifty miles above its mouth. It is stated that those works produce 10,000 bushels daily, all of which is sent east, via Vicksburg. One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the Federal forces reaching these salt works. Gen. Schenck and his staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

Lieut. Durand went ashore and communicated with her. On his returning, Capt. Hughes hailed off by the intention of returning to Fernandina. The rebels then fired a volley of musketry at the ship, one of the shots grazing the cap of the captain in the forehead. He instantly returned abreast of the town, and kept up an incessant fire for an hour and a half. Half of the town was reduced to ashes, and almost every house more or less injured. Previous to firing the second time, Captain Hughes invited all the women and children on board the ships, but they refused. No guns were aimed at the houses in which they were.

FROM CAIRO. News From the Rebel Army. The Evacuation of Holly Springs.—The Rebel Army Halted. CAIRO, Nov. 21.—A member of Gen. Grant's staff, direct from Lurginger, says that Gen. Bragg is not in that vicinity and that the report in the Memphis Bulletin of the 18th, is untrue. A letter from Abbeville to the Mobile News says Holly Springs has been evacuated by the consent of all the rebel generals, but not considering it a tonable point.

At Abbeville they are preparing winter quarters, and consider it highly improbable that the federals will attack them there. This correspondent affirms that one-third of the rebel army are without blankets. He also says that the army is halved. The Grenada Appeal has a dispatch from Richmond on the 15th inst., says that the federals have a numerous fleet in James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon Barr.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Town of Lamar Burned.—Dignities with Rebel Guerrillas. LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 22.—A letter from Port Scott, dated the 17th, says: The burning of Lamar, Missouri, has been confirmed. The wagon train, which was so anxiously looked for, has safely arrived at the fort. Great caution and perseverance had to be exercised by the commanding officer, to carry it through. The train, which consisted of a hundred wagons, mostly loaded with clothing, started on Sunday from Gen. Blair's command. It had proceeded but a few miles when Major Jennings received news which justified him in ordering it back to the fort to await a larger escort. Livingstone and his band of guerrillas, have twice been in Kansas, on Drywood creek, within the last two weeks, murdering and plundering indiscriminately. Four men arrived here yesterday, from below, who report that a train of 200 wagons is on the way, but it is probable that the party will have to fight their way, the rebels being in greatly superior numbers. It is reported that they are rapidly concentrating at Carthage, and the brush is swarming with bushwhackers from Spring river to Shanghai.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army Delayed in its Advance. The Railroad and Bridges being Repaired.—Skirmish Near Warrenton. (See also page 5 of this issue.) AEGYTA CHEEK, Nov. 20.—It is probable that General Burnside's army will be delayed, at least a few days, in the forward movement on Richmond. The railroads and telegraph on the line from this point to Fredericksburg, which were destroyed by the rebels before they evacuated this region, will have to be rebuilt, and this will consume, unfortunately, some valuable time. The bridge across the mouth to Fredericksburg, across the Rappahannock, and also several other bridges of minor importance, will have to be rebuilt. However, the Government has plenty of hands at work repairing these damages, and I hope to be able, in a day or two, to chronicle that all is remedied, and that the army in full force has commenced its march for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Information from the Army of the Potomac to-day, states that the rebel cavalry recently approached Warrenton to reconnoitre, but General Pleasanton with his cavalry, gave them a severe check near that place. Accounts from Palmyra, dated to-day, state that during yesterday afternoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the bank of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our own, but no firing took place. Only one small camp of the enemy was visible from Palmyra last night.

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THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—Col. J. Dies, Jr., in a despatch dated Nov. 10, to Adjutant General Fintell, writes that he has routed the rebels out of Eastern Kentucky, capturing eighty prisoners and a large lot of tents, guns, wagons, horses, and mules, near Picketon. The main body of the rebels escaped through Pound Gap.