

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, 1863.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



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

ANOTHER CHANGE.

Gen. Burnside has been relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac at his own request, and Maj. Gen. Hooker has been appointed to succeed him. Burnside is an able officer, but he never had confidence in his ability to command so large an army. Gen. Hooker also stands high as an officer. We hope he may succeed in leading the Army of the Potomac to many brilliant victories.

THE EXPOSÉ.—T. Jefferson Boyer, member of the House of Representatives from Clearfield, has published a letter in the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, exposing what he calls an attempt on the part of Simon Cameron, to buy him to vote for Simon for U. S. Senator. Boyer's statement does not satisfy us that he was not bought. Whether bought or not, all men must hereafter look upon Boyer as not being the man he should be to occupy a responsible and honorable position.—The general impression seems to be that the mob had sufficient influence over Boyer to change the programme. All the parties concerned should be punished—Simon as severely as the rest, as there is no doubt that he made the effort to buy an election. As there has been a committee appointed to investigate the whole transaction, we will wait patiently for the report when we will lay it before our readers.

The Dog Owen Barking Again.

Owen, in the Monitor of last week says: "Low, smothered threats are heard against this office, and we are informed that William Lewis is the instigator of a threatened demonstration to be made."

This is in character with Owen's standing in this community. No man of ordinary sense believes that Owen was informed by any person that he was threatened, or in any way would encourage a demonstration to be made upon his rotten establishment. Owen is the only man in town mean enough to insinuate such a thing against us. As we do not belong to the McMillin mobocracy, Owen need not fear being disturbed by us or any of our friends. Our own opinion is that Owen, finding his occupation rather dull, has made the foolish charge against us for the purpose of creating a little excitement and sympathy for his establishment.

The Democratic party is beginning to look up candidates for Governor.—The following gentlemen have been named for the nomination: Hon. Jacob Fry of Montgomery, Hon. Wm. Schell of Bedford, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright of Luzerne, Hon. John Cessna of Bedford, Hon. Wm. Witte of Montgomery. There will be others. The Democrats of this county will have no voice in the selection of a candidate if they fail to hold a convention at April Court.

On the Republican side the following gentlemen have been named: Hon. John A. Wright, Hon. A. G. Curdin, and Hon. Samuel Calvin. Of course there will be others named. The Republicans in this county have not yet elected delegates.

CAPT. JES. D. CAMPBELL has resigned and returned home from the army.—The companies of his regiment were consolidated, leaving but four companies in the regiment. His command had been reduced to about a dozen men fit for duty, and these were put into other companies. Capt. Campbell has seen much rough service, and has the reputation of being one of the best officers in the army. Though he has served his country well, he will hold himself in readiness to enter the service again whenever called upon.—We hope he may soon be honored with a promotion he deserves.

LUTHER SANGREE, of Walker twp., member of Capt. Wintrobe's company, 53d Regt., wounded in the leg at the battle of Fredericksburg, died at Washington on the 19th. His remains were brought home on Saturday and interred at McConnellstown on Sunday by the honors of war. We never witnessed as large a funeral in this section of country. The young bravo was greatly esteemed in this community by his companions in arms and by all who ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The Army of the Potomac has returned to its quarters opposite Fredericksburg.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Besides the election of United States Senator and State Treasurer, there has been no important business of general interest transacted in either House. Three or four committees have already been appointed to investigate the characters of members. The judiciary committee of the House has been instructed to report a bill repealing the act releasing the Penna. Railroad from the payment of the tonnage tax. There is also a movement in the House to prevent the immigration into this State of "all persons of color."

In the House on Monday, Mr. Brown of Mercer, read in place the following joint resolution for the payment of the Pennsylvania militia called into the active service by the order of the 11th of September, 1862:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby requested, immediately after the passage of this resolution, proceed according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the second day of April, A. D. 1862, to pay the militia called into the service of this State and the United States by the order of the 11th day of September, A. D. 1862, out of moneys in the Treasury, leaving the question of the liability of the United States for said payment to be hereafter adjusted by the proper authorities of the State and of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Militia System.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—From the Reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General we glean the following information:

Valuation of Real and Personal Estate in the County,	\$4,698,026 00
Assessment of tax,	12,157 47
Hamill tax per act May 15th, 1861,	2,333 20
Population,	23,204 00
Taxes,	6,480 00
Amount paid into the State Treasury by the county:	
Corporation stock tax by H. & B. T. R. R. Company,	\$ 150 79
Broad Top Coal Company,	68 00
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	6,176 20
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	11,097 84
Tavern Licenses,	764 75
Retailer's Licenses,	425 00
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,	40 00
Restaurant Licenses,	50 00
Patent Medicines,	250 00
Militia Tax,	354 04
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	354 04
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	992 98
Total,	\$19,886 50
Amount received from the State Treasury by the county:	
Pensions and Gratitudes,	\$ 20 00
For Common Schools,	1,043 09
Total,	\$1,063 09

At a meeting of the employees of the H. & B. T. R. R., and employees of the Keystone Locomotive Works, held at Hopewell on the 16th inst., it was unanimously resolved: 1st. Whereas, It has seemed expedient to Mr. S. A. ALEXANDER to dissolve his connection with the H. & B. T. R. R., that we deeply regret the necessity which deprives us of his kind supervision and friendly society.

2d. Resolved, That we assure Mr. ALEXANDER of our confidence in him as a skillful mechanic and competent master workman of our esteem for him as a gentleman and a friend, and of our best wishes for his welfare and success in life, and that we shall ever cherish for him a grateful remembrance.

3d. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. ALEXANDER, and that they be published in the Huntingdon and Altoona papers. C. W. ASHCROFT, Secy. W. I. HANNAN, Committee.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, after balloting a week for Speaker, on Monday elected Mr. Collicott, (Union Democrat), of Brooklyn. Mr. Collicott was the nominee of the Republicans. During the several days balloting the House was crowded by a class of men who threatened death and destruction unless their favorite should be elected. We have not learned whether there was any violence after the election.

THE common council of New York has adopted a resolution tendering General Fitz John Porter the hospitalities of the city and a reception in the Governor's room. Fitz John Porter to be honored—and for what?—He has been discharged from the service for disobeying orders, etc. There is as much treason in New York as in Richmond.

We understand that the employees of the machine shop at Hopewell, connected with the H. & B. T. Railroad, on the evening of the 23d inst., presented Mr. S. A. ALEXANDER, their late master mechanic, with a beautiful and valuable case of mechanical drawing instruments, as a mark of their friendship and esteem.

GONE TO THE CITY.—Mr. M. Strouse has closed out his store and removed to Philadelphia. The room will shortly be occupied by Bro. Jacob who will be pleased to receive calls from all the friends of the old "cheap corner."

E. C. SUMMERS is determined to keep up with the age of improvement. We learn that he has made arrangements to have a statue of Gen. Jackson placed in his garden next summer.

It is reported that Stonewall Jackson, with forty thousand men, had reinforced the rebel garrison at Vicksburg.

General Fitz John Porter Dismissed from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.—Last week, Judge Advocate General Holt laid the record in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, which he had spent three days in making up, before the President, who to-day signed his approval of the findings of the Court-Martial, and ordered the sentence to be carried into execution. The findings are that he is guilty on every one of the charges preferred, and the sentence is that he be dismissed from the service.

The review of testimony by Judge Holt, which forms a part of the record, is considered extremely able. The Court which thus disposed of a case of nulliform, and, in one sense, national interest, was composed as follows:

Major General Hunter, presiding; Major General Hittcock, Brigadier Generals Rufus King, Prentiss, Briggs, Case, Garfield, Buford and Morris, with Col. Holt, the Judge Advocate General, as Judge Advocate.

The charges on which Gen. Porter is convicted were disseminated to the orders of Gen. Pope while our army was in front of the enemy.

The President approved the finding at 4 o'clock this afternoon. General Porter first heard of his fate casually from a New York paper. When told that he was at that moment dismissed from the service, he was powerfully affected as well as astounded. He had only yesterday applied to the President for a leave of absence.

Pennsylvania and the War.

The report of Hon. A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General of this State, shows that that now important department of our State Government has been very ably administered. The report gives a detailed and interesting account of the part performed by Pennsylvania in the war for the Union. A number of the facts were mentioned in the Governor's message, but there are others that may be stated here. We find that the number of troops furnished to the United States by Pennsylvania, since the war began, is 200,836, as follows:

Three months' campaign,	20,000
Regular army,	100,000
Organized militia for 200,000 men,	10,000
Infantry,	10,000
Cavalry,	10,000
Battalions in other States and in Regular army,	10,000
Total,	200,836

Besides these, about 50,000 men volunteered under the Governor's call for the militia, when the State was threatened with invasion last September.—Of course it has not been possible to state the losses in the Pennsylvania regiments, but we find in the notes the names of no less than sixteen Colonels who were killed in battle, and of two who died in camp. It is probable that this represents the proportion of the total losses making the number of men from Pennsylvania regiments who have perished in the war, by battle or disease, thirty-six thousand. What State has sacrificed more, in the great cause of the Union, than Pennsylvania?

GOATS were selling in Philadelphia on Monday at \$1,000, \$1,500; demand notes at 45¢; Spanish silver quarters and halves, 38¢ premium; dimes and half dimes, 26¢; Spanish quarters, 21¢ premium.

WAR PATRONS.—Rio coffee sold at auction in Augusta, on Friday last, at \$2.82 1/2 @ 2 3/4 lbs. Eight sacks of Liverpool salt sold in Savannah, on Saturday last, at auction, at \$50 per sack. Savannah Republican, Jan. 12.

We are gratified to learn that Jas. T. Owens, a typo from this office, was one of the "brave three hundred" of the Anderson Troop who behaved so gallantly at the battle of Murfreesboro. James escaped without a scratch.

Hon. S. S. Blair will please accept our thanks for five bound volumes of Congressional Globe and Appendix for 1st and 2d Session 37th Congress.

An examination of the pupils of Huntingdon Academy will take place on Friday, Jan. 30. Patrons and others are respectfully invited to attend.

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 on 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.

Amalgams and Photographs taken at all times on reasonable terms. Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1863, for sale at Lewis' Book Store—price 12 cents.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

Department of North Carolina.

A Daring Reconnoissance near Fort Casswell.—Capt. of Rebel Earth-work with Considerable Property.

WASHINGTON, January 21st.—Reconnoissance near Fort Casswell, N. C., Jan. 8, detailing the particulars of a reconnaissance made by the rebels near Ft. Casswell, on Little river, with only 100 men. While proceeding up the river, they were fired upon by the rebels from a bluff on the left bank.

Landing and forming without firing a gun, they moved forward until they came in sight of a fort and a camp fire, whereupon they made a bayonet charge, Lieut. Cushing, judging that the enemy were ignorant of the number of his force. The charge was successful. They captured the fort, overpowered the enemy on one side as the rebels escaped on the other.

The fort was found to be an earth-work surrounded by a ditch, with a few muskets and a few musketry. No guns were mounted. Lieutenant Cushing learned that the fort had been held by a company of infantry, who left in such haste that their stores, arms and baggage were left behind. Their arms were captured. He could not bring away, and returned to Beaufort. A severe fight ensued in which a number of his men were wounded. The officers and men of the expedition all behaved nobly.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—Several government boats arrived to-day from below. The news is interesting, though nothing startling has been taken place.

On the 13th a detachment of the 2d Missouri, while carrying despatches from Helena to Chattanooga, was attacked by 150 rebels, severely fought and in which a number of the Confederates came on the 5th, and a Lieutenant was killed and a number of men wounded. Seventeen of a Wisconsin regiment were taken prisoners. Holly Springs was taken by the rebels to constant depredations from every band of thieves infesting that part of the country. Reports of the burning of the railroad are greatly exaggerated. The Confederates came on the 5th, and took what they could, and fired a few houses. After the rebels left, the Federals occupied on the 10th. There were no troops there at all.

Vandever's cavalry is said to be in the rear of our army, waiting an opportunity to strike. Lee's cavalry is guarding the railroad, and has taken the Confederates' graves. The fight continued through the afternoon, with loss to the enemy of one killed and six wounded.

At dark the guerrillas disappeared in the canals, but along the Hatchie River. Col. Misner's forces escaped unharmful. Richardson captured four officers of the Eighteenth Ohio, when the first provisions were sent from Holly Springs, and paroled them on the morning of the fight. Their names are Dr. Biel, Adjutant Hospital, Lieutenants Hill, Tanner. It is understood, under General Grant's order, they will probably be dismissed from the service, having done the work for which they were sent.

Dr. Martin, of the Kansas, was also paroled. The enemy is torturing the country, and repairing the Mississippi Railroad, which was to be completed to Oklahoma by the 15th. General Washburn's raid on that road was not as effective as intended.

There has been a brisk tobacco trade South. Thousands of boxes have been shipped through Vicksburg, Louisiana and Texas to Mexico, where it commands \$8 per lb. French troops are best customers. The steamers John H. Roe, San Gaty and Nebraska arrived to-day, with four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two prisoners from Kansas Post, including six Generals and eight Colonels.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Guerrilla Operations in Missouri.—Murder and Post Mortem Abuse of our Soldiers.—The Wives, Daughters and Sisters of Unionists Threatened with Violence, &c.

St. Louis, Jan. 22d.—General Ben Leach, commanding at Jefferson City, sends the Journal a letter from Col. Pennock, of the 6th Cavalry, Missouri militia, dated Independence, on the 11th, stating that five of his men were murdered the week before by guerrillas. The soldiers were all shot in the head, and their bodies horribly mangled. The faces of some of them were cut in pieces, and their bodies were thrown in a pile of fire. Col. Pennock says that ten of these guerrillas, with their wives and children acting as spies, were equal to twenty-five of his troops.

The guerrillas were threatening the Union women of Jackson county, and the wives and sisters of some of the most notorious of the band had been arrested, in order to prevent them from executing their threats. They have also levied assessments upon the loyal men of the county, and are collecting it rapidly. Some of those who were arrested were Southern sympathizers, in order to avoid paying it. Colonel Pennock advises that the wives of these guerrillas be sent out of the State.

The army of the Potomac in motion

Address of Gen. Burnside to the Troops.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

The commanding general announces to the army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas have divided and weakened the rebel army, and the Potomac and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal

blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them. The commanding General calls for the firm and united action of officers and men, and under the providence of God, the army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority. By command of Maj. General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G. Official: E. W. M. KEEL, Capt. and A. A. G.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

Major GRANT DIVISION, Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863—3 p. m.

The movement has at last commenced. At 11 A. M., to day, the reserve artillery and the infantry division of Gen. Hooker's command crossed the railroad at Stoneman's Station, and moved, via Hartwood Church, up the Rappahannock, by a road three miles back from it, and of course concealed from the rebel camps and pickets on the south side of the river.

Two hours later, the remainder of the Hooker's division took the road. Franklin's Grand Division, like Hooker's, in heavy marching order, also started at 11 o'clock, moving in the same direction, though by a route nearer the river. Some of his stragglers, his baggage and ammunition trains, were visible from the rebel camps, which, for some purpose, must have been done intentionally.

Sumner's Grand Division has not yet moved. As yet it holds the front here, and is in full view of the enemy. It remained in position as long as possible. It is now under orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There has been very unusual progress in regard to this movement.—Up to this time the corps commanders do not know the plan, which seems to be counsel to Burnside and his Grand Division Generals. It is at least gratifying to know that such a secret can be kept in the army.

How far Franklin and Hooker have progressed to-night we are not advised. It is believed, however, that they are to cross the river at United States Ford, twelve miles above this point.—The winter Sumner's division is to be sent to the river at a point or make a feigned or real attempt one mile above here, is also unknown.

Col. Tompkins, of the First Rhode Island Artillery, is to have charge of the batteries at Franklin's crossing, Captain Do Russy, Second Regular Artillery, at Hooker's, and Brig. Gen. Foy at Sumner's.

An usually serious feeling pervades the officers of the army. It is felt to be a very critical period. The tone of the troops has been depressed for the last two weeks, and another decided repulse would bring results unpleasant to contemplate. I believe the troops will do their duty; but without any great and administrative without springs from enthusiasm. "We have men enough to succeed," remarked Gen. Hooker, to-day, "if our force were five millions could not."

The army is doubtless strong enough in mere numbers. God grant that it may be strong enough in spirit and confidence. In spite of the storm. When the bridges ought all to have been completed, many of the boats were scattered upon a score of roads, in all directions, lost in the mud or lost in the labyrinth of roads with which the country is intersected. A remarkably confused state of things pervaded the pontoon train. The horses, exhausted, were unable to move the wagons, and a detail of three regiments of infantry was made to help them out of their situation. These regiments were the One Hundred and Forty-third, Sixty-third and One Hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania. Long ropes were fastened to the wagons, and fifty men had hold of each, pulling them through the mire to their destination. They worked lustily and cheerfully, and the back bone of the army proved its value for draught as well as for fighting. The dragging of the sagged-out horses through the mud and storm with artillery and pontoon wagons, and the efforts of the men to extricate them, with their shoulders to the wheels or pulling at a rope, made the activity of the night full of interest and long to be remembered by those who witnessed it or participated in it.

The continuation of the storm renders it most uncertain as to when the crossing will be commenced. Indeed, an entire abandonment of the present effort may be rendered necessary. Enough of the pontoons have now arrived for the construction of part of the bridges, and the artillery is sufficiently ready for the effort. Yet the delay has been so long continued that the enemy have probably become somewhat aware of our intentions, and the roads upon the steep hills of the other side of the river are in such a condition that it would be very difficult to advance, even if there were no enemy to oppose us.

A more particular description of the locality at which the movement is at present threatening, will enable the reader to understand better the present situation.

Our own artillery is posted upon a high plateau, 150 feet above the river, which runs beneath it. The bank of the river is high and steep.

A ravine formed by a brook, runs down to the river, and through this ravine the road has been built in order for the passage of the troops and artillery. The pontoons are to be carried down to the river, and along they are now able to march upon the State capital without being dependent upon the Arkansas river, as Des Arc is but fifty miles from Little Rock. This also opens the route between Southern, Missouri and the Mississippi, by way of the White river. The capture of St. Charles, on the Arkansas river, removes another stumbling block in the way of an advance on Little Rock up that stream. Thus, with an army from Louisiana coming down on the north-east, Burn's army from the Boston Mountains on the northwest, and McClelland's army pushing along up the White and Arkansas rivers, Little Rock must fall, and Arkansas be brought under the jurisdiction of the United States authorities.

established in the thick, low pine woods; the little shelter tents were pitched; bright fires were kindled, and the deep green groves and the faces of the men were a cheerful look.

The river here is about a hundred yards wide. Hooker's bridges are to be thrown over above the ford, and Franklin's below. It was the original intention to cross yesterday morning at daybreak; but the pontoons did not arrive in season; in fact, they had not all come up yesterday at midnight. The rain, which began at seven o'clock Tuesday night, has, of course, greatly delayed them and the artillery which preceded them; but I think they would not have arrived in time had the weather continued favorable. There seems to be an incapacity for promptness in the Engineer corps. The weather had been favorable ever since the battle of Fredericksburg, until a few hours after this movement began.

Had we been ready to cross at the appointed time, the enemy could not have offered serious resistance. He is now concentrating heavily on our front. We are hopeful rather than confident. A. D. R.

BAXTER'S FORD OF THE RAPPANNOCK, six miles above Falmouth, Jan. 22.—It will be difficult to convey the full and correct impression of the difficulties and uncertainties which at present surround the army now gathered about this locality. The anxiety of the people at home can be hardly greater than has been occasioned in the army by the very unfortunate interference with our plans which the severity of the weather has occasioned. For more than twenty-four hours right upon the commencement of our movement, when every hour of delay was the sacrifice of life and the risk of success, a storm of the greatest severity has blocked us up as long as possible. It is now under orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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It may be an abandonment of the attempt. It may be a failure in the undertaking, and a return to the comfortable huts which the army has left standing about Fredericksburg.—It may be—may it be—a success and a victory. BARTLETT.

The Movement Frustrated by the Storm.—Roads Getting Better.—Paying off the Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 23, 1863.

The tempestuous weather since Tuesday, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the Army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the points where the crossing was to have been attempted.

This afternoon the clouds broke away, and the influence of the sun is telling favorably upon the soil.

Several paymasters have already arrived, bringing joy to the soldiers, and relief for their families at home.—A delay in the payment of these actively employed may occur.

OFFICIAL RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Command Transferred to Gen. Hooker.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JANUARY 22.

This forenoon General Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to General Hooker, who came to the Headquarters camp for that purpose.

As soon as the change became known, a considerable number of superior officers called on Gen. Burnside, and took their parting leave with many regrets.

The following is Gen. Burnside's address to the army.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise those virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain, give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organizations, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the Ninth Corps.

His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major Gen. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

It is understood that Gen. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from their command of the right and left Grand Divisions, but the names of their successors have not been divulged, if appointed.

General Burnside, with most of his late staff, have been allowed three days leave of absence. They will go to New York.

The weather is warm and pleasant, and the mud is fast drying up.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Progress of the Mississippi Flotilla.—Capture of St. Charles, Duval's Bluff, and Des Arc—Two Eight-inch Guns, 200 Pkts. Rifles, Artillery, Small Arms, Prisoners, &c., Taken.—The Key of Arkansas in the Hands of the Unionists.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Major General Curtis has telegraphed to Mr. Charles Devens, Chief of the Army, Gen. Halleck, General in chief, as follows: