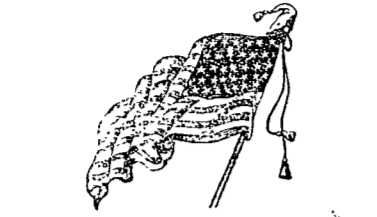
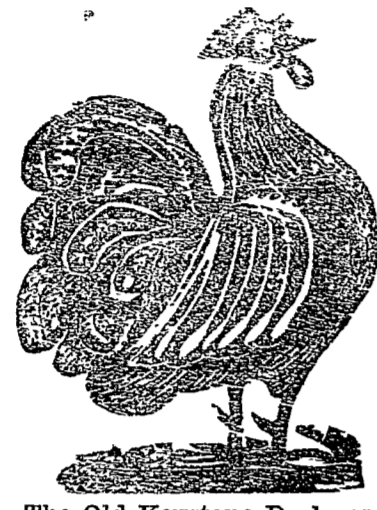


The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, 1863.



Our Flag Forever.
GREAT VICTORY.

The Old Democratic Cock will Crow!



The Old Keystone Declares Against the Rebellion!

OUR ARMY SUSTAINED!

Woodward, the Jeff Davis Candidate, Defeated by a Crushing Majority!

A. G. CURTIN, RE-ELECTED!

FREEMEN, SHOUT!

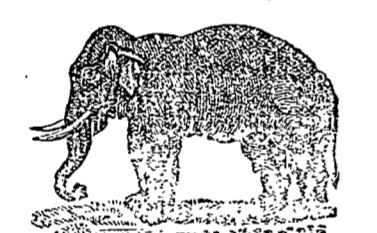
The Country is Safe!!!

Vallandigham Defeated in Ohio!

THE REBEL RAIDERS HOLED!

GLORY!

The news from every part of the Old Keystone is most glorious. Curtin is re-elected by 20,000 to 50,000 majority. Vallandigham is defeated in Ohio by an immense majority. Particulars next week.



HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

This county will give Curtin over a thousand majority. The whole county ticket is elected. Below we give the majorities for Curtin as far as they have been received. Old Democratic Barre repudiates the bogus concern.

HUNTINGDON CO. ELECTIONS.

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

Townships.	1860.	1862.
Brady	25	4
Cherry	25	15
Crawford	46	15
Franklin	88	15
Green	88	15
Harmon	88	15
Huntingdon	88	15
Madison	88	15
North	88	15
South	88	15
Union	88	15

The young gentlemen serenaders who gave us a call on Monday night at 11.30, and disturbing us while enjoying a sound sleep and just as we had Curtin elected by a thundering majority, will please take notice that if we are disappointed in our count we shall hold them responsible for the loss of figures.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday last, while Mr. Thomas Fisher's four horse team, loaded with wood, was crossing the first canal bridge below town, the bottom of the bridge fell out, leaving the wagon and two horses, Mr. Johnson the driver, and his son, drop into the canal. The two lead horses had just got off the bridge when it gave way, the ring at the end of the tongue giving way, they escaped being dragged back into the canal which saved the other two horses and the riders from being crushed to death. Neither the horses or riders were seriously injured.

R. Milton Spear.

In the last two issues of the Globe we made a reference to R. Milton Spear that we are now satisfied is unjust, and we do not wish any insinuation made by us to reflect upon his private character.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate a sober even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, never have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversions of wealth and strength, from the fields of peaceful industry, to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. The population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the conscientiousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom and human counsel hath designed. Notwithstanding the mortal hand had worked on these great things, they are gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwells in the heavens, and I recommend them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such his good gifts and mercies, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows and orphans and suffering in the civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty God to preserve the Union, the peace of the nation and to restore it, as soon as it may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and Union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President, Wm. H. Sewan, Sec'y of State.

"The Whirlwind" at the South.

Under the significant caption "The Whirlwind is coming," the Richmond Sentinel, of October 3d, publishes the following communication: "In your editorial of yesterday, you touched on the extent of the famine and dwelt on the articles of food and fuel. But there is another branch of this horrid business you merely named, fraught with fearful import. I mean the want of clothing. It would startle and confound the public if they understood what is going on among landlords and tenants in this city. And, unless the Legislature can relieve the poor, and may barely in living circumstances, no one can forestall the results. Take a case or two as an illustration. "Here is an old man, with a large family, whose house rent has been very frugal fare managed on his little income to keep himself and daughters alive while he has been in the army. His yearly lease expires, and his rent is raised from the above sum to \$1,000, nearly his entire income. Besides, he has no place to go to—house he cannot find, yet the law puts him out doors, while his sons demand the property of his wealthy oppressor. "Another: A merchant who supports an entire income is required for the support of his family, is notified that his former rent of \$150 per year, will be raised to \$350 per year. He cannot pay it. Gets a shanty a mile and nearly a half from his work at \$350 per year, and wastes the physical energies needed in his duties to the Government in going a journey to market, and then to his place of labor, and back, so that he is not half the man for the hours of labor he was before. "One more out of hundreds: A poor woman, whose husband is in the army has supported herself by hard toil, and economy, and clothed her husband in part, paying a small rent, is told her rent will be raised four times its last year's rates, and must be paid in advance. "But I cannot proceed. If the Legislature of the Old Dominion can afford no relief and no protection, they had better never have met, and it were well if they never met again."

The sentences we have italicized are what we would especially call attention to. Unless the Legislature can relieve the poor, "no one can forestall the result." The result indicated in the "whirlwind" named in the title of the article, which is to sweep off those who sowed the wind when they joined in the iniquitous rebellion. But what can the Legislature do? They can afford no relief, and as the concluding sentence says, "they had better never have met, and it were well if they never met again." The only relief for the poor of the South that can be hoped for, is from the suppression of the rebellion.

Our Army Correspondence.

HOSPITAL, 3d DIV., 1st ARMY CORPS, CAMP NEAR FREDERICK, VA., Oct. 6, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—From Gettysburg to the Army of the Potomac is a way tortuous, difficult and hard to travel. It would seem that every official on the route was determined to arrest further progress. Many a fellow, who left Gettysburg a month ago, has not yet reached his regiment, but lies in Camp Tyler, Camp Distribution, or some other "Castle of Despair," along the way. I counted it evidence of superior tact that I made this arduous journey in five days time. In Baltimore I met with two men from Lee's army. They were East Tennesseans and had been conscripted into the rebel ranks from which they took the earliest opportunity to escape. One of them had been in jail at Knoxville, I believe, since April, until he at last took the rebel oath, and was at once sent to the army. He remained there one week!

I lived near the Kentucky line, and was in the habit of decamping into that State, when the rebels were near, and living with his uncle, until it was safe to go home. Last spring the old man, he said, was getting blind with his "right smart," and he ventured home, he said, hardly more than began to work, when the cavalry came galloping up to seize him. He ran to a stump, where his coat and revolver were lying, and undertook to skedaddle; but seeing that the field was surrounded, he threw away the pistol, and surrendered. His father was arrested at the same time and escaped the same night, paying him a hundred dollars to let him pass. These men know what spirit actuates this rebellion, and if secessionists among Northern people had not injured their reason, the "inside view" obtained from such men, of the character of the rebellion, ought to cure them of their love for it.

Near Alexandria, three camps lie in close proximity to each other, named respectively, Parole, Distribution, and Convalescent. Camp Distribution is a depot for men who are ready to be sent to their regiments. They are sent in squads; the different army corps being kept distinct, and are thoroughly fitted out before starting. The names of the other two camps need no explanation. No restriction is imposed upon communication between camps, except Parole, which is carefully guarded.

I met an old acquaintance, B. M. Greene, not unknown to the music-loving part of our citizens. They will be glad to know that he sings sweetly as ever, and is the same genial, warm-hearted fellow, as before his rough experience of a soldier's life. Just then he was unwell, though not seriously. A great religious revival was progressing in the camp, and the officers of the Christian Commission, and in laboring at the nightly meetings Mr. Green had taken cold, and perhaps overtasked his physical powers.

An epoch in Camp Convalescent is that revival. There were all the marked features incident to occasions of great religious interest. How gratifying it was to see so many soldiers earnestly engaged in caring for their souls, and deeply concerned for their irreligious comrades. They were of no sect, did not know to what church the ministers who preached to them belonged; but they understood each other, and knew that the spirit which animated them was the same and made them a brotherhood. I wish some of the men who care for their souls, and the Christian Commission, and everything that aims to benefit the soldier in his religious interests could have been with me at one of those meetings and heard the men talk; and then have gone with me to the tent where I was quartered, where two packs of cards were in use, and oaths and blasphemies and disgusting obscenities were passing from mouth to mouth. I would have liked to ask such a man—there are many of them—which crowd he would sooner be his mother, or his wife, should find him in.

The Army of the Potomac is now holding the latter bank of the Rapidan and the rebels are entrenched on the farther side, in a position which seems to me more formidable than Frederickburg. They throw some shells, on Sunday last, at a party of our men who were foraging in a corn field. No one was injured, so far as I have heard. I was on picket, one tour, along the river, but am now detailed at the Division Hospital, and seldom see any of the regiment, except those who are here as patients. There is now only one of our company in the hospital—Patrick Meenan. Soldiering has been too hard for Patrick, and he is pretty well broken down, but will, I hope, recruit again, though he is past the age for active campaigning. The company is partially filled up with conscripts, who are well thought of, and will make good soldiers. There comes an order, perhaps to move.

J. S. B.

FULTON & RAU, Nos. 136 & 138 1/2 North Street, Philadelphia; Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, Glass, &c., to which the attention of Dealers, House, Sign and Coach Painters, is invited. Read their adv. in this issue.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following dispatch has been received at headquarters of the army here:—

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 9.—Major Gen. H. H. Halleck, General-in-Chief, I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Monday under Gen. Hester, to break up or capture the guerrillas and boat crews, organized by the enemy in Matthews county, has returned, having in the main accomplished its object. Four rebel naval officers, twenty men and twenty-five head of cattle, belonging to the Confederate government, together with arms and horses, are the results. Large numbers of rebel boats were destroyed. Our loss is one man killed. General Wister reports the 4th United States Infantry (colored) making fifty miles in one day, with great vigor. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM VICKSBURG.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.

The Democrat of this city has a special dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 30th December, which says that Gen. Joe Johnston is at Canton, Miss., with 150,000 lbs. of tobacco. His supposed design is to prevent reinforcements going to Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Stephen Lee has 4000 rebel cavalry near Vicksburg. General Johnston says their provisions are useless unless they crush Gen. Rosecrans before reinforcements reach him. The Atlanta Appeal, speaking of the success of the rebel arms at Chattanooga, says: "We shall now be recognized our securities will rise; Valandigham and Woodward will be elected."

Important from the Southwest.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.

The Democrat has an account from Leavenworth, Mo., that intelligence has reached Fort Scott, of a threatened attack of Fort Smith. Gen. Blunt left the former post for the latter on Sunday last. The Rebel General Cobell, with about ten thousand men, from General Cooper's rebel force crossed the Arkansas river, east of Fort Smith, on the 1st instant, and joined Gen. Coffee, at Crook's Prairie, Mo. Gen. Cobell was determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri. On the 2d instant, he was met by the 1st Federal cavalry in the Kansas district, and a battery, were sent to Fort Scott. A letter from Fort Scott, dated on the 7th, says Lieutenant Tappan, of Gen. Blunt's staff, has arrived here. He reports all Blunt's staff and body guard as having been captured by the rebels, also the command under Lieut. Pond, at Baxter's Springs. Gen. Blunt had succeeded in getting ten miles away, but it was uncertain if he could get to the city of Washington. The rebels were under Quantrell, Hunter and Gordon, and were moving towards Fort Scott. The danger of Fort Scott being taken, it being abundantly strong enough to resist any attack.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Information has been received at headquarters of the rebel raid into Central Missouri, from Warsaw.

The rebels moved east with the suspended Pacific, and another on the railroad at Lawrie bridge, burning that structure and destroying the road. Gen. Brown, commanding the Central District, was at Clinton, in Henderson county yesterday, in pursuit of the rebels. There is also a report moving up towards St. Louis, and another from Lebanon, which will press the enemy so closely that they can hardly do much mischief. Gen. Totten left here last night for Jefferson city to take command of a portion of the force intended to meet the rebels.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Republican extra says the Government has received despatches from General Johnson, of Chattanooga, Oct. 9, in which he reports that he has been on duty at his headquarters. Also, official despatches from Nashville, all concurring in the most encouraging for the National cause.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on the 6th inst., near Nashville, and a battle in which the rebels were completely routed, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for his wounded. Over one hundred prisoners were taken, and a large number of arms, and also a large number of wounded. Gen. Mitchell sent a force after the flying rebels, who scattered panic-stricken, that being the only means of escaping the great military cordon established by General Rosecrans. The railroads torn up by the raiders have been repaired and the telegraph communication is re-established. The sacking of Shelbyville was as cowardly and disgraceful to the rebel army as that of Lawrence by the rebel Quantrell. We had neither forcs nor stores there beyond those of the inhabitants, many of them secessionists, and they were robbed and their homes burned. They were without protection, hence the disgrace to the Confederates who made such an unmitigated onslaught upon the place. The inhabitants of Chattanooga were a complete failure, so far as any damage whatever being done to the defenses or to our gallant army. A few women and children were frightened, and a few dwellings were burnt.

Brilliant Affair near Franklin, Ten.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Gen. Crook, commanding the bright cavalry 12 miles beyond Franklin, yesterday came upon a party with a portion of Wharton's rebel cavalry. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in one killed and twenty-five rebels being killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners and four cannon captured. The rebels were in full retreat, and our forces pur-

suing. No casualties to the federals are reported.

The telegraph to Chattanooga has been working since yesterday, and the railroad will be in running order tomorrow at Bridgeport. No rebel prisoners are confined in Louisville, except Dick McCann and thirty of his men.

From Charleston, Pensacola, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 10th.—The steamer Circassian, from Pensacola, Key West and Charleston Har, arrived here, reports that she was taken by a combined attack by the army and navy on Charleston, on the 11th instant. The yellow fever was prevalent at Pensacola when the Circassian left. Paymaster Jenkins, of the gunboat Potomac, and Paymaster John C Hill had died. At the time of her leaving the surgeons had gained control of the vessel. The Circassian is bound to the Boston Navy Yard.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The Gazette's despatch from Indianapolis says that surgeons have arrived there direct from the front. They were taken prisoners in the Chickamauga fight. They were stripped of everything. They represent that the impression is general that Bragg will attack Rosecrans on Tuesday next, to prevent the Ohio soldiers from voting. Reinforcements had arrived. They came by the first train through from most of whom were boys, were repaired, and all important points are strongly fortified.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Massacre of Capt Fisk's Expedition

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says: "Intelligence brought by half breeds to Pemberton, Mo., that Captain Fisk's overland expedition to Idaho has been massacred by the Sioux. There is no doubt definite, except that the massacre took place on the big bend of the Missouri river. The half-breeds say that the Sioux displayed as trophies the guns and other articles known to have belonged to the expedition. The dead bodies of the men were found, and the report may prove untrue, and that it may be another version of an attack upon a party of miners, who were driven from the country by the Sioux. Governor Ramsey's Treaty Expedition. Senator Ramsey has had an interview with the Commissioner of the Interior. The ceremony of the occasion is thus described: The chiefs sat on the ground before him, their headmen ranged in the rear. Behind them, in two rows, black stone pipes and smoked in silence. The Commissioners addressed them through the interpreter, Mr. Bennett, telling them that they were glad to see them, that he did not wish to council with them till the Pembina Indians came in, as he wished them to act jointly in the matters to be brought before the treaty. He imposed they were hungry and would find them something to eat, an announcement which they received with a grant of satisfaction. One of the chiefs arose, and in a speech apparently of great eloquence, testified to the accuracy of the Commissioner's opinion that his people were hungry, and expressed great admiration for that part of the Governor's speech in which that delicate subject was alluded to. "I alone am glad to see you, but I speak for all my people. They are all of one mind. We heartily thank you." A list of the number of the different tribes present was given us by the chiefs, as follows: Mandan, 300; Missouri, 130; Little Rock, 120; Crooked Arm, 70; six hundred and twenty in all, to whom provisions and tobacco were distributed.

The Indian Battle at White Stone Hills.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat

Fort Pierre, D. T., Sept. 13, 1863.—General Sully met the Indians, about 2,000 strong, on the 3d of September, something like 200 miles north of Fort Pierre, where an engagement ensued. The Indians were overhauled by a part of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, about 3 o'clock P. M., who occupied two hours in deploying the enemy in various ways, patiently waiting the arrival of the command. The enemy fled in confusion, and made him a prisoner north and south. The General formed a section of his force and the Battery on the north; the 6th Iowa fell in line of battle on the east side of the ravine, and the Second Nebraska Cavalry on the west side. The Second Nebraska opened fire on the enemy about 5 o'clock P. M., which was kept up by both regiments until night set in. The Second Nebraska after the third round, advanced to within thirty yards of the enemy and poured round after round of shot and shell into the ranks of Indians, squaws, ponies and dogs, the mingled noise of which was the most hideous that ever racked human ears. The Indians fought like demons, but over shot us. The firing gradually ceased as the night advanced. During the night the enemy escaped, leaving every thing they possessed in the world on the battle field, and the wounded innumerable. On the 4th our scouts overhauled the enemy on several occasions resulting in the capture of 100 prisoners, the detachment sent to the north were driven in with a loss of six killed. The 2d Nebraska was immediately ordered to pursue the enemy, which they did, overtaking a part of them seven miles from camp, where a short engagement took place, resulting in killing six Indians and wounded four. We have taken over three hundred prisoners. We have taken thousands of small articles, such as guns, bonnets, household and kitchen furniture, books and articles of little value, but these murdering scoundrels took from the Minnesota people last fall.

Gen. Hooker has received command of a corps in the army of the Cumberland

The Dead on the Gettysburg Battlefield.

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir: The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle field to the burial ground which is being prepared by the several States interested for their reception and proper burial. All the dead will be disinterred, and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves where noticed or known, will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this soldiers' cemetery. If the intention of the friends of our deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me their intention. After the bodies are removed to this cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals.

Very respectfully,
DAVID WILLIS,
Agent for A. G. Curtin,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

GETTYSBURG, October 6, 1863.

Disasters at Harper's Ferry.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, October 9, 1863.—On Monday, a party of Captain Harpers' Ferry, when they encountered a number of Imboden's Cavalry, dismounted in a farm-yard. A skirmish ensued, when our cavalry, most of whom were boys, were repulsed, with the loss of one killed, three wounded, and ten or twelve prisoners. Two of the boys sent their way out and came back to camp, though severely wounded. The next day a small force of rebels came in between Charlestown, where a Union infantry force is stationed, and Harper's Ferry, and actually picketed the road within two miles of Harper's Ferry. On Wednesday night the garrison at Harper's Ferry was alarmed by an attack, and the cavalry and two regiments of infantry started out to meet the enemy. Near Charlestown, a force of between three and four hundred, commanded by General Imboden, were posted. The rebels had a large portion of their force dismounted and in ambush. Captain Somers, with his company of cavalry, advanced to hunt up the enemy, when he met a company of rebel cavalry, who charged upon him, and were repulsed. They purposely retreated, Somers and his company pursuing, until they entered the fatal ambuscade.

At the first fire Capt. Somers and ten men were killed, as many more were wounded and all the others captured. The few who escaped brought in the information and the rest of the cavalry started in pursuit, but were unsuccessful in coming up with the rebels. Capt. Somers was one of the bravest men in the army, and he was very wounded and all the others captured. The few who escaped brought in the information and the rest of the cavalry started in pursuit, but were unsuccessful in coming up with the rebels.

The Situation at Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9th.—Lookout Mountain, from which Bragg endeavors to bombard Rosecrans, is eight hundred feet higher than Chattanooga, three miles distant by wagon road, and less than two miles in a direct line. Missionary Ridge, where rebel detachments are stationed, is about one thousand feet high, three miles from Chattanooga by road, and two miles by air line. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga, which lies in a basin formed by the mountains ranges around it. Bragg has an open railroad communication with Rome, forty miles, and Atlanta, one hundred and thirty miles distant, whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns, cast at both these points. The Etowah Shell Works are sixty miles from Chattanooga, also connected therewith by railroad.—Herald.

The Murder of Major Hileman.

The following particulars are given of this murder: On Monday night the 5th, a band of guerrillas, led by a notorious horse-thief named Jim Keller, visited the residence of Major Hileman of the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers, near the little town of Knoxville, Kentucky, and made him a prisoner. They carried him about a mile and a half from home, stripped him of his clothing and then having tied him to a tree, shot him. The next morning he was found lying face down, with a bullet wound in his forehead, and a jolly amount, with the butts of their guns. Five persons, supposed to be members of Keller's band, have been arrested. They are all citizens of Henderson Co.

A BRIDE A WIDOW WITHIN NINETY MINUTES.

On the 4th inst., we published the announcement of the marriage of Henry Conklin Vanderbilt, of Philadelphia, to Minnie, daughter of Hon. Eldridge T. Baldwin, of New York. Also the death of Mr. Vanderbilt within ninety minutes after his marriage, the circumstances are thus detailed in the Philadelphia North American: "At four o'clock yesterday afternoon were borne to the dust from whence they came the remains of Mr. Henry C. Vanderbilt, over which sorrowed a young girl of seventeen years, who in two hours passed from the condition of maidenhood to widowhood, and from widowhood to widowhood. She was married in New York to Mr. Vanderbilt, who resided at No. 2,006 Wallace st., Philadelphia, at a quarter to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At 12 o'clock on the same day, she died of a sudden, at the age of twenty-one years, of a heart-disease, which she contracted from the excitement of her marriage. The wedding was comparatively private, and the young man, apparently in bounding health and unimpaired spirits, was conversing with his newly-made bride, when the fatal spasm seized upon him. Medical aid was summoned, but the pitcher at the fountain was forever broken. No sign of human recovery was of avail. The remains were borne yesterday from the saddened house, and now lie beneath the sod of the cemetery."

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the New York World.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—We have but little war news to send from this department this week. The main army, that under General Franklin, on route for Texas, proceeds on its way with slow and toilsome marches. On Tuesday had the head of the column, under General Weitzel, reached Franklin, and not till yesterday morning had the rear, under Washburne, crossed Bayou Bay. The army moved along very slowly, without any opposition, to Camp Bisland, on Bayou Teche, and thence into Franklin, where the commanding general of the expedition, at last accounts, had his headquarters. The main body of the Confederate forces have fallen back a considerable distance, disappearing from the Federal view so completely that their whereabouts cannot be ascertained. Their intentions are equally a subject of speculation, but there is a generally received opinion that they will give battle at Vermillionville. The enemy carried everything with him in the way of subsistence to be found on the line of retreat; and the Federal forces must take with them every pound of food they consume.

Meanwhile, though the Texas expedition seems to have fire, and the little garrisons at Sabine Pass have been allowed ample time to reap the full benefit of their recent victory, secure the spoils and evacuate, or prepare to repeat the mortifying lesson of September 8, the forces in other sections of the department are having busy times. Last week the cry was, "Guerrillas!" "Guerrillas!" but now formidable bodies of regular Confederate troops threaten our fancied security.

General Logan hovers around Baton Rouge, and clouds of mounted partisan rangers hover along the right bank from Donaldsonville to the mouth of Red river, and on the left bank from Baton Rouge, (and often below that point) to Natchez and beyond. General Heron's division, Morganzia, or Morgan's Band, on the right bank, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hudson, had been engaged for several days, skirmishing with a body (as they supposed) of guerrillas. The rebels becoming more daring and annoying, General Dana, now in command of Heron's division, sent out several regiments to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength. The enemy was "felt," and proved himself much too strong for the force sent against him. A severe engagement ensued, resulting in a loss to the Union army of several hundred killed and wounded and of some fifteen hundred prisoners.

THE TRUTH IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Special Dispatch from the Evening Bulletin.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—There is a variety of news, good and bad, from the Lower Mississippi. In a fight at Donaldsonville, La., on the 25th ult., the guerrillas were repulsed by the Union forces, which were aided by the Morgantown men; they were more successful, having surprised and captured two companies of the Twenty-sixth Iowa and Ninety-third Indiana, 277 men in all. General Heron now has there with a large force. The New York World's report of a Federal reverse in Louisiana, with a loss of fifteen hundred prisoners, is a canard. A Commercial special says that on the 7th inst. Colonel Harrison's force of West Tennessee cavalry were attacked at Como by the guerrillas, under Colonels Wilson and Faulkner, and that Harrison was forced to retire after two hours' fighting, with a loss of thirty-seven men. The rebels lost heavily. Colonel Wilson was killed. General Grant has rescinded his order compelling steamers to carry soldiers at three-fourths of a cost per mile.

Report of an "Interesting Colored Barber."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 6.—A very interesting colored barber, direct from Richmond, where he has resided for the last eighteen years, and who has been in daily contact with the leading rebels, says that the battle of Chickamauga is not considered by the people of Richmond as a success. That Richmond can now be easily captured if the Yankees want it, and that officers of the army have frequently said in his hearing that Virginia would be abandoned should the army of the Potomac advance in force. Many citizens assert publicly that they will not offer any resistance in case of attack, because it would be utterly useless. The people are daily sending their effects further South in anticipation of the coming of the Yankees. One day last week the State Guard was called out to suppress a bread riot, hundreds of the employees of the government in New York to Mr. Vanderbilt, who resided at No. 2,006 Wallace st., Philadelphia, at a quarter to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At 12 o'clock on the same day, she died of a sudden, at the age of twenty-one years, of a heart-disease, which she contracted from the excitement of her marriage. The wedding was comparatively private, and the young man, apparently in bounding health and unimpaired spirits, was conversing with his newly-made bride, when the fatal spasm seized upon him. Medical aid was summoned, but the pitcher at the fountain was forever broken. No sign of human recovery was of avail. The remains were borne yesterday from the saddened house, and now lie beneath the sod of the cemetery."

The rebel Lee is reported to have retreated to Richmond.