The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, 1863 W. Lowis, Editor and Proprietor.



"I know of no mode in which a loyal citisen may so well demonstrate his devotion to question in the light of dispassionate 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 BASAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."-STEPHEN but a moment's reflection to ascertain A. DOUGLAS.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses organized at 12 o'clock on Monday last. Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Union caucus nomince, | nature proposed would defeat the obwas elected Speaker by twenty-one ject sought to be accomplished in its majority. The result was received organization. To raise, equip, and place in the field, one hundred thou-

The President's Message will be sent in to-day, Tuesday; if possible, thousand Union prisoners from Richour readers shall receive it this week.

LATEST NEWS .- Advices from Kingston state that Sherman's expedition had Longstreet hemmed in, with a poor chance to escape.

Richmond papers of the 4th, say that the firing continues from our hundred of the prisoners had been re side, and that new guns bearing on moved to Danville, a town upon the Charleston have been mounted, and a southern boundary-line of Virginia, new battery has also been unmasked. the southwestern terminus of the Pe-

Breckinridge not Dead.—The Rich-mond papers contain a dispatch sta-ding armics. The advantage of railting that Breckinridge and Bragg were serenaded at Dalton on the 2nd. so often done before, and might prove The great traitor is therefore not dead. an equal offset to the valor and enthu-

siasm of our soldiers.

CONGRESS met on Monday last, Decomber the 7th. The following is a list of the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania, viz: SENATORS.

Edgar Cowan, Greensburg. Charles R. Buckalew, Bloomsburg. REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel J Randall, Philadelphia. Charles O'Neill, Philadelphia. Leonard Myers, Philadelphia. William D Kelley, Philadelphia M Russell Thayer, Chestnut Hill. 6. John D. Stiles, Allentown. 7. John M Broomall, Chester. Sydenham E Ancona, Reading. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, 10. Myer Strouse, Pottsville. 11. Philip Johnson, Easton. Charles Dennison, Wilkesbarro.
H M Tracy, Standing Stone.
William H Miller, Harrisburg. 15. Joseph Bailey, Newport. 16. A II Coffroth, Somerset. 17. Arch. McAllister, Springfield F Hales Internation, Springation
James T. Hale, Bellefonto.
Glenni W Schofield, Warren 20. Amos Hyers, Clarion. 21. John L. Dawson, Brownsville. 22. James K Moorhead, Pittsburg. 23. Thomas Williams, Pittsburg.

24. Jesse Lazear, Waynesburg.

WAR FOR THE UNION. ers, The suffering of our prisoners in the Richmond jails is still a topic of painful interest in every newspaper and at almost every hearthstone in the country. Several plans have been proposed for the relief of the unfortu-

How to Help the Richmond Prison-

FROM CHARLESTON. Reasons why we have thus far Accom-

plished so Little-Why the City is not Shelled. nate victims of rebel barbarities, and among others a proposition, made in The Washington correspondent of our columns some days ago, that a volunteer army of one or two hundred the Chicago Tribune, (a high Republican authority, that seems to know a thousand men shall be immediately good deal about the naval and militaraised, acting under the plans and aury operations before Charleston,) thus thority of the War Department, and co-operating with the armies already in the field, but designed only for the speculates upon the prospect of reducing that city:

special purpose of taking Richmond. Many good and sensible men, and es-"I have no doubt the reason of the ity not being shelled will be found in pecially many enthusiastic and san-guine, have favored the idea. The Washington authorities, laying aside the too great strain put upon the hea-vy rifled guns. They either burst outright, or give away in the rifling or vents, most probably the latter, afenthusiasm, and viewing the entire ter a few shots. A gentleman from calmness, have thought less favorably of the proposed crusade, and thereof have naturally, and no doubt properly, refused to superior it. It will require the fleet informs me that the rifled guns will stand but fifteen hundred rounds of horizontal firing. Every round after that, and, indeed, after the twelfth hundred, is fired at the risk of refused to sunction it. It will require the considerations which must have explosion. The strain on the piece is influenced the Government in reaching so great that the reinforce of wrought this decision-a decision which no iron around the breech separates from doubt very many thoughtless people the gun. Of course this destroys the have regarded as extremely unfeeling. piece. The vent pieces also have a In the first place, the very attempt to organize an army of the independent tendency to blow out. At Vicksburg, I have been informed by an intelligent gentleman, the 200-pound Parrotts blew out their vent pieces almost after

one hundred rounds. "A Washington paper, indeed, a few days since, stated that none of the 300 sand men, would be the work of weeks, if not of months; to transfer the fifteen pound Parrots have yet stood the test even of horizontal firing. The truth would appear to be, then, that our mond to the interior of North and South Carolina would be the work of would appear to be, then, that our Parrott gun has precisely similar de-fects to the Armstrong, Whitworth and Blakely guns. Two Whitworth guns, used by Gilmore, at Charleston, I learn, burst at the fourth or fifth round but whether in howing to a very few days-and the effect would be to intensify the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures, if such a thing were possible. We know that the rebels would not hesitate to do this: round, but whether in horizontal or vertical firing I could not learn. All know that the celebrated 600-pounder and, indeed, we noticed in a late Rich mond paper, a statement that several Blakely gun burst in the hands of the rebels, upon a trial of vertical firing, and they have never, once dared to use the other pieces in their hands of tersburg Railroad, and so far inland the same calibre. Are not these, then the causes of the failure to shell Charleston, and thus compel the surronder roads, and of interior lines, would of the forts? I leave your readers to again avail the enemy here, as it has judge.

military men before Charleston that

In the second place, the raising and it is by landing a force where General Mitchell landed his-near the Charles equiping of one hundred thousand mon for a special purpose, and but a short ton and Savannah Railroad-and term of service, would materially in-terfere with the plans and operations of the Government just at the present for Gen. Grant to advance to Atlanta for Gen. Grant to advance to Atlanta time, when the levy of troops recently and Augusta, Georgia, and lay regular siege to it from the rear also. Iu the made is yet to be complied with in all the States. And in the third place, as there would be no time for drilling, meantime, if it is designed to attack Charleston with the fleet heavily rein-forced, it will be necessary to supply the collection in one body of the number of men specified, nine-tenths of them wholly undisciplined, would not in the fleet, as no smooth-bore gun will be an army at all, but a mob, from stand more than a certain number of which nothing better could be reason rounds, say 1,200 or 1,500, without ably expected than a repetition of the first Bull Run campaign. How, then, rendering it liable to explosion. can Richmond be taken, and our starving men released ? Not by the adoption of Quixotic enterprises, but by the prosecution of the war, as system-

atically as ever, and as much more vigolina, or on the coast, since the victo orously as possible. So far as the desry of Adm'l Dupont, at Hilton Head,) truction of the military power of the informs me that he has no expectation rebellion is concerned, little else than of the reduction of the place by the the breaking up of Lee's army now refleet and land forces now there before

ists that it may be reinforced by Long-street. Nevertheless, it is a broken, val affairs has been seldom successful. demoralized army, poorly supplied as Nelson tried it, and won, at Copenhato food and clothing, and can never again present a formidable front to really defeated in the action against in the actior

a feint to conceal the real point conarmy. Cannonading and skirmishing

continued during the entire night. Early in the morning the enemy charged in strong force upon General and a steady nee from the fine-pits, and awaited urder instructions. Incese under which they faltered, and finally fell back in broken fragments, leaving two colonels, several captains, and, in all, over a hundred dead on the field. A considerable force reached the visited the entire line, carefully noting port of the parapets, where the woun- the enemy's strong positions formidaded and dead were piled in an undis- ble batteries and earthworks, and af tinguishable mass. We captured 234 ter consulting with his officers, deem-prisoners, and the loss of the enemy ed it advisable to withdraw to the in the assault was not far from 700, while that on our side was less than 25 bile that on our side was less than 25 were accordingly issued to that effect. General Burnside humanely offered Gen. Meade abandoned the campaign a truce to Gen. Longstreet until five when it became evident that the ene

The truce was accepted, and the time subsequently extended for two hours. The rebel wounded are being bro't into our hospitals, or conveyed in our ambulances to the enemy's line. Three stands of colors were captur-

ed from the rebels. On this (Monday) morning the wea-ther is clear, with frost. All is quiet around our lines. Chattanooga, Dec. 2.-It is reported

by deserters, as well as by citizens ar-riving here, that Gen. John C. Breckinridge has died of the wounds he re-ceived at the fight near Ringgold. A son of Breckinridge and one of his cousins are among the prisoners captured in the recent ongagement. Louisville, Dec. 3d-Midnight.-A special dispatch to the Journal of this city, says that General Wilcox has telegraphed from Gen. Burnside's headquarters at Knoxville, on the 30th ult. "that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 28th the rebels attempted to surprise his force and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right wing, which was posted on the Kings-ton road, and forced it back to Fort Saunders. We afterwards regained our position, and had sharp skirmishing with the enemy all night. "On Monday morning at 7 o'clock, the rebels moved a force of three brigades against Fort Saunders, a portion

"It now begins to be the opinion of the proper mode of proceeding against

twenty. to their wounded. The wounded sol- war. diers were exchanged for loyal soldiers lines. "Col. Russ, commanding the assault-ing party, Col. McEiroy, and Lt. Col. Thomas, of the enemy, were killed.

"This is a heavy and expensive job and necessarily takes time. A gen-tleman from the scene of operations that side was about forty, while the enemy's loss was much greater. "Our supplies are ample for the prein whose opinion I have much confi dence, (and he has been in South Car "The robels have been reinforced by one or two regiments of Gen. Bushrod Johnston's division." Cincinnati, Dec. 4.—The Gazette's dispatch, dated Chattanooga, Dec. 4,

mains to be accomplished. It is true the first day of January, under the that Bragg's army has not yet been most favorable circumstances. that Bragg's army has not yet been annihilated; and a possibility still exsays: Everything is quiet along our entire line. Our casualties in the late battle were 4,500. Prisoners captured, "The monitors fall in concentration

yards in width in front of their works, templated for assault, and confuse our and directly under their guns. army. Cannonading and skirmishing On the left, Gen. Warren moved forward his line, and discovered the enemy in such numbers and so strong-

ly intrenched as to make it more than Ferrior's position, at Fort Saunders. hazardous to attack them in front. They were met mid-way by a murder- He however drove them back from ous discharge of grape and canister, the advanced post behind their works, and a steady fire from the rifle-pits, and awaited further instructions. These

north side of the Rapidan, and orders o'clock this afternoon, to afford him an | my had anticipated his advance and opportunity for the removal of his wounded and the burial of his dead.— and Orange Court House an impossi-

DECEMBER 4th, P. M.

A light division of rebel troops crossed the Rapidan this afternoon, at information came to camp considerable cannonading has been heard in that direction, and it is supposed that heir advance has been checked by our light batteries, which have been attached to the cavalry arm of the service, in pursuance of General Meade's orders.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Progress of the Union Fleet and Army in Texas.-Important from Texas.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3. A dispatch to the Bulletin says: The Memphis Argus has just received from its special correspondent with the Brazos Santiago expedition the following news:

The fleet left Brazos Santiago Pass on the evening of Nov. 17. The following afternoon several regiments were landed on Mustang Island, and marched nearly all night, reaching the vicinity of the rebel works about daylight. Slight skirmishing took place between our advance, which was

Burnside's offer for a cessation of hos-tilities to enable the rebels to attend of their fort, troops and munitions of

Island. Ere the month is ended the flag of the Union will float over several other points on the coast of Texas

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Potomac Armies .--- There is some activity along the Rapidan and Rap-pahannock in the two armies. The rebels yesterday give every evidence as if intending to resume the offensive, and get between Mende and the Rap-pahannock, but our forces were on the look out, and were ready for the ene my, who have doubtless construed Meade's withdrawal into apparent A special dispatch to the Commer-cial, dated Cumberland Gap, Dec. 4tb; says: General Foster has driven the

weakness. Fraudulent Contractors Disappear-

The Escape of Morgan.

to the ground they had to work thro'. Here we dragged out some of the most They, by patient labor for nearly four weeks, by means of small pocket four weeks, by means of small pocket cursed human existence. The rations knives, dug through the floors of their were at first half a loaf of bread and cells, composed of about one foot of slight ration of beef (mostly without cells, composed of about one 1005 or signe ration of been (moony without stone and brick, down into a four-feet sewer. Two weeks ago one of the escaped pint of rice and two large spoonsful of

prisoners asked the guard for a few horse peas. Next wheat became boards to cover the bottom of their scarce, and we got what they called a cells, giving as an excuse that the pound of corn bread, but I think they damp stone was injuring their health. Their unspicious guard granted the request. The boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting. On the night of their final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick brother John from the lower to the upper tier.

After getting into the sewer they crawled to the heavy grating and ma-sonry at its mouth, and found they could not escape by that route. They

some point above Raccoon Ford, prob-ably on a reconnoisance. Since this road way one foot from the foundation.

One of the party (Captain Hines) was by trade a brickmason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine, commercial hand, was left behind, as follows:

To Captain Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary, Castle Merion, Cell No. 20, Nov. 27th, 1863:

"Commencement November 4th, 863; conclusion November 20th, 1863 Number of hours for labor per day three; tools, two small knives. "La patience est amere, maisicen fruit

est doux." (Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.) "By order of my six honorable Confederates.

"T. HENRY HINES,

"Captain C. S. A." Public opinion is divided as to where the blame rests. It is proper to state however, that for the last two weeks however, that for the first two weeks get no fresh air or sunlight only down several of the most prominent Copper-heads of the State have been putting up at the principal hotels, laying their to kill the vermin which were literally

THE RICHMOND BASTILES.

when General Statement of a Paroled Prisoner.

Horrible Barbarity of the Rebels.

Threatened Riots in Richmond.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 26, 1863. Messrs. Editors Baltimore American SIRS-The ready demand and well deserved attention your paper meets with from the patients and attendants of this extensive hospital are evidenes sufficient that your columns prop substantially the only only strong ar request made by my late comrades space in your columns to publish to

heir friends, their counry, and the world an account of their present condition.

In spite of the trifling falsehoods and sickly excuses of the Richmond press, they belie themselves and their government in every issue. They charge the Yankees with lying and misrepresenting their miserable condition to their Government, while in al-

of our men. Observation, with other

miserable days and nights that ever

this was given us very irregularly, and Morgan managed to change with his we found it to be just enough to sus-brother John from the lower to the tain life and no more. But we were doomed to be furter persecuted. Some of the tobacco fixtures were removed

or misplaced, when our corn meal was cut off for one day. It seemed as tho we should famish. I heard men say however, made a hole upward to a they would give all their worldly pos-heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on session for one loaf of bread. A dog, them to such an extent that they were belonging in an adjoing stable, strayed break to go further back into the soft the gaslight and eaten. The never yard; they then excavated the soft the gaslight and eaten. The never carth clear under the main wall, and Surgeon would not believe the story until he was shown the animal's skin, when he shook his head and said it was hard. My head grew dizzy, my tongue coated, and I felt very fainty, as if just recovered from a fit of severe sickness.

The floors were washed once a week and sometimes late in the day, when we would be obliged to lay down and blanketless, pillowless, sloepless and hungry, on the damp, cold floor. This will send many a good soldier to his long account and a premature grave. The basement story of our prison contained two hundred and eighty men, and had an old rotten floor of slabs partly torn up, and when the

water was thrown among this dirt and decayed wood, it left a sickening and disgusting stench. The room dark as a dungeon, and the haggard beings seemed, as they moved about, more like spectral forms than natural beings.

The sink was on the same floor in one end of the building. We could get no fresh air or sunlight only down the narrow alleys between the buildeating us up. They could be seen crawling on the floor and outside of men's clothes. I have gone to the window and killed and counted thirtyone body lice at a single searching of my blouse. As I write, there is a oung man lying near me who was sick in hospital, whose skin is, in many places, a solid scab. The Old Jersey prisonship, with all its horrors, could hardly surpass in filthiness and human degradation, this damp dungeon.-Some have no hats or caps, nor trons-ers enough to hide their nakedness; others have old socks, pieces of blouses, or a shred of blanket tied on their shoeless feet.

The average number of deaths in the prisons and on Belle Isle is about ches of sure success—the army and soldier—and it is in compliance with the prisoners are Western men, and thirty-five per day, and of course on a request made by my late comrades when captured were hearty and robust in the Richmond prisons that I solicit in health.

To the frequent inquiry, what is the exchange news, or do you think we will get away soon ? the rebel officers no doubt to cause the men to become disaffected or to censure their Government, or perhaps to induce them to take the oath; but the men generally bear their fate with the heroic spirit of Spartans, and say the black flag on the battle-field of Chicamauga, where most the same breath they plead nocessity for the outrageous treatment far more honorable to their enemies. It was with feelings of pride as well tors to the penitentiary has created me to credit the latter plea to a great emaciated and haggard faces and extent. The guards on duty at our tearful eyes of those once hardy veterans, whom I have known in glorious days-days of Shiloh, Perry-ville and Murfreesboro-as they gathered around me to give their family addresses, that I might notify their friends that they were well and would oon be house. Alas! poor fellows, I fear many of them will never reach their earthly save the city from famine and its dire home. No exchange-noparole-hope seems a delusion at present. Some things I have noticed may at first appear exaggerated, or the over-told work of hatred to my persecutors, ment. The city has been on the eve but there are those in this hospital, besides hundreds of fellow soldiers last six weeks. The last time hostili- who were in, the same prison, that ties began and several soldiers and will bear witness to the truth, yea, more than what I have told. We have no record in the history of civilized nations of a body of prisoners being treated as barbariously as the Federals now in the Bastiles at ordered away from the windows. The Richmond, and whether from necessigovernment had pressed in all the ty or gross inhumanity, it is equally bread at the bakeries, and the citizens could not get bread at any price, when | to religious civilization or protend a the people rose up and threatened to loose the Yankees. Every means had to be used to reconcile the mob. They were told that the Yankees would be goes the hopes of the negro dynasty. C. W. Evers, cents on the loaf, but King Jeff, Phar. 2d Kentucky Infantry, United States Hospital, Section 5.

of which, notwithstanding our heavy thrown across the island, so that no ne might escape, while the gunboat ascend the parapet. Honongabela threw a number of 11 "We took three hundred prisoners inch shells among the rebels, which and three stands of colors. The rebel immediately caused a panic.

A half hour later, when General Ransom came up with two regiments in line of battle, the rebels threw a loss in killed and wounded was over three hundred, while our loss was over "Longstreet then accepted General

white shirt on the point of a bayonet,

This capture of a company of artilwounded in previous engagements, lery and a squadron of cavalry was of and the rebel dead sent through out, feeted without the loss of a man. We now possess, and will continue to hold Brazos, Santiago Island, Point Isabel, Brownsville, Fort Brown and Mustang

"An assault was simultaneously made on the right of our line, but the rebels were driven back. Our loss on

west.

The Conference of War Democrats, held at Chicago on Wednesday 26th ult was attended by some forty persons, representing the States of Ohio, pi, there are some thousands of rebel Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Min-troops. Still, the fact is not to be dis-Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A declaration of principles of the rebellion, and, with its destrucwas adopted, and measures taken -looking to a national organization.-The platform declares unequivocally army we batter down the fortifications in favor of the Union, denies that the the the the prison-Constitution affords any pretext for secession, providing, on the contrary, lease, and bring the war to a sudden a peaceful remedy for every grievance and triumphant close, we must take that may occur in any part of the advantage of the present weakness of country:

"That, during the existence of this rebellion to destroy the Union, we hereby declare that the preservation of the Union under the Constitution shall be the paramount issue with us, and we hereby proclaim fellowship with and desire the co-operation of, all who will unite with us for the attain. ably true that a hundred thousand ment of this object; and we repudiate parties and their sympathizers, as well as all platforms, which seek or tend to embroil the people of States and incite treason, and array resistance to law anywhere, and whose avowed or secret purpose, if consummated, must

end in disunion. "That this meeting recommend the war Democracy of the several States to meet in delegate national convention, at Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May, 1864, for the purpose rendering such service, has ever been of taking such action as they may think best touching the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and of the Potomac if we will; we can help determine other matters as they may think proper, and that there be a National Executive Committee of one of the rebellion- if we will; we can from each State, to promote the object, help to close up the war before another from each State, to promote the object of the resolution.

"The following gentlemen were and in doing all this we may have the named as members of the National satisfaction of knowing that while we Executive Committee for the States reported : Amos Lovering Hubbard, Indiana; John A McClernand, Illinois; Joseph E. Egley, Ohio; Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Henry M. Rice, Minnesota

Almanacs, for sale at Lewis' Book may rest assured, that in no way can all the men, but taking all the horses, that object be more speedily, or fully, mules, cattle and hogs, without re-Store.

Ex-President Pierce, died Wednesday under Leo, such as has just been gain. New York, Dec. 3.—A special des

Scarlet fever is carrying off scores of children in a portion of Cambria county. Hundreds bave died since the middle of October.

The War Democrats of the North- General Grant. It is true, also, that the forts of the Danes, and the latter there would seem to be an army of were really more scared than burt. some magnitude at Charleston, which, Lord Exmouth also tried it and won,

bars that confine our famished,

upon a chimerical expedition. No bet-

ter opportunity than the present, for

towards the relief of our imprisoned

and starving brethren in Richmond.

presented to loyal men.

in the event of the capture of that city, would be enabled to join either Bragg lar manner. But he was fighting a or Lee. And it is true that, at Savannah, Mobile, and west of the Mississipconstructed works, defective guns, and badly worked batteries. In almost all other notable instances on record it has failed. The fact of it is the power of defence against naval attion, the rebellion must encount to the Government. If we destroy that ing the iron-clad movement."

> The Bombardment of the Rebel Forts | 26th of November, and concentrated dying Still Going on.

> > PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

The United States supply steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. West commandthe rebellion and hurl against it all ing, arrived at the Navy Yard at 9 o'the strength it is possible to concenclock this morning, in sixty-three hours from Charleston bar, having left

trate. The Government has as much need of troops now as ever it had. there on Tuesday evening. The Army of the Potomac should When the Massachusetts left, the he reinforced, if not voluntarily, then bombardment of the forts off Charlesby the unsatisfactory but necessary ton was going on night and day. The process of a draft. It is unquestion. firing on Sumter had ceased, and General Gillmore turned his attention to men would volunteer for a single camthe forts in the inside of the harbor. A paign against the rebel capital, where terrific fire was kept up on Fort Johntwenty-five thousand would hesitate son, which must be reduced before to volunteer for a term of three years! further progress can be made in the service. But it is also unquestionably true that the twenty-five thou-

siege. The news of Gen. Grant's victories sand, or even one half of that number, had been received, and on Tuesday distributed among the veteran Regi last salutes were fired in honor of i ments, would do quite as good service for the Union as the hundred from all the vessels of the fleet and from the batteries on shore. thousand raw recruits starting forth

The Army of the Cumberland.

We can holp to strengthen the Arm Death of Gen. Jno. C Breckinridge to destroy the rebel army-once the

right wing, but now the forlorn hope Important News from Knoxville Chattanooga, Dec. 2 .-- A dispatch twelvemonth has elapsed, if we will;

to the Bulletin says: The movements turn. of this army now going on cannot be WA

ing the most effective service possible river at Red House ford, and that the families took refuge in the town. Rumors continue to thicken of rebe

1864.—The Old Franklin, Baer's but a subordinate purpose in the ad-Lancaster, the Hagerstown, and other vance of General Meade; but of this we have but a subordinate purpose in the solution of the solution

or satisfactorily effected, than by a gard to the political sentiments of their tack the enemy's extended works on at Andover, Mass. She had been in failing health for a long time. do over the army of Bragg. Human-ity and patriotism alike inspire us to give unanimity and vigor to this last Knoxville, Nov. 80.—During Saturgive unanimity and vigor to this last effort of the war, and so to strengthen day night, Nov. 28th, the enemy made effort of the war, and so to strengthen our armies that the plans and pros-pects of the Government will be forti-in our pickets. This was intended as about midnight, now 2000, the enemy based upon the almost certain theory about midnight, now 2000, the enemy based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as based upon the formed as based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as gave the forgs-from bad to worso.-

enemy from Clinch river and is in pursuit. Our check yesterday, however, will doubtless secure Longstreet's retreat.

gainst barbarians, provided with badly | From the Army of the Polomac.

6,400. Guns, 46.

The Cause of the Retrograde Movement. Strength of the Enemy's Position.

HEADQU'BS., ABMY OF THE POTOMAG, WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the the following day on Mine Run.

The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream in full

orce. The position of the enemy was nat urally a very strong one, and he was found to be intrenched along his entire line, his works being a continua-tion of those on the Rapidan, to turn of his property to the rebels. which was the object of our army.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault.

The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year at any distance from the railroad, as well as the impracticability of the country for offensive military operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army re turned to the north side of the Rapi

The falling back to our present position was accomplished without loss

of men or property. The entire casualties during the campaign will not exceed one thous-and in killed, wounded and missing. A few men who forded Mine Run Hines, Hackersmith, and Magee.

and lay on picket duty during Monday night, were frozen to death, and several bodies of rebel skirmishers were top cell to the lower tier. The floor carried to the rear on stretchers the of the lower cell is two and a half in-

same morning. With the exception of a few cavalrunning to the main wall around the ry skirmishes, the enemy did not atpenitentiary. This wall was cut untempt to annoy our rear on our re-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The dispatch-There are questionable reports of a rebel raid across the Chickamauga river at Red House ford, and the arm of the Massociated Press failed, have taken.

ces on the way, to reach Washington, until to-day, and a similar misfortune attended the telegram from Rappaand starving brethren in Richmond. Itumors continue to the order counties of Ten-hannock Station. Much of what has but a anhordinate nurnose in the ad-nessee. Reports say that Faulkner now come to hand has been anticipaeral of the State, has notified every provost marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thorpears, however, from the dispatches, that it was evidently intended to at-

were advanced to Mine Run, where it Friday night was found the enemy had built a suc-cession of dams, which raised the little doubt.

-The sentence of several contracgood sources of information, inclines of them, who have mysteriously dis-appeared within a day or so.

andria, yesterday, on allegations of neither cattle nor hogs to be had, and fraud. Others will soon follow. guard also told me that it was almost

beef by the government. The Richmond, names have appeal-ed time and again to the patriotism of Sent to Penitentiary .- By a general order just made public in the Smith-son case, the banker lately sentenced the farmers, to bring in their grain and to penitentiary for treason, it appears that he was convicted under the 57th results. Every resort and invention has been exhausted. The people have Article of War, for writing letters un-der an assumed name, and directed in no confidence in the money, and even cypher to one of Beauregard's officers at Manassas, in 1861. The letters contained valuable information relahid their commodities from impressof open riot three times within the ting to the disposition of troops, and steps going forward to put down the rebellion, besides warm expressions of citizens were wounded and killed, and sympathy, even to the donation of all there were great fears of a general up-

rising. On the night of this occasion Dismissed the Service .-- Second Liouthe guards were doubled at the prison. tenant George Wiseburne, charged and convicted of using contemptuous lights extinguished, and all prisoners and disrespectful language of President, by declaring that the Executive had seen fit to make the emancipation of the negro slaves the whole work of the army, has been dismissed the ser-

How his Liberty was Effected-A Curi-Since then bread has risen twenty-five ous Letter-Where the Blame Rests. CINCINNATI, Nov. 30 .--- The six offioah like, has hardened his promise to

cers who escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus, with Morgan, were Captains Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, kees go. The Enquirer of a late date complains bitterly of this "foreign population," and says "it seems that

John H. Morgan, on retiring, chaneven in times of war we are to be subged with his brother Dick from the iected to Yankee monopoly," and intiches thick, in which a hole was cut, prisoners.

This last hint is significant, and will be presented by a committee, of should be understood by our gallant which Dr. Ashmun, of Ohio, is chairsoldiers.

der, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark and a heavy rain was falling. Not being sent away from Richmond as 1 actly of starvation, but of diseases left, while a large percentage of the remainder will, I fear, sacrifice their bones to the founding of a Yankee and the filth of the prisons. They the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or the route they The Governor has telegraphed all Golgotha at the shrine of the Rebel confirm the report that the rations Moloch. Our blankets, overcoats, knapsacks, and many other articles ched the mouths of our famishing solthe military committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and were taken from us by the sneaking, diers, although a portion of them were Col. Parrott, the Provost Marshal Gen-

oughly. The most plausible theory mentioned is that they escaped in time to take down, and the atmosphere oppressive mouldy two days after it was baked. Monday. Cannonading was opened ed is that they escaped in time to take down, and the atmosphere oppressive mouldy two days after it was baked. from our batteries between 8 and 9 o'. the Cincinnati train via Dayton, which almost beyond endurance. One man Some of the surgeons were eye-witclock, and the right wing skirmishers started from Columbus at 2 A. M. on was taken out dead next morning, and hesses of the vilest atrocities commit-Friday night. That their escape was many others sadly ailing. In a few ted on the battle-field of Chickamauga connived at by sympathizers there is days we changed to the building of where the rebels robbed and even

his people, and will not let the Yan- Statement of Union Surgeons Corroborating the Reports of the Horrible Treatment of Union Prisoners.

The Union surgeons who have just been released from Richmone prisons mates to their gallant soldiers that the have drawn up a memorial to the Prespeople don't want them to take any more | ident, setting forth the things which they have seen and suffered. which,

oldiers. man. The surgeons state that from Several thousand of our men were 50 to 60 of our men die daily, not ex-

thieving, cowardly home guard of At-lanta, Georgia. dows, as if to tantalize, Beans ro-After arriving at the robel Mecca, mained in the rain until they swelled one thousand were put into a factory, and burst the barrels. The bread fur-so crowded that we could hardly lie nished by the rebels was putrid and

Messrs. Royster & Brother, and after- stripped our wounded, Terry, the mur-

A REBEL ATTACK TOTALLY DE FEATED BY BURNSIDE.