

lored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war. The de clarations of Forrest and his officers, both before and after capture of Fort Pillow, as testified to by such of our men as have escaped after having been taken by him, the threats contained in the various demands for surrender made at Paducah, Columbus, and othor places, the renewal of the massacre the morning after the capture of Fort Pillow, the statement made by the rebel officers to the officers of our gunboats who received the few survivors at Fort Pillow, all this proves most conclusively the policy they have determined to adopt.

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4.

The first operations of any import ance was the attack upon Union city, Tennessee, by a portion of Forrest's command. The attack was made on the 29th of March. The post was occupied by a force of about 500 men, under Colonel Hawkins, of the 11th Tennessee Union Cavalry. The attacking force was superior in numbers, ment buildings containing commissary but was repulsed several times by our stores. own forces. For the particulars of the attack and the circumstances at as Cold Bunk Ravine, the ridge being tending the surrender your committee would refer to the testimony submitted. They would state, however, that of the fort was a level piece of ground, it would appear from the testimony, the surrender was opposed by nearly if not quite all, the officers of Colonel Hawkins' o mmand Your committee think the circumstances connected with the surrender are such that they demand the most searching investigation by the military authorities, as at the time of the surrender but one man on our side had been injured.

On the 25th of March the enemy, under the rebel Generals Forrest, Buford, Harris, and Thompson, estimated at over 6,000 men, made an attack on Paducah, Kentucky, which post was occupied by Col. S G Hicks, 40th Ill., Regiment, with 655 men. Our forces retired into Fort Anderson, and there made their stand, assisted by some gunboats belonging to the command of Captain Shirk, of the navy, successfully repulsing the enemy. Failing to make any impression upon our forcos, Forrest then demanded an uncondi-

tional surrender, closing his communi-cation to Colonel Hicks in these words: "If you surrender you shall be treated pression appears to have been producas prisoners of war; but if I have to ed upon the enemy, for as they were storm your works you may expect no shelled out of one ravino they would This domand and threat quarter." was met by a refusal on the part of

Colonel Hicks to surrender, he stating that he had been placed there by his Government to defend that post, and About of that he had been placed there by his Government to defend that post, and he should do so The rebels made three other assaults that same day, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time, the rebel General Thomson being killed in the last assault. The

anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumpter, in 1861, the pickets of the garrison were driven in just before sunrise, that being the first intimation our forces then had of any intention general, and about nine o'clock Major Eridford succeeded to the command, and withdrew all the forces within the hill, or a short distance down its side, and called to our soldiers to come up

They had previously occupied some to them, and as they approached shot them down in cold blood; if their guns or pistols missed fire, forcing them to three hundred to four hundred are entrenchments at some distance from the fort, and farther from the river.--This fort was situated on a high bluff, or pistols missed fire, forcing them to stand there until they were again prewhich descended precipitately to the pared to fire. All around were heard cries of "No quarter, no quarter;" "Kill the d-d niggers;" "Shoot them down." All who asked for mercy mercy and the the former arms river's edge, the ridge of the bluff on the river side being covered with trees, bushes, and fallen timber. Extending back from the river on either were answered by the most cruel and coased to offer resistance. Of the taunts and sneers. Some were spared survivors, except the wounded in the side of the fort was a ravine or hollow. the one below the fort containing sevefor a time only to be murdered under ral private stores and some dwellings, circumstances of greater cruelty. No who succeeded in making their escape cruelty which the most fiendish malig-nity could definite is known, and constituting what was called the town. At the month of that ravine and on the river bank were some Govern-

The ravine above the fort was known covered with trees and bushes to the right or below, and a little to the front One negro who had been ordered by a conscripts, had succeeded in making ebel officer to hold his horso was kill his escape. He testifies that while not quite so elevated as the fort itself, on which had been crected some log huts or shanties, which were occupied cer had taken up behind him on his by the white troops, and also used for horse, was seen by Chalmers, who at hospital and other purposes. Within the fort tents had been crected, with board floors, for the use of the colored troops. There were six pieces of artillery in the fort, consisting of two 6set on fire both that night and the next | pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers, in them, those only escaping who were

and two 10 pounder Parrotts. The rebels continued their attack. but up to two or three o'clock in the afternoon they had not gained any decisive success. Our troops, both white and black, fought most bravely: and were in good spirits. The gunboat Number 7-New Era, Capt Marshall. took part in the conflict, shelling the enemy as opportunity afforded.

Signals had been agreed upon by

was deliberately fastoned down to the floor of a tent, face upwards, by: means of nails driven through his clo

able to get themselves out, 'or who

could prevail on others less injured

than themselves to help them out, and

even some of them thus seeking to es-cape the flames were met by these ruf-

tians and brutally shot down, or had

their brains beaten out. One man

Numbers of our men were gathered thus fell victims to the malignity and nished by Captain Pennock to convey together in lines or groups and delib-erately shot. Some were shot whils in the river, while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into life will be the recollection of those on the part of the enemy to attack the water, many of them still living, and massacro. Of the remaining offi-that place. Fighting soon became but unable to make any exertion to cers but two are known to be living, whom they are indebted for assistance and attaction whom they are indebted for assistance and the water indebted for assistance and attempt and attem scenes of life when, rising above the grossor passions of the creature, we save themselves from drowning. Some and they are wounded, and now in and attention. have given and received tokens of our All of which is respectfully submitbetter manhood.

dead, as the surgeons, when your com-

| Pillow, of whom at least 300 were

B. F. WADE. D. ₩. GOOCH. Adopted by the committee as their report, B. F. WADE, Chairman. known to have been killed at Fort

A. W. Benedict. Esq.

Previous to the hour of adjournment on Thursday the 5th inst. Mr. Barger, presented the following resolution: hospital, at Mound City, and the few

Resolved. That the members of this 1st corps House tender to the Chief Clerk, A. W. were. Its three divisions were reducnity could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier, who was wounded in the leg so as to be first division, which is now counted as

was wounded in the leg so as to be unable to walk was made to stand up while his tormentors shot him. Oth ers who were wounded and unable to stand up were held up and again shot. The resolution was unanimously the fourth division of the 5th corps .--The badge of the old organization is Mr. BARGER then, on behalf of retained -a salvo to the wounded pride of the men, who do not see the demo

the Democratic members of the House, presented to Mr. BENEDICT a gold-head- lition of the proud old fabric without led by him when he remonstrated. two companies of rebel troops, with ed cane. Another, a mere child, whom an offi | Major Bradford and many other pris-Mr. BARGER said: Mr. Speaker, I oners, were on their march from Brownsville and Jackson, Tonn., Ma-

am charged by my friends on this side with the discharge of a very pleasant daty—a duty which I assume with corps must survive. once ordered the officer to put him | jor Bradford was taken by five rebels, down and shoot him, which was done. and an officer, led about fifty yards The huts and tents in which many of from the line of march, and delibercheerfulness, because it affords me the The old third division being broken opportunity to pay a proper tribute to up, its hospital was no longer needed, a faithful officer and a gentleman. I and it too, passed away, thus sharing the wounded had sought shelter, were a tely murdered in view of all those assembled. He fell, killed instantly by am directed by the gentlemen upon the unhappy fate of many of its for morning, while the wounded were still in them, these only escaping who were that his life might be spared, as he Chief Clerk this small testimonial of moved, the supplies transferred, the had fought them manfully, and was deserving of a better fate. The mo-tive for the murder of Major Bradford manner in which he has discharged with a huge hump on his back, took seems to have been the simple fact that, although a native of the South, he remained loyal to his Government feelings of all upon this side of the containing some interesting revela-The testimony herewith submitted House when I say that they fully and tions; that I must now forego; for, in contains many statements made by entirely appreciate the faithful man that solitary march, I left the facts and the rebels that they did not intend to nor in which the retiring Clerk has their evidence behind me.

treat "home made Yankees," as they discharged the duties of his position, I am almost ready now to question dicate where the guns of the boar c'id so that he could not nossibly escene. than negro troops.

be most effective. There being but one gunboat there no permanent im pression appears to have been produc-dupon the energy, for as they were shelled out of one ravine they would make their appearance in the other. They would thus appear and retire as the gunboat moved from one point to About one o'clock the fire on both

SE MADE Your kindness I shall remember while I livo: and I believe a part of the joys of that pleasant land which READING RAIL ROAD. ies beyond the lights and shadows of

brance of this hour will support my

inner man with the reflection that I have fulfilled the duties of a high trust,

and intentionally given no one cause

5th A. C., April 26, 1864. DEAR GLOBE :-- The reorganization

of this army having taken place, the

some repinings. I do not think the old organization will ever be reinsta

is among the things that

Headquarters 3d Brig., 4th Div.,

of censure or complaint.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for Pauladelpula, NEW-YOAK, HEADING, POTSVILLE, LZDANON, ALENTOWN, EASTON,

 North and North-West for PartLorEprin, New-Yonz, Fastow, Cons., Hisznöw, Orotsville, Lenavov, Allerrow, Eastow, Sc., 40.
Trains leave HARRispice for Perilapolity New-Yonz, Reading, Cortsville, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 200 P. M.
NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISpice for memoring.
Fares from HARRISpice A. D. Baggage chocked Hirough.
Returning, Leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 New-Yonz, 35 15; to Prilapolity New York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 New-Yonz, 35 15; to Prilapolity and New York.
Returning, Leave NEW-York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 New-Yong at 14 Angenetic at 2 A. M.).
Leave Philametrika 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
Steeping and Intermediate Intermediate Statistics of the Steeping at 16 Angenetics at 16 New York.
Tassengora by the Carkwissa Rail Idad leave Tamona at 16 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.
Tassengora by the Carkwissa Hail Idad leave Tamona at 16 New York.
Accommodation Passenger Train leaves Realing. New York.
And York Tamber Passenger Train leaves Realing. New York.
And Taberberna et Al. 15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.
Statia Leave Portsmith 50 IS A. M. and 2.20 P. M., for Philapolity and and returns from Prinzentemia At 30 P. M.
And Taberberna et al. New York.
And Commodation Passenger Train leaves Realing. New York.
And returns from Prinzentemia At 30 P. M.
And and returns from Prinzentemia At 30 P. M.
And returns Reskow, and Excussion Trainstead A. Suddy Hand Taberbern At 30 P. M.
Commutation, Millang Katsow, and Excussion Trainstead at aduced rates to and from all points.
Bo pounds Engege allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS, Dec. 8, 1863. Again, I accept your gift. As its beautiful form and finish support the outer man, so, I trust, the remem

1864.

1864. CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED -

AT

H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and midde the best workmanlike manner, cell at

H. ROMAN'S. site the Franklin House in Market Square, Hanting

ion. Ps. Huntingdon, April 27 '04;

TEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPE, SO. 40. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind of cut of iciting hot found in the stock on hand, by learing their nement they can be accommodated at short uotice. Call at the cast corner of the Diamond, over Long's process.

MANUAL GUTMAN; Huntington, pill 27 '61.