

# The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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## Franklin Repository.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Movements of Gen. Lee—He is still in Virginia in Force—Probable Offensive Movement Against Washington—Judge Woodward Schooled to Silence—Maj. Gen. Butler—The Contest in the State.

Editorial Correspondence of The Repository.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1863.

The mysterious movements of Gen. Lee put all conjecture at fault; but I adhere to the conviction expressed in last week's Repository, that he will make an offensive movement before military operations are suspended by winter. It is now clear, notwithstanding the many concurrent reports to the contrary during the last week, that his army remains intact; that he has not divided it to reinforce either Beauregard or Bragg; and it needs little discernment now to understand that his retrograde movement, before Gen. Pleasanton, beyond the Rapidan, was but a feint to draw Meade as far away from Washington as possible with the purpose to give him battle. This strategy will prove a failure, for the reason that Meade evidently does not mean to offer battle beyond the Rappahannock, where his long and greatly exposed lines would materially reduce his fighting force. The movement of Gen. Pleasanton will doubtless prove a mere reconnaissance in force to feel the position and power of the rebels; and when his mission shall have been fulfilled, the Army of the Potomac will be found again on the defensive. It would be a gross error for Meade to move against Richmond, for he would be met by equal if not superior numbers in actual conflict. His lines of communication would require an immense army to protect them, while Lee would be shortening his lines, concentrating his forces, and would always have the advantage of position in defending against an aggressive campaign. We hope and believe, therefore, that the Army of the Potomac will not be moved against Richmond at present.

It is worthy of notice that all offensive campaigns by the Army of the Potomac and the rebel Army of Virginia have been disastrous. McDowell's gave us the first Bull Run; McClellan's gave us the bloody failures of the Peninsula; Burnside's gave us the Fredericksburg slaughter; Hooker's gave us a defeat at Chancellorsville. On the other hand, Gen. Lee's first aggressive movement cost him the defeats of South Mountain and Antietam, and his last gave him the crowning disaster of the war at Gettysburg. Are not these lessons worthy of study? We have no imperative necessities to hurl our army into doubtful enterprises. Richmond is not necessary to the success of the Union arms now. Charleston, East Tennessee, Mobile and Texas are more inviting fields, and promise the most substantial fruits to the government with little peril to the Old Flag. Let them be gathered into the folds of the Union, as they can be now with little loss of brave men, and Richmond will in due time fall into our hands without a struggle.

Gen. Meade failing to move against Lee, Gen. Lee must move against Meade this fall, or retire from Virginia; and I do not look for him to surrender Virginia until the last hope of the now tottering rebellion is about to die out. Foreign interference; the success of the Democratic anti-war party, or a successful movement against Baltimore and Washington, are the last cards of the so-called Confederacy. One or more of them they must play successfully this autumn, or the bloody drama of treason will cease to shade the annals of common crime, save on the crimsoned pages of our thrilling history. Intervention has been paralyzed by the wavering fortunes of the rebellion; Democratic victories have faded from the hopes of the most sanguine semi-traitors, as State after State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has declared in unqualified tones for the preservation of the Republic, without cowardly compromise to blush the noble living and defame the memory of the heroic dead; and the desperate, well nigh hopeless alternative of striking a blow Northward only remains for Lee. That he will do it, I do not doubt, unless the dominions of treason are more terribly shattered than has been generally supposed; and he will do it with the energy of despair. It will be the last violent death-struggle of this colossal, this suicidal perfidy. Unless matchless imbecility shall govern our army, we can be more than prepared to meet this dying throes of the arch-fiend of murderous desolation; and the decisive victory of the war, with Peace and Union as its fruits, must be won by the re-baptism of the noble Army of the Potomac in its richest blood.

Maj. Gen. Butler is in the city now and was serenaded at the Continental last night. He looks well, and his whole heart is in the cause of his country. He spoke very briefly, but with terrible pointedness against the foes of the government and the army at home. He will speak at different points in Pennsylvania, and I feel reasonably confident that Chambersburg will be one of his appointments.

I saw Judge Woodward on Thursday on the train, in charge of J. Glancy Jones and others of like disloyalty. He had taken the trouble to attend a Democratic meeting at Lancaster on that day, to inform the people that he would make no speeches in this contest. He might have done the same thing nearer home, as Billy Mullen had a grand mass meeting on that day, but the Judge probably preferred to escape Billy's shadow,

and he therefore went to Lancaster to prove the wisdom of silence. Could he not have said a word for his imperiled country? Could he not at least have mingled his joy with the loyal men of the North, because of the wave of brilliant triumphs of the Union armies? Alas! these victories come as mournful sounds to Judge Woodward, for they toll the death-knell of his party at the coming election. Is it not a humiliating truth that a great party in Pennsylvania, claiming the votes of thousands of faithful people, could be confident of success only over hopeless disasters to our brave armies in the field. Strange as it is, it is no less strange and humiliating than true.

The State looks well. A few sections remain where earnest work is yet to be done; but it will be well and timely performed, and the State is safe. Gov. Curtin will be re-elected by a decided majority. A. K. M.

### THE TENTH LEGION.

Gov. Curtin in Lehigh Valley—Immense Union Meetings—Leading Democrats Supporting him—The Rumor of Lee Evacuating Virginia.

Editorial Correspondence of The Repository.

#### ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 21, 1863.

Gov. Curtin reached Lehigh Valley on Saturday morning, and was greeted with a degree of enthusiasm that struck terror in the hitherto confident Democratic ranks of this section. Lehigh gave over 1,900 Democratic majority last year, and Carbon gave over 700. This fall Lehigh will not give above 1,000 at the outside, and Carbon is warmly contested on the local tickets, and will not give 200 either way. I was surprised to see men actively participating in the Union meetings here who have been life-long Democrats. Judges Cool, Amen and Bowman, all of whom have been chosen Associate Judges of Carbon county by the Democrats, are now for the first time openly acting against the Democratic party; and Gen. Lilly and Hon. M. M. Dimmick, formerly Democratic M. C. from the Tenth Legion, have also repudiated Woodward and prefer maintaining the government to a party triumph. There are of course others, whose names are less familiar, who are earnestly co-operating with them, and they must make serious inroads into the Democratic calculations at the next election. In Lehigh there are a number also who now for the first time abandon the Democratic party to serve their country. At the immense Union gathering in this place last night, I noticed none more active or earnest than Hon. Jere. Shindler, late Democratic Senator from this district. He says that he sustained the Democratic party until it arrayed itself against the life of the Republic, and he can no longer follow its teachings.

Gov. Curtin addressed the largest meeting on Saturday at Catawqua ever held in the Lehigh Valley by either party, and in the evening he spoke to a concourse of thousands in this place. Such earnestness in the cause I have never witnessed in any political contest, and daily the Union ranks are strengthened by patriotic men from the Democratic party. Best assured that the Lehigh region will astound friend and foe, on the second Tuesday of October, by its immense vote for Gov. Curtin.

Yesterday the telegraph brought the startling rumor that the rebels are about to abandon Virginia entirely. I do not regard it as probable, but it is possible. If so, Lee is not strong enough to make an offensive movement Northward, and he cannot remain idle during the winter in Virginia. He could not sustain his troops with his communications cut as they are, and his army would be wasted by want and gloom before spring. He must move therefore, and if it be Southward, thus surrendering his capital and the entire border to the Union, the condition of things in the dominions of treason must be much worse than we have generally regarded them. If he has evacuated Virginia, whatever may be his immediate purpose, it transfers the war henceforth to the cotton States. He may move against Rosecrans, and may even gain a temporary triumph by compelling him to retire from East Tennessee; but it would bring no substantial advantage to his doomed cause. Virginia once surrendered is surrendered forever, and East Tennessee would soon be regained to the Old Flag, and the cotton States would then be the refuge of the bogus government, and the theatre of all future desolation in this war.

I would like to write something of the Lehigh Valley—of its beauty, fertility and almost boundless mineral wealth; but for the present I must defer it. A. K. M.

### THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Changes in the Departments of North Carolina and Virginia—Conscripts Captured—The "Spirit and Times" and Negro Enlistments, &c.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

#### NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 7, 1863.

Since I last wrote, several changes of importance have taken place in this Department and its sub-districts. Major General Foster, commanding the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, having of necessity transferred his headquarters to Fortress Monroe, Brig. Gen. Heckman assumed temporary command here until the arrival of Brig. Gen. Palmer. The latter has in turn been relieved by Maj. Gen. John F. Peck, who formerly commanded at Suffolk, Va. His gallant and successful resistance during the siege of that place by the Rebel Generals Longstreet and Hill, with a force greatly outnumbering ours,

will be remembered by your readers. Assisted by Gen. Palmer, who now commands the forces and defenses of Newbern, and Gen. Heckman, in command of the district of Beaufort, Gen. Peck has now assumed the command of the loyal portion of the old North State. I mean all that portion upon which loyalty was inflicted by the untiring energy and stout fighting of Gens. Burnside and Foster, and their brave troops, in the spring of 1862. Under the influence of forty or fifty thousand Union soldiers, a reasonable amount of Yankee energy, and more stout fighting, the loyalty of the rest of the State might be speedily developed—but until these influences are brought to bear, very little can be expected. The citizens who have escaped the conscription thus far, are unable to help themselves, or to throw off, unassisted, the yoke of the Davis government. They are encircled on all sides by the armies of the Confederacy, and though their grumblings and mutterings are at present tolerated, yet should they attempt an armed resistance to the demands of the Rebel Government, without the protection of United States soldiers, the State would be laid waste in a fortnight. I am reliably informed that 95,000 men have been taken from North Carolina since the opening of the war. Somewhat of a draft, that, for a small State. I earnestly hope, that when Gen. Gillmore's gentle persuasion has brought the people of Charleston to a proper appreciation of the error of their ways, the forces now engaged there may be brought to the relief of the sufferers here. It is absolutely necessary that Wilmington at least should be taken, for since the closing of Charleston harbor to the blockade-runners, that port has become of inestimable importance to the Rebel cause.

Though the force in this Department can be considered only as an army of occupation, we are by no means idle. Scarcely a week passes that our gentlemen in blue, do not capture numbers of gentlemen in grey, who from hard service and unwholesome food in the army of their master, look worse than the "gentlemen in black." A tolerably good plan to "keep out of the draft," was lately resorted to by a number of native North Carolinians, residing outside our lines.—Having received notice that they had been duly drafted into the Rebel service, and that they must report without delay, they notified the officer commanding our pickets of the fact, and intimated that they might be made prisoners of war without much difficulty. A small force was immediately sent out, and the conscripts soon became the willing captives of Uncle Sam. They are now guarded in a manner which will make it rather difficult for J. D. to get them in his clutches. I may here remark that the treatment of the Rebel prisoners confined here, affords a striking contrast to that which our poor boys receive in Libby. While the unruly members of our own army are shut up in a dirty-looking jail, the rebels are guarded in a fine-looking dwelling house, have free access to a pleasant yard, which is enclosed by a very low fence, are provided with rations of the same quality and quantity that our men receive, and are permitted to converse freely with any passer-by who feels disposed to waste his time in talking to them. The ladies (?) of the city supply them with all the delicacies of the season. No one, I am sure, would object to this kindness being shown them—if they appreciated it, and would go and do likewise by the Union men who are suffering and dying in Southern prisons.

Only "words that burn" would be at all adequate to give you an idea of the weather here during the past two months. Protracted physical exertion is next to impossible. Even sleep is no longer balmy, and has lost its restorative power. The hospitals here and at Morehead city are filling up with fever-stricken patients, and in the contraband camps they are especially favored with a few cases of small-pox. To make matters worse, mosquitoes in countless numbers give us no rest. These pests draw blood through all sorts of clothing, and are certain to discover and profit by the most minute hole in a boot. You may imagine that the blessings which they call forth are generally of the inverted kind. Several companies of the 23d Massachusetts, accompanied by a small cavalry force, went out on a scouting expedition on Tuesday last. They have returned, but I have not yet learned the result of their march. Imagine it to have been unimportant.

General Foster, and several members of his staff, arrived here yesterday from Fortress Monroe, and left in the afternoon for Roanoke Island. His movements bode no good to the enemy.

The 1st U. S. and 2nd N. C. (colored) regiments, passed through here last week, en route for Morehead City, where they embarked on the steamers John Rice and Maple Leaf, and left for some unknown point. Your neighbors of the *Spirit and Times*, in a late issue present an extract from one of my letters, as an argument against negro enlistments. The regiments referred to were those stationed in North Carolina, and I endeavored to show that the trouble was not attributable to any peculiarity of the negro soldier, but to their officers. Any set of men, ignorant and illiterate as are the negroes of South Carolina, would of course require careful training and strict discipline to become good soldiers. The contrabands of that vicinity have much to avenge, and it is not strange, that when led by men like Mont-

gomery and encouraged by the example and permission of their leaders, they should commit acts of violence—unauthorized by the rules of civilized warfare though they be—against the people who have so long trodden them in the dust. But such things are unknown in the regiments organized in North Carolina, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia and elsewhere, simply because they are commanded by the right kind of officers. No troops can be more respectful, better disciplined or more skillful in the manual of arms, and all military evolutions, than those I have seen here. Nor have I ever witnessed greater enthusiasm manifested by any soldiers, than was evinced by the negroes when ordered to get ready to start for Charleston, their supposed destination. They seemed overjoyed at the prospect of a speedy exhibition of their prowess, and judging from the behavior of their black comrades in the Department of the Gulf and at Battery Wagner, I don't think there will be any reason to regret that they are fighting on our side. The contrast between these negro volunteers and a number of white substitutes recently arrived, is decidedly favorable to the former. Then, too, the report of Medical Inspector Townshend proves conclusively that they are physically much better able to endure the severe heat, and the malarial influences of the Southern climate, than the whites. Gens. Grant, Banks, Butler and others, who cannot be accused of abolitionism, strongly recommend their enlistment—and all things considered, I don't see that it would be a very great misfortune to the country at large if we had a million negroes in the field, which would render the necessity of drafting unwilling white men superfluous. I have touched thus lengthily on the subject, in order that my previous remarks might not be misunderstood.

We are greatly incommoded by the irregularity of the mails. Three steamers ply between New York and Newbern, leaving either city at intervals of three days. Almost invariably they are caught by the gales off Hatteras, where they are bound to lie until the storm "lets up," and they generally come up the river together, with a ten days' mail. They are again started from here at regular intervals, but the old Storm King seldom permits the first to pass out of the Inlet until the third catches up, and of course they all go into New York together. It is one of the peculiarities of the Quarter-Master's department, that about four unsafe steamers are run between here and New York, to do the business which two good ones could perform if run from Morehead City. The mail closes in ten minutes, and to anticipate it is to sign myself  
Yours hastily,  
J.

### BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

Gen. Banks has issued an order opening the Mississippi for through business.

Captain Benton has been ordered to the command of Washington Arsenal in place of Col. Ramsey.

All the United States troops in Indiana, with the exception of the Provost Guards, have been ordered to the field.

The Richmond Enquirer says that preparations are being made by the Federals to send an expedition against Magruder and Taylor in Louisiana.

The capture of Fort Smith is confirmed by a dispatch from St. Louis. The whole of Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory are now in Federal possession.

Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, has been placed on the retired list, and Col. Ramsey, of the Washington Arsenal, has been temporarily appointed to fill his place.

On Friday, Gen. Gillmore was promoted to the position of Major in the Engineer Corps, after he shall have passed an examination ordered by the War Department some time since.

The Washito River Expedition has returned to Vicksburg. They found no organized Rebel forces. A large number of rebel soldiers came into our lines, reporting matters very gloomy among the Rebels.

From General Sully's expedition against the Indians in the Northwest, we have word that on the 8th instant he surprised four hundred Indian lodges, dispersed the warriors, killed one hundred, and destroyed their camp and property.

General Burnside's march into East Tennessee proves to have been one of extraordinary rapidity, and the disposal which he made of his forces in the march to Knoxville completely deceived the enemy, who believed that a raid only was intended.

While reviewing the troops at New Orleans on the morning of the 4th instant, Gen. Grant was thrown from his horse and somewhat injured. Medical attendance was promptly at hand, and it is hoped nothing serious may result to the General from his fall.

Capt. Diggs reports the arrival of the Relief boat *Cosmopolitan* from Morris Island on Friday evening, at which time the white flag was flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured and held half of James Island. The rebels hold only two batteries on James Island.—Two Monitors were lying between Sumter and Moultrie. Captain Diggs passed Charleston bar at 4 P. M. on Saturday, at which time he saw the white flag over Moultrie. She fired the last gun at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The Gazette's Leavenworth despatch says that Gen. Blunt at last accounts was at Fort Gibson preparing to start for Fort Scott. In his recent campaign he marched 250 miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared the rebels from 100,000 square miles of territory.

A boat from Gen. Sibley's command, Aug. 24, has reached Leavenworth. He was just starting for a Sioux camp of 6,000, intending to capture or destroy them. All the way down the river the boat was watched and frequently attacked by hostile Indians. A party of 80 miners were supposed to have been killed near Milk River.

The following despatch has been received at headquarters, of the occupation of Little Rock:

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 10, 1863.  
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:  
GENERAL: We have just entered Little Rock. The cavalry, under Davidson, is pursuing the enemy, who are in full retreat South. Respectfully,  
S. R. STEELE, Maj. General.

Refugees from the rebel conscription are coming into General Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are represented as indescribable. More than one hundred Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the rebellion began. The supply trains are running regularly from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt. Fort Smith will be the headquarters for operations during the winter.

The rebel State Government of Mississippi at last accounts was in Noxubee county, on the Alabama border, five hundred miles from the capital. That of Missouri was at Little Rock, Arkansas. The Governor and State officers of Louisiana were on board of an old steamboat up one of the bayous of the Mississippi river and Governor Isham G. Harris, with the archives of Tennessee, was somewhere in the mountains in the northern part of Alabama.

General Grant has lately written a letter to the President, in which he gives assurance that he favors the policy of the Administration as inaugurated by the proclamation of freedom, which he terms the most formidable weapon in the National Arsenal. He adds that he shall gladly co-operate with Adjutant General Thomas in the formation of colored regiments, for which two expeditions sent out by him had already brought in many recruits.

A letter from Newbern, North Carolina, dated the 14th, says that peace meetings are now being held in almost every town in the State. Steps are taken to elect Congressmen to the United States Congress, in case Lee is driven out of Virginia. So long as his army remains in that State he will be able to control matters in North Carolina, and threaten the people there with Rebel vengeance who may dare to express their dissatisfaction with the Richmond Government.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* despatch, dated Brownsville, Ark., Sept. 2d, says, Gen. Steele arrived here last evening. His force will come up in a body. The rebels are in a strong position, four miles this side of Little Rock. The force is estimated at 17,000 strong, with from thirty to fifty guns. Kirby Smith has gone to Red River, leaving Price in command. The rebel General Marmaduke, was wounded in the leg in the recent engagement at Bayou Metairie.

The almost bloodless occupation of Chattanooga is explained by the fact that the forces of Gen. Rosecrans cut the East Tennessee road, south of Chattanooga, while General Burnside destroyed it above that place, leaving only one avenue upon which the rebels could escape. This road the cavalry of Gen. Rosecrans were proceeding to sever, and thus to hem in the rebels at Chattanooga, when the latter summarily retreated to Dalton.—In this way, by the brilliant strategy of Gen. Rosecrans, Tennessee was entirely reclaimed to the Union, without a battle.

At the time of the assault on Fort Sumter, on the 18th of April, 1861, when the storming flag was shot away, Sergeant Hart now of the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct, seized it, and under a terrific fire of shot and shell nailed it on the rampart wall. When Major-General Anderson evacuated Fort Sumter, Sergeant Hart hauled down the flag and carried it on board the steamer General Clinch; it was then transferred to the steamer Isabel, and from her to the steamship Baltic, where it was hoisted from the mizzenmast when she came into this port. From the Baltic it was taken to the Brevoort House, the headquarters of Gen. Anderson, and it still remains at the present time in safe keeping in this city. Sergeant Hart hopes to yet plant that flag upon the ruins of Sumter.

Refugees lately arrived within our lines bring exciting reports of a terrible condition of affairs in the South. One man, who left Mobile on the 6th, states that there was a terrible riot of soldiers' wives in Mobile on the 4th. About six hundred women and children collected on Spring Hill, armed with clubs and hatchets, and marched through the principal streets, carrying banners inscribed "Bread or Blood," "Bread or Peace," and other similar inscriptions. They being soldiers, wives their proceedings were winked at by the soldiers, who made but feeble resistance. Stores were broken open. One merchant, a Jew, struck one of the women, and some of the police sent out arrested the Jew, and beat him severely. Many of the citizens have left town, among them our informant, who says the riot was increasing when he left.

The Charleston Mercury, when General Gillmore began his approaches to Charleston, said that "either they (the rebels) must drive the Yankees from Morris Island, or the Yankees would drive them from the city." The Mercury was right for once, as a few days will show.

The office of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard (a loyal paper) has been destroyed and the presses broken by some Georgia soldiers. In return, the friends of the Standard demolished the State Journal office (Rebel). Gov. Vance addressed the people, with the hope of controlling their passions, but without avail.

From New Orleans we learn that the Army of the Gulf is in motion, everything indicating that active operations are about to be resumed. The movement is apparently one of magnitude, but to what point it tends is unknown, save to Gens. Grant and Banks. Mobile, Galveston, the Rio Grande and Charleston are guessed, but the *quid nunc* seemed to be entirely at fault, although on one thing every body agreed, viz., that Major-General Franklin was to command the expedition.

### IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

#### Grand Movement Toward Texas in Three Columns.

Gens. Herron, Washburne and Franklin on the March.

#### DISASTER AT SABINE PASS.

#### The Gunboat Clifton Demolished with all on Board.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.  
Last week from ten thousand to fifteen thousand men were conveyed by the Opelousas road from Algiers to Brashear City and to Bayou Lafourche, the whole force under the command of Gen. Washburne. Almost simultaneously Herron's men moved up the Mississippi toward Red River. Gen. Franklin's division meanwhile embarked on transports here and at the camps above near Carrollton, and moved down the river toward the Gulf. It was, therefore, a combined movement by three distinct columns, and by three routes.

When Franklin's men went down the river and Washburne's corps moved by railroad to Brashear and Bayou Lafourche, a week ago today, the two federal gun-boats Clifton and Schemm moved down Berwick Bay to the Gulf. Franklin's transports were accompanied by three gun-boats, the Arizona, the Quaker City, and, I think, the St. Charles. Herron's column was taken by steamboats to the mouth of Red river to go to Simpsonton. Till to-day, beyond rumors, we have heard nothing definite from the movement.

From various sources to-night we gain the following authentic information about the movement: The Clifton, at Brashear, took on board two companies of the Seventy-fifth New York Regiment, and when she and the Schemm moved down the Bay, Confederate Colonel Major's force at Camp Bismarck, watching the movement, immediately marched for Vermillion Bay to report the entrance of the Federal force at that point.

In the event of their not entering the bay, it is known to have been Major's intention to push on to Sabine Pass. Day before yesterday the two gun-boats arrived at the Pass, the Clifton taking the lead and the Schemm following. When they got in they were exposed to raking fire from both sides of the bay. It is not known that Major had arrived, but Sabine Pass was well fortified, and the armament consisted of the heaviest siege guns. Captain Crocker, of the Clifton, fired a broadside, and in turning to fire the other broadside his boat grounded and stuck fast on the flat. He was exposed to a very heavy fire. Some of the soldiers or sailors on board, without Crocker's orders, ran up a white flag.—In view of his hopeless condition, Captain Crocker turned one of his largest guns and fired through the machinery, completely disabling the gun-boat. He then spiked his guns. Meanwhile two Confederate gun-boats came down and captured the Schemm. Franklin's gun-boats and transports entered the pass just in time to see the last of the brief action. One or two soldiers escaped from the Clifton and swam toward Franklin's transports, and were taken on board. They say that there was not a man in the after part of the Clifton who was not killed or wounded by the fire from the batteries on shore. Those remaining on board were of course taken prisoners. Captain Johnson and his men on the Schemm are also prisoners and his gun-boat was taken. The Clifton is believed to be a wreck, and useless to the Confederates.

This disaster, the low stage of water, and the quite unexpectedly formidable resistance, no doubt induced Franklin to run back again, and to abandon that part of the movement. Herron's men have not been heard from to-day. Up to this evening not a regiment had crossed the bay from Brashear. It is believed that the movement will now begin de novo, Franklin's corps going to Brashear, and the army then moving across the Bay, to follow the old track along the Teche. We shall know soon.

### THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

#### Reported Evacuation of Richmond.

#### A BATTLE EXPECTED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The special correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, at Fortress Monroe, says:

A rumor is current here, which obtains belief with many, that Richmond is being evacuated.

#### LEE'S ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—All the Richmond papers of the 16th and 17th (Wednesday and Thursday) received here mention that Lee's army has been in line of battle for some days between the Rapidan and Orange Court House, but seem to indicate that it will remain on the defensive. This would seem to indicate that Lee is not strong, and is accepted as confirmation of the report that troops have been sent south from Virginia.