

The Copperhead Journals are rejoicing that they are subject to be drafted, and contented that as they are in favor of the war, they should fight. In other words, as the clergy are generally patriotic and loyal, they are denounced by the rebel sympathizers. Tories, traitors and cowards, during the Revolution, found the same fault with the clergy, on account of their patriotic efforts in our struggle with Great Britain.

The Schlesinger Times announces the astounding fact that Martin Gans, of Paxinos, in this county, has sent them several subscribers. They must have been hard customers indeed, to pass by our neighbor of Paxinos, for a still more rabid, because a more crazy, copperhead journal.

But, if the Times man don't make more out of Martin's patronage than we have, in years gone by, he won't have much reason to congratulate himself. Martin, however, is an ambitious man in his way. He has long entertained an idea that the Sheriff's office was admirably adapted for his comfort. In this he is not singular, as there are at least twenty more afflicted with this species of mania. Though Martin may not be "wice as a serpent, (no allusion to copperheads,) or harmless as a dove," he has evidently discovered that he is not "in the ring," and therefore endeavors to buy up the copperhead organ of Snyder county to counteract the effects of the organ at home.

Can any one tell why the copperheads are so bitter and malignant towards Gen. Butler? No one ever doubted his Democracy. But he has severely punished the rebels. His administration of affairs at New Orleans secured him the esteem of all classes except the traitors and secessionists. That the latter should hate him is natural, and as the copperheads sympathize with them, it is not surprising they should denounce him while they have nothing to say against Breckinridge or Jeff. Davis.

Stenographer.—One of the most significant signs of the times, that has arisen upon this guilty administration, is seen in its employment of all the principal criminal lawyers of the country to defend it before the bar of public opinion. Prince John Van Buren, James T. Brady, and Spencer and Butler of New York with names of lesser note are placed on the "stump" with all the pathos and energy they possess, to get a verdict of approval from the jury of the people.

We copy the above from the Danville Intelligence, to show the kind of logic is used by the copperhead organs, to mislead true democrats. John Van Buren and James T. Brady are now, and always have been, leading and true democrats. They have no associations, and ask no favors whatever, from the President, and differ with him widely in regard to some of his measures, as we heard them both declare in their speeches at the great meeting at the Cooper Institute, in New York. But being true patriots as well as democrats, they felt themselves called upon to sustain the government in conducting the war against the rebels, and to denounce the traitorous action of the copperheads who assume the garb of democracy to carry out their nefarious plans. Can any one doubt the course Gen. Jackson would have pursued? He regretted to the day of his death, that he did not hang Calhoun and his associates in treason.

The Polish Revolution.—The news from Poland shows that the revolution is still gaining ground. The insurgents, far from yielding, seem determined to relieve their purpose. A formal renunciation of France has been addressed to Russia. Prussian interference is censured by an overwhelming vote of the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin, and rebuked by the public sentiment of Europe. In consequence of this universal hostility, the Prussian government begins to give indications of a desire to yield to the pressure, and Russia has proposed to end the war by offering the Poles concessions and reforms. A movement in favor of the Poles has been commenced in Sweden, and all over Europe.

The Latest War News.—The latest war news informs us that our fleet of gunboats has got through the Yazoo pass, though not without some damage to some of the vessels. The water has been let into Lake Providence Canal, which has been made by our army, and by this time the whole town is, no doubt, under water. Our army is now in the rear, and Vicksburg must shortly surrender, to save themselves from starvation.

On the Potomac the rebels have fallen back upon Richmond. They are evidently relieving their army in Tennessee and at Tallahassee, Alabama, where Rosecrans holds them in a tight place. It is said that Gen. Burnside, with 20,000 men, is on his way to support Rosecrans, where the next great battle must be fought.

The Milwaukee Times snubs our neighbor, in regard to the imaginary facts with which he so frequently regales his credulous readers: "The editor of the Sunbury American states the following, speaking of the late emancipation bill: 'Negroes, Quakers, Northerners, all are now as excited as a man on his hands pay three hundred dollars each.' In this case, the whole party consists of his false statement, by no doubt an attempt to the truth known to him. He would hardly read the emancipation bill, he would find that a man, one person a substitute for an amount of money, the bill being a law in view the substitute is not produced."

The "Herald of Health."—This publication, as its name indicates, is a journal devoted to the cure of diseases without the use of drug medicines. It contains much valuable information on this subject published monthly by R. T. Trail, at 21 Park street, No. 13, Legh-st. New York.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.—The Schlesinger Times, the copperhead organ of Snyder county, publishes the following traitorous article in which resistance to the law is not only hinted at, but openly counseled and advised. If the Provost Marshall did his duty, he would have no trouble in finding at least one traitor.

"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The probability is that in a short time you will be drafted to go forth to fight for the glorious nigger. It is necessary therefore, that your minds should be made up as to your course, and also that your household matters and your estates should be arranged. Those who can pay \$300 will without fail do so. The fellow who calculates on chances will probably say to himself: 'If I pay \$300, and the war should end in six months or a year, I lose all; but should I take my \$300 and leave for parts unknown, I can board on that, if it is easy, and get a general idea of things, and if the war closes before that I shall have had good and easy times and saved a good portion of my \$300. Damn me if I don't go to Canada.' Others will feel like residing by force. We know a great many feel in this way, and it is to be feared that before the draft is completed, many a provost guard will get a bloody head, if nothing worse. If men were all of one mind, there would be no difficulty. If the people unanimously refused to go, there is no power able to drive them."

Death of General Sumner.

We announce with extreme sorrow that Major-General Edwin V. Sumner, of the United States Army, died this morning at Syracuse, N. Y., after an illness of only a few days, his disease being congestion of the lungs. His age was about sixty-five years. He before the army as completely unimpaired, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General on the 1st of March, 1862, and appointed major of the second divisions in 1846. He received a brevet as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Cavalry in 1847, where he commanded the Mounted Rifle regiment and was wounded. He recovered rapidly and took part in the subsequent battles in Mexico, receiving a brevet as Colonel for his gallantry at Molino del Rey. In 1849 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Dragoons, and in 1855 Colonel of the First Cavalry. In 1857 he commanded and was distinguished in an expedition against the Cheyenne Indians in Kansas. He was the first Brigadier-General in the regular army appointed by President Lincoln having received his commission March 16th, 1861. Soon afterwards he was made Adjutant-General of the Army. He was promoted a division and afterwards a corps in the Army of the Potomac, and took a prominent part in all the great battles it was engaged in. After the battle of Fredericksburg, he was relieved at his own request, and a few days ago was assigned to a very important command at York, Pa. He was a thorough soldier, and had probably seen more hard service than any officer of his age living. By his death the nation loses one of its best generals.—Philadelphia Bulletin, March 7.

The One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment at Aquia Creek, Va., lately adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, "That we will support the Administration in all its efforts to restore unity and command throughout our whole country." Resolved, "That although we are devoutly to be wished for, we will not purchase its blessing by allowing rebellion to live." Resolved, "That treason in the North should be punished as severely as rebellion in the South."

General Wool at New London.

GENERAL WOOL OFFICER FOR UTTERING DISLOYAL SENTENCES. At his public reception in New London, Conn., on Tuesday, General Wool spoke at some length in reference to the war and the duty of the people to stand by the government. If the course of his remarks he said: "The question that is now submitted to you is, are you willing to do this or that? I am for peace, but not a peace that does not give us the whole country. Our only safety is in maintaining the government. If the South wants to go I say let them go, but they must leave us the land and we will support it with a better race. (Loud applause.)"

Another Proof of the "Separation Civilization" of the Rebels.—Among the prisoners recently captured by General John McNeil, in Southeast Missouri, and since sent to St. Louis, is a Captain R. T. Sheckels, who was rebel Provost-Marshal of Richmond, Mo. On the person of Sheckels was found a letter instructing him summarily to hang certain persons, in order to save captives, and to prevent them from denouncing the rebel public sentiment. The following is the infamous letter: "DEAR SIR: The prisoner you sent up has been received, and has been duly forwarded. In future you will deal summarily with those men who are guilty of criminal offenses for when they are sent up to headquarters they are to be hanged by private. There are plenty that will do it. Captain McKie said it would be better to have them hung than to put ourselves to any further trouble. Yours, &c., 'M. H. KIRKLAND, Capt. Provost-Marshal, Randolph Co., Ark.'"

The meeting between Generals Hooker and Genry was an interesting little incident of the war. They met together in California, and were together in California, when General Genry was Mayor of San Francisco. They had not met for some time. The new commander grasped his hand by the hand, on the parade ground, and exclaimed, "This is like old times." These two soldiers had been formed for companionship, for their fortunes and tastes having, for the third time, thrown them together in the same field of labor.

The Negro Expedition in Florida.—By an arrival from Hilton Head we have an account of the exploits of the Black Brigade in Florida, by which they have obtained possession of many important points and a large quantity of munitions and supplies. Large reinforcements, supposed to be Breckinridge's army corps, were expected at Hilton Head.

A duel was fought in Mississippi by S. R. Knott and A. W. Snoot. The result was, Knott was shot, and Snoot was not, in these circumstances, we would rather have been Snoot than Knott.

A woman named Green, living in the village of Thirlfield, England, has just been compelled by an adverse jury to pay more than a hundred dollars for the physician retained by her doctor. It came out on the trial that she had taken 2,377 doses, none of which did her any good. Whereupon the presiding judge, Baron Cresswell, remarked he would really recommend the defendant in future to buy her physic in the shops.

Letter from General McClernand on the "Peace-mongers."

The following letter from Mr. John Van Buren, enclosing one from General McClernand, has been published: New York, March 9, 1863.

"I have just received the enclosed letter from General McClernand, who is in command of our troops before Vicksburg. Although it is not intended for publication, the action of Illinois democrats excites so much attention that I think the views of General McClernand ought to be made public. He commanded the Illinois troops at Fort Donelson, has served several terms in Congress, and has the reputation of being one of the best soldiers in the army. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN VAN BUREN."

GENERAL McCLERNAND'S LETTER.

Before Vicksburg, Feb. 22. "An extract from your late speech has just come under my notice. It has the clear old democratic ring, and contrasts so strikingly with the spurious emanations of later day democratic impostors that I cannot forbear to hail it. It reminds me of the better days of the democratic party, when under the leadership of Jackson and your father, its hallowed watchword was: 'The Union it must be preserved.' Respectfully to that sentiment, I uphold the arms of both those immigrants to the extent of my ability and at the sacrifice of home and all emoluments, and am now bearing arms, amid disease and death, against an armed enemy who would denigrate him."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 23. Rear Admiral Porter, in his despatch, says that he had received information from Lieutenant-Commanding William Smith that, on the 21st inst., the whole expedition arrived safely in the Tallahassee, which gives the rebels a great blow. The vessels all got through in fighting condition, excepting the Petrel, which lost her wheel entirely. This movement of the fleet has evidently alarmed the rebels, as they are energetically at work preparing themselves against any contingency. There is much reason to believe that the rebels have no meat, but were living almost entirely on corn meal.

News received to-day, by the Government from Fort Hudson and Vicksburg, is of the most cheering character. Intelligence is rapidly expected of the capture of the latter place, and of the capture of the Mississippi River. Good news is especially looked for from Charleston.

General Heintzelman has determined to cross no more passes to persons desiring to go on line. It is rumored in military circles here that General Heintzelman will be assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, made vacant by the death of General Sumner. General Casey is mentioned as his successor.

Surgeon-General Hammond has received a letter from General Grant, in which he emphatically denies the reports of the intransigence of the army before Vicksburg. He says it was never in better fighting trim, as events will shortly prove.

It is stated that General Burnside will supersede General Wright, at Cincinnati, and his new command will be more extensive than that held by the former General. The Secretary of War has received a request in making appointments of Provost Marshals for the States of New York, Ohio and Massachusetts, to carry out the Conscription Law. There will be no announcement of appointments until they are all complete. The Secretary will next take up those for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. It is understood to be the wish of the President that the best man shall be selected, without reference to party.

Colonel Ludlow, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, arrived here to-day, and has laid his report before the Secretary of War. He has reported that he has secured much labor and trouble, in getting all citizens released and exchanged. The rebels tried very hard to force many of these citizens into the rebel service.

Colonel Ludlow confirms the reports of great distress existing in Richmond and other parts of the South for want of food. He says they met with a severe famine, the burning of an immense store house of supplies, of which mention has never been made.

At the meeting of the Courts this morning, for business, the new Judges announced that the laws pending before them must first take the test of a majority of seven. Several took it without hesitation, quite a number, however, declared they would never take it.

A gentleman recently arrived here from the neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina, says it is uncertain when an attack on our forces on the Atlantic coast is to be expected. Preparation was being made for a heavy demonstration at a point which it may be prudent now to mention. The officers of the Navy feel confident of success, but time is necessarily required to perfect all the arrangements to secure that end.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had a satisfactory to-day conference with the representatives of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Apaches and Crows. These Indians are from the Rocky Mountains, Denver, the footers of New Mexico, and the tribes are scattered several hundred miles. A contingent of soldiers are expected this week. The object of the government is to concentrate them, so as to render more safe the routes to the gold mines and travel towards the Pacific, and to conclude with them treaties of peace.

AGUSTA CURRY, Va., March 20. The Division of General Genry and Williams, of Major-General Schoen's Corps were separately reviewed, yesterday, by Gen. Hooker. The meeting between Generals Hooker and Genry was an interesting little incident of the war. They met together in California, and were together in California, when General Genry was Mayor of San Francisco. They had not met for some time. The new commander grasped his hand by the hand, on the parade ground, and exclaimed, "This is like old times." These two soldiers had been formed for companionship, for their fortunes and tastes having, for the third time, thrown them together in the same field of labor.

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The "Florida" at Barbados.

Correspondence of the New York Herald. BARBADOS, February 29.—Grand is the excitement in this fat-anchored life of Barbados. The rebel steamer Florida, Captain J. N. Mallit, arrived here "in distress," asking for coal. It appears that the pirate craft has either had a hard mauling or a rough handling by the "ocean monarch." The town is full of rumors of the wildest sort in regard to her operations. One is that she has had two fights with clipper ships armed for cruising, and sunk both.— Captain Mallit was badly wounded in the first fight, but is now quite well enough to handle the Governor yesterday, and was the observed of all observers. Even the negroes cheered him as he went up the wharf.

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OPERATIONS IN GEN. ROOSELT'S ARMY.

GOOD NEWS FROM ADMIRAL FARAGUT.—Operations on the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers.

The Water Let into Lake Providence Canal. LATE SOUTHERN NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES. CINCINNATI, March 23.—Advice from the Yazoo Pass Expedition represent the movement as slow, but that there is every prospect of being through successfully. Our forces had cleared near Greenwood, and were besieging Fort Pemberton.

A number of the transports were badly damaged in getting through the Pass. The Ram Linnex had overhauled the steamer Paroli, with 800 bales cotton, on the 18th inst., crawling her so close that she was compelled to run ashore, when she was burnt. The rebels are burning the cotton on every plantation as the army advances.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A letter received from Rear Admiral Porter, dated the 16th inst., says that the Demosel of the Yazoo Pass with safety to the vessels of the expedition. The natural impediments are similar to those heretofore reported. He says nothing as to the engagement with the enemy up to that date.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—A special despatch from the Providence to the Democrat of this city says:—"Water was let into the canal at this place on the 16th inst. The authorities concluded to let in the water at this point at midnight to-day, and the water is now pouring in, threatening friend and foe alike. The aperture, twenty feet wide, is already visible widening at the mouth, and by morning a large portion of the town of Lake Providence will be submerged."

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The Motile (Rebel) Advertiser of the 15th, claims that the anticipated attack on Charleston is only a feint, and that the next blow will be struck at a Gulf city, strongly intimating that Mobile is the real object.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. OUR TROOPS IN THE REAR OF HAINES BLUFF. The Rebels at Vicksburg Flanked. St. Louis, March 24.

A special despatch to the Democrat from the rebel front, dated the 16th inst., says the rebels continued shelling the canal at Vicksburg, and that they had succeeded in repairing the works. "My Lord, I hereby, in the name of the President of the United States of America, warn you from supplying, or permitting any of your people to supply, or abetting the Rebels. My orders are without exception, back to back, but the consequence will, one day or other, show themselves to the British Government. Calling upon all loyal citizens to take notice of my declaration, my Lord, I take my departure." Notwithstanding this urgent appeal, the rebels were supplied, repairs completed, and the vessel was ready to sail.

The Florida is now seen, all right, steering north by east. She is bound for the English Channel. This is sure. A large side-wheel steamer, presumed to be the Vanderbilt, went after the Rebel, who seemed to be ready for a muss. We saw all excitement and anxiety, but the cannonading was not reported, only the echo of one or two heavy guns.

Every body who can get an elevated position is looking out for the "sea light." One of the vessels burned was a splendid gunboat, with guano on board. The crew are landing.

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J. Ross Browne has a lively sketch of Moscow, giving gossip about its people rather than its architecture. Here are some street scenes:

THE BELLIES OF SIDERIA. On the morning after my arrival in Moscow, I witnessed from the window of my hotel, a very expressive and melancholy spectacle—the departure of a gang of prisoners for Siberia. The number amounted to some two or three hundred. Every year similar trains are despatched, yet the parting scene always attracts a sympathizing crowd. These poor creatures were chained in pairs, and guarded by a strong detachment of soldiers. Their appearance, as they stood in the street awaiting the order to march, was very sad. Most of them were miserably clad, and some scarcely clad at all. A degraded, forlorn set they were; filthy and ragged; their down cast features expressive of an utter absence of hope. Few of them seemed to have any friends or relatives to bid them good-bye, but in two or three instances I noticed some very touching scenes of separation—where wives came to bid good-bye to their husbands, and children to their fathers. Nearly every body gave them something to help them on their way—a few roubles, a loaf of bread, or some other article of clothing. I saw a little child timidly approach the gang, and dropping a small coin into the hand of one poor wretch, run back again into the crowd weeping bitterly. These prisoners are condemned to exile for three, four or five years, in some instances for life. It requires from twelve to eighteen months of weary travel, all the way on foot, through barren wastes and inhospitable deserts, to enable them to reach their desolate place of exile. Many of them fall sick on the way from fatigue and privation; many die. Few ever live to return. In some instances the whole team of oxen is served out on the journey, and from Siberia. On their arrival they are compelled to labor in the government mines or on the public works. Occasionally the most skillful and industrious are rewarded by appointments to positions of honor and trust, and become in the course of time leading men.

A MOSCOW MARKET. The winter markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg present some of the most interesting specimens of the startling humor in which the Russians delight. Here you find frozen oxen, calves, sheep, rabbits, geese, ducks, and all manner of animals and birds, once animated with life, now stiff and stark in death. The oxen stand staring at you with their dead eyes and staring mouths. The calves are jumping or flinking in skinless innocence; the sheep lie at you with open mouths, or cast sheep's eyes at the passers; the rabbits, having travelled hundreds of miles, are jumping, or running, or turning somersaults in frozen tails and keep themselves warm, and even kick every variety of dirt, food, and even flies. The butchers cut short these expressive practical witlings by means of saws, as one might say a block of wood; and the saw-ut, which is really frozen flesh and blood in a powdered state, is gathered up in buckets and carried away by the children and raggedly made to make into soup.

Leaves were being cut, which it was thought would result in drowning the rebels out. Rumors were in circulation of the evacuation of Haines Bluff, and that the 8th Michigan Regiment had gone up to Garrison that place. If this report is true, it throws shadows the fall or evacuation of Vicksburg.

The Democrat learns that a gentleman, who has just arrived from Vicksburg, states that the steamer Diligent, with the 8th Michigan Regiment, had succeeded in entering the Yazoo river above Haines Bluff. Her course was through the Cypress bluffs, which detaches in the Yazoo opposite Johnson's plantation, where General Sherman's troops landed last December; thence through Steele's bayou into the Sunflower, which empties into the Yazoo river twenty miles above Haines Bluff.

The steamer Diligent was accompanied by a light gunboat. As soon as it was found possible to get through, four iron-clad boats followed. Our informant also says that—thousand men had gone up before this movement was effected, but whether the boats are in the river, or whether they are in the Yazoo, he could not say. He says, however, that the 8th Michigan Regiment, which was in the rear of our former position and being the enemy between two fires. It is also believed that our fleet can navigate the bayous, and enter the Yazoo above Yazoo Pass, by which our gunboats can operate on the river, and force the Rebels to retreat.