Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
EQUITY FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

Our Sympathy for the South.

To express our indignation and contempt for the South, would be but feebly making known our feelings for those who have struck so deadly a blow at the Union. Until actual hostilities were begun in the South, we still had an affection—a feeling for the poor, misguided miscreants who have been led astray by the treacherous hearted scoundrels who are at the head and cause of all this trouble.—We have always regarded the Southern people as our brothers, until the attack on and surrender into their hands, of Fort Sumpter. From that moment, all the sacred ties which bound us together in one common brotherhood, were severed, and now we regard them as the worst enemies we have on the face of the earth.—Every intelligent, comprehensive mind is well acquainted with all the circumstances which brought about the present unsettled and deplorable state of affairs, and we feel assured that many such think with us, that they are undeserving the least jot or tittle of sympathy or respect from the Union-loving portion of our once happy country.—They have brought it all upon themselves by imaginary wrongs which they have been led to believe are real. While we despise we pity them. They are in a situation to be pitied. Traitors must meet with their reward, and every man who has or is acting against the loyal citizens of the Union, we consider traitors, and we go in for having them punished according to their crimes, without a single exception. The man that will even speak against his country, is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils, and is not to be trusted, but should be shut up in some dark dungeon, where he will have time to reflect upon what he was doing, and what would eventually be the end of his hell-born designs. We are not, never have been, nor never will be a Northern fanatic, but we think the Southern people—the Disunionists—deserve the scorn and contempt of every Northerner who is true to himself, his country, and his God. But it is needless to waste words on traitors who are not worth the powder and lead it would take to send them into eternity. We will add, however, that their punishment will not be ended here, for we verily believe that the Divine Providence will punish them in the world to come, for this plot against our beloved country.

WHAT THE SECESSIONISTS HAVE DONE THUS FAR.—Abolished the Fourth of July; given up the Stars and Stripes; defrauded their Northern creditors; stolen some millions of the National Treasure; fired into an unarmed steamer; established a Mock Constitution which they dare not submit to the people; taken possession of two or three skiffs and tugs; captured a starved fortress; killed three Massachusetts boys; ruined the commerce of every Southern port; lowered the price of niggers fifty per cent; and made themselves a by-word and a hissing throughout the civilized world.

☞ The experience of three hundred years shows that the genuine and high-toned Christian makes the most invincible soldier, as he makes the most efficient citizen. Gustavus Adolphus, the great Conde, Washington, Havelock, and many others might be mentioned as examples, not to speak of the nameless host of Crimean heroes bleaching in the trenches there, with Bible leaves among their bones, or of that unconquerable handful of Continentals who planted the seeds at Lexington and Concord eighty-six years ago, that are flowering now.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—Lieut. Smead, who betrayed the trust reposed in him by Lieut. Slemmer of Fort Pickens, and then hastened to Fortress Monroe to remove his wife and children South, was met *outside* the walls (within which he was refused entrance as a traitor) by his wife, who in terms of scorching eloquence, reproached him as follows:

"Go home with *you?*" she exclaimed. "Never! Our paths in this world are hereafter separate. I disown you. A coward and traitor, you are no husband of mine. Henceforth you are to me as if dead. As long as I live I shall wear mourning, and be as a widow; and rest assured I shall educate our children to execrate and despise your memory as that of recreant and traitor."

A NEGRO PANIC.—A negro panic has seized the people of New Orleans. The negro churches have been closed by order of the Mayor, and all assemblages of negroes, slave or free, have been forbidden.

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Passage of Troops Through Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Col. Patterson's fine regiment of Philadelphia volunteers, Sherman's celebrated battery, and several companies of U. S. Regulars from Texas, passed through this city yesterday afternoon, on their way to Washington. The troops landed at Locust Point, near Federal hill, and they were received with much enthusiasm by the people in the vicinity.

The long line of armed men filed through the streets in splendid array, and there was not the slightest obstacle offered to their progress. At many points they were greeted with cheers, and the ladies at the windows encouraged the soldiers with pleasant smiles and waving handkerchiefs. The passage through the city of this formidable body of well disciplined soldiers, has strengthened the Union cause here.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The troops in Washington and its immediate vicinity amount now to not less than 25,000 men, and they are fast becoming most excellent soldiers.

Sherman's battery, which came along with the Pennsylvanians, is regarded as a most valuable acquisition to the defence of the capital.

The Government has made a decision in the case of the Massachusetts troops, which will apply to the other States. It is that the Governor may select from the whole number tendered, such regiments as are required for the war.

Passengers that have arrived here over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, report that Harper's Ferry was last night reinforced by troops from South Carolina.

A company of Secessionists, volunteers from Washington, including many of the old residents, are located in a camp only thirty miles from the Capital.

1½ P. M.—It is stated that the Government has ordered the arrest of Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, who forwarded the steam gun captured yesterday.

The President has issued a proclamation, authorizing the arrest of all persons in the jurisdiction of Florida, who may be found acting against its authority.

The Government has information from Richmond to the effect that Gen. Beauregard has been telegraphed to come there. This is considered reliable.

Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis hold conversations hourly over the wires between Richmond and Montgomery.

Carl Schurz leaves to-day to take command of his regiment and march to Cairo.

3 P. M.—James Dixon, a strong Union man has been offered the Collectorship at Alexandria.

He is a strong Union man, and in taking possession of his office he will be supported by the Government.

This is to be the initial movement toward Virginia.

The Blockade of the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—An arrival from Old Point Comfort brings information that that post is now considered fully prepared to resist any attack that may be made upon it. The Cumberland, Pawnee, Monticello, Harriet Lane and Live Yankee were off Fortress Monroe, enforcing the blockade.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Alabama regiment, 1100 strong, and 80 cadets, from the same State, had just arrived and were encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk.

The Virginians have now five batteries erected in Norfolk harbor, one on Craney Island, one at Sandy Point, one at the Hospital, one near Fort Norfolk, and one on the Bluffs, three miles from the Hospital.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Petersburg (Va) *Express* of the 9th, says that a Federal steam-tug has been cruising in the vicinity of Gloucester Point, on the York River, Va., but being fired on by a Virginia battery at that place, left the river. Southern troops continue to arrive at Petersburg and Lynchburg.

Disturbance and Loss of Life at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the Western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on the demand of Captain Lyon, commander of the U. S. forces in this city. Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences.

The following letter was sent from Capt. Lyon to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. TROOPS,
St. Louis, May 10, 1861.

"To General D. M. Frost:—Sir—Your command is reported as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is at war with the U. States, and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States.

"These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, as recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having an indirect view to hostilities to the General Government and a position with its enemies.

"In view of these considerations and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare, and of the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you, an immediate surrender of your command, with no other condition than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated.

"Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

(Signed) N. LYON,
"Captain Second Infantry,
"Commanding the Troops."

It is understood that General Frost says this letter was not received by until him his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration of this kind he was entirely unprepared to successfully resist the attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oaths not to take up arms against the United States Government, which they declined doing, on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.

There were only about 800 men in the camp, a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, May 10—Midnight.—Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of U. S. volunteers, several "rocks" were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Blanlawsky, and as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

This unfortunate occurrence has produced an intense excitement in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The United States troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson, with all the equipage, tents, provisions, &c. The Pacific and North Missouri Railroad depots are occupied by the volunteers. Much excitement exists in the city, but owing to the efficiency of the military police corps, order prevails.—Gen. Frost, with his staff and all the State troops, are in the Arsenal.

May 11.—Hon. John How and Col. Robert Campbell received a note from Gen. Frost, which has been distributed in the city, in extras, earnestly entreating his friends and the friends of the militia now held prisoners of war in the arsenal, to abstain from any demonstration, stating that their safety depends upon the quietness in the city; that any riotous proceedings would arouse the populace in the lower wards, and result disastrously to the city and them.

The reports of insubordination in the arsenal are credited, and fears are entertained for the lives of the State troops, should a disturbance occur in the city.

Gen. Harney has arrived, and taken command of the United States forces.

From Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, May 12.—Gen. Butler, with fifty men and two pieces of Capt. Varien's battery, left here this afternoon, on the propeller J. S. Shriver, for an important and secret service, in the direction of Baltimore.

A messenger from Gov. Hicks to Gov. Letcher has returned from Richmond. He says that the Virginians expected 30,000 Confederate troops to arrive there by Thursday last.

The Union men here are indignant at the occupation of Maryland soil by the Virginians.

A sudden movement of the rebels from Harper's Ferry towards the Relay House, is feared by many. The best judges of military affairs expect some sudden movement of the rebels, as from the scarcity of provisions the Virginia troops must soon fight or disperse.

From Western Virginia.

WHEELING, May 12.—There was an immense Union demonstration last night. The occasion was a serenade to the Hon. John S. Carlile, Frank Pierpont, W. G. Brown and other delegates to the Western Virginia Convention, which will assemble here to-morrow. Eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Carlile and Pierpont, taking a most determined ground never to submit to Jeff. Davis' Government, and urging united action in Northwestern Virginia in favor of an immediate division of the State. Their suggestions were most enthusiastically received.

The United States flag will be raised on the Custom House to-morrow.

There are already a large number of delegates to the Convention in the city. It is supposed that from twenty-five to thirty counties will be represented.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Yesterday was a quiet Sunday here, and no one would have thought that there were *in and about the city nearly 30,000* soldiers, gathered hastily from all quarters, and unaccustomed to discipline. But the regiments seem to be vieing with each other in the matter of good order.

Reports from Virginia reach here that there are no signs of an immediate march Northward. Troops, however, were arriving daily at Richmond from the other States, and quite a large force is in and around that city. Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee are all represented strongly in this force. A number of the Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Kentucky men have been sent to Norfolk and its vicinity.

Fifteen hundred Alabama troops and twenty cannon arrived last night, at Manassas Gap Junction, on their way to Harper's Ferry. Manassas Gap is about fifty miles West of Washington and about forty south of Harper's Ferry. Troops will have to march part of the way from there to Winchester, whence there is a railroad to Harper's Ferry.

It is stated that forty cannon have been planted by the Southerners at Harper's Ferry, in advantageous positions for the defence of that place.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Three locomotives came over the Philadelphia road this morning nearly to Canton Bridge, which will be ready for use in the course of the day.

The Telegraph poles are being replaced and there is every prospect of an immediate resumption of full communication by this route.

More Trouble in St. Louis—Another Collision Between Soldiers and Populace.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 12.—The city was the scene of another terrible tragedy last night. About 6 o'clock a large body of the Home Guards entered the city, through Fifteenth, from the Arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furnished with arms. On reaching Walnut street, the troops turned westward, a large crowd lining the pavement to witness their progress.

At the corner of Fifth street, ladies among the spectators began hooting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks, and discharging their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction.

The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed. As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded.

The State troops were released from the Arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer. Gen. Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States.

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEAD QUARTERS 5TH PENNA. VOL.,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1861.

MR. ALFRED TYHURST: Our Regiment is still quartered in this city.—The 4th came in last evening at 6 o'clock. They were at Annapolis for nearly two weeks. The city is crowded with military. Go where you will, you will meet crowds of soldiers. Our Regiment received their clothing on Tuesday, consisting of one pair of grey pantaloons, one blue blouse, two pair flannel drawers, two undershirts, two pair woolen socks, and one blue fatigue cap. The uniform is not a gingerbread fixture, but a comfortable, substantial suit, and, I think, better adapted to service, than the tight suit formerly worn by the soldiers. The overcoats, our men will get in three weeks from this time. They are a beautiful coat—the best I have seen in service. Our men look remarkably well, and we drill very well for green recruits. To-day we have a West Point Drill Master, appointed for each company in the Regiment, who will drill by company, two drills each day, so you may depend, the Guards will go home well drilled soldiers. The Northern troops will march to battle so well taught, that they can't be out manœuvred. I can't give you a correct account of the number of troops in the city, but I think there must be over 30,000, and more coming daily. Capt. Naylor visited our company last evening, and made a very neat speech to the men, who were pleased to see him, and I think it had a good effect on them. Our men are now provided with everything they want to cook with and to eat. We have only got things in shape to-day. We go into the regular army way of messing.—That is, two men of the company do all the cooking for the company, so that the meals are regular, the men get their exact rations, and can't be cheated. I don't think we will move for a few days, judging from the way they are fixing up at quarters, unless some move on the part of the South should cause us to be needed elsewhere.

An unfortunate affair occurred last evening. A police officer shot a soldier dead. How it happened, I can't say. The case is being investigated this afternoon.

I am glad to be able to report our company doing so well. They did have a great deal to contend against at the out-set, and many soldiers complained, but on proper reflection, all agree that it was necessary, so that troops could be here when the Capital was in danger. For my part, I feel proud that the honor was given us to be the first Regiment in the Capital from Pennsylvania, and if we have no chance given us to cope with the South, our men can say, and be proud, that they bore what they did, in getting to where they were needed. The last two days have been beautiful, and this evening, whilst I am writing to you, the Band of the 12th New York Regiment is passing, discoursing most beautiful music. It is magnificent to be here at dress parade. It would make your heart jump to see them.—I must close. Please give my very best wishes to all my friends.

Truly your friend,
G. F. Mc****.

P. S.—*It is rumored that the Company has tendered their services to the Government for three years.* I have mentioned it to the men. The majority are willing if, after the time is up for their present enlistment, they are allowed ten days furlough to go home and see their families, which, I think, is likely. G. F. MC.

CAMP JOHNSON, LANCASTER CITY,
May 13, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Thinking perhaps, that a line from here would be acceptable to your numerous readers, I concluded to send you a few items. I belong to the Union Guards, of Petersburg, Capt. Johnson, 15th Reg. P. V. Our Lieutenants are, 1st, Michael McAnally, of Altoona, a letter A, No. 1 drill-master and gentleman. Our 2d, W. H. Simpson, of Mill Creek, and our non-commissioned officers are all sound.

On last Thursday we were ordered to pack up, and march from Camp Curtin. We arrived here the same evening. We found the Camp in a very bad condition, the Ohio Regiments who were here, having left the quarters upside down. We had no straw to lie on, some of our men threw themselves on the ground, wrapped their blankets around them, and dozed away till morning.

We don't get as good rations, nor as much of them, as we had at Camp Curtin; there is a screw loose somewhere, which should be tightened.

There is an effort being made to enlist the three month soldiers for three years, but it finds little favor with our Company. I think there are not more than ten will agree to it. We are all willing to go, at the expiration of three months, if we are needed, but won't bind ourselves till then.

Lancaster is a very pretty city with lots of pretty girls and hospitable citizens. They treat the soldiers well.—It is very warm to-day for the first since we left home.

The health of the Camp is excellent, the men in good spirits, and are wishing to get into a brush with the traitors away down South. If there is anything turns up, I will post you again.

Yours,
W. S. H.

Washington Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1861.

I often wish to be inspired with superhuman energy and genius in order to collate the facts and to describe the scenes that mark the era in which we are living. Every part of our country has its own heroes, its own evidences of patriotism and disinterestedness; and even the betrayed South could help to fill up the general picture with the dark shadows of its own self-inflicted woes, and self-invited and rapidly-approaching defeat. What a wonderful spectacle we present to mankind and to the future! Nothing in the world's history has ever equalled this awakening of a nation from the deepest recesses of the ocean of public opinion to the loftiest heights of religious devotion. It is worth all the blood that may flow, even if it should run in torrents through generations of time, if only because of the noble elements of human nature it has called forth. Who will not unsay his calumnies upon man when he sees twenty millions displaying the attributes of the gods? There is no exception, save where insanity or hatred has extinguished the natural affections. The whole surface of the loyal States is covered as with a mantle of love of country. Every heart seems to have been suddenly filled with a new emotion. It is as if that God whom we have so often invoked to save this land from death, had, when despair was making faith in Him almost a myth, come forth and breathed into our people a spark of his own celestial fire. For, is not this marvellous scene too marvellous to result from the exertions of his own creatures? He has spoken. He has given us this great power. He has armed us with new weapons. We have indeed fulfilled the adage, that the "Voice of the people is the voice of God." The miracle of miracles has transpired.—The mysterious decree of Providence has pronounced our Union perpetual by providing a remedy for its preservation. Our foes have not only been baffled, but overawed and stupefied.—Like the liar who fell dead with his falsehood in his throat—like the drunken Belshazzar at his feast—like the doomed hosts of Nineveh and of Sodom they have been admonished by that which may be called the almost visible manifestation of the wrath of an offended Deity. For, whether they surrender now or not, they must yield soon and forever. I wonder how those men of God in the South, while I pity them from my soul, who preach on the side of treason, will read this singular demonstration of the interposition of their great Master in this crisis of our common country. Will they accept it as a warning, or go on defying Him and misleading their people?—Mark my prophecy. The next proof of the wondrous influence of this Presence will be the breaking forth in the slave States of those religious instincts now temporarily deceived and clouded by corrupt men. If there are believers in truth—in Gospel—in honesty—in these States, they will shortly spring from their lethargy and renounce their errors and their betrayers.—That region will shortly abound in Sauls, suddenly and strangely brought to reason and to light by a message from the skies.

Some of the triumphs of the new revelation that has fallen upon our people are nearly inexplicable. The instant extinction of party feeling is novel enough; the patriotism of the women, natural always, but now sublime; the bravery of the men, from the priest to the publican, from sire to son, would be explained by other causes if it were not so universal and all-pervading.—But when you see the miser unlocking his coffers and giving his hoards to his country, flags flying from churches of every creed, and whole populations giving up work and rushing into the army, may we not feel that we are in the hands of God, and that He has become our Protector and our President?

I have been present at some extraordinary meetings during the last six weeks, particularly since Sumpter fell. The spirit that moved them was not patriotism merely—it was a religious phrenzy. The songs that were sung, were songs of liberty; and not by one, but by all. The Star Spangled Banner has become a chant and a chorus everywhere. *It is hymned in churches,* shouted in taverns, sounded in the streets, and made familiar to the lips of beauty and the lisp of childhood.—There is joy and harmony at all these meetings, and a gratitude for blessings received and realized that calls tears from the strongest men, and makes the orator almost a clergyman. As to party feeling, he who shows it is shunned like a plague. We have forgotten all of the past save that which teaches us to love our country, and look only upon the future to save and to fight for her.

And will any man tell me that a people like this are ever to be conquered? They are trebly aroused, alike in the justice of their cause, the wickedness of their foes, and the favor of Providence. OCCASIONAL.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—A wagon load of military goods, bound to Harper's Ferry, was seized, on the Frederick road, by the military, last night.

The Federal Union—It must be Preserved.

The concluding paragraph of the letter of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, to Mr. Dayton, the new minister to France, affords not only a complete key to our foreign policy, so far as it is in any way connected with our present internal difficulties, but also a basis for home action, which will be enthusiastically and cheerfully endorsed by every loyal heart throughout our country. It is as follows:

"*You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least—idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever.*—There will be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the National Government, and the lavish devotion of the National treasures to this great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that *the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*"

Those who have been gazing with astonishment, as well as indignation, at the rapid progress of the Southern rebellion, and asking what would be the final termination of the struggle which has been inaugurated, will find in this extract the only legitimate and proper answer. There is no nation upon the face of the earth, that deserves the name of a nation, that will consent to a dismemberment and partition of its territory, before it is absolutely forced to do so, by an overwhelming array of martial strength which it is utterly incapable of resisting. The instinct of self-preservation makes every country cling to its territory with as much tenacity as a strong man clings to his limbs and life; because they feel that any process which proposes, under specious pretences, to subdivide them, would, if successful, be but a forerunner of certain destruction. There is no Government in the world that will tamely submit to the demands of foreign foes or domestic enemies for its partition, until a long and bitter struggle has proved its inability to protect its dominions; and while this is true of all countries, no nation has a better right to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce the allegiance of all its citizens than the United States. The flimsy fallacies of the Secessionists, carried out to their logical consequences, would plunge our country into interminable anarchy and confusion; would bring down upon the heads of the American people, in all sections, an endless succession of the most terrible evils; would render us powerless to secure respect abroad, or peace and order at home, and would establish, upon our long prosperous and happy shores, a protracted reign of terrorism, of barbarism, and of interminable strife and discord, which would crush all our industrial interests forever, and convert our fair land into a perfect pandemonium.

Whatever false and foolish doctrines may be preached by the rebel chieftains, one fact stands out in bold relief—that the territory of the United States, belongs to the people of the U. S. and their control over it, in regard to all the subjects with which, by the Federal Constitution, they are, through their legally constituted authorities, invested with lawful jurisdiction, must and will be maintained and enforced at all hazards. The Gulf States, which are the headquarters of this rebellion, owe everything to the Federal Government. To its influence and protecting power they are indebted for all the prosperity they have obtained—for the redemption of their land from the thraldom of foreign dominion, and from the inroads of the savages—for the commercial treaties which have enabled them to sell their products at great profit—for the annexation of Texas, and the successful conclusion of the war with Mexico for its protection, by which they gained an important new outlet for their surplus population—and, in short, for all the corner-stones of the wealth and power which they now arrogantly boast of. But the Federal Government did not expend its wealth and energies in that or any other quarter of this Confederacy merely for the benefit of the comparatively few people who at present reside there, but for the common good of all the citizens of this republic at the present day, and all who may be citizens in all coming time.—If the Secession doctrine were true and well founded it would paralyze for ever all the energies of our Government, and rob it entirely of its paternal, protective, and majestic features; for why should the nation be lavish of its blood and treasure to protect its old territory or to extend it—why should it have fought fierce diplomatic battles with Great Britain in the adjustment of our Northeastern or Northwestern boundaries, or made purchases of territory from Spain, France, or Mexico, and why should it in future seek to defend or protect any frontier, if a small band of rebellious rascals, who happen for a moment to reside in any portion of the country, have a right, in accordance with the Secession philosophy, to declare the territory they are permitted to occupy forever out of the Union? If we tolerated this doctrine, in less than ten years our whole country might be captured in detail by its worst foes, and handed over either to foreign monarchies, or split up into a thousand fragments, each of which would be ready to war upon the other, and there would be an end not only to our national greatness, but to the peace and prosperity of all our citizens.

It has been the lot of all great nations to be attacked not only by foreign foes but by domestic traitors.—Impartial history will declare that never was a rebellion commenced which was so unjustifiable as that which now menaces the integrity of our Republic. We have the power and will to crush it, and it has become a high and holy duty to do so, for the benefit of the whole country, North and South.—The real welfare of the section which has temporarily succumbed to the terrorism of the rebel leaders will be as much promoted by their defeat as that of any other quarter of our country, for all portions of it are alike interested in preventing the destruction of our noble Government and the downfall of republican liberty. We seek rather to protect the South from its own folly, and the mad ambition of its leaders, than to punish it for its rashness in following their counsels. But, in any event, we are determined that the Union shall be preserved, and handed down unbroken to posterity.—*The Press.*

The Ohio Plan.

The notice from the War Department that it is the wish of the Government that all the volunteers should enlist for three years or during the war, instead of three months, is ominous.—The Administration, whatever may have been the notion of New York or English papers, has always realized the dread character of the struggle that is upon us. All of its plans have been conceived on the theory of a protracted and deadly struggle. Hence there has been nothing sensational or flashy in its movements. All has been steady, beginning on a comparatively small scale, but leaving room always for enlargement and increase of power; not running ahead of public sentiment but concentrating that sentiment into useful channels. So far from its being true that Mr. Lincoln had no plans, the truth is that future historians will speak with profound and enthusiastic admiration of the calm and comprehensive schemes which saved our country and the liberties of the world.

This last order of the war Department shows then that we are to be ready for a protracted struggle. In such case, our plans should be laid comprehensively. Tehy should be such as will last for years, and should provide for a sufficient number of troops for any emergency, for thoroughly drilling and preparing them, and at the same time for the carrying forward of all the industrial pursuits of life, so that there may not be, even if the contest should be prolonged for years, any failure of food or clothing, or anything else necessary for the support and comfort of the country.

We have seen nothing which so nearly meets all these conditions of the emergency as the plan for the volunteers of Ohio, recently promulgated by Governor Dennison. We suspect that it is the product of the sound common sense of one of our own citizens, General McClelland, who is in command of the entire force of Ohio troops. We give a slight sketch of the plan that our own and other States may take from it such features as their wisdom may prompt.

The entire force which might, in extreme emergency, be raised from Ohio, is estimated at 500,000. This includes the very young and very old, and persons of all ranks and pursuits in life.—This, however, constitutes the entire fund to be drawn upon if the worst should come to the worst. Of these men, however, it is only necessary, at present, to bring into actual military drill the troops already called out by the President, and a reserve of 100,000 men. These will constitute the actual military movement of Ohio for the present.

The men called out by the President will immediately be engaged in the public service, and move wherever ordered. 100,000 more will be formed into three grand divisions, the first, second and third *corps de reserve*, 1000 companies of 100 men each. These are divided in proportion to the population, to every county in the State, Hamilton county to which Cincinnati belongs, being called on for one hundred companies, and the number from each county being specifically stated in the orders. The companies are, each one, to be formed of men from the same township. Books of tactics and arms are to be furnished to the whole, and competent officers, under the supervision of General McClelland's staff, are to drill them. Each company is to drill regularly, and the men are to be trained as in a camp. But, at the same time, no industrial pursuit is to be interfered with. The farmer is to raise his crops; the mechanic is to wield his hammer or his plane; the merchant is to attend to his business. A certain portion of every day, not interfering with these pursuits of life, is to be secured for the education of the soldier.

The first reserve—some thirty thousand men—are to be always ready to take the field at the call of the President, and when they shall be called out, an equal number from the 400,000 left are to be called out to constitute the new third reserve, the old third becoming the second, and the second the first reserve. And thus 100,000 men are to be kept on foot constantly, from this noble State alone, so long as the war lasts, ready to be called into the field at a moment's warning, while every pursuit of industry goes steadily on. And, at the same time, the draft is equal, throughout the entire State, in proportion to the population.

We confess to a sincere admiration of this simple and comprehensive scheme. It remarkably suits the character of our country. It marks well the patriotic feeling of our people, and represents the Northern steadiness of purpose. We have not undertaken this war without understanding our position. We know that to preserve the Union and uphold our flag, will require time, patience, self-sacrifice, labor, privation. But we are willing to pay the price of liberty. We have not calculated that a single campaign will do this work. We are preparing ourselves to bring out in succession millions of men if necessary. We are arranging plans to train them, to feed and clothe them. That the flashing, fiery South can bear up against such a warfare as is foreshadowed in this Ohio plan, no man can believe. We do not underrate the South. They have fire and courage, but they have not the steady endurance of the North, which will fight for a generation for principle. We know nothing which more plainly indicates the handwriting on the wall for our Southern Belshazzars, than this Ohio plan for a war of any length or magnitude.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

The Great Eastern for a Transport.

NEW YORK, May 11.—It is rumored that the Government is in treaty for the service of the Great Eastern as a transport.