Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, 1861.

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Delegate Convention met in the Court House on Monday, August 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and organized by calling JOHN LOVE, Esq., of Barree, to the Chair, and appointing JOSEPH C. SECHLER and CHARLES C. ASH, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen then took seats as delegates:

Barree—John Love, Chas. C. Ash.
Birmingham Bo.—Wm. A. Copley, John A. Stoneroad.
Carbon—Joseph S. Reed, Martin Marrow.
Cass Bo.—James S. Henderson, A. Gehrett, jr.
Clay—John M. Wallace, Conrad Hoffman.
Cromwell—H. L. Cook, Isaac Rodgers.
Dublin—John Morrow, William C. Caldwell.
Huntingdon Bo.—John S. Miller, R. Milton Speer.
Henderson—Jas. G. Goodman, Simon Bayles.
Juniata—H. S. Isenberg, Jas. Johnson.
Jackson—Robert Stewart, Charles Hardy.
Mt. Union Dis.—Joseph C. Sechler, A. Lewis.
Orbisonia Bo.—John P. Dunn.
Petersburg Bo.—J. R. Hunter, Capt. Joseph Johnson.
Shirley—David S. McGarvey, Wm. Withington.
Shirley Bo.—J. H. Lightner, Thomas McNite.
Tod—John Berkstresser.
Upper West—Henry Davis, David Barrick.
Lower West—Henry Holtzaple.
Walker—John Nail.

The President then stated the object of the Convention, when the Convention adjourned to the upper Hall for consultation.

After an absence of some time the Convention returned to the Court Room, when the following Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Deeply regretting the distracted state of the country and the madness which has seized one portion of the people, the Democracy of Huntingdon County in Convention assembled, do Resolve,

1st, That, wedded as they are to their ancient faith and the old landmarks of the party, they are yet willing, in the present crisis, to ignore political distinctions and unite, hand and heart, with all friends of the Government in a solid effort to preserve the integrity of the Union, and save from overthrow a Constitution under which, with the blessing of God, we have grown a mighty people.

2d. That the issue presented to the country is—not whether this or that party shall succeed, but whether we shall or shall not have a Government; and that upon this issue, no true patriot can, for a moment, hesitate.

3d. That the Democracy, true to their glorious history, are now, as they have always been, for the Government, the Constitution, and the Laws, whether assailed by traitors, North or South.

4th. That they are for peace, but for the *Union before peace*, and they will spare neither blood nor treasure in its defense.

5th. That they hail with gratitude and pride, the noble response which their fellow-citizens have made to the call of the Government for volunteers, and they feel assured, that Constitutional Liberty can not perish, while so many thousands of strong arms and brave hearts are ready and anxious to enlist in its support.

6th. That recognizing the calls of patriotism before the obligations of party, this Convention will appoint a Committee of 15 persons, to meet a similar Committee already appointed by the Republicans, to nominate a *Union County Ticket*, upon just and honorable terms to both parties.

The following named gentlemen were then reported by the Secretaries as having been selected by the Convention by ballot, a committee of conference to meet the committee already appointed by the Republicans:

JOHN R. HUNTER, R. MILTON SPEER,
JOHN S. MILLER, WM. A. COPELY.
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, JOSEPH REED,
THOMAS MCNITE, JAS. G. GOODMAN,
JOSEPH JOHNSON, JAS. HENDERSON,
JOHN LOVE, JOHN MORROW,
JOHN P. DUNN, ABRAM LEWIS,
JOSEPH C. SECHLER.

The following additional resolutions were then read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That if the Committee of 15, appointed by this Convention, cannot agree with the Republican Committee upon a Union Ticket, to be supported by the people irrespective of party, they are hereby authorized to nominate a Democratic ticket.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. George Taylor, we deem it inexpedient to take any action in reference to placing in nomination a candidate for President Judge.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a County Committee to serve the ensuing year.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

Patriots—Who are They?

For the first time since the formation of this great Government of ours, says the *Erie Dispatch*, the only opportunity has occurred whereby the principles of that government can be rightly tested in the minds of its inhabitants. That time is the present, and it is not only the time to try men's souls, but the time to try men's patriotism. Now one can plainly see who is in favor of the country and who is opposed to it. The government has been assailed and a band of rebels are trying to annihilate it—true patriots step forward to defend it, raise their voice against the rebellion, and by acts of support strengthen the government—while tories and traitors commiserate with and apologize for the acts and position of the rebels. In this contest no principle of party is involved, and he who is so bigoted and blinded by party as to charge that this is a war for opinion's sake is a consummate traitor deserving of the halter. In this contest all parties should unite in supporting the government, and no party should be guilty of a want of fealty to the Constitution. To be a Democrat is to be a lover of one's country, a lover of free institutions, and a supporter of the law. To be a Republican it is the same, and any party assuming different ground is unworthy of recognition by honorable men. It grieves the heart to see how selfish some men are, and because they are not successful, that they need must attempt to destroy the country and contitution which has protected them and made them what they are—and when we hear such men defend the South, we say out of their mouths they convict themselves of TREASON! We are in favor of the largest liberty of speech, but when that speech and the energies of the speaker are hurled at the base of our institutions, in an attempt to secure its destruction and an annihilation of that constitution guaranteeing this liberty to them, we claim that they are not entitled to the respect of patriots or the protection of that which they are aiding to destroy, and deserve to be treated as spies and traitors, and aiders and abettors of treason. In this war all party feeling should sink into utter insignificence, and the heart of each and every true lover of his country should beat with patriotic devotion to the Union, and all his words and acts should be such as serve to strengthen the government. All high minded and honorable politicians of the Democratic party are for the Union, while a few yet give aid and comfort to the enemy.

☞ Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has electrified the country by a speech which he recently delivered in Tunkhannock in this State. We are sorry that our limits prevent us from publishing this able production, but it will suffice our readers to know that the Democrat Dickinson has declared it to be the duty of every man in the land to support the federal authority in its efforts to suppress this rebellion, while he is equally emphatic in insisting that every man who refuses to do this is a traitor and deserves a traitor's doom. This is the argument of Mr. Dickinson. He holds that this government is of more value than mere party organization—that its principle and their preservation are paramount to party creeds or partizan discipline, and therefore no man has a right to pause in his differences with an administration before he agrees to yield his adhesion to its policy of suppressing a rebellion. This is the true doctrine—the doctrine of life and liberty in an hour like this, from which traitors only will dissent.

INTERESTING TO DESERTERS.—Hereafter all deserters from the army are to be arrested by the police or citizens, taken to Governor's Island, and tried by court martial. In case a citizen captures a deserter, he will receive the sum of thirty dollars, which will be deducted from the pay of the soldier. Every soldier who loses his gun, whether in cowardly throwing it away on the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have $12, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay. This will show the men that guns are not toys, to be thrown away whenever it is inconvenient to carry them.

A DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING.—It may not be generally known that acceptances of regiments and companies by the Secretary of War, as well as the authority given to colonels and captains to raise such within thirty days, are given with the *distinct understanding* that the right is reserved to revoke the commissions of all officers found to be incompetent.

☞ We understand that a Government encampment will be established on Shoemaker's farm near this place, for the purpose of receiving, organizing and drilling a number of Regiments for three years' service. Gen. James will be in command of the encampment.

THE STANDING-STONE GUARDS No 2.—Capt. J. D. Campbell, of this place, is recruiting a company for three years' service, and we learn the prospects of filling up his company soon is very good. Success to the brave "boys."

THE NEGLEY INDEPENDENT RANGERS, OF PETERSBURG.—This company, under command of Capt. McAnally, is fast filling up. Some sixty or seventy of the men are already at Camp Curtin.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24

A report prevails here that the sudden and precipitate retreat of the rebels from our front, a few days ago, was occasioned by the accidental meeting of two of their pickets, one from Fairfax and the other from Vienna, who fired into each other for some time in a lively fashion, and then hastened back and each reported that the enemy were coming. The consequence was a precipitate retreat of the whole force towards Centreville, leaving the sick behind, or to die by the wayside, as many of them are said to have done.

According to the official intelligence, the two cavalry companies which have been showing themselves at a safe distance from our defences at the Chain Bridge have withdrawn farther into Virginia, and so of other rebel troops on that side of the Potomac. Their object in thus retiring is a matter of mere speculation. It is certain, however, that as, during this week our troops have been reinforced theirs have receded.

The act by which the packages of the New York *Daily News* were stopped in Philadelphia last night, meets with approval here. The proprietors of that sheet are remarkably for industry. They have had an editor and a reporter in Washington, able men in a bad cause, and no expense is spared to vitalize and circulate the paper.

The forbearance of the government towards the rebels in Baltimore has only served to encourage and embolden them. It is said that there are now in that city more than a hundred who were engaged upon the side of the rebels at the battle of Bull Run, and incited by the furious invectives of the disunion press against the government, and the impunity with which treason is permitted openly to be counselled, they have seriously endangered the peace of the city. Loyal citizens there expect another outbreak daily.

Two prisoners, a captain in the 4th Michigan and the assistant quartermaster of the Second Rhode Island regiment, escaped from Richmond and made good their arrival on the Potomac below Acquia creek, after nine days traveling. They built a raft, and started to work across the river, but were taken from their frail bark by the gunboat Union, and brought to the city.

They state that the feeling and talk is strong in Richmond to march upon Washington. Our men (prisoners) there are crowded into small rooms, and they are indifferently cared for, though in their letters they are obliged to intimate that every attention is paid to their comfort.

On Wednesday the schooner Free Wind, from New York for Washington, was fired into with musketry from the Virginia shore, opposite to Sand-point. The place from which the firing proceeded belongs to one of the Hoes. Their farms have been the rendezvous of rebels for a long time. One of them was broken up a few weeks ago by Lieutenant Budd, of the Resolute. This one will require similar attention.

The State Department has received a letter from the United States Consul at Curacoa, dated 7th inst., in which he says, that according to the statement of a runaway seaman, an Englishman named Ord, from the privateer Sumter, she was not allowed to enter the port of Cienfuegos de Cuba, but was ordered to anchor below the fort. Her prizes, however, six in number, went into port. The Sumter, after coaling, proceeded to sea immediately, supposing some of our men-of-war in pursuit. She subsequently captured two American vessels, both loaded with provisions—one of them named the Joseph Maxwell, off Puerto Cabello. She was seen on the 2d inst, in the vicinity of Maturin, on the coast of Venezuela, proceeding to the windward, and it is supposed she continued her course through the Windward Passage, to capture vessels there. The Consul had on the day of writing called on the Governor of the island, requesting an answer to his question whether the Sumter would again be admitted into the port should she re-appear? The Governor, in his reply, assured him she would not, on the ground that, since she left there she had been capturing vessels on the Main, and as he desired to occupy a strict neutrality, according to his orders, he could not permit the port to be made a starting point for the Sumter. The Consul also questioned the Governor in regard to other vessels under the same flag and commission, when he stated that, should another such vessel appear, he would act according to circumstances. The Consul adds, "I am of opinion the Governor has committed himself in admitting the Sumter here, and now desires to arrange the affair." The majority of the people of Curacoa are of the same opinion.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.

Gen's. Wool and Butler have spent part of the day at the Rip Raps experimenting with Sawyer's gun. The second shell fired burst in the confederate camp at Sewall's Point, broke down the flag staff and scattered the rebels like chaff.

A propeller which was about landing troops at the Point put back toward Norfolk. The whole affair was witnessed from the Newport News steamers.

The gun boat Seminole has arrived from the blockade off Charleston.—The Seminole brought up as a prize the schooner Albion, formerly the Wilmington pilot boat from Cardenas, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, fruits and segars.—When taken she was sailing under English colors, and the captain and mate, and all the hands were drunk.—She had run the blockade off Wilmington.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 23.—Accounts from Springfield state that from 6,000 to 10,000 of McCulloch's army had left for the North. A small part of his force had reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing depredations on the Union men.

About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's regiment. Not less than 6,000 Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the south-west, leaving their property at the mercy of the rebels. There is much distress among these people, large numbers having neither money nor provisions.

The baggage train of the Federal army which was brought from Springfield by Maj. Sturgis is said to be worth $1,500,000.

The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces when they move back to Springfield, to cut off its communication with an opportunity for retreat to Arkansas and thus completely enclose it in the western counties of Missouri.

Arrest of the Mayor of Washington.

He is sent to Fort Lafayette.

[From the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle.]

Brigadier General Porter, Provost Marshal of Washington, stirred up the hive of Secessionists in our city yesterday, and placed a number of prominent aiders and abettors of the rebellion under arrest, including Mayor Berret.

The arrest was quietly made before daylight yesterday morning. He was conducted to the depot at six o'clock, where his brother, John Berret, who had been sent for to meet him. They were engaged in conversation, the guard only being allowed to hear what passed, until the cars started, at 6 A. M., when he left the city under the guard en route for Fort Lafayette, in New York.

The arrest was made by order of the War Department, not alone on the refusal of the mayor to be sworn on assuming the duties of his new position as member *ex officio* of the new police board, but on other evidence forced upon the Government, more than sufficient to warrant the arrest on a charge of disloyalty.

Touching his refusal to take the oath, the opinion of the Attorney General was solicited, and at a meeting of the board on Thursday last, it was laid before the body.

The Attorney General's opinion in substance was, that under the act of Congress entitled "An act requiring an oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States," all persons claiming membership in said board are required to take and subscribe to an oath according to the form prescribed in said act.

No Disloyal Papers to be Carried in the Mail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Postmaster General has directed that none of the New York papers presented by the Grand Jury for disloyalty shall be carried in the mails.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Mayor Berrett, of Washington, passed through here as a prisoner, this morning, destined for Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF SPIES.

Drafts to the Amount of $100,000 Seized.

Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, Detectives Taggart and Franklin, and U. S. Marshal Sharkey, returned from Harrisburg, having in their possession three men from the South, upon whose persons about $3,000 was found, and drafts to the amount of $100,000, most of which were dated Richmond, Va.

These men arrived at Harrisburg by yesterday morning's train from Chambersburg. A despatch had preceded them from Hagerstown, stating that the men had smuggled themselves through our lines above Williamsport, Md., and that one of them was a noted Secessionist from Charleston. Chief Radabaugh and a squad of special policemen received the distinguished visitors, who were pointed out by an officer of Gen. Bank's column, that gentleman having followed them from Hagerstown.

The prisoners were taken to a private room in the Exchange, at the State Capitol, where they underwent a strict examination by the Mayor.—They gave their names as Thomas J. Carson, Walter W. Kelly, and William M. Pegram, and represented themselves as being citizens of Baltimore.

Carson is a fine-looking, elderly gentleman, perhaps fifty or thereabouts. He formerly did business as a broker in New York city, but has been living in Baltimore for several years. Kelly is a man apparently about thirty years, of medium size, and slimly built. He represented himself as a British subject, and presented a passport signed by the British Consul at Baltimore, and countersigned by the Secretary of State. Pegram is about the same age of Kelly, and of like proportions and stature. All of the party were well dressed, and apparently men of means.

Carson exhibited a "pass" from Col. Heintzleman, countersigned by Gen. Cooper, dated August 9. Upon his person were also found a number of "passes" from officers in the Confederate army, giving him privilege to visit his property in several of the Southern States.

In the carpet bag owned by Pegram were found a number of sealed letters, among which, one directed to Judge Brewer, at Annapolis, and others to Mrs. M. Humphreys and Geo. Brewer, at Baltimore. These were opened and discovered to be signed by J. W. Brewer, a sergeant in the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, serving in the Confederate army. They were principally descriptive of the battle of Bull Run, in which the writer participated.

Nothing of a suspicious nature was found in the carpet-bag of Kelly, but he was summarily ordered to strip.—He removed his garments, one by one, until he stood nude, with the exception of his undershirt. Nothing was found upon any of his garments, and he rolled up the arms of his undershirt, saying:

"You see I have nothing at all."

At this time the chief lifted the extremity of his shirt, disclosing an array of false pockets. Kelly then reeled, and faintly asked for a glass of water, evidently much frightened. Drafts dated Richmond, on New York, were then produced, amounting to $100,000 or more. The letters containing the drafts were sewed up in the pockets, and the whole had been ironed out, to give the garment a close fit, and prevent the notes from obtruding. A number of treasonable letters were also found.

All the letters were taken possession of by the mayor, and, the circumstances being deemed sufficient to detain the men in custody, they were put in the county prison for a further hearing.

The men were evidently in the North to get specie and arms. They will, probably, be handed over to the military authorities as spies, when they will fare by the military laws prescribed in such cases.

The Burning of Hampton.

The news of the last crowning act of barbarity seems to be confirmed. The quiet, unoffending old village, which even the British spared in the late war, has been converted into a heap of ashes by the Black Republican invaders. A more wanton, unprovoked and infernal piece of pure diabolism was never committed.

We copy the above from the Richmond (Va.,) *Dispatch*, of August 9th, and considering the fact that the rascals knew and now admit that this "crowning act of barbarity," was done by order of their own general, Magruder, it is icy cool! Lying and perjury must be learned as a profession or business, in Secessia!

That our readers may see what a precious set of scoundrels the secessionists are we copy the following boasting account of the burning of Hampton from the correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.,) *Express*—a most bitter secession paper. The letter is dated August 9th, from "Camp Bartlett:"

"On Wednesday evening it was decided by Gen. Magruder to be expedient and proper to burn Hampton.—In furtherance of this subject, just after dark, the troops were removed from in sight of Hampton to another road which approaches nearer to Newport News, and not far from the town.—The old Dominion cavalry, under command of Capt. Phillips, and the Mecklenburg cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. Goode, and a command of infantry, under Col. Hodges, were detailed *for the hazardous purpose of firing the town*. The cavalry companies marched in front, and the infantry behind. Just here I will state that an efficient fortifications had been thrown across the main street by the Yankees, but the guns had all been removed.—We marched to the fortifications, carried our horses off from the street, and then dismounted. Infantry were detailed to hold our horses while we were to execute the work. We marched down the street, and while a consultation was being held, a brisk fire opened from the bridge upon us. They were supposed to be from forty to one hundred strong. An order was then issued for the reinforcement of the infantry, which was no sooner given than Col. Hodges' joined with them in double-quick time and rushed to the spot. The rascals only fired once after the infantry made an attack upon them. They ran off as fast as their cowardly legs could carry them. No one on our side was injured.

"*We were now ordered to proceed with the burning, and harder work a set of fellows never did. We continued to set fire to house after house, until all were in flames within and below the fortification.* A portion of the cavalry companies were then detailed to complete the burning above the fortification, which they did, and then covered the retreat of the infantry to camp, about three miles distant. The town was most effectually burned, and I feel sure that no person was burnt, though it was about midnight."

The U. S. Marshall Among Rebel Papers.

Sale of a Tory Paper Stopped in Philadelphia.

We are much gratified to learn that the sale of the New York *Daily News* was stopped in this city, to-day, by U. S. Marshal Millward. This journal is the most treacherous and malignant of the papers in the pay of the rebels at the North. It has already been presented by the Grand Jury of New York, and throughout the interior it is roundly denounced by the patriotic press. Its suppression in this city is a most timely act, and will reflect credit on the energetic Marshal. The bundles for the news agents were not allowed to be taken off the New York boat, at Walnut street wharf, this morning, and the news boys were soon notified.

The *Daily News* is owned by Ben Wood, the notorious policy dealer, and the corrupt associate of Breckinridge, Vallandigham and Burnett, and it is a fit exponent of their sentiments. Its suppression is a duty which has for some time been urgent, and the people are eager to see like action taken with regard to treasonable points all over the loyal States.

The seizure was conducted in a very quiet manner. The Marshal and his deputy, Mr. Schuyler, were present.—A number of policemen were also upon the ground to preserve the peace and assist the Marshal if necessary. When the crate containing the newspapers was landed at Walnut Street wharf, it was taken possession of by the Marshal. The various bundles were examined, and those containing the *Daily News* were placed in a wagon, while the other papers were allowed to be carried off by the owners. The number of papers seized was quite large.—Quite a squad of newsboys who had been engaged in selling the *Daily News* alone, were much disappointed, and as they wended their way along Walnut street, with downcast looks were quite severe upon the Marshal for interfering with their business.

Besides the seizure of all parcels of the *Daily News* of New York, destined for this city, those sent through Adams' Express to points south of here, have been taken possession of by the Marshal, who overhauled all newspaper bundles at the Express office at noon to-day.

A highly interested crowd was collected there at that hour. The orders were to seize also all copies of the New York *Day Book* and *Journal of Commerce*, but none of these latter sheets were discovered.

The first bundle opened which was directed to A. Guntor, Louisville, Kentucky, contained twenty-two and a half bundles of fifty each. Then came several large bundles of New York papers not contraband. Most of the parcels were directed to H. Taylor, Baltimore; but some bundles enclosed were for parties further South.

In one bundle directed to J. Shillington, Washington, there were 20 copies of the *News*. G. Siggers, Alexandria, Va., got four. N. C. Brooks, Elliott's Mills; J. M. Robinson, Annapolis; W. D. Sheppard, Washington; M. Carrol, Camden Depot, and G. E. French, Alexandria, each had small parcels directed to them.

Finally came eight bundles directed to H. Taylor, of Baltimore, which, with the smaller parcels made up the number on the lesser invoice, 488.—These, with the first lot made over 1600.

A PHILADELPHIA REBEL JOURNAL STOPPED.

About 11½ o'clock, this morning, U. S. Marshal Millward proceeded to the office of the *Christian Observer*, Fourth street, below Chestnut, and to the composing room of that journal, and seized the type and all the other appurtenances.

The *Christian Observer* was formerly an organ of the New School Presbyterian Church, but recently its pro-slavery tendencies caused it to be generally repudiated by that denomination. The editor is the Rev. A. Converse; D. D., a native of Vermont, but more recently of Richmond, Va. His son, P. Bartlett Converse, is the assistant editor. The seizure was made in consequence of the peculiar virulence of some matter in its last issue, in reference to "this unholy war."

For a long time the *Observer* has been so very violent as to attract the attention of the authorities to it. Its stoppage is the result. No other rebel paper is now issued in Philadelphia.

The Southern Traitors for a Monarchy.

In former numbers we have endeavored to impress upon those who may be impelled by the specious plea of "peace," now, as their last resort, urged by those who have been straining every nerve to bring upon our devoted State all the horrors of the worst of wars, that of civil strife between the citizens of our own city and State, that the eventful result, if their ends are accomplished, is to be the establishment of a monarchy in the place of the freest government known in the history of the world from the creation of man. That this is not an idle supposition, those who have the opportunity of learning from the lips of leading and influential men in our midst who sympathize with the Southern rebellion, have full opportunities of obtaining the proof. Many of them have no scruples in avowing that such is their expectation and wish. A gentleman of large landed estates, and the possessor of sundry "contrabands," in an adjoining county of Maryland, when we urged that to live under a government which recognized the principle of *secession*—a right for any State at her sole will and pleasure to leave the Confederacy and set up for herself as an independent nation, *which provision is incorporated in the Constitution of the Confederate States*—would be tantamount to securing continual anarchy and confusion to the people—and that any government, however strong and despotic, would be preferable to such a state of things—for a government of the mob is the most despotic that can be introduced among any people. Our friend, in reply, thinking we were likely to be a convert to his party, quickly added, "Yes, that is the very thing we want—*a strong government*;—this government, he added, is well enough for the masses, (the mechanic and laboring men) but is not the government suitable for the wealthy." The light for the first time burst upon our vision, and presented to us the reason why so many whom we had known in former times, and their fathers before them as conservative men, had become so suddenly converted to this fashionable mania of secessiondom—presuming upon the accident of birth or fortune to imagine themselves of the aristocratic order, we find many of these would-be "gentry," so well known for their overbearing characteristics in the old countries, flocking to the standard of the Southern Confederacy, and forgetting all their duties to their country and God, by enrolling themselves among the incendiary bridge-burners and robbers of mints and arsenals, and are now in arms ready to enter their native State to carry on the work of death and destruction, similar to that we have just witnessed on the Potomac and at Hampton, in Missouri and Tennessee.

The representatives of the "*Peace Party*" of our city and State—the sons and relatives, perhaps, of those *peaceful* legislators, and their compatriots, who were for taxing our people with *two millions of dollars*, and making our State a vast military camp to enable such men as *B. Louis Lowe* and those of his stamp to raise the arm of rebellion against the Government of their country, and bring upon it all the horrors by which Virginia and Missouri are now being crushed to atoms, are, if we are to believe their blatant friends here, daily looked for in our midst, where they expect to be joined by those who are hypocritically crying out for peace, to join in the fancied sack of the Capitol selected and established by the Father of his Country.

But we have been carried away from our object, to endeavor to indelibly impress upon our people, and especially those who have fled to this country to escape from the despotisms of the Old World, the great part of the object of this rebellion, which is nothing more nor less than to subvert the liberties of this country, and to substitute for our present form of government, that of a monarchy. We recently published an extract from Gov. Brown's speech, in which he vows the fact, and declares that a large portion of those engaged in the rebellion are actuated by these motives, and more than insinuates that those now at the head of the Confederate government are the leaders in this contemplated attempt to establish a monarchy upon this continent. Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, in his letters which have been republished in this country, gives in very unmistakable terms, the proofs as to the sentiments of the "gentlemen" of the South upon this subject—and those who are so anxious to annex our State to the Southern car in the Secession movement, might very soon find the fact realized which is shadowed forth in Governer Brown's letter, that they are again to encounter another revolution, to which even now the contending factions are evidently looking forward. Everywhere Mr. Russell says he found an admiration for British institutions, British laws, British sentiments, and British society, and an extensive longing to go again under the yoke of a British King or Queen.

To those who have not read the letters of Russell, we commend the following extract upon this subject.

"Nothing I could say can be worth one fact which has forced itself upon my mind in reference to the sentiments which prevail among the gentlemen of this State. I have been among them for several days. I have visited their plantations, I have conversed with them freely and fully, and I have enjoyed that frank, courteous, and graceful intercourse which constitutes an irresistible charm of their society. From all quarters has come to my ears the echoes of the same voice: it may be feigned, but there is no discord in the note, and it sounds in wonderful strength and monotony all over the country.

"Shades of George III., of North, of Johnson, of all who contended against the great rebellion which tore these colonies from England, can you hear the chorus which rings through the State of Marion, Sumter and Pinckney, and not clap your ghostly hands in triumph? That voice says: "*If we could only yet one of the royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content.*" Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again. There is a general admission that the means to such an end are wanting, and that the desire cannot be gratified. But *the admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry*, is undisguised and apparently genuine."

Those of our adopted citizens who have some *experience* of these *model institutions*, with which their leaders are now endeavoring again to invest them, should reflect well upon this matter. Many of them are being used by the designing demagogues in our midst to forge the very chains which are to bind them again under a worst despotism than that from which they had fondly hoped they and their children had forever escaped.—*Baltimore Daily Clipper Aug. 23d.*

It was always thus.

We recommend the following article to the careful perusal of our readers. It is an editorial appearing in a late number of the Pittsburg *Post*, one of the staunch supporters of pure Democracy, untainted with treason and compromise, and is just such words as men who are patriots should utter—it is an array of facts and sensible reasoning which no man can deny, and as such it deserves to be read by all.

"During the revolutionary war we had our tories, who not only refused to respond to the call of their country in its extremity but took up arms against it, betrayed its purposes, murdered and pillaged in the most cowardly and treacherous manner. They were in favor of the king of England, and opposed to George Washington and the Continental Congress. We had again in the war of 1812, tories of a more depraved and culpable order. At that time our republican form of government was in successful operation, its blessings acknowledged by millions of its prosperous people, the pride and wonder of the world. The issue between despotism and freedom was no longer doubtful. The nations of the earth had acknowledged our independence, and we were able to maintain it. It was during this second war, traitors to the freest and best government on earth swarmed the land; they not only refused to serve when men were demanded, and to furnish money when appeals for material aid was sought, but betrayed the plans of the Administration in power, corresponded with the enemy, threatened secession from the Union, and gloated with demoniac glee over every reverse to our arms. They danced with delight when the capital of the nation was sacked and destroyed.—Our pride received a fall in the eyes of Europe when the particulars of our inglorious rout before the capital became known. The loss of the public buildings, even the archives of the nation, was nothing compared to the loss of prestige and power which clings to the possession of capitals in every nation. We suffered them, as we would suffer now, unspeakable humiliation in its loss. Members of Congress refused to vote for supplies for the army and publicly declared they would not so vote if the guns of the enemy were thundering against the walls of the Capitol itself. Since then we were engaged in war with another foreign power. The character, the power and strength of the government was pledged to the world, to our own people, to maintain with all possible vigor, the war declared. Our country, right or wrong, was the rally-cry among the people; it was prosecuted with vigor to a successful and triumphant termination. One of the heroes of that war was elevated to the highest office in the gift of the American people, in consequence of his gallant conduct upon the field. One other still lives, the premier of Generals, the object of our highest admiration, almost the sheet anchor of our hopes. Notwithstanding the popularity of the war and the success of our arms, men were found in Congress voting against supplies to Gen. Scott, and men who voted for supplies, denounced the war as unholy and uncalled for, embarrassed the Administration and obstructed its power. Men were found to denounce those then in charge of the executive powers of the government, upon every hill; newspapers in every town, and pulpits in every city, rang forth the cry that the government should be paralyzed in its efforts to carry on the war.

We have also traitors now—men who falter in their duty to the government; who take counsel of their pride and prejudices rather than their patriotism; who have not learned to ignore faction and party, and to admit that the man he has been opposed to his lifetime in politics, can be and is the friend of his country, no matter who holds the reins of government. But these men are few compared with our past struggles; they differ rather as to the means of carrying on the war than to the war itself. They are nevertheless criminal if they refuse to accord a hearty and loyal support to the government, when assailed, to the extent of their ability, when that does not involve the loss of manhood and its attributes, the right of voice in the management of public affairs, the right to warn the people against encroachment upon their liberties, the right to warn them of traitors and corrupt public servants. We have fortunately no party arrayed as formerly against government; there are individuals, too insignificant, almost to attract notice—the failure, at least, of this government to maintain its dignity, and power, and usefulness, will never be laid to their doors, but be chargeable to the whole people, who held their liberties in such slight estimation that they are unwilling to accord the necessary exertions to maintain them. We do not believe this will ever be the case; we shall now, as formerly, triumph despite the opposition of traitors, whether of the North or South.