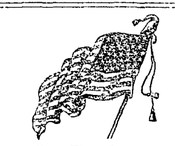
Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, May 20, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

DEATH OF BRIG. GEN. KEIM.—Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Keim died at the Brady House in the city of Harrisburg, on Sunday afternoon last, after an illness of several days of typhoid fever. Gen. Keim served in the three months' campaign as a Major General, and was then appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Having accepted the appointment, he resigned the office of Surveyor General, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in Genl. McDowell's army, in which position he served with much credit until a short time ago, when he was attacked with the illness which terminated in his death as above stated.

☞ GOV. SPRAGUE, who arrived at Washington, last week, from General McClellan's army, says that our loss in killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Williamsburg was about two thousand, and the enemy's full as much. The fight at West Point, he says, was heavier than is generally supposed. Five hundred of our men were taken prisoners, the rebels taking advantage of their landing, and the loss would, doubtless, have been greater, but for the fortunate interposition of our gunboats.

Captain Miles' company from this county, was in the thickest of the fight, but did not lose a man. Captain M. writes that he never wants to witness such a sight again as the field presented after the battle was over.

SERGEANT ROBERT STEWART of Capt. Huyett's company, returned home on Friday last, with something like the putrid sore throat. It will be remembered that he was home a week or two ago at which time he was enjoying the very best health, and while returning to his regiment, the 110th, he took sick and lay in Baltimore for about ten days, where, to use his own language, he was pretty near "going under." He is now recovering slowly. We hope he will soon be able to return to his regiment again, as he is a good soldier, and will be greatly missed.

VINEYARD.—E. C. Summers and Wm. Williams, of this place, have rented for twenty years a piece of land about two and a half miles from town, on the McConnellstown road, where they have set out one thousand grape vines. We believe it is their intention to grow large quantities of grapes and make wine out of them. Wine making is a profitable business, and we wish the gentlemen the success their enterprise deserves.

Two SPANS of the Stonerstown bridge on the B. T. R. R. were destroyed by fire on Monday morning, caused by a spark from a locomotive. The timber being dry, and the wind very high, the flames spread so rapidly that it was thought at one time that the whole bridge would be destroyed, but through the efforts and perseverance of the employees of the road, who separated the two middle spans from each end, they succeeded in subduing the flames. It will take about two weeks to repair the damage, and until that time all shipments of coal will be suspended.—The passenger train will run to the bridge, where passengers and freight will be carried across the river in a wagon, and proceed to their destination in another train prepared for the purpose. The loss is estimated at about five thousand dollars.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a little paper called the *Concord Pioneer*, published monthly at Concord, Franklin county, Pa., by our young friend David Gosorn. It is a sprightly little sheet, and the number before us evinces considerable editorial ability. We wish the editor all the success his enterprise deserves, and hope that, unlike us, he may find the editorial chair easy and pleasant to occupy.

Important Proclamation by the President.

The Proclamation of Gen. Hunter Repudiated.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter in the words and figures, to-wit:

HEAD QUARTERS, HILTON HEAD, South Carolina, May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 11.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the same, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

(Official.)
(Signed) DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
EDWARD W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter, to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine, and further, that neither General Hunter or any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in chief of the Army and Navy to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensible to the maintenance of the Government, the exercise of such supposed powers are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police relations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a *special message*, I *recommended* to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such States in its direction, to compensate for the inconveniences of public and private losses produced by such change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the State and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves, you cannot if you would be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging if it may be far above personal and partizan politics.—This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the pharasee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it. So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, or in the providence of God, it is *now your high* privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

A SOCKDOLAGER.—A great Union speech was made by Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, at the Academy of Music, New York, on Thursday evening. In the course of his remarks, referring to the Secession sympathisers in the North, he said:

"If I owed the Devil a debt, and it was to be discharged by the rendering up to him of a dozen of the meanest, most revolting and God forsaken wretches that ever could be culled from the ranks of depraved human society, and I wanted to pay that debt and get a premium upon the payment, I would make a tender to his satanic majesty of twelve Northern men who sympathise with this infernal rebellion."

HON. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday last, in the 80th year of his age.

A PALPABLE HIT.—Major Gen. Butler allows for the want of any other circulating medium in New Orleans, Confederate notes to be used as currency, until further orders, "*so long as any one will be inconsiderate enough to receive them.*"

TO THE PUBLIC.—Thomas Tweed has for sale the following plants, which are ready for planting: Tomatoes, Early Cabbage, Beat, Peppers, and Dahlias of every shade and color. Also, young onions for the table. Orders left at the residence of Sheriff Watson, will receive prompt attention. 3t

The Reaction in Tennessee.

A Grand Rally for the Union in Nashville.

The People of Tennessee Moving.

Speeches by W. H. Polk, W. B. Stokes, Ex-Governor Campbell, and others.

In pursuance of a call for a meeting of those who "were in favor of the restoration of the former relations of Tennessee with the Federal Union," one of the largest assemblages ever held in Tennessee convened in the halls of the House of Representatives, at Nashville, on Monday, the 12th. The hall was densely crowded, and large numbers of the most distinguished citizens of the State were present. Gov. Campbell presided, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents. On taking the chair, President Campbell delivered a speech, in which he said that no people on the globe ever went into a revolution so vast and bloody for a cause so trivial. It was a wild and reckless outburst of frenzy like that which swept over France in the days of her fearful revolution. It was not the result of cool, deliberate judgment. In the midst of this night of rebellion, patriots had looked for the restoration of the old flag as earnestly and anxiously as the Jews of old looked for a return to the Holy Land from the captivity of Babylon. Some had thought the Government was slow. It was true that great preparations were necessary, but the Government was now here, and its flag was lifted up again never to be hauled down. Does any one doubt this? Does any one in his senses believe that the Confederate army has the ghost of a chance to return and reassert its authority over Tennessee? But we are here not to taunt or reproach the misguided. We invite all to help us in restoring the supremacy of law over Tennessee, and reinstate her in all the privileges and immunities of the Union. We wish to welcome back all our deluded fellow-citizens cordially. The Government intends no sweeping confiscation, nor wild turning loose of slaves, against the revolted States. It designs no infringement on the rights of property. All will be protected who will be loyal to the Government. We bear no malice towards any one, but deep sympathy for the deluded. He had dear friends and dear relations who had gone astray, and his heart yearned for their return. The Federal Government will pursue a kind, liberal, and benevolent policy towards the people of the South, to bring them back to the Union.

Hon. Wm. H. Wisner was the next speaker, and he was followed by Hon. William B. Stokes, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

What excuse was there for the rebel leaders? None whatever. The rebellion was unjust and causeless. It had not the *shadow* of a pretext. [Loud cheers.] Slavery was not the real cause, for when Lincoln was elected it was better protected than it ever had been before. The fire-eaters told the people that the Republicans were going to establish negro equality. But the Republicans, by a *two thirds* vote, recommended an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Congress from intermeddling with slavery in the States. What more could we ask?—You could go into the Territories, and you were safe in the States. The Federal troops have been here two months among us. Have they disturbed your negroes or harmed your property?—[Loud cries of "No! no!"] If the South had remained in Congress we would have had twenty-three majority in the House and six in the Senate against the Republican administration. It would have been powerless for evil. The true cause of this rebellion was a wish to change our Government to a monarchy or aristocracy.

Talk of coercion! Why, he had seen a poor laborer, with a wife and seven children, forced under the lash into the rebel ranks. He had been called a coercionist. Yes, he was for the *enforcement of the laws*. Can the South succeed? No honest, intelligent man dare say so. It had not a shadow of hope. The Government was marching steadily on. If the present force was not enough, it could be doubled. The South was in the wrong, and *ought not* to succeed. It was the duty of her people, betrayed as they have been, to return to their allegiance, and to leave those hyenas, their leaders, to *the penalties of justice. But, let love* and leniency be shown to the masses.

SPEECH OF COL. POLK.

The principal speech of the Convention was made by Hon. W. H. Polk, brother to the late Ex-President, and one of the staunchest Union men of the South. Mr. Polk said, a year ago he did not know whether it would be one or ten years before he would be allowed to speak again in Tennessee. He chanced to be in Nashville when the State stampeded out of the Union. He heard the song of inebriates in the street. He saw the Stars and Stripes trampled and dragged in the dust. He saw an old man weep as the last flag was dragged through the streets. He then swore he would never cease his efforts until the old flag was restored. It had been restored. It flies over us, and he swore now, and he appealed to the large audience to join him in the oath, never to see it hauled down again. [Tremendous applause.] He now said to the freemen of Tennessee, to their wives and children, to stand by the altars baptized by the blood of their forefathers. We know what the past has been. What shall the future be? That is the question which addresses itself to the people of Tennessee. He referred, in scorching terms, to the bands of marauders and thieves who were plundering and destroying the property of innocent persons in the country; and said he saw many manly faces amongst the assemblage before him. He exhorted them to gird on their armor and drive away the plunderers. If the heart of the people of Tennessee responds to it, said Col. P., I will go as a private in the ranks, and aid my oppressed countrymen in driving the marauders from the confines of our State. [Renewed applause.]

There was a fearful hazard on the result. To-day was hazarded the safety of many a Tennessean's wife and babes, and he is a coward who will not fly to defend them. [Immense cheering] The time has come when one or the other must go down. There is no half way about the matter. Their heels must be on our necks, or our heels upon their necks; we must keep them there until they ask the forgiveness of the father who hath given them all they possess.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

Gov. Johnson was then called for with prolonged and hearty applause. The Governor said that he had no wish to speak. He wished this to be the people's meeting and let them control its course. He hoped it would be the beginning of a series of similar meetings. In past years we used to be denominated Whigs and Democrats. These parties had their measures—one advocating, the other opposing, a United States Bank, a protective tariff, and a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of public lands. How did they conduct their campaign? The Whigs marched up to the platform to the tunes of Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle, under the folds of the national flag. The Democrats, too, came in martial array, playing the same patriotic airs, and bearing the same banner of the Union. Our contests were heated, and often bitter; but we all fought under the stars and stripes, and kept step to the music of the Union. What parties have we now, fellow-citizens? Let me reply, Mr. Chairman, by turning to you and saying that this is the proudest moment of my life; for the old divisions which once separated us are obliterated, and I meet you to-day on the noble *platform of the Union*. Let me take you by the hand, and with you pledge anew fealty and devotion to the Federal Union. Let us swear that we will go down upon the battle-field wrapped in the proud old flag. We ask this only of all men now—"ARE YOU FOR THE UNION?" This is our only test and watchword. On this alone we fight the battle, and under this sign we will conquer, or pour out our hearts' blood as a last libation to freedom and the Union. This is a great struggle for the right of man to self-government, and in this struggle, through sun and storm, through dust and heat, over mountain and valley, I will go forth with you to labor for the Union. One question underlies this whole matter. It is the great principle of popular government based on man's capacity to govern himself. Shall Democracy and free institutions go down forever in this bloody and wicked revolution? The catchwords, slavery and abolition, have been used as mere pretexts to hide villainy and treason from the eyes of the careless and credulous. As soon as the Southern leaders went out of office they determined to overthrow the Government. They are bent on establishing a monarchy or aristocracy. Look, for example, at South Carolina, who led off in this damnable revolution. She was anti-republican from the first. In the revolution of 1776 she was perfectly willing to make any concessions so as to remain under the rule of Great Britain. And the chief hope of the rebel leaders has been British and French aid. If they relied on such aid would they not relapse into colonial vassalage to Great Britain, if the revolution was successful?

Shall we close our eyes to these facts, and be hurried away by the senseless clamor of "Southern Rights," "The North against the South," and such idle trash, the mere froth and ravings of lunatic politicians, to follow after such men as Wigfall and Iverson, and be made vassals of Great Britain? Let us not be led astray from the true issue by the tricks of crafty and ambitious office seekers, who would destroy your liberties.

Our fathers fought seven years through privations, hardships, and bloodshed for freedom. Are you their lineal descendants, or has your blood grown thin and pale, and will you bow to rebel marauders and traitors to the rights of man? The redeeming spirit of the people will come like the lava tide to sweep away and consume in its fury the foes of free government. Have you not heard the coming tempest in the distant trees? So sounds already the coming storm of freedom. Treason must be crushed out, and traitors punished. We mean to punish intelligent and conscious traitors—not the men forced by conscription, threats and taunts of cowardice, into the rebel service. For them we plead mercy. Let them return to the old flag. But to the conscious traitors, who have drenched the land with fraternal and innocent blood, we extend no compromise. Who is responsible? Look about your streets at the women draped in mourning. Who has harried off their husbands and murdered their sons? I fear some of these mothers and sisters are responsible for their untimely death. To such I would say, you ought to prepare to repent in sackcloth, for it is a fearful responsibility you have incurred. Instead of insulting the names of those who have died for their country, you should bow your heads in sackcloth and shame. Let me ask this large assembly, whom has the Union wronged? What male or female has been deprived of any rights? Can any one point to one right which he has lost by the Union? If so, let him speak. I wish to hear him. The utmost tension of the keenest faculties cannot smell, hear, taste or feel one right lost. But Southern rights are in danger in the Territories! The noisiest fire-eaters never owned a negro, yet have been most unfortunate in losing their rights. They never expected to go to a Territory, didn't own a negro, and if they did, would not own him long. One proposition can never be answered. It is said the Crittenden compromise would have satisfied the South. I was in the Senate at the time of its introduction. Final action was up. Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment in lieu of Crittenden's amendment.

Were the Southern leaders sincere in wanting Crittenden's amendment? Six Southern Senators refused to vote, and Clark's amendment was adopted by two votes, in consequence of their refusal to vote.

Did they want a compromise? [cries of "no! no!"] The old charge was, that when the Republicans had the power, they would amend the Constitution so as to legislate on the subject of slavery. The defection of the South gave the Republicans the power, but they adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution that Congress should never have the power to legislate on slavery. It passed by a two-thirds vote, Republicans and all voting for it. *Did Secesh vote?* Not at all. They didn't touch it.—They went into secret session and sold the people like sheep in the shambles. I tell you your government is passing away. Come forward and rescue it from the hands of those who would overthrow our liberties. The same Republican Congress passed territorial bills denying the power to the territorial legislatures to impair the right to private property, which includes slavery. Also, one kind of property not to be taxed higher than another. Where now is the man who lost his rights? I would like to see him!—Thus, when you subject Secession to an ordeal you cut it up by the roots. It is the work of disappointed ambition. What confidence have you in Jeff. Davis? How long since he tried to tarnish the fame of Tennessee and insult your name! When you dared to speak against the rebellion your mouths were closed. Your countrymen are lying in foul and deadly dungeons in Alabama, fed on putrid meat, covered with filth, and exposed to insults and outrages. Their only crime is they love the flag of our fathers.—Unless you have lost the fire of your fathers you are ready to rescue your countrymen in Alabama. This foul villainy is covered up under the name of Southern rights. Have you read the Constitution of South Carolina and Spratt's address! Why, a man is not eligible to the Legislature there unless he owns ten negroes and $500. The man who lost his rights ought to go there—he wouldn't be allowed to look into a parlor. I am a little selfish in this. I own but nine negroes and couldn't be elected to the Legislature in South Carolina.

I have seen how Southern rights are protected by these demons. My sick wife with a young babe was turned into the streets, and my house converted into a hospital by the rebel army.—Such outrages were common in my neighborhood, and were perpetrated by rebel leaders throughout the State. From such a mode of defending Southern rights Good God deliver me and mine! But let us reflect that this pretended anxiety about the rights of the people is an old trick of despots and tyrants. It is an easy matter to cry out about the rights of the people and at the same time plot to destroy the last vestige of popular rights. Some professed to be for the Union until Sumpter fell, and then became Disunionists. Now, who began this rebellion and caused the fall of Sumpter? Yancey and the South Carolina leaders. Pryor went to Charleston and said that if they would fire at Fort Sumpter, in one hour Virginia would be out of the Union. As soon as Fort Moultrie was evacuated, Beauregard erected his batteries. When the Star of the West brought food to the starving soldiers he fired at the ship. He was told that by the 15th the garrison would be starved out, but he would not wait for that, but hastened to open the battle.

Walker, Jeff Davis' Secretary of War, at a serenade given the President and himself at Montgomery, congratulated the crowd that the *stars and bars* would soon fly from the dome of the Washington Capitol. The rebels were determined from the first to compel the shedding of blood, and force the South out of the Union. They began the war voluntarily. Now, after being legally elected, Mr. Lincoln took an oath to defend the Government against all its enemies. What did he do that was wrong? He called for seventy-five thousand men. The only wrong was in calling out too small a force. Now, what is our duty? Tennessee is not out of the union. You have the same right to put a torch to your house in the centre of a block of buildings that a State has to leave the Union, and convulse the nation without the consent of the rest. There is no such right as that of Secession. I said Tennessee had not left the Union, nor do I think that *reconstruction* is exactly the word we ought to use in connection with our work. We are trying to *restore* the course of law, and conquer the rebellion which had been instigated and urged by that valorous hero, Harris, who left Nashville in a precipitate and dastardly flight. He should have been at least as bold as he was injurious and treacherous, and stood his ground. If we have to leave we will at least cover a decent retreat. We will fight every inch of ground for our freedom, burn every blade of grass, and if fall we must, then perish in honorable graves. But, all this rebellion was in obedience to the dictate of King Cotton. He was very good in his place, but so were wool and *hemp*. If any production was King, bread and meat deserve the title. Why, if cotton were lost, as it was practically until less than a century ago, the world would get along very well without it.

Do not be frightened by these clamors of cotton-politicians, for the world will wag on just as before, and cotton will be an humble servant. It has not been a century since cotton was first used, and in less than a century it may be disused and some other fabric may take its place. Like other things, it will have its day. The South does not raise all the cotton. The mighty Northwest, in fact, grows more *cotton* than the Cotton States themselves.—They feed and clothe the Cotton States. They send to them annually flour, corn, meat, potatoes, salt, machinery, clothing and thousands of other articles. The boasted power of King Cotton was small indeed, compared with those indispensable products. If a man a few years ago had raised the British flag in our streets, he would have suffered death. The rebels first called Cotton the *King*. Then they invoke the help of a British King in their rebellion, until at last the term becomes so familiar that they will try to get a King in fact. The fiend of despotism advances with a slow and cautious, but sure step. Let us go on with our work, and put down treason and hang the arch traitors. We have a mighty task before us. I feel that I have heavy work. But I ever taught in open day on high ground. Standing side by side to-day with old political adversaries, let us unite to expel the rebellion from our borders. Let us elect a Governor, Legislature, Judges, and Congressmen, and renew the regular course of our civil affairs. I never was for proscription for opinion's sake. My adversaries will bear witness that I never made a distinction in my constituents. But this is a question of the existence or non-existence of the Government, and the Government cannot be trusted to *the men who are seeking to destroy it.* It must pass into the hands of its friends. Put out rebels and put in the loyal everywhere!

SOUTHERN NEWS.

More Talk About the Invasion of the North.

We observe that some of the rebel newspapers still cling to the idea promulgated before the fall of Sumpter, that the rebel armies should invade the North, and here dictate terms to our Government. Here is the latest editorial on that subject. It is from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th inst.:

The enemy already hold Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, with large portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida. This would give them a decided advantage in the negotiation for a boundary. It is true that our Congress has already declared that the war shall last until every foot of Southern soil is redeemed from the occupancy of the Northern armies, but it is also true that, since that declaration, we have regained none of our lost territory, but, on the contrary, lost more. The prospect of our recovering the lost ground, then, is not as bright as we could wish. It is said that if the enemy give us a battle at Corinth, that we shall first whip and then capture his army; and, these advantages attained, we shall adopt an aggressive policy, and carry the war into the enemy's own country. It would have been well for us if we had adopted this course long since. Our troops, instead of leading inactive lives in camp, would have been greatly delighted at the opportunity of glory on such a field.—Still, it may not be too late to adopt *this policy now*. It is, in our opinion, the only way to put an end to the war. As long as the Federals can sit quietly at home and escape the evils of the war they inflict upon others, there is but little probability of their agreeing to any proposition for peace which does not involve our own humiliation. But war at their own doors—an invasion of their own lands and houses—could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon their minds towards a speedy peace. Now that the idea that "cotton is king" has exploded, after inflicting upon us all the ills under which we suffer, it seems to us to be the highest dictate of wisdom to change our tactics and adopt an aggressive warfare. We have tried the defensive policy, and it has resulted in materially damaging us. Let us now try the aggressive. Let us try it, too, at once. Whatever is done should be done speedily—for there is now less than two months in which to turn the tide in our favor, and strike a balance sheet with the North, before Europe intervenes.

Rebel News per Memphis.

The Charleston *Courier* contains the following letter from its Memphis correspondent:

MEMPHIS, April 27, 1862.—The occupation of New Orleans, of course, opens the mouth of the Mississippi, and Federal gunboats have already started up the river in chase of one of our escaping steamers. They are looked for in the vicinity of Memphis within four days—a contingency which your correspondent will sagaciously anticipate by "pegging out." *A majority of the residents of the city will remain and take their chances under Federal dominion.—Those most closely identified with the Southern cause have already gone, and by the end of this week that sterling paper, the Memphis Appeal, with its hive of workers, will have followed in the wake.* The *Avalanche* will continue its publication in Memphis. *Confederate money is refused here in dozens of places, and for small articles it is impossible to use this class of funds.* Tennessee money is at a premium of from fifteen to twenty per cent. At Nashville it is selling at the same rate. Some of the merchants have closed their stores rather than sell their goods for Confederate money, which they cannot use; and whenever it is accepted the surplus of each is being invested in real estate, jewelry, plate and diamonds. Sugar has risen two cents and a half. Those who will remain in Memphis are generally the financial graybeards whose property and pecuniary interests are at stake, and they have been the first on the black list at the approach of danger to sound the alarm, produce panic, and discredit the success of the Confederacy.

A large portion of the so-called "Home Guard" are among those who will tender their respects to the Federal soldiery. The ladies, as ever, are true as steel, together with hundreds of brave men who cannot leave; but, besides these, the fighting population being largely represented in the field, few can be singled out with whom the almighty dollar is not of vastly more consequence than the interests of the Confederacy.

All the specie of the Memphis banks is in one of the French banks of New Orleans.

Proclamation Against Freebooters in Tennessee.

On Friday Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 9, 1862.

WHEREAS, Certain persons, unfriendly and hostile to the Government of the United States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties in this State, arresting, maltreating and plundering Union citizens wherever found—

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require. And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the parties committing such depredations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned under heavy penalty from entertaining, receiving, or encouraging such persons so banded together or in any wise connected therewith.

By the Governor.
ANDREW JOHNSON.
Edward H. East, Secretary of State.

Our Army Correspondence.

NEWMARKET, VA. May 2, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—This beautiful May day, and after a three days' march, I grasp an old rusty pen in order to tell the friends at home of our whereabouts and a short history of our late march from Winchester. Although being somewhat fatigued of the same we hope our friends will not expect much from our pen at this time, and as we are fully aware that the columns of the good old Globe (Long may she find us) are already full of interesting war news, we shall be brief.

On Tuesday morning, 29ult, we pulled up stakes at Winchester, (three companies excepted), and packed our tents snugly in the wagons, and we were soon on the road for the above named place, a distance of some fifty miles. The first day we came within two miles of Strasburg and laid down upon the ground to sleep. Wednesday morning, were up and had breakfast early and then "fall in, boys." We passed through Strasburg and on through Woodstock, a distance of 12 miles from Strasburg. We next passed through Edenburg and encamped for the night close by the town. While we were going through Woodstock some of the Seccsh Ladies gave us some black looks, and be assured we could almost read the sentiment of their minds.—There comes the blue bellied Yankees to make Jackson run and to kill our beaux. Thursday, having some fifteen miles yet to walk we were soon on the road again with the expectation of stopping in Newmarket, but we came through town and joined two Regiments of our Brigade, some two miles south of town, at which place we pitched tents and slept in them last night, and as we had a good march, being pretty tired, we slept soundly. This is Friday, a very nice day, and as we are close to a small creek a great many of the boys are enjoying themselves fishing. I cannot say how long we will stay at this place. We are now in a beautiful country, and have been travelling through a nice country for the last three days. Every thing looks like spring-time. Prospects for harvest are good.

The boys are all in good spirits today, but we can say nothing about our prospects of having a fight as we believe Old Jackson has gone in the direction of Yorktown, and if he goes there he will find Yankees enough without us following him.

Friend Lewis, while we are speaking of our pleasant soldiering hours, and of the good health of the boys, we would not forget to say a word in behalf of our friend Samuel C. Baker, who departed this life a few days since, at Winchester. We regret the loss of our friend, but one thing we are happy to say, that friend Baker died in a good cause, defending the stars and stripes, and as he came into the army a pious, and a religious man, we can say he proved himself true during his stay with us, but through the goodness of God he has bade farewell to earth and gone to join the army of the Lord,

Yours Respectfully,
D. ROSS MILLER,
110 Regt, P. V.

Tennessee.

The process of restoring a rebellious State to a condition of loyalty is necessarily tedious, but it can be done, when the proper men have the work in charge. Governor Andrew Johnson seems to be doing extremely well in Tennessee. He has been collecting a number of leading Union men in Nashville, and the meeting thus held has had the happiest effect. From various parts of the state there are signs of acquiescence in the restoration of the Federal authority, and this acquiescence would show itself as positive satisfaction, if it were not for a fear that the United States may not continue to furnish protection to the inhabitants, and that the State may again be overrun by the rebels.

A great difficulty in all the restored States will arise from the condition of the currency. The people have little more than Confederate scrip, or notes of banks that are under the rebel Government, or the wretched paper promises to pay of irresponsible firms or individuals. All these become worthless as the United States troops advance. They are refused at Memphis even now, which we look upon as a sign of returning reason in that rebellious city. As trade revives, under the old flag, a good currency comes in; but the transition state, between the Confederate and the United States money, is a state of distress, poverty and suffering. At Nashville, the army has brought a large amount of good money, and our merchants are also sending gold to Tennessee wherewith to buy cotton. Already about 3,600 bales of cotton have been shipped from Nashville to the North, and this has brought about $360,000 of good money into the State. The total shipments for the season are estimated at 18,000 bales, which will bring into the State $1,800,000 of good currency.

This simple fact about cotton and currency is doing a great deal to open the eyes of the Tennesseeans to the advantages of restoration to the Union. Governor Johnson is doing a great deal besides, and after Beauregard receives the drubbing he is to get from Halleck, we may expect the whole State to become as loyal and quiet as Kentucky and Missouri.—*Evening Bulletin.*

☞ At Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the approach of our forces, the rebels destroyed no less than twenty-two boats, several of which were good steamers, and burned twenty thousand dollars' worth of cotton.

☞ The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says all the merchants of that city, with one exception, have taken the oath of allegiance. One physician, enjoying a large practice, gave it up rather than take the oath.

☞ The rebels have appointed a day of humiliation and prayer. We don't believe they will make anything by that. They can no more outpray the Federals than they can whip them.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ A Judicial Election takes place in Kentucky this month. An order from General Halleck requires that all candidates who are secessionists or rebel sympathizers shall be arrested.—Several persons have been deprived of "their liberty" under this order already, including a Bourbon county aspirant.