The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

WE are behind time this week.—Some of our force has left for the army. We will try to be as regular and up to time hereafter as we have been heretofore. The excitement around us for several days past has also prevented us from giving the *Globe* proper attention this week.

OUR friend L's communication is held over for the present. We are well aware of the efforts making by *outsiders* to injure the circulation of the *Globe*, but we have not yet suffered any loss. The loyal people of the county have never yet deceived us.—Give the enemy rope and they will hang themselves.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 9, 1862.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.:—In your paper of the last issue, it is asserted that a disloyal or anti-war organ is about to be started in this place, and that I am the proposed editor.

I take this opportunity to say, that I will enlist with you in the Army of the United States for any term of service you may propose; that I will take my place in the ranks, and throw no obstacle in the way of any promotion you can attain; and that I will enlist as many of my political friends as you will enrol from yours. Will you not join me in this effort to suppress contention at home, and strengthen our army now in peril? Very respectfully, ALBERT OWEN.

Whether the above was intended for the public or not, we take the liberty of giving it a conspicuous place in the *Globe*, and answer the proposition of Mr. Owen as publicly. We have nothing to take back of our belief that the new paper about to be started will be in effect a "disloyal or anti-war organ." We have seen and heard much since we first made the assertion that the new project was a disloyal movement, to convince us that we were correct in our assertion.

And now for the proposition of Mr. Owen to test our patriotism. He proposes to enlist *with us*, in the army of the United States for any term of years, and will enlist as many of his *political friends* as we will enrol from ours. We most respectfully decline to measure our patriotism with his bushel. He will serve his country only on condition that somebody else will furnish the patriotism. Somebody else must take up arms to defend our flag before Mr. O. can find patriotism enough in his breast to defend it. Our situation is such as to make it impossible for us to go into the army without sacrificing our entire business—a business all loyal men have an interest in—a business secession sympathizers would crush out if they could. We cannot be bought with sham patriotism to desert the important position we occupy in the rear of our army.—There is an enemy in the rear of our brave boys, and that enemy must be watched, and conquered too, before we can again enjoy a peaceful Union. OUR *political friends* are the men who fill the ranks of the companies from this county. How many, Mr. Owen, of your *political friends* are there in the four companies that left this place last week? Have you one *political friend* in any one of the four companies?—We advise you to call your young *political friends* in town together, and with yourself at their head, enrol them under the flag of our country, and after you do so you will be permitted to dictate to loyal men who are in no danger of feeling the "hog tongs" about their legs.

When those who find fault with every effort making by the Government to suppress the rebellion, shall come up earnestly to its support, or shall leave their country for their country's good, then and not till then will "contention at home" be suppressed.

We are enrolling able-minded men and women to fight the enemy in the rear of our army. Office, in *Globe* building.

RECEIVING JUSTICE.—The editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, O. Barret, T. C. McDowell, M. Foster and U. J. Jones, were arrested in that city last week by Gen. Wadsworth, and taken to Washington where they were imprisoned and where they still are, on the charge of retarding enlistments by the publication of the following bogus placard, purporting to have been printed in Washington:

ATTENTION, COLORED MEN.

The great Gen. Lane has arrived in this city to-day, and will address the colored citizens of Harrisburg in front of the Market House at 4 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Men and Brethren, come along!

The Government having granted him permission to raise two COLORED REGIMENTS, he will be prepared to swear in all able-bodied colored men who may offer, and he confidently expects to raise one company in this place.

Arms, equipments, uniforms, pay, and rations, and bounty the same as received by White Soldiers, *and no distinction will be made.* Come one, come all! J. H. TOMPKINS, Recruiting Officer for Lane's Colored Regiments.

We are glad to see that the Government is giving the Secession sympathizers in this State some attention.—A universal howl is going up from every secession organ in the State. Let them howl.

Light Breaking.

The *Albany Evening Journal* admonishes the people to *be of good cheer*, and we think, in reality that the clouds are slowly breaking. We begin to catch here and there glimpses of a brighter day. The government is at last awakening to a sense of the desperate nature of the situation and of the necessity of resorting to desperate means. We have not only the promise but the evidences of a more vigorous policy. No more coquecting with treason; no more *apologetic* warfare; no more lavender-water campaigning; no more tittletat about "conquering the affections" of the insurgent masses. Henceforth, we are promised that hard blows will be substituted for words; that execution will take the place of threats; that treason will be treated as a crime instead of an indiscretion; that the utmost strength of the Government will be brought to bear upon the very brain and life of the great conspiracy.

Evidences of a resolve to inaugurate a vigorous and earnest war are everywhere visible. The President has given us his word that there is to be no more "fooling" with the rebels.

The War Office has been clothing itself with new vigor and new life.—Our Generals have been instructed to spend more of their time in fighting the battles of the Union, and less of their time in acting as policemen for rebels. The eloquent orders of Gen. Pope have inspired the army and the country with new life. Gen. Halleck is rapidly proving himself the right man for the right place.

The effect of these indications of earnestness on the country is magical. The lethargy that pervaded the public heart after the disaster before Richmond, has passed away. Men are once more active and hopeful. The feeling that the cause of the Union will yet be triumphant is again becoming general. Everywhere—in every city, town and hamlet throughout the loyal states—the masses are responding to the appeal for men. Illinois has already virtually furnished her full quota. So have Maine and Pennsylvania. The other states are, without exception, doing nobly. New York will, it is earnestly hoped, have her proportion nearly or quite furnished before the 18th. On the whole, the good work, temporarily checked by local disaster, once more "goes bravely on." There will be drawbacks; there will be more reverses; there will be dark days;—but the cause will go onward triumphant over every obstacle.

The Murder of McCook.

The most dastardly act of the prevailing war was the cold-blooded murder of Brigadier-General Robert McCook, by a band of gourillas on Wednesday last. He was sick, and was in an ambulance on his way to Winchester, Tennessee, and when near Salem, Alabama, was waylaid by a gang of desperadoes, who tilted him out of the vehicle and then brutally murdered him. So vile an act has not heretofore been perpetrated, and it is no wonder that the rage of the Union people of Tennessee impelled them to acts of terrible retaliation. Robert McCook was one of the family of patriots from Ohio that has furnished eight or ten fine soldiers to the war. He is the second who has been killed, while one or two others have been wounded.—Let his name be a rallying cry for the soldiers of the West. His murder must be avenged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—On the 7th of July last, a call was made on the State for twenty-one regiments of volunteers. On the 11th a communication was received at Harrisburg from the War Department containing a requisition for the militia of the full quota of the State under the two recent calls, each for 300,000 men. The full quota of this State under these calls will be 92,841 men, less the number furnished by the 15th inst., under the call of the 7th of July, above mentioned.

DRAFTING.—The necessary rules and regulations for drafting in this State, arrived in Harrisburg on Monday morning, and it is understood that drafting will commence on Friday next.

"We want Democrats to stay at home to do the voting." Such language was uttered in this borough last week by one of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and we would not be surprised if Democrats are influenced by such friends of the rebels throughout the county and State. We hope every loyal Democrat will close his ears to such vile secessionism.

Republican County Ticket.

The People's Party or Republican Convention assembled in this place yesterday, and after deciding by a small majority to put in nomination a party ticket, nominated the following named gentlemen for the several offices:

Congressional Conferees instructed for David Blair, of Huntingdon.

Senatorial Conferees instructed for J. Sewell Stewart, of Huntingdon.

For Assembly, A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon.

For Sheriff, Geo. W. Johnston, of Barree.

For County Commissioner, Peter M. Bare, of Mount Union.

For Director of the Poor, Samuel Heckadorn, of Tell.

For Pro. Attorney, J. H. O. Corbin, of Huntingdon.

For Co. Surveyor, John Pollock, of Mount Union.

For Co. Auditor, Henry L. McCarthy, of Brady.

We have not the time to-day to make comments, more than to say we cannot support *party* nominations.

There is another Convention, *claiming to be* the pure Democracy, that will meet to-day.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday last says

"Up to last evening it was estimated that sixteen thousand volunteers had arrived here and went into quarters at Camp Curtin. These in addition to seven or eight thousand in Philadelphia, two thousand at Pittsburg and one thousand at Lancaster, gives as the result of the enlistments for the nine months' call, a total of about twenty-seven thousand men, which is considerable over the quota asked for from the State under the first call.

Independent of these, there are also some six or eight new regiments, nearly ready for the field, of three years' volunteers."

QUITE a stampede has been in progress from Baltimore and other cities, of parties eager to escape the draft.—Some going to Europe, many to Canada, and any place where they can get out of the way of the "hog tongs."

LATEST NEWS.

CULPEPER, Va., August 11.—The enemy this morning sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that, with all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice.—Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burying the dead.

WAR NEWS.

The War in Tennessee.

A Large Rebel Force at Knoxville.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The *Times'* special despatch from Trenton, Tennessee, states that Captain Peck, with fifty-three men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry were sent against Faulkner's Cavalry, who have been committing depredations near Humboldt.

The rebels were surprised while sleeping, five miles from Dyckville yesterday, and thirty-five were killed, and fifty-five horses and a great portion of their arms captured. Most of those who escaped left without their arms, horses or clothes. Our loss was seven killed, and two seriously wounded.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Special despatches from Indianapolis say that a gentleman who has arrived there from Knoxville, Tenn., reports that a force of 15,000 infantry, with due proportion of artillery and cavalry, was at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

General Burnside's Division.

Gen. Burnside's Command at Fredericksburg.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Aug. 6, 1862.

Burnside's army corps are in camp just outside the city of Fredericksburg. We arrived here on the 5th, after a hurried trip from Newport News.—The divisions which were here when we arrived have moved on further into the interior. We came after Jackson, and if we come across him the division is expected to give "Old Stonewall" his quietus. The weather is very warm, and the ground dry and dusty. Gens. Burnside, Reno and Park accompany the Division, and were greeted on their arrival here by General Doubleday, accompanied with his aids. The health of the corps is very good, provisions plenty and the troops in high spirits.

We have been aware for several days that General Burnside's army corps reached Aquia Creek on Sunday, and Monday last from Newport News, and immediately proceeded by railroad to Fredericksburg, at which point the army of Stonewall Jackson is expected to make a dash at our lines.

From the South Carolina Coast.

The New Rebel Ram Fingal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A highly interesting letter has been received here from Hilton Head regarding the new rebel ram Fingal and the proceedings of the rebels in that quarter. The new gunboat is fully armed and manned. She has been altered from the British steamer Fingal, and is said to be a formidable engine of destruction, carrying two 100-pound rifle guns, 16 inch Columbiads, four 50-pound rifle guns, and two 24 pounders for grape and canister. She resembles the Merrimac in shape and form, with a massive beak at either end. The plan of the rebels is said to be first to destroy our fleet and then move the Fingal to Seabruk and there cover the landing of their forces. Meanwhile they are concentrating their land forces at Bluffton, Hardensville and Grahamsville.

Battle Between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

THE REBELS CROSS THE RAPIDAN

General Banks Attacked by a large Force.

A Severe Battle.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The following despatch has been received by the *Tribune*:

HEADQUARTERS, 6 miles below Culpeper, Va., August 10, 1862.

A battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

General Bayard, of General McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, in skirmishing and manœuvering, taking some prisoners, and ending with a slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before General Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine, and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The rebels under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks yesterday afternoon, about six miles South of Culpeper Court House.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

General Banks' right wing, under General Williams, suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross an open ground.

It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking us in force. Previous to that there had been rather desultory cannonading.

The whole rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpeper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with a part of McDowell's corps.

The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of General Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the moon full.

The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where Generals Pope and Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staff were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of the rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them.

The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the generals and their staffs left the field under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops.

The fire of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced.

General Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery.

Our troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry is highly praised by his officers.

The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder.

Colonel Knipe, of the 46th Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded.

Lieut. Colonel Selfridge was severely wounded.

Major Mathews had his arm amputated.

Adjutant Boyd was severely wounded.

All of the 46th Pennsylvania.

Gen. Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

General Geary was wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

Major Pelouze, General Banks' adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and is severely but not dangerously wounded in the side.

Two of Gen. Pope's body-guards were killed.

The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania Regiments, are badly cut up.

The losses are heavy on both sides, and it is supposed that not less than two thousand or three thousand were killed and wounded, or are missing, on each side.

Some prisoners were taken by both sides.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle.

Reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night at about the same time that ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat, that no serious encounter is expected to take place to-day.

Further Particulars of the battle.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Accounts from Culpeper represent the enemy's estimated force engaged at 20,000, and our own, exclusive of cavalry, and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000.

The number of Regulars wounded is large, but the wounds are generally slight.

The number of killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters lit their fires, causing the enemy to shell our new position, with considerable effect.

Yesterday morning the enemy was not in sight on our front, but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our position.

The Ram Arkansas Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The following is from the Petersburg *Daily Express* of yesterday:

"RICHMOND, August 9.—A despatch from General Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge.

"After passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became deranged, and whilst attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

No Escape from the Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862

Order to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices.

First. By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that, until further order, no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and military officers of the United States, are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the sea-board and on the frontier; are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Maj. L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington City, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal, or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Order Authorizing the Arrest of Persons Discouraging Enlistments.

The following order was issued this morning:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 8, 1862.

ORDERED—*First.* That all United States Marshals, and superintendents and chiefs of police of any town, city, or district, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by any act of speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second. That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a Military Commission.

Third. That the expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Another Order about Evading the Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following is a copy of a circular issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost Marshalls, U. S. Marshalls and Police Officers:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices, dated the 8th of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion in the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and to guard you in its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

First—The order comprises two classes of persons, viz: those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State.

Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected, is absolutely prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State, of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, County or Military District.

Second—Any person so detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditional for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute.

Third—Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons so detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth—You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons, excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth—The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give passes and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State, without intent to evade military duty. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate.

Great War Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—An immense meeting assembled this afternoon at the east front of the Capitol. It was preceded by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and music from the Marine Band.

The Mayor of Washington presided, assisted by thirty-four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two Secretaries,

After a prayer by the Rev. John C. Smith, the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That we, the residents of the District of Columbia, but having among our number citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social and political condition, by our domestic and foreign interests; by the shame which would attach to us did we suffer its accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterwards; by the mighty interests involved in the Union, and the vast sacrifices which have been made for its defence; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead, and we deliberately and solemnly declare that rather than witness its overthrow, we would prosecute the present war until our towns and cities would be reduced to ashes, [applause], our fields should be desolated, and one and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved or the country be made a desert. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have not a doubt that almost the entire population of the loyal States are animated by the same sentiment which we express, and that if there is any (at the present time) hesitation manifested by them in devoting themselves or their property to the cause of the country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war; [applause and cries of "Good;"] to an apprehension that there is, on the part of those who direct our military operations, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, a want of readiness and determination to employ at once, decisively and crushingly, the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be overwhelming.

Resolved, That profoundly convinced as we are, that such is the true cause of the hesitation, we deem it the duty of the President, and we therefore most respectfully but earnestly urge upon him, to adopt effectual means of assuring the people that he is resolved to prosecute the war on a scale limited only by the resources of the country, and we hail with joy the recent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force, as a cheering evidence of such a resolve. [Applause.]

Resolved, That while there are among us differences of opinion upon minor questions of policy in the prosecution of the war, we are all agreed that the measures adopted should be those which will bear with most crushing effect upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not. [Applause.]

Resolved, That, convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union, or quietly submit to its laws, we are of opinion that they should be regarded and treated as irreclaimable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions, of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country.—[Applause, and cries of "Good."]

Resolved, That in our judgment, wherever our armies go within the rebellious States, means should be taken to test the loyalty of the inhabitants, and that those who refuse their unqualified adhesion to the cause of the Union should either be placed under restraint, or compelled to go beyond our lines, while their effects should be taken from them, and, so far as available, be converted to the use of the army. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the national capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished—

[At this pause the applause from thousands was deafening, and again three cheers were given with acclamations of "read that again," "good, good," "read it again." Mr. Jordan was about to do so when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon, intermingled with music from the band, for the President had now made his appearance and was proceeding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place. Three cheers were given in his honor, and when this pleasant excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Jordan read the entire resolution, as follows:]

Resolved, That the national capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities without delay, to discover and arrest the disloyal men and women who infest the District, and that they should be compelled either to establish on the most conclusive manner their fidelity to the Government or forfeit its protection.

[This resolution was throughout greeted with applause.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act of Congress passed at its recent session, subjecting to confiscation the property of rebels and declaring free such of their slaves as take refuge within the lines of our army, and that we deem it the duty of the President to the utmost of his ability to give prompt effect to the provisions of that act, and especially that he take the most efficient means within his power to cause full notice thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Federal Nation being the only instrumentality through which the will of the Government can be made effective, that the Government must be sustained, whether Administration may for the time being be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the limits of the Constitution which it may adopt; that he who refuses to give it his support because of his disapproval of some particular measures of its policy, is false to his obligations to the country [applause]; that this truth has peculiar force at the present time, when the Government is struggling for its very existence, and that for ourselves, confident as we are in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and members of the Cabinet, we pledge to them our earnest, cordial and determined support in the great works of defending and preserving the Union, in which are centered all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all that we have and are. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to make ample pecuniary provision for the families of all citizens of this district who are now in the military service of this country, or who may hereafter enter it, during the continuance of this war.

The entire series of resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Fellow-citizens; I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion—[applause]—but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves. [Applause and laughter.] And I offer in justification of myself and you that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Constitution against it.—[Renewed applause.] I, however, have an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better—[Voices, "No, no, none can do better than yourself; go on,"]—and better address your understanding than I will or could, and therefore will detain you but a moment longer. [Cries of, "Go on—tar and feather the rebels."] I am very little inclined, on any occasion, to say anything unless I hope to produce something by it. [A voice—"You do that—go on."] The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is a matter in which we have heard some other person blamed for what I did myself. [Voices—What is it?] There has been a very widespread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War. Now, I occupy a position that enables me to believe, at least, that these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some presuming to be their friends.—[Cries of good.] Gen. McClellan's attitude is such, that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will, and the Secretary of War is precisely in the same situation.

If the military commander in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself, for the time, being master of them both, cannot but be failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know General McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together not more than I wish it. [Applause.] Sometimes we have a dispute about how many men General McClellan has had; and those who wish to disparage him say that he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that General McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is that there is always a very wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one, between the grand total on General McClellan's rolls and the men fit for duty, and those who would disparage him talk of grand totals on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty.

General McClellan has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary did not give him, and General McClellan is not to blame for asking for what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving what he had none to give, [applause and laughter] and I say here that as far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time in my power to give him. [Wild applause, and a voice "Give him enough now."] I have no accusation against him; I believe he is a brave and able man [applause], and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged upon the Secretary of War as withholding men from him. I have talked longer than I expected to do, [cries of no, no; go on] and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

The Right Kind of a Democrat.

[From the Cincinnati Times of August 6th.]

Patrick McGroarty, Esq., of this city, made a war speech at Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday. Mr. McGroarty said: "He was an old line Democrat. As a Democrat he had come to Springfield, to appeal to men to go to war in order to put down the rebellion. He would not discuss whether fire-eaters or abolitionists brought on the war.—Rebels were in arms against the Government. Let us put down rebellion, and then settle political questions about it. It didn't make any difference whether Joshua Giddings or Jeff. Davis got up the rebellion. There it is—we see who is in it, and we must put it down. He appealed to the old Democrats. He would ask them: Are you going to see the Constitution upset and the Union dissolved, because you think somebody up in Ashtabula county may go to Congress? If you are, you are just as big a traitor as Jeff. Davis. Are you not going to war because you think Lincoln may have violated the Constitution? Who made you Judge? He was elected properly under the Constitution. I didn't vote for him, I wouldn't vote for him now, but I am for putting down the rebellion. Now this is the fact, Anybody who won't go to war for the reasons I suggest, is afraid to risk it, or he is a traitor. All such are either cowards or traitors. That's the whole of it.—Is there any man can put his finger on any injury done to the rights of the South? Not one, not even a slaveholder. We old line Democrats were always determined to maintain the rights of the South. We gave them more than they were entitled to. Now, then, why this rebellion? Not because Lincoln was elected, nor because Breckinridge was not, or Douglas wasn't. Not a bit of it. It has been working for thirty years. But are twenty millions of people to be whipped by six? We must have more troops. We can't let this war go on one or two years. Men must come out to stop it. If they don't come voluntarily the Government will make them come, and it ought to make them come."

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