



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 assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news has not been reliable for several days past. We have had rumor upon rumor, until we almost doubt what has been published as truth. It is certain, however, that the armies of Pope, McClellan and Burnside have united, and are on the Rappahannock, where there has been some heavy skirmishing with small losses. Gen. Sigel is said to have taken near two thousand prisoners. One thing is very certain, there must be a heavy battle before a week, or a heavy retreat of the enemy. Our whole army is represented to be in the fighting condition.

Brigadier General Bohlen, of Philadelphia, and Col. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland, have been killed in recent skirmishes on the Rappahannock.

A UNION CONVENTION.

No Political Parties in this time of National Peril. TO THE PEOPLE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Both political parties have met and made their party nominations. Whatever may be said either by the resolutions of the Conventions or by the advocates of the tickets nominated by them, the fact is too palpable that they are both strictly party tickets. The wishes and the hopes of the people were disregarded and disappointed by this action. They want no party tickets, and no political strife at this time. They feel that whatever they may have called each other in the past, they can recognize all loyal men as patriots and brethren now, and feeling thus they do not wish to be arrayed in apparent hostility. The County needs the united strength of its people both in council and in the field, to put down Treason. Every man who now assumes the duties of office, should do so untrammelled by obligations arising from party nomination and election.

He should feel that he has been called by the whole people to act for them, and against their enemies; and not for a part of them, against the other part. To accomplish this, the people must act for themselves, and disregard the bidding of party leaders and partisans of every name.

We think this is the desire of the people of this county. Every man who has a son or brother in the army thinks more of standing by him, strengthening his hands, than of the success of parties.

We, therefore, citizens of the county, (not because we are dissatisfied with the men nominated by parties, but because we are against party strife at all) in the exercise of our rights as citizens, and discarding all party distinctions, unite in a call for a CONVENTION to be held in Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates to be supported by all loyal citizens, who wish to ignore party, and to unite in cordial support of the Government and the War.

The above call is being signed by hundreds of true men in every borough and township in the county. At the time of going to press we have received a large number of names, but will defer publishing any until our next issue, by which time we expect to hear from every district. It is the first grand movement made by the people, since we have been in the county, to crush out the partisan trickster and office seeker, and we have no doubt of the triumphant success of the patriotic movement. Every man opposed to partisan nominations at this time, should take bold ground and resist as becomes a man the efforts of party men to control the will of the majority. A strong pull, a long pull, and a pull together, is all that will be necessary to elect a UNION WAR TICKET over all opposition by a crushing majority.

A Platform upon which all Loyal Men can Stand.

We think our platform is broad enough, long enough, high enough, and strong enough, for all loyal men to stand upon. President Lincoln is with us—Secretary Seward is with us—and Gen. Corcoran and every other high and low officer and private in our great army is with us. Our platform is—"No political parties—No partisan contests—No party tickets, until our enemies are defeated, peace restored, and we have a Country."

Seward, Corcoran, and Dr. H. Orsady.

We beg pardon of Mr. Seward and Gen. Corcoran, for the combination of names at the head of this article, and hope we will be excused when we shall have made the contrast for which we introduce them. Mr. Seward has been watching the course of our enemies at home and abroad from his position in the State Department, a position we suppose quite as favorable for acquiring knowledge, and for correct observation as Petersburg on the Junata.—Gen. Corcoran took his 49th New York Regiment into battle, saw their blood flow, and fought like a hero against the Rebels, was captured, and has been seeing the inside of rebellion as a prisoner for more than a year. His knowledge is surely as reliable as any that could be obtained by blood-letting at home, and his counsel as good as any that could come from a partisan who was in one party two years ago, and was a candidate for office in the opposite party this year. Mr. Seward is a leading Republican, Gen. Corcoran a leading Democrat, and an Irishman.—With this introduction, we propose leaving the people to their own comments upon the following sentiments. Mr. Seward in his letter to F. W. Hughes, says:

"I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the Rebellion."

General Corcoran is reported in his speech at Baltimore, thus:

"He appealed to them as their solemn duty to banish all thoughts of session, forsake all political parties, forget Democracy, Know Nothingism, Republicanism, and every other partisanship, and unite in one paramount purpose, with a determination to sustain our Government. This done, and feeling safe in the enjoyment of liberty, they could take time to find out the political party that would best perpetuate the Union, and unite with that."

According to the report of the proceedings of one of the late party Conventions, Dr. H. Orsady controlled its proceedings, and their temper will be known by the following extract which we take from the Journal & American's account of them:

"At this stage of the proceedings Mr. T. W. Matters moved to obtain the sense of the Convention on the question that the body adjourn without making further nominations, in order to give Democrats a share of the county offices. Theo. H. Cremer and others advocated such a course, and Dr. Henry Orsady opposed it in a powerful, eloquent and convincing speech, which was frequently interrupted by marks of applause, after which the question was taken, and the motion rejected by an overwhelming vote."

We have no anxiety that Democrats shall have a share of the county offices, but we do wish to banish the names of every political party, past, present and future, from our elections, until the country is safe from its enemies. We are with Seward and Corcoran, and against Dr. Orsady and his party ticket, or any other party ticket. Time will show whether the people will fall in with the Patriot Statesman, and the Patriot Soldier: or the Partisan Office Seeker.

As to the other party Convention, we are waiting until its proceedings see the light, when we will attend to them.

Party Conventions.

On the opposite page we give the proceedings of what was intended to be a no-party Convention; but the reader will discover by the comments of the editors of the Journal & American, and by the ticket placed in nomination, that the action of the majority of the Convention was as violent partisan as could be desired by the most unscrupulous politicians. Admitting that there was a strong feeling in the Convention against party nominations, it must also be admitted that feeling, urged by the best men in the Convention, was treated with contempt by a class of men who never look beyond their party and the spoils of office.—We verily believe that such men would rather our army should be defeated before Richmond than that their party should be defeated either in making nominations or at the elections.—Should such men, but few in number, be permitted to control the will of a large majority of the people? Should they be permitted to fasten upon the Republican or People's party of this county a party character, a vast majority will repudiate if left to their own honest convictions.

The so-called Democratic Convention was also controlled by more partisans to satisfy the demands of a few office-hunters and a few men who have publicly declared their sympathy for the Rebels. Such men, together with their ticket, will be repudiated by the true and loyal Democracy.

The proceedings of the so-called Democratic Convention, we will publish when received.

THE Republican Senatorial Conference for this district met in Bedford on Tuesday of last week, and nominated Alex. Stutzman, of Somerset. J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., had received the nomination in this county, for the unexpired term of Col. Wharton, but the claims of this county had to be set aside to satisfy the demands of Somerset.

Will Somebody Explain?

We find the following resolution published with the proceedings of the Republican Convention: It was read by Mr. Cremer and adopted by the Convention:

"Resolved, That the election the approaching fall will not be a contest for the success of political partisan principles, or for political party men, but a demonstration of sentiment and feeling in favor of the Union, and against Disunion and Treason."

Why this resolution was adopted after the Convention by a vote denouncing its sentiments and declared in favor of making the election a contest for partisan principles and for party men, is what ordinary men cannot understand. The sentiments of the resolution, though in a different form, were introduced by Mr. Matters of Franklin, before a ticket was nominated, and after a "powerful, eloquent and convincing speech" by Dr. H. Orsady, the question was taken and the sentiments voted down. The resolution was certainly drawn up by Mr. Cremer before the meeting of the Convention, believing, as he did, that the wishes of the party would be respected. But the leader spoke—those wanting office shouted amen! and the delegates representing the true feelings of nine-tenths of their party were compelled to yield to the partisan majority in the Convention, "that the election the approaching fall shall be a contest for the success of political partisan principles, and for political party men."

We shall see whether the partisan leaders can whip in men who ought to be free men. We take pleasure in giving here, a resolution adopted unanimously at the delegate election held in Franklin township, which sent two delegates to the "People's Union Convention." The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the People's Union Party, regardless of former party distinctions, will cultivate fraternal association with all those who cordially sustain our Administration in its arduous labors to crush out this cruel rebellion, either by meeting our foe upon the battle-field, in the council chamber, by moral aid and comfort, or pecuniary support; and that all such shall be cordially invited to participate in our delegate meetings, and our conventions—and that there shall be no longer any distinction of party in the distribution of offices of responsibility. This resolution speaks the honest sentiments of the people—the honest sentiments of nine-tenths of the voters of this county. Will the people speak out, and crush out the partisan politicians? Or will they have nothing to say—and do nothing—and permit party to continue its mad career until our Country is completely destroyed."

ABOLITIONISTS.—We do not know that there are any very prominent Abolitionists in this county. We have heard many of the Republicans denounce as Abolitionists, but we have not seen the evidence to convict them as such. The nearest to Wendell Phillips Abolitionism we have seen was the defence he received in the Journal & American some time ago. The next nearest step in that direction was taken in the so-called Democratic Convention by Mr. John Dougherty in a speech of considerable length. His speech should be printed in the new paper, that the Democracy might know to what kind of a feast they are invited. It won't do for that knot of Democrats to denounce conservative men as Abolitionists after swallowing the dose Mr. Dougherty gave them in their Convention. Of course Mr. Dougherty is one of the select—one of the pure Democracy—and we have no objection.

The editors of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union were discharged from prison at Washington on Saturday.—Had a hearing before Gen. Wadsworth. They were arrested on the 6th inst., charged with publishing a handbill calculated to discourage enlistments, and on examination, they severally made oath, save Mr. Jones, of having no knowledge of the publication or intended publication thereof, it having been printed by two apprentice boys in the office, and Mr. Jones, the local editor, made oath that he drafted the handbill for the boys simply as a joke, without any intention of discouraging enlistments, and having several given their parole of honor to do no act or deed hereafter disloyal to the Government, they were discharged from imprisonment.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We invite every reader of the Globe to read carefully the correspondence between Francis W. Hughes, Chairman of the so-called Democratic State Central Committee, and Secretary Seward. Mr. Seward's reply cannot be read too often, and we hope it will have the effect to strengthen the heart and hands of every loyal man in the country who is honest and determined in his opposition to party distinctions in this time of national peril.

Mr. ALBERT OWEN, editor of the new paper, has not yet volunteered to serve his country. We fear that his desire to remain at home to vote will completely crush out his patriotism. There are two or three other like-minded young men associated with Mr. Owen in the editorial department of the Iron Rake, who are also more deeply interested in the number of votes a part of their ticket shall receive than in the success of our army. Probably they would condescend to go into the field as officers, or take a hit home or other contract, rather than have their patriotism doubted.

Important Letter from President Lincoln.

Honoree Greely, editor of the New York Tribune, has been writing a dictatorial letter to the President, and the following is the admirable Reply of the President to Greely.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 23, 1862.

DEAR SIR.—I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself, through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. I do not now and here argue against them. If there be personality in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "as the Union, as it was."

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do yet whatever I believe will help to save the Union, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help to save the Union.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as soon as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of it, or my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours, (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Gen. Michael Corcoran.

Gen. Corcoran, of New York who had been a prisoner for over a year, and lately released, was handsomely received at Philadelphia on Thursday from his speech delivered to an immense crowd in front of the Continental Hotel:

"I believe, my friends in sustaining the country, remember there are feuds that seem to threaten it. My countrymen have been among the first victims of battle. They have fallen. Let no dissensions now divide us. Let us be one in sentiment, and respect the men who stand side by side in the defence of a Government so beneficent. Let us be held together by bandied ties, which cannot be severed. [Cheers.] I was held and treated as a convicted felon, but the knowledge of the sacredness and righteousness of the cause gave me strength, and I assure you that at no time would I have exchanged places with that arch-fiend, Jefferson Davis. [Prolonged Applause.] I would be less than an American citizen—less than a man who loves his flag—if I did not feel proud of this Administration. It is not for me to mark out a course of policy for the country of your adoption to pursue, but it is the duty of all to obey its precepts. You are anxious to hear my opinion. I will give it briefly, as a soldier ought to deliver himself. Those traitors of the South have determined to possess themselves of every inch of ground in the United States both North and South. It is for you to determine that they shall possess themselves of neither except under the old flag. I have entered into the fight for the maintenance of the laws of the United States, and am going in to do the best I can. I intend to support the duly constituted authorities in their firm determination to prosecute this war with renewed energy and vigor to restore the laws under the Constitution. We will make no infringements upon the Constitution, except those that are necessarily essential to the interests and welfare of the people of the whole nation. [Cheers.] I am in favor of the President of these United States of the time being—he being invested with the fullest authority; and, if he encroach a little, because he sees it is necessary, in proper time, can put the patch back. It would be an insult to you for me to presume to dictate the course he ought to pursue in this war. I do not believe that there is a loyal man in this city or State who believes that the glorious institutions which we have so long lived under should be destroyed by a set of fanatics. The President in his patriotic course, will endeavor to hurl back the wide tide of fanaticism. I ought, perhaps, to explain myself more particularly. That is, I have all conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. I further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of Abolitionism. I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties, about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death. If the resolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fail there will be time enough to settle all such questions. I am not to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion. A nation, like an individual, can do only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the

chase of the fearful demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real. I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolitionism would now be in the army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people. I am occupied here either in meditating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and countering the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with those duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprang. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place I should try. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Important Correspondence.

The following important correspondence between Francis W. Hughes, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Secretary Seward, will be read with interest by the citizens of Pennsylvania:

LETTER OF MR. HUGHES. HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State: Dear Sir.—With some hesitation I take the liberty of enclosing to you three documents, viz: The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, of this State; an Address of this day issued by myself, as Chairman, and the form of a call for a great Mass Meeting, about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the address of the committee has been much assailed by leading and influential journals, conducted by those who claim to be your political friends. The denunciation has been so decided as to pronounce it reasonable. Whether or not it is reasonable, you can best determine if you wish. It is lengthy and may take up too much of your time, but the address issued by myself this day, is comparatively short, and as it states positions sufficiently to determine the character of the former, it will relieve you of labor, if you will read the latter.

As the address of the Committee as well as that by myself, as Chairman, are both from my own pen, I should bear the greater part of whatever reproach should attach to their publication. Still, allow me to assure you that they contain the sentiments of no less than three hundred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania, and I believe of over one million of men in the central States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I will add too, that I believe there is no other million of men in the whole country of more devoted patriotism and loyalty.

I will add too, that I believe this million of men will, amid political changes, remain patriotic and loyal.—If you will read one or both of the enclosed addresses, and if in connection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or serve you in any degree to promote a policy on the part of the Administration of President Lincoln to put down the demon of Abolitionism, my sole object in addressing you this (perhaps presumptuous) note, shall be more than abundantly obtained. At all events, rest assured that I address you with the profound respect due your high position and official character. F. W. HUGHES.

Response of Secretary Seward. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 19th, 1862.

TO F. W. HUGHES, Esq., Head-Quarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.—Dear Sir.—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th inst., together with the three papers to which it refers, two of which are appeals and written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution of Pennsylvania," and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the object of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union," and further, "to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of abolitionism, and formally to express the intentions of the Democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its Constitutional power, and to defend it at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals conducted by political friends of mine, ensure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. I further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of Abolitionism. I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have avowed.

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If the resolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fail there will be time enough to settle all such questions. I am not to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion.

A nation, like an individual, can do only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the

chase of the fearful demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real. I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolitionism would now be in the army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people. I am occupied here either in meditating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and countering the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with those duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprang. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place I should try. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Talk—What is Needed.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson recently addressed a letter to the citizens of Erie, which enunciates precisely the thought and desire of the people in this crisis of our history. As to the duty of the Government, Mr. Dickinson says: "In the pursuit of its purpose the Government must rise to the dignity of the responsibility, and while it extends the protection of the constitution to those who acknowledge its obligation, should, in dealing with revolt, lay its hand with iron rigor upon every interest which will give it strength or weaken its lawless adversary, and it should strike hardest where it will be felt most; should, for the purpose of conquering an early peace, in obedience to the first instincts of self preservation and the holiest dictates of humanity, whenever it will contribute to these results, immediately or remotely, condemn and confiscate its own every species of property of every name and kind, whether animate or inanimate—on two legs or on four—This will give an earnest of the realities of war."

"We have not now, nor have we ever had, over about one half million men in the field to conquer and hold so vast an area in rebellion; and the occasion is now presented for us to rectify the error, and to embody a force which can practically assert the strength and dignity of the Government, can crush the venom out of this pestilential curse, and exhibit to the envied, meddlesome monarchies of the old world the vindication of a free, self-governed people, against the machinations of conspiracy and sympathies of Kingcraft."

"In raising such a force the President should understand so far as taxation becomes necessary, to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and so successful as its fruits are faithfully applied to that purpose, the people will not hesitate at any amount, for they mean this rebellion shall be destroyed and the Constitution sustained, cost what it will or come what may, and in comparison with these results they will disregard the dangers and bloodshed and expenses of the war."

"Governments are constitutionally timid, and politicians are always behind the people, and both should understand that the popular demand of today is not only for the raising of three hundred thousand men already ordered, but for a further order for an equal number, with a recommendation that every able bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should prepare to take the field in case of necessity. Let this be recommended, and so much of it may be necessary carried into effect, even to the extent of conscription will find its reward, and rebellion go where it belongs. Let the people demand this, and our good President proclaim it, and a little more will be wanted than an act of amnesty for the leaders, to restore law and order and peace."

Three Hundred Thousand More. The news which reached the city yesterday through the Northern papers that the President has called for 300,000 militia, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers just called out, is working marvelously on the minds of the people. The Union men are rejoiced at the determination of the Government, and the most violent secessionists say, "If the people of the north stand that, the Confederacy is gone up—the South may as well yield." The thing works like magic, and every rebel in Memphis has dropped his lower jaw an inch and a half since yesterday.

Four hundred men, forming one artillery and three infantry companies, have already been recruited in Memphis, and have gone to Nashville to report to Gov. Johnson. Two other companies are recruiting here, and it would not be surprising if this dejected city sent out a full regiment to fight for the National Union, whose protection they have learned to appreciate.

Is not this proof positive that there is Union sentiment in the South?—There is not a city, town, village or hamlet in the entire South where the love for the Union has become wholly extinct. The embers may be buried, but the first favorable breeze will fan them into living, burning flames.—Even the traitors know this, and 'tis this they most do fear."—Memphis correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

The Journal and American of this week, says that in the formation of the ticket they support, "all the loyal people of the county, without distinction of political creed, were invited to aid, and assist." Will our neighbors name one Democrat who was permitted to occupy a seat in that Convention as a delegate. We know that Democrats did offer to assist in the election of delegates, and we know too, that they were denied the right to participate in such elections.

Frightful Indian Massacres in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—Reliable information from Fort Ridgely confirms, without a doubt, all the previous reports of the Indian outbreak.

Mr. Wickoff, the Assistant Superintendent, on his way to the Upper Agencies, met a messenger six miles from Fort Ridgely, on Monday morning, announcing an outbreak at the Lower Sioux Agency, and the murder of all the whites, with a few exceptions. Captain Marsh set out immediately with forty-five men. At a ferry opposite the Agency they encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire on them, and after discharging a few volleys, a large body of Indians, who were lying in ambush in their rear, opened upon them, killing a number of the men.

A retreat was attempted by crossing the river. While they were in the river, the Indians killed the Captain, three Sergeants and four Corporals, and but seventeen of the band returned to the fort.

On Monday night the lights from burning buildings and grain stacks were seen in all directions. Citizens who had escaped came into the fort during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for the imagination to conceive. Mothers came in in rags and bare-footed, telling of how their husbands and children had been slaughtered before their eyes, and of the burning of their homes.

The roads in all directions to New Ulm are lined with the bodies of murdered men, women and children.

J. P. Porter, of Markala, a member of the last Minnesota Legislature, arrived here last evening for arms. He was one of the committee sent to New Ulm to learn the truth of the reported murders.

He arrived at New Ulm on Tuesday morning, and found the people excited to bury five persons who had been massacred. The bodies of other victims were being constantly found in a most horribly mutilated condition.

Four persons were found wounded in a room, having had their heads and arms cut with hatchets. A little girl was cut across the face, breast and side, and a little boy decidedly cut up. He saw a child with his head cut off, and 27 other bodies mutilated.

The people of New Ulm are drifting with what arms they can get, and are fully aware of their danger, and determined to defend the town.

Mr. Ulm left New Ulm on Wednesday, and was overtaken by a man who reported that the Indians, two thousand strong, had attacked the town and burned several buildings. Several citizens were seen to fall.—The citizens had gathered together and barricaded the streets.

Letters to Governor Ramsey say that hundreds are known to be killed, and it is believed thousands have suffered the same fate. He yesterday ordered the militia, with horses, to the scene.

From General Curtis' Army.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—A letter to the Republican, dated Helena, Aug. 14th, says: "The land forces here now, exclusive of Steele's Division, at Clarendon, cannot be less than 30,000. The forces which Gen. Curtis led through his harassing campaign are recuperated to a great degree. That a movement of this army will soon take place seems to be the general opinion."

"The fact that about twenty-five steamers are here, and retained by government employ, indicates a movement down the river.

General Curtis has returned, and his return has increased the expectation of active movements soon. "There are some wealthy rebel property holders about Helena, not least of whom is General Gibson Pillow.—He owned three plantations in the vicinity, all of which, including the chattels, have been confiscated. He attempted to avoid the law by making sham sales, but it did not avail.

"Several years ago, a Northern man, H. P. Coolidge, went to Helena, comparatively poor. When the rebellion broke out, his property was estimated at one million of dollars. The rebels burnt 2,000 bales of cotton for him, and now he loses by confiscation, 300 negroes. The fine mansion of General Hindman is now occupied as headquarters by Gen. Curtis. The building, however, is covered with more mortgages than Hindman ever could pay."

"The sickness on the fleet is exceedingly great. On the Cincinnati ninety-three were on the sick list, and take the sheet through, half their crews down. Should this matter not mend, the gunboats will not be able to co-operate very energetically with the land forces in the contemplated movement upon Vicksburg. In the camps lack of the bluffs means sickness prevails, which is attributed to the use of the spring water there abundant, said to be impregnated with copperas."

A COMMODORE'S OPINION.—One of the noblest of our Commodores is Frederick Engle. A more loyal man and devoted patriot the country does not contain. In a private letter from him, dated Brooklyn, Aug. 15, is the following passage, which we take the liberty of printing on the ground that the opinions of such men are the property of the nation. He says: "I shall be happy to meet you when this war closes, which must be soon. My opinion has been, since the first blow on Sumter, that the fight should be for victory. This means to gain it, the employment of everything within our grasp. What choice of weapons with rebels? White or black, green or yellow, they must be conquered! Then make terms, and let them be liberal."—Germantown Telegraph.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.