The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, September 4, 1862.

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.

Our Present Duty.

There is one truth which men of all parties ought to bear in mind at the present time, and that is, the more the people are united in support of the Government, the sooner will the war be ended. It is the *union* of the rebels at the South which gives to them so terrible a power. There is no distraction in their counsels, no dissensions among their leaders, no party organization hostile to their so-called government, or to the men composing it; but the whole mass of traitors moves on, as by the impulse of a single will, to its relentless purpose. The government they have set up tolerates no opposition, will listen to no upbraidings, but sternly exacts from all the most implicit obedience to its behests. Hence the energy which they display in their military operations, and the hopes with which they are inspired for the success of their cause.

This unity of purpose and of action, however, among the traitors of the South, will avail them nothing, if only the North will remain united in its efforts to sustain the Government in putting down the rebellion. But herein lies the danger which we confess seems to have loomed up within the past few weeks, until it has assumed a serious aspect. We have seen political conventions held in two or more of the free states, the tendency of whose proceedings, whether so designed or not, has been to stir up the embers of party strife, and thereby weaken the cause of the Union. Surely this is not only wrong in itself but will be ruinous to the reputation of those who take the lead in these unpatriotic movements. In the hour of our country's trial the patriotism of every party, of every man, must *not only* be pure but above suspicion. In this time of war it is not possible for political parties at the North to array themselves against each other without detriment to the cause of the Union. In a free government, political bodies will always strive against each other for the ascendancy; and in time of peace the interests of the country are generally in the long run promoted by the active rivalry of contending parties. But in a time of war the case is totally different. War is so fearful an evil that when it has once broken out it becomes the duty of all parties to discard their differences and to unite in bringing it to a close as speedily as possible. There may be, as there have been, instances in which a government will be in the wrong in prosecuting a war, and in such cases it is the duty of the people to take the matter in a legitimate way into their own hands, and coerce their rulers into a change of policy. So if, in the troublous times which have fallen upon us, greater interests could be subserved and greater perils averted by compelling our Government to close the existing war at all hazards, even to the disruption of the Union, the action of a peaceful political party among us, if it had that object in view, could not in justice be condemned. But amid all the perturbations of public opinion this truth stands out in bold relief, that this war can only be closed by waging it to the bitter end, and that there can be no peace until the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

So far as it concerns the present, the foe with whom we are contending will neither proffer nor accept any terms of peace which would not involve the dismemberment and consequent downfall of the Republic. The issue is one of life or death to the Nation. The Government of the United States has never swerved for a moment from its fixed purpose to preserve the Union.

In the trials incident to events so startling and unprecedented as those which have arisen, it was not to be expected that all the official acts of men high in office, would be faultless, or that a public agent or contractor would not occasionally be found incompetent or dishonest; but no unprejudiced or candid person will deny that the Government, as represented by the President and the members of his Cabinet have, one and all, been actuated by a sincere desire to see the war so conducted as to secure the most speedy and the most lasting peace, without impairing the rights of a single *loyal man in the Union*. And in this high and noble purpose it is but just to say that they have been hitherto sustained with great unanimity by the two great political parties into which the people of the North were, prior to the war, divided. Both seemed conscious that, in the time of war, the only way to maintain the Union was to sustain the Government. And they were right. For if the Government is to be humbled and degraded amid the perils of war because the men who have been called to administer it are not the choice of a particular party, then there is an end to the experiment of the capacity of man for self-government.

Hence it is that we deprecate, with great earnestness, the efforts which have recently been made by some unscrupulous politicians to keep up political organizations, and to foment party dissensions among the people. We do not suppose for a moment that it is the intention of any large portion of the people who form themselves into political conventions, and lay down party platforms, to overthrow their own liberties; but the practical tendency of their course in so doing is undoubtedly to discourage the Government and to prepare the way for the disruption of the Union. For no Government, resting for its support on public opinion, can be expected to bear up successfully against the combined power of external and internal foes, the latter gathering strength the longer they are left unchecked. Either the domestic enemies must disappear voluntarily, under a sense of the common danger, or be put down by the strong arm of power—else the Nation must perish. The latter alternative is a remedy so stringent, that a free Government is always loth to resort to it. So long as there is a reasonable hope of overcoming disaffection and disloyalty by mild and persuasive means, no appeal to the reason, the conscience and the interests of the deluded parties should be withheld. But when all such appeals are disregarded and evil disposed persons continue in their course until they become guilty of incipient or open treason, no alternative remains to the Government but to use whatever measures may be necessary to suppress the mischief. In no other way can the loyal people of the Union be protected in the enjoyment of their rights than by depriving the disloyal of all power to do harm. The Government, in a time of civil war, as of peace, represents the nation, and the *whole loyal portion of the nation* must be a war party until the rebellion can be put down and peace be obtained. Such is our deliberate judgment in the premises, separate from all mere partisan prejudice and from every other consideration not purely and unselfishly national.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

"Democratic" County Convention.

[We publish the proceedings of the "Democratic" County Convention, as we find them in *The Monitor*, the new partisan paper.]

Pursuant to a call issued by the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention met at the Court House in this borough on Wednesday the 13th inst., and was organized by the selection of the following officers, viz:

JACOB CRESSWELL, Esq., of Cassville, President.

J. GEMMILL, of Porter Twp., Vice Pres.

Dr. Wm. P. McNite, of Shirleysburg, and J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were admitted as delegates:

Alexandria Borough—Nicholas Isenberg, John B. Porter.
Barree—Silas A. Cresswell, Thomas Bell.
Brady—M. S. Campbell, John K. Metz.
Cass—Lewis Stever, David Hamilton.
Cassville Borough—John Noble, Jacob Cresswell.
Carbon—Samuel Brooks, Edward McHugh.
Cromwell—Michael Stair, Enos McMullin.
Dublin—John Jamison, Wm. A Caldwell.
Franklin—J. D. Rankin.
Henderson—Jacob Hetrick, John Rhodes.
Hopewell—John B. Weaver.
Huntingdon Borough—G. Ash Miller, J. Simpson Africa.
Jackson—Blanch Myton, J. S. Oaks.
Morris—Henry Chamberlain, Samuel Donnelly.
Mount Union—John Eby, John Dougherty.
Orbisonia Borough—Richard S. Starr, R. Griffin.
Penn—Thomas Keenan, Anthony Beaver.
Porter—Peter Piper, John Gemmill.
Petersburg Borough—Abraham Cresswell, Wm. P. Armot.
Shirleysburg Borough—James Johnston, Wm. P. McNite.
Shirley—David McGarvey, Thos. Alexander.
Springfield—Lewis D. Evans, N. K. Covert.
Tell—Robert Goshorn, Wm. Vaun.
Ted—N. G. Horton, W. W. French
Union—Thomas Irvin, George Miller.
Lower West—Jas. G. Stewart, James A. Stewart.
Upper West—John B. Frazier, Mordecai Henry.
Warrior's Mark—James Chamberlain, Peter Kooken.

On motion it was

Resolved, That all ballotings for candidates for the several offices should be *viva voce*.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Congress. R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq, was declared to have received a majority of all the votes cast, when, on motion of Mr. Dougherty, it was

Resolved, That Major R. Bruce Petrikin is the unanimous choice of this Convention for Representative in Congress from the 16th Congressional District, and that Edward McHugh, Jno. S. Miller, and John Dougherty, be and are hereby elected Congressional Conferees, with instructions to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the choice of this Convention, and that in case of inability of any of the said Conferees to attend on the day of the meeting of the district conference, that Major Petrikin be authorized to substitute others in their stead.

Mr. Dougherty moved "that John Scott, Esq., be declared the unanimous choice of this convention for the Senate."

Mr. Brooks moved to amend by adding "and that Mr. Scott be authorized to appoint his own Conferees."—The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of candidates for the several county offices. The following named gentlemen having received on the first ballot a majority of all the votes cast for the several offices, were declared duly nominated, viz:

For Assembly—Samuel H. Bell, of Shirley Township.

For Sheriff—David Caldwell, of Huntingdon.

For Commissioner—John Gemmill, of Porter Township.

For Director of the Poor—Michael Stair, of Cromwell twp.

For District Attorney—R. Milton Speer, Esq., of Huntingdon.

For Surveyor—George Ness, of Tell Township.

For Auditor—James B. Carothers, of Morris township.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons shall be appointed to draft resolutions and submit the same to the Convention.

The chair appointed J. Simpson Africa, Edward McHugh, Samuel Brooks, John Dougherty and John Gemmill.

The Committee after some time, reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, First. As members of a Great Political Party which has ever been devoted to the welfare and perpetuity of this Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; that we deplore the existence of this causeless and wicked rebellion; and whatever may have been its remote or immediate causes, we now find the Government beset by two antagonistic political theories: one national and individual wealth reposing on African Slavery; the other, the reduction of honest industry to a menial condition where capital seeks to control labor as firmly as it now does in Europe. Therefore in order to restore repose to a country so distracted and extended as ours, we must resist error and make war upon all rebellious subjects.

Second. That before we emancipate four millions of heretofore usefully employed and relatively happy servants, and abandon them to poverty, which is always slavery, that we widen the field of enterprise and open up illimitable sources of remunerative useful employment, by giving the endorsement of the General Government to a currency based upon the whole productive industry of the nation; transfer the care of bringing together the wealth of to-day and that of to-morrow, from the individual to the State, (making the State financially, what it is in fact, the depository of all the fortunes—the treasury of the rich and the banker of the poor;) and thus preserve the people from oppressive taxation; make provision for the payment of the National debt; disarm treason; eliminate from the Constitution of a free people by Constitutional means whatsoever serves to disturb society, namely: the antagonism of interests, annihilate the tyranny of usury; render the industry of our own citizens independent of European Capitalists; open up illimitable fields of industry for the useful employment of all those who earn their fortunes by the labor of their hands; and transfer the helm of State to a Constitutional organization to which was trusted the ark of our political liberties, and which for three-fourths of a century securely directed and safely conducted the Ship of State amidst the shoals of fanaticism and secession.

Third. That the Northern Democracy, placed between armed secession and Northern prescription, are determined to defend the Union from the first through the medium of the cartridge-box, and put down the second through the instrumentality of the ballot-box.

Fourth. That the efforts of the President and his Administration to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union and preserve the Constitution, do, and shall continue to receive our hearty and earnest support.

Fifth. That as long as a sectional party in the South is battling for secession, and another sectional party in the North for dominion, that is, for the control and patronage of the General Government, the perpetuity of this Union is endangered. We therefore believe that the preservation of the Constitution, maintenance of law and order, and the permanence of our glorious Union, depend upon the restoration of the reigns of Government to the Democratic party and the preservation of its time honored principles.

Sixth. That in this, our Nation's trial, all party strife for place or power is hereby renounced as unworthy of a free, enlightened people.

Seventh. That we will give our earnest and united support to the nominees of the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, July 4th, 1862, and to the nominees of this Convention.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a County Committee, and the Convention then adjourned.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 27, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 25th instant, there will be found a communication from the special army correspondent of that paper dated at Yorktown, the 25th, giving an account of the march of the army of the Potomac on its recent retreat from Harrison's Landing. Relating the incidents of the passage of a "foraging expedition" through Williamsburg, the writer amongst other things, said: "As soon as we arrived outside the town we began to discover evidence of the grand battle of Williamsburg, as desperate a fought one as was ever known upon this continent. *And to whose credit should the successful issue be placed? To none other than General Joseph Hooker, aided by the splendid brigade commanded by Gen. Birney.*" The assertion embodied in this extract is a repetition of the great injustice done to the brigade of General W. S. Hancock, which, by its brilliant conduct in that terrible battle saved General Hooker and the gallant troops under him from defeat and total rout. No one having any correct knowledge of the events of that mortal struggle will desire to pluck one laurel from the brow of General Hooker which a grateful country has placed there, for the gallant deeds performed by him at the battle of Williamsburg. But whilst justice is done to him and the brave men under his command, let not injustice be done to others.—The army correspondent of the Inquirer entirely ignores the part performed by General Hancock's brigade in saving the fortunes of that bloody day to the Union army. We, as citizens of Huntingdon county, and residents of the valley of the Juniata, will be derilict in duty, to our own brave men who were engaged in that battle under the lead of General Hancock, if we allow them to be stripped of the credit which justly belongs to them. The 49th, P. V. (commanded by Colonel Wm. H. Irwin, composed mainly of citizens of the valley of the Juniata, and partly by two companies from Huntingdon co.,) is one of the regiments composing Gen. Hancock's brigade, and as a part of that brigade, in conjunction with the other regiments led by that gallant officer, did the crowning work of routing the enemy on the ever memorable battle ground in question.

The efficiency and brilliancy of the services performed by the 49th have not been surpassed by those of any other regiment—volunteer or regular—in the army, and it is due to it and the brigade with which it is connected, that others should not be permitted to appropriate the credit which belongs to them. The writer of this has had in his possession for some weeks a narrative of the thrilling incidents thro' which the regiment and its brigade passed whilst the army of the Potomac was upon the Peninsula, written by a member of the regiment at Harrison's Landing. As the special correspondent of the Inquirer has so unjustly ignored the brilliant deeds performed by the 49th regiment and Hancock's brigade at the battle of Williamsburg, please publish it as an act of public justice, that their deeds of noble daring—not only at Williamsburg but at various other places where they have met the enemy in deadly conflict, may be known and duly appreciated by a grateful country. It probably never would have been published but for the seemingly marked injustice of the Inquirer's special correspondent. It is as subjoined. J. G.

THE NARRATIVE.

"Thinking a short history of the 49th Regiment, P. V., which numbers in its ranks so many Huntingdon county soldiers would interest you, I take time to give you a brief account of its marches and battles since we landed on this celebrated Peninsula, starting out with the remark that we have had no reporter among us to chronicle our deeds. We had not the honor to be engaged in the battle of Lee's Mills, April 16th, 1862, although we were supporting the troops engaged there, and from the time our forces encamped before the enemy's works on Warwick Creek, portions of our regiment were frequently engaged with him on our picket line, with the loss of some of our best men in killed and wounded. When the Rebels evacuated their works on the 4th of May, our regiment was among the first to cross in pursuit. On the evening of that day our division (Smith's) overtook the rear guard of the enemy at Fort Magruder, and about dark our brigade (Hancock's) was ordered by General Sumner to carry that Fort by assault. Our line was put in motion to storm the work, but the lateness of the hour, and the dense woods through which we had to charge frustrated the attempt. We were halted before we reached the line of the enemy's entrenchments and laid all night on our arms within rifle-shot of the fort.

On the morning of the glorious May 5th, we were moved to the left of the enemy's position where, under the command of Brigadier General Hancock, and owing to his consummate generalship our brigade and two regiments of the 3d brigade, of Smith's division, had the glory of saving the day to our arms, and of redeeming by a splendid victory the reverse of our left. On the morning after the battle of Williamsburg the General commanding the Army (McClellan) rode up to our Colonel and said: 'Colonel, I thank you for the magnificent conduct of your regiment yesterday; no men could have behaved better.'

"And here permit me to say, (what is well known in the army,) that Gen. W. S. Hancock at the battle of Williamsburg showed the most distinguished qualities as a commander of troops—the greatest personal gallantry and attached himself so dearly to his Brigade, that I can safely say no officer in our great army has so completely the affection and admiration of his men and officers. Had he been so fortunate as to have been supported and reinforced on that eventful afternoon, the whole face of affairs on this peninsula would have been changed.—No man sees more quickly the time to strike. If he had been adequately reinforced at Williamsburg, he would have swept into Fort Magruder like a whirlwind, and in one brilliant evening would have inflicted a deadly and crushing blow upon our enemies, but his little command unaided at the propitious moment had not strength enough to push our victory home to the enemy. At the battle of Williamsburg, the 49th first met the enemy in a general engagement; they attacked us in an open plain, and there never was a fairer or more open field of battle. As soon as they were within range they opened a terrible fire of musketry, advancing with an unbroken line until within fifty paces of our line of battle, and bore for a while the deadly fire from our troops who soon effectually broke and dispersed them. In this battle the 49th held the left of our line, sweeping the plain with their fire as the enemy advanced to the attack and literally mowing them down. On this memorable field we earned the right to inscribe upon our colors the glorious words: "*Williamsburg, May 5th*, 1862." From Williamsburg we marched to the Chickahominy, and crossed that stream in the morning of the 7 day of June, and encamped at Golding's farm, with our pickets close to the enemy.—We had no severe fighting here, although frequently shelled until the morning of the 27th June, when our brigade was ordered to hold an elevated piece of ground then occupied by our pickets. We were scarcely in position on this ground, known as Garnett's Hill, when the enemy opened upon us one of the hottest artillery fires we have yet suffered from. The 49th was upon the left of the line, and was more directly in range than any regiment in the brigade, but at the word from their colonel, the brave fellows prostrated themselves upon the ground and bore the iron hail without a sign of confusion or dismay, although comrades and friends were killed and wounded at their sides. After an hour or two's practice upon us the Rebels grew tired, sooner, I think, from the fact that our batteries gave them shot for shot. We held our position quietly until about 6 o'clock, P. M., when the enemy again opened a furious fire of Artillery upon us, this time enfilading our position. Again our men laid down and bore the storm without flinching. This artillery fire was only intended by the enemy as an introduction and a feint, for, after shelling us a short time, they suddenly threw a heavy body of infantry against our line, and in a moment they swept over our pickets and attacked our position, but, as at Williamsburg, our General was ready, and waiting for them, and scarcely had they appeared on the crest we held, when our entire line was a sheet of fire from right to left, the enemy struggling in vain to gain the crest we occupied. *Hancock's brigade*, commanded by their beloved General, was then supported by the gallant 4th Vermont, and although the enemy continued the fight until after dark, and rallied again and again to the assault, they could not withstand the storm of balls that swept the crest and piled their dead upon the field. They were finally repulsed with heavy loss, and driven staggering into the ravine from which they had attacked us. The Richmond papers of June 30th, acknowledge that Garnett's Hill was a sore defeat to them, with great loss in men and officers. This was our infantry fight at close quarters, one of the most desperate of the war, and in it the gallant little 49th purchased, with the blood of some of its best soldiers, the right to inscribe another bright name upon their flag:—"*Garnett's Hill, June 27, 1862.*" The bravery and gallantry of that regiment at Garnett's Hill, as illustrated in the death roll of the rebels, assisted to compensate somewhat for the disasters which had befallen a portion of our army on the other bank of the Chickahominy. On the morning of the 28th of June we remained in our camp until about 9 o'clock, when the regiment was again ordered on to the picket line, and here four companies of the 49th had a most brilliant affair with the enemy, repulsed them, drove them out of rifle-pits, and in conjunction with the 33d N. Y. Vols., killed and wounded a large number, making many prisoners of officers and privates. Among the captured was Col. Lamar, of the 8th Georgia regiment, his Lt. Colonel and the colors of the regiment. These four companies in this action were commanded by Captain Miles, Captain Campbell, and Captain De Witt, under the command of Colonel Irwin. In this engagement some more of our brave men fell, gallantly fighting for the cause of the Union and for the principles upon which it is founded.

On the morning of the 29th of June we were ordered to march towards Trent House, and we slowly fell back that evening to Savage's Station, where we were present at the battle fought there. After the action, and when the rebels were falling back, we took up the line of march for White Oak Swamp, which we crossed about midnight. All day on the 30th June we remained drawn up in line of battle at White Oak Swamp, and received from the enemy one of the most tremendous artillery fires that has ever been witnessed. At the same time the rebels threatened to cross on the bridge, but our brave troops stood the storm of shell unmoved, and presented a front so firm that the enemy dared not advance upon them. We remained in line of battle at White Oak Swamp until late in the night of the 30th, and then cautiously and silently withdrew long after the rest of the army had moved, (our Division having been left as a rear guard) and marched with fixed bayonets that long and gloomy night, expecting every moment to be attacked, until we reached Turkey Bend on James river just at day-break on the morning of the 1st of July. Here we again presented a line of battle to the enemy, and held him in check until near morning on the 2d of July, when we marched at the rear of our army to Harrison's Landing. On the 3d we again marched to the front and offered the enemy battle on the ground we now occupy, which they refused.

And thus in an imperfect manner I have told you how the 49th, during these memorable seven days, marched and fought, under fire every day, sometimes giving and receiving a deadly fire of musketry at short range, at others, standing for hours under the most dreadful fire from artillery, seeing their comrades killed and wounded at their sides, but always firm, quiet, and ready at the command of their Colonel to sweep forward side by side with their brave comrades from Maine, Wisconsin and New York, and to prove to the enemy again and again that they could not advance while Hancock's Brigade was across their path. Col. Irwin led his regiment to Harrison's Landing unbroken and "closed up," and on the 3d of July the General commanding the Division ordered that a "roll of honor" should be made of those who had so nobly borne the fatigues and dangers of these terrible seven days.

"That the 49th has so nobly sustained the honor of our State and the cause of the Union on so many battle-fields, is due, first, to the unflinching bravery of the men; second, to the fact that the utmost care has been taken to discipline them, and third, because of the gallantry with which their officers have always led them when in action. Our Colonel Wm. H. Irwin was a soldier of distinguished reputation for gallantry and ability long before the unhappy war commenced which now covers our country with horrors. During the war with Mexico he was a Captain in the 11th Regt. U. S. infantry, and was present in the great battles in the valley of the City of Mexico. He received a severe wound while leading his company at Molina Del Rey, and was rewarded with a brevet majority for gallant and meritorious conduct, and won for himself the highest praise of his commanding officers. When the present rebellion broke out Col. Irwin marched with the first volunteers to Washington.—He commanded the 7th Penna. Regt. in the three months service, and as soon as its term expired, he at once entered the service for the war. Since the 49th has been in the field Colonel Irwin has brought all his long experience to bear in drilling and disciplining his regiment, and well has he been repaid for his untiring exertions at "Williamsburg," at "Garnett's Hill," at "Golding's Farm," where on the 28th of June he placed another name of glory on his flag, at "Savage Station, at "White Oak Swamp," and on all occasions when in the presence of the enemy his regiment has been cool, and prompt, and always ready to meet their foes. The 49th has never gone into danger or battle without its Colonel at its head. At Williamsburg and in all the desperate fighting before Richmond he was always in the hottest of the fight, and exhibited to his officers and men a splendid example of fearless gallantry. In all the efforts of our Colonel for the improvement of his regiment he has been nobly seconded by his field and line officers, Major Thos. Hulings, Captains Miles and Campbell, both of whom are from Huntingdon county. More gallant soldiers never faced an enemy. Indeed, I believe there is not an officer in our regiment who has not been mentioned for bravery and good conduct in the presence of the enemy. The gallantry, patriotism, obedience and devotion of the men to their country is beyond praise."

A Mother Drowns Herself and Children.—The Bellows Falls *Times* states that a sad and distressing affair took place in Springfield, Vt., on Monday evening of last week, at Gould's Mills, some two miles below the village.—The wife of Mr. Jackson Gould took her two children, a little boy aged six years, and a little girl aged four years, and drowned herself and children. In the house on a stand was found a note, saying that herself and children would be found in the river.

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

A TRUE PATRIOT.—George Wilkes, a loyal, whole-souled Democrat of the Jackson school, in his *Spirit of the Times*, alluding to such smirking hypocrites as Vallandigham, Mahony, the Woods, and the editor of the Chicago Times, uses the following language:

"They have no words but those of tenderness for Treason, and while they lavish slur and condemnation on the Government, they sugar-coat their poison by specious devotion to the Constitution. These creatures, however, are not the true leaders of the Democratic party, and we indignantly deny that they represent any wholesome part of it. Most of them are more third or fourth rate curs of office, fellows who never inhaled an honest or unsordid breath, but who, with a mock pretense of principle, and sad shakings of the head, assume to be jealous of every invasion of the laws. They are shocked, forsooth, at the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; they rave at the idea of the draft; they denounce every new measure of the Government as a dangerous precedent; but they are never struck by the idea, *that the war of the rebels is a dangerous precedent*, or seem to comprehend that a man, surprised by an assassin, had better thrust a knife into the vitals of the miscreant, than desire him to loose his hold and go quietly to court.

These sensitive patriots are very fond of directing attention to the abolitionists. They would have us believe, perhaps, that it was the abolitionists who passed the Lecompton Constitution; who basely betrayed the Democratic party by nominating Breckinridge; who made the South secede when it had practical possession of the Government; who seized the arsenals in a time of peace, stole the public treasure, fired upon Fort Sumpter, and sent forth red-handed pirates to sink peaceful merchantmen beneath the waves! These lurid images might well inflame an honest patriotism, but what shall we say when we learn that such shuddering crimes are the guilt of the friends they patronize, instead of being the acts of those they would condemn? How shall we resent the base attempt to fix the howl of a party upon a set of weak and uninfluential zealots, for the purpose of giving shelter and license to the unspeakably damned villains who have dragged their country from its poise of peace and stabbed it to the heart? It is against the wicked and mischievous arts of such insidious knaves as these, that we, as a democrat, would warn the loyal, honest masses, of our common party.

Terrific Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.]

One of the most thrilling incidents which has ever come to our knowledge, occurred a few days since in a "side show" with Van Amburg & Co.'s Menagerie, where two enormous snakes—an anaconda and a boa constrictor—are on exhibition. Both of the reptiles are kept in one case with a glass top, opening at the side, and the keeper was engaged in the act of feeding them when the event occurred. The longer of the snakes, the boa constrictor, which is some thirty feet long and as large around the middle as a man's thigh, had just swallowed two rabbits when the keeper introduced his arm and body into the cage for the purpose of reaching a third to the anaconda, at the opposite corner. While in this position the boa, not satisfied with his share of the rations, made a spring, probably with the intention of securing the remaining rabbit, but, instead, fastened his jaws upon the keeper's hand, and with the rapidity of lightning, throw three coils around the poor fellow, thus rendering him entirely helpless. His shouts of distress at once brought several men to his assistance, and among them, fortunately, was a well known showman named Townsend, a man of great muscular power, and what was of much more importance, one who had been familiar with the habits of these repulsive monsters all his life, having owned some of the largest ones ever brought to this country. The situation of the keeper was now perilous in the extreme.—The first thing to be done was to uncoil the snake from around him, but if in attempting this the reptile should become in the least degree angored, he would, in a second, contract his coils with a power sufficient to crush the life out of an ox. A single quick convulsion of the creature and the keeper's soul would be in eternity! This Townsend fully understood; so without attempting to disturb the boa's hold upon the keeper's hand, he managed by powerfully yet extremely cautious movements to uncoil the snake without exciting him, after which, by the united exertions of two strong men the jaws were pried open and the man released in a completely exhausted condition. The bite of a boa constrictor is not poisonous, and although the bitten hand was immensely swollen the next day, no serious results were apprehended. A more narrow escape from a most horrible death it would be difficult to imagine.

A Novel Case for the Law Courts.—A curious case at law recently occurred at Shrewsbury, Vt. A man was arrested for passing a twenty-dollar Confederate-States note in exchange in a horse-trade. The complaint was made under the statutes against offering money or goods under false pretences. The man was bound over to appear at the county court and answer to the complaint. The case may yet figure on the pages of the Vermont Law Reports.

☞ The earth is 90,000,000 miles from the sun.