The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

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.

NEWS.

We expect stirring news before the close of the week.

From all the Southern States the news is cheering for our good old flag. The rebels will die hard, but they must die, that the best country on the face of the earth may live. Vicksburg, Charleston, and all the rebel strongholds must fall.

"It would be well for the *Globe* to get all it can in *advance*, but how will it be with the parties who pay?"—*Monitor.*

All parties who pay in advance can have their money refunded whenever they want to withdraw from the support of the *Globe*. This has been our rule for sixteen years. We never yet have *forced* the *Globe* upon a single individual. If the *Monitor* had no other subscribers than those who asked for it, it would not have twenty subscribers in town, nor two hundred in the county. We don't *steal* our living, nor *force* it from the pockets of the people.

The terms of the *Globe* are still the same, $1,50, in advance—the money to be returned at any time the subscriber may be dissatisfied with his bargain.

A Remonstrance from the South.

The New Orleans *Delta* of Jan. 29th addresses "a word to the North," in which it asks: "Are those gentlemen at the North who are *crying peace and armistice*, aware of the mischief they are doing? Are they aware that in every such utterance they nerve the arms of the enemy and renew the hopes of the rebel army, which is only kept from revolt by promises of a speedy peace, which promises of peace are generally based upon some speech made in Congress or in New York?—Is it fair to decree the finance of the country—a country whose resources are such that she can load ships with food and raiment for the subjects of the haughtiest government in Europe—and proclaim that the nation will be ruined if that state paper is not withdrawn and this measure advanced?—Why not leave the conduct of the war to the President and his generals?—You say you are determined to fight to the bitter end. Very well."

"What is this measure or that measure," continues the *Delta*—"the adoption or rejection of any particular *line of policy* on the part of the Administration—to the one great duty of the hour, the absolute crushing of rebellion?"

R. B. Brown, editor and proprietor of the *Brownsville Times*, has purchased the *Genius of Liberty*, published at Uniontown, and consolidated the two papers. The first issue under the new arrangement—still the "*Genius of Liberty*"—surprises us very much.—We are sorry we cannot wish Mr. Brown success. We pity the young man who can be influenced to give "aid and comfort" to the rebels.

THE NASHVILLE (Ten) UNION thus forcibly discourses on the sham unanimity of the South in favor of the slaveholders' rebellion:

"The *Louisville Union* says that the Southern people *were* not disunionists. We never said the contrary, and we go still further, and affirm our belief that the *southern people* are not to-day disunionists. If the conscription law, enforced by Morgan, Forrest, Wade, and hundreds of other guerrilla chiefs, with armed bands of desperadoes, had not recruited the rebel armies; if a military tyranny, more terrible than Austrian despotism, did not stamp out the first symptoms of resistance; if it were not high treason to hinder the circulation of confederate notes; if the power of a wealthy and almost unanimous consolidated slaveholding minority were broken, a large majority of the citizens of the south would to-day be for the Union. The fear of the dungeon, the halter, and the sword have silenced the voice of southern loyalty."

ENLISTING COLORED MEN.—The *Press* of Philadelphia, of Saturday last, says:

"We learn that, a few days ago, recruiting and transportation offices were opened, somewhat privately, in this city to enlist colored soldiers for Massachusetts regiments. At different times small squads of colored men have been forwarded to Boston. Governor Andrew sent an officer to this city to consult with the leading men of color, and the interview, it is said, proved very satisfactory. Should the Governor confirm what the officers agreed to, which relates to bounty and such matters, there will be a grand rush of blacks from this State to enlist in Massachusetts regiments.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* suggests, "that in order to economize in clothing, dickies be again worn, as in olden times, that two shirts and six dickies be equal to six shirts." Just so, and if a man should happen to be hard up, he can wear the dickey alone.

John Van Buren on the War.

Mr. John Van Buren appears to have considerably modified his views in relation to the rebellion and the great National questions involved. He addressed a large political (Democratic) meeting in the city of New York, on the evening of the 10th inst., in which he took new and high ground on the war and collateral subjects. He said, speaking of the disposition of the south to listen to reason and a restoration of the Union:

"The South would not hear of a convention until after their independence had been recognized; and never, while he lived, should that recognition take place if he could help it. They had refused to go into a convention to remodel the Constitution, while, if they had favored it, a new election for President might have taken place in sixty days. He never doubted that Davis and the other leaders in this rebellion were opposed to reunion, and, therefore, until the south can put down the men who led her into rebellion, the war must go on. He was utterly opposed to accepting mediation from any quarter."

Referring to the Emancipation Proclamation, which on its first appearance he had strongly condemned, he used this pointed and significant language:

"Now, this proclamation, therefore, in my judgment, does *nothing except what any general commanding the army might do.* That is to say, *as our army advances, slaves are set free. There is no escape from that conclusion.* Slavery exists to some extent by superior force, and when our armies advance against slaveholders in rebellion, unless they choose to take the oath and keep their slaves in bondage, *they follow the fortunes of all the rest of their property, and are destroyed or set forever free.*"

For the Globe.]

INDEPENDENCE.

MR. LEWIS:—I love to see an independent newspaper. A man who will speak the truth in tones that can not be misunderstood, regardless of all sects, parties, and factions, is a man after my own heart, and the man who will accomplish any good work he undertakes. Some newspapers seem to be so completely chained down by the narrow and contracted notions of their editors and party, that they can only see the truth on one side of a question. I go for the noble sentiment of JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL, when he penned the following beautiful and independent sentiment:

"We will speak out. We will be heard,
Though all the earth's system crack.
We will not hate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.

"We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleaming, we can see
Of Freedom's coming morn.

"Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think,
That dare we also say."

SAXTON, Pa. S.

Will Huntingdon County be Ruled Out?—The Democracy of Bedford and Somerset counties will have Senatorial Conferees appointed according to democratic usage, and will of course refuse to receive Conferees from this county unless they are appointed in some honest way in which the Democracy of the county have a voice.—Huntingdon county cannot expect the Senatorial Delegate if she is not properly represented in the Conference.—Will the Democracy of Huntingdon county look to their interests?

Railroad Changes.—D. T. Caldwell, formerly conductor on the Baltimore Express, between Altoona and Harrisburg, has been assigned to the passenger train on the Bald Eagle Valley R. R., from Tyrone to Bellefonte.

J. Mazaree, late Baggage Agent at Altoona, has been appointed conductor on the Baltimore Express, in room of D. T. Caldwell.

HON. Hopewell Hepburn, formerly Associate Judge of the District Court of Pittsburg, Pa., died on Sunday, the 15th of February, in Philadelphia, in which place he has been residing and practicing law since he left the bench.

His death was announced in the Supreme Court on the following day, by Mr. Parsons, and Chief Justice Lowrie responded.

COTTON.—We have heard of a family lately in Philadelphia emptying their matrasses which were filled with cotton, and realizing therefrom the snug sum of six hundred dollars.—"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Take Off Your Soger Close.—An order has recently been issued from the Headquarters of the Army, instructing Provost Marshals to gather up all military clothing and army buttons *that may be worn by any persons not* in the service, excepting those worn by discharged soldiers, and they will be allowed to wear them as a badge of honor.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A soldier as a deserter in Montgomery county, was brought before the court on a *writ of habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground that when he enlisted he was a minor, and entered the army without the consent of his parents. It appeared in evidence, however that the parents had been receiving the relief paid to the families of volunteers, thus recognizing the enlistment. The minor soldier was remanded to his regiment for service.

An Old Farmer's Speech.

[We like to hear loyal men speak the honest sentiments of an honest people. The following speech, lately delivered in the Illinois Senate by *an Old Farmer*, has the ring of the pure metal. Such men as the speaker refers to have already disgraced the Democracy, and if they are not soon checked by the honest masses, all true and loyal Democrats will be compelled to seek better company. Traitors and Democrats cannot work harmoniously together. Traitors must be expelled from the ranks of the Democracy before the party as an organization can expect to do any good for the country.]

The following is the speech of Mr. Funk as we find it reported:

The Great Speech of the Season---The Traitors Lashed and Defied to their Teeth

A great sensation was caused by a speech delivered by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers of the State, a man who pays over $3,000 per annum in taxes towards the support of the Government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions which were being introduced by the Democrats to kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State Government.—He said:

Mr. Speaker—I can sit in my seat no longer and see such boys' play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are secessionists and traitors at heart.

I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this Senate.—Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall and denounce the war and the Administration, prove it.

I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them.—And while so telling them, I am responsible myself for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I made a little something for myself and family. I pay $3,000 a year in taxes. I am willing to pay $6,000, aye $12,000 [great cheering, the old gentleman bringing down his fist upon his desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the inkstand to bounce half a dozen inches in the air,] aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous cheering and applause, which the Speaker could not subdue.]

Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me. I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors.—My heart, that feels for my country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. Yes, these villains and traitors and secessionists in this Senate, [striking his clenched fists on the desk with a blow that made the house ring again] are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the field. I dare to tell this to these traitors, to their faces, and that I am responsible for what I say to one and all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk stood near the lobby railing, his desk being one of the row immediately in front of it. A crowd, as he proceeded, collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with cheering, and I saw many an eye flash, and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

These men sneered at Colonel Mack, a day or two ago. He is a little man, but I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them, in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them. They deserve them. They deserve hanging and a place in the cart. Let us post the books, and see how we stand. I say. [Raising his voice and violently striking the desk.] The country would be better off to swing them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here, to their traitorous faces. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason I would rejoice at it. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentlemen in the Senate who are not traitors, but true, loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart.—They are here, in this Senate. I see them joke, and smirk and grin at a true Union man. But I defy them.—I stand here ready for them and dare them to come on. [Great cheering.] What man with the heart of a patriot could stand this treason any longer?—I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no more. [Cheers.] I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and secessionists. Hell itself could not spew out a more traitorous crew than some of the men who disgrace this Legislature, this State, and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures. I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath. And I am ready to meet the traitors themselves, here or anywhere, and fight them to the death. [Prolonged cheers and shouts.]

I said I paid three thousand dollars a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty; yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege to do it. But some of the traitors here, who are working night and day to get their miserable little bills and claims through the Legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites, as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way, who do not pay five dollars to support the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

The reason that they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want also to embarrass the Government and stop the war. They want to aid the secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. *They* care about taxes? They are pie-ayune men, any how. They pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope to, unless they can manage to plunder the Government. [Cheers.] This is an excuse of traitors.

[Here the Speaker called for order in the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country in this her hour of danger; I feel for her from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. This is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering.—The Speaker rapped upon the desk in unison with the applause, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.].

Mr. Speaker, I have said my say.—I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made. And I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. *I could not sit still* any longer, and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their selfish schemes to destroy the Union.—They have my sentiments. Let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon. [Tumultuous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down after he had given the desk a parting whack, which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.]

I never witnessed so much excitement in my life in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a fervor and passion that wrought up the galleries, and even members on the floor, to the highest pitch of excitement. His voice was heard in the stores that surrounded the square, and the people came flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes he had an audience that packed the hall to its utmost capacity. After he had concluded, the Republican members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. The Democrats said *nothing*, but evidently felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and restless and uneasy glances.

GENERAL BUTLER IN BALTIMORE.

His Reception Speech.—A Review of the War.—Our Position and Prospects Cheering.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—General Butler arrived here this morning at ten o'clock. He was escorted to the Eutaw House by a Committee of Councils and the Union League. His reception at the hall of the Maryland Institute this evening was a grand affair. The vast hall was splendidly decorated with flags, and densely packed with a most enthusiastic assemblage.

Thirty-four young ladies dressed in white, and each bearing a flag, were on the platform, and during the evening they sang patriotic airs. A band of music was also in attendance.

The appearance of the General was greeted with long continued cheering.

He made a brief speech, thanking the citizens of Baltimore for their kind expressions of regard, and enthusiastic greetings, which he took as an earnest of their unalterable devotion to the Union, and determination, come what may, to stand by the Government.—He alluded to his first entrance into Baltimore on the night of May 14th, 1861, when, in the midst of a violent storm, he marched his forces to Federal Hill, and formally occupied the city. He compared the condition of Baltimore then, under the influences of Secession rule, with what it is now, since, with the aid and protection of the Government, the true-hearted Union men of Baltimore had put down the rebel sway. He warmly eulogized the loyalty of Baltimore.

Alluding to the progress of the war, he said there was much, very much, to encourage us in the progress we had made in the past year. Let us post the books, and see how we stand. A year ago, when he passed through this city on his way to the Southern coast, how did we then stand? The rebels had all of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas; all of Virginia, except that portion under the guns of Arlington Heights and Fortress-Monroe. Now we have all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, two-thirds of Arkansas, at least half of Tennessee, and Rosecrans, thank God, was there, and good for the other half. We have two-thirds of Virginia, a third of North Carolina, all of Florida, and a large portion of Louisiana. And what was left to the bogus Confederacy? Texas, intriguing with the French Emperor to get away from them; Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and what remained of North Carolina and Virginia. Very soon the Mississippi river would be in our control, and thus the Confederacy would be severed. Might we not truly say, with some of the rebel Congressmen, that another such year of progress would see the Confederacy annihilated?—Truly the folds of the great anaconda were tightening round the rebellion, and crushing it in its irresistible grasp. He alluded to the threats of foreign interference in our affairs.—Let it come. The nation would rise to the emergency. Already, Congress had clothed the President with the mighty power of the entire military force of the whole nation, and if that were not enough for the overthrow of domestic traitors, and foreign foes, would arm every man in the nation—white and black, and blue, and gray, if need be. [Great cheering.] The nation was but in its infancy. The western world had scarce begun to put forth its strength. These throes and agonies were but the pains of teething, and when the teeth are fairly through, let traitors beware, and tyrants stand back everywhere.

The General sat down amidst long-continued applause.

WAR NEWS.

Piteous Appeal from Beauregard.

The Defence of Charleston and Savannah. — Non-Combatants Ordered to Retire.—Rebels short of Arms.—Pikes, Scythes, Spades, and Shovels to be used to Defend the Firesides of the Rebels.—"Brilliant Success or Glorious Death."

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, February 19.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday contains the following telegram, dated Charleston, S. C., February 18:

The following proclamation of Genl. Beauregard will appear in the papers to-morrow:

Headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, February 18th.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah, that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to participate in the struggle shall retire.

It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred.

Carolinians! Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your zeal for your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men, from the seaboard to the mountains, rush to arms!

Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies; shovels and spades for protecting your firesides.

To arms, fellow-citizens! Come to share with us our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death!

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Official—J. M. OTTEY, A. A. G.

The final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly perfected. Our troops and people are calm and confident.

From the Mississippi River.

CHICAGO, Feb 20.—A special Cairo despatch says that the sickness in the army at Vicksburg is increasing.

A barge containing 7,000 bushels of coal, ran the blockade on Saturday night, without accident or discovery.

The *Whig*, of the 9th, says the river is overflowing the banks on the Louisiana side, and the town of De Soto opposite is nearly submerged. It was expected that the whole Peninsula would soon be under water.

The *Appeal's* correspondence of the 9th, says, there is now no longer a doubt that the whole force of the enemy is concentrated within seeing distance of the city.

The mortar-boats were towed down yesterday, to a point near the rendezvous of the fleet. Every moment we may expect to announce the commencement of the attack.

The town of Bolivar Landing, fifty miles above Memphis, has been destroyed by *the gun-boat* Conestoga, in retaliation for the guerillas firing on the steamer Jenny Lind.

A Cairo telegram says that the Ram, Queen of the West, has gone up the Red River for the purpose of destroying the rebel vessels there. If this is true, one chief source of the rebel supplies will be cut off.

LATEST NEWS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG COMMENCED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A special Memphis despatch, dated Saturday, furnishes advices from Vicksburg to the 18th.

Active hostilities against Vicksburg commenced on that day. The mortar boats were towed into position and opened briskly. The effect of their shots was not known.

The firing was responded to by three batteries, when our position was found to be too much exposed for effective operations, and it was changed.

The bombardment was then renewed.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MURFREESBORO', Feb. 20.—The capture of Vicksburg was reported to-day by Confederate officers who approached our lines with a flag of truce from the rebel General commanding at Tullahoma.

Captain Hoblitzell, of General McCook's staff, received the flag, and in conversation, the officer in charge of the mission remarked, "well, you have got Vicksburg at last, though you have paid dearly for the prize." After adverting to the subject in these words, he refused to give any particulars. The rumor is credited at headquarters.

The weather to day has been more encouraging, and stormy winds have set in, which will greatly improve the condition of the roads. If these winds continue for three days longer, you may reasonably expect to hear of the immediate resumption of active operations.

ALL FOR WHISKY.—A Chester county contemporary describes a novel style of conveying whisky to volunteers in the army, in vogue with the friends of the soldier in that locality. They procure whisky, put it in stout bottles, well corked, and then place it in a lump of dough preparatory to being baked into bread. Thus the soldier gets a loaf of bread as well as a little of the "critter." In going through the process as above described one day this week the whisky become too hot in the oven, when an explosion took place, scattering the dough and the whisky over the room in all directions.

☞ We hear a good anecdote concerning a sober laddie on one of our gunboats.—The vessel was just going into action and our soldier was upon his knees, when an officer sneeringly asked him if he was afraid?

"No, I was praying," was the response.

Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer.

"Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize money is, *principally among the officers*," was the quick and ready retort.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1863, for sale at Lewis' Book Store—price 12 cents.

The Conscription Bill.

Mr. Wilson's bill, which passed the Senate of the U. S. last week, provides in substance as follows:

All able-bodied male citizens, and those who have declared their intentions to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, constitute the National forces of the United States, and are liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. The exempts are those who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice President, heads of Executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under 12 years, also the father of motherless children of the same age; and where two of a family are in military services, the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve.

The national force not now in service is to be divided into two classes, the first class embracing all between 20 and 35 years of age, and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age. The second class embraces all the others, and will not be called into service until after the first class. For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional districts; in each of which the President appoints a Provost Marshal, with the rank and pay of a Capt. of Cavalry, or he may detail an officer of similar rank who shall have a Bureau in the War Department, and shall make the needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. These Marshals are to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c.

In each district there is to be a Board of Enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshal and two other persons, appointed by the president, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts and perfect an enrollment once in each year, each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years or during the war, on the same footing with the present volunteers, advance pay, bounty money, &c., included.

When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district, taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to fairly equalize the burden; the enrolling officers shall then make the draft with 50 per cent. addition, and within ten days serve notice upon the drafted men.

Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute, or pay his commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest.

The bill provides for the proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons who receive bribes.

When the draft is finished, all those not taken are allowed traveling pay to their homes. Those who furnish substitutes are exempt for the entire time of draft, and the substitute has the same pay, &c., as though originally drafted.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in service who re-enlist for one year, shall have a bounty of $50, one-half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive $25 of the $100 bounty.

There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that generals in the field may execute court-martial sentence against spies, deserters, mutineers, or murderers, without reference to the President; courts-martial may reduce absentee officers to the ranks; clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged, or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains or railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters, may be fined $500 and imprisoned from six months to two years.

Any person who resists a draft, or counsels others to do so, or dissuades them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until the draft is finished, then be tried by a civil court, and be fined $500, or imprisoned two years, or both.

The President, on the passage of this act, shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees from the army, who may return without punishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the time of absence; those who do not return will be deserters.

Officers absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds, receive half pay; officers absent without leave, no pay at all. There are other provisions, but chiefly of details not particularly important.

Important Southern News---Horrors of the Conscription.

CAIRO, Feb. 15.—The most perfect reign of terror the world has ever seen is now being experienced by the unfortunate residents of North Alabama and Mississippi. In the latter State, the Legislature recently enacted a law embracing all conscript men not included in the Confederate act, which includes all from eighteen to forty years of age, and that recently passed takes all from forty to sixty years of age.

The territory has been laid off into districts of twenty miles, and a recruiting colonel appointed for each district. A thousand colonels have been appointed to enforce the conscript and militia law in North Alabama. There are many Union men in that section of the State, and millions of property belonging to them. The efforts to force them into the confederate ranks has driven hundreds of them to the woods, where they continue to hide and suffer rather than be taken as conscripts. This indeed a novel hunt for them. Guerillas and bloodhounds have been put upon their track, and many a poor victim has been smelt out in this way. Not long since, a young girl, carrying food to her father, who was hiding in a cave, was attacked by one of these bloodhounds and torn to pieces. It is estimated not less than one thousand men from Mississippi and Alabama have made their way to Corinth, where General Dodge made all possible provisions for them. Gen. Dodge sent out and brought in families of persecuted and down-trodden Union men, and has established a sort of encampment at home for all their families at Purdy, where they are likely to be free from persecutions.

At Corinth, a regiment is forming of Union men from Alabama and Mississippi. There are already six full companies. Capt. J. C. Cameron, the provost marshal of the district of Corinth, is to be Colonel of this regiment.

Among those who have recently suffered persecution are Abraham Kennedy and J. A. Mitchell, of Hacket and Bod settlement, Monroe co., who have been hung by the rebels for indulging in Union proclivities.

Mr. Hall Mark and daughter, of Lane county, have been shot, and the latter killed. Peter Lewis, an immediate neighbor, and suspected of Union proclivities, was hunted down by bloodhounds, and captured. The houses of J. A. Palmer, Wesley Williams, and other Union men, were burned over their families' heads, and the people living in the neighborhood notified that, if they harbored them, their own houses would be burned.

Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was killed for Union sentiments. Two women in Itawimain county were torn to pieces by bloodhounds.

In addition to the foregoing, hundreds of families, driven out of Alabama, have reached Corinth on foot, without food or clothing. Some of them are men eighty years of age.

A rigid enforcement of the conscription act probably induced a return to Memphis of many old citizens who went away under Order, No. 1, but who, when called upon to fight in a war of their own making, skulk away to Memphis, and seek the protection of the guns of the very men against whom they have all along vaunted their undying hatred.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 125th Regt., P. V.

Stafford Court House, Va., February 16, 1863.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Here we are yet, stuck in the mud, crushing rebellion, "over the left," and enjoying our hard tack as usual. Since writing to you, nothing has transpired to disturb our quiet in the least. We pursue the even tenor of our way, independent of Greybacks here, or Secesh at home.—The grand Army of the Potomac is still on praying ground, and this side of the Rappahannock, and, from present indications, will remain so for some time,—at least, until the clerk of the weather alters his present plan of operations, and gives us sunshine enough to dry up Virginia mud. We hear of no brilliant charges, except what the sutler makes in his books, and that is about all the good it does him, for money has got to be so scarce with this regiment, that the time there was any on hand only exists in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The paymaster has come to the conclusion that the families of the 125th belong to the toad species, and can exist on air, for he never condescends to visit us, or even send us his likeness. We have been out over six months, and not a cent of pay yet; nor do I think we will get any until our time is up. There is a very large screw loose somewhere, and the sooner it is tightened the better it will be for the Government as far as getting our regiment back again is concerned.

Our General is absent, and Colonel Higgins is acting Brigadier. He knows how to run the machine, and I think it will not be a great while before he is a real Brigadier, instead of acting one. We have a new Assistant Surgeon in the person of Dr. Butler, from Blair county. He comes well recommended, and I presume will make a popular surgeon. I do think, without disparaging any, that we have the best corps of surgeons in the army. As Paddy says, "it is a pleasure to be sick to have the nice jintlemen tending him."

Several of our officers and men are going home on furloughs to see their friends; may they have a pleasant time.

News is distressingly scarce here; a small rebel raid would be a God-send to relieve the *monotony of camp life.* Our time is getting short, and if we are to see the spires of Richmond before our time is up, we had better be up and doing.

Our regiment is pretty healthy at present. The weather is as fickle and variable as a miss of sixteen, and I have got an attack of the mullegrubs; so Good bye.

TIMBERDOODLE.

Wholesale Desertions.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* gives the following evidence of the compulsory nature of the service exacted by the rebel military authorities, and of the wholesale desertions therefrom:

There was a large number of deserters in the country. It is estimated that over half the men who went into the service from the northeastern counties in the State were at home without leave, and most of them were skulking in the mountains to avoid the officers who had been instructed to arrest them. Others, under a few desperadoes, had banded together to resist any attempt that might be made to arrest them, or to release from the jails those who had been arrested.—Some of these bands had arms and ammunition, and were subsisting by plunder. There were also a few men who were enemies to the Confederate States, prominent among whom is the notorious Jeff Anderson, who escaped jail from this city last spring with the bridge burners. There are also a few men among them who were prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were thereupon released by the Yankees. Whether these had been active, or in any way instrumental in engendering or furthering the disturbances, or trying to spread disaffection, or whether they themselves were really hostile to the Confederate States, has not been definitely ascertained. Most of the deserters are men who have volunteered—very few among them being conscripts. Indeed, the conscription law in that section has never been enforced.