

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, 1863. W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



I know of no man in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag of 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.

Political Parties.

Two years ago we took our stand against old political organizations, and determined to adhere to that position against all opposition, to the end of the war. We have met with strong opposition from every quarter, but we have persevered, and today we find the people of all parties rallying upon our platform as the only true policy to save our country. Maryland knows no parties but "Union and loyal," and "disunion and treasonable." New York is falling into line, some of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties have lately put the ball in motion. Good old Pennsylvania is also moving—the loyal people will soon rise in a blaze of glory and sweep the dirty politicians overboard. We are gratified that we have been able to hold out against the politicians until the loyal people of the North feel the scales falling from their eyes. Our party is our country against all opposition.

Union Leagues.

We care not by what name Union organizations are known. Any organization having for its object aid and comfort to our brave "boys" in the battle-field, and the preservation of our Union, will receive our hearty support. We are not particular as to what party any man has heretofore claimed to belong—all we ask now is that he feels the importance of giving his whole influence to the support of a Government that protects his life, his liberty and his property. A true Union man cannot object to uniting with his fellow-citizens to crush out open and secret enemies of the best Government that ever existed on the face of the globe. We are a Union man, and so long as there are Union men enough in the country willing to encourage the Glorious 100,000—the prayers of the seceding sympathizers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The rebel sheets, claiming to be Democratic, are just now giving extracts from speeches and letters of Stephen A. Douglas to prove that had his sentiments been endorsed by the people and Congress, the present troubles could have been avoided. But these same sheets fail to tell their readers that because Douglas was a "true man" he was denounced as a "black Republican" and defeated for the Presidency by the men who claim to be the leaders of the Democratic party. Douglas was too much a patriot to receive the support of the men who are now the open friends of the Rebels. If Douglas was alive he would not be found denouncing every effort made by the Government to defeat the rebels in their attempts to destroy our country.

Payment of the State Militia.—In the House of Representatives the following joint resolution from the Senate, Militia of the Commonwealth for services rendered during the raid of the rebels into this State last fall, was taken up and concurred in: Resolved, etc., That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and is hereby requested, immediately after the passage of this joint resolution, to proceed according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 24 day of April, A. D. 1862, to pay the Militia called in to the service of the United States, by the order of the 11th day of Sept. A. D. 1862, out of the moneys of the Treasury, leaving the question of the liability of the United States for said payment to be hereafter adjusted by the proper authorities of the State and United States.

Gold Coming Down.—Let her Rip.—Last week a great excitement was raised in the cities by the downward tendency of gold. What a tumble from seventy-two to forty-six. We are truly glad of it, and so is every other true hearted, loyal man in the country, and we sincerely hope it may continue to fall until it arrives at its true value. It is not so difficult now for some folks to determine whether the great depreciation in our currency was legitimate or speculative.

At the election for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Monday week, the following named persons were chosen: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah B. Hoop, Thos. Melon, John Haine, G. D. Rosengarten, Wiswell Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburg, W. H. Smith, Pittsburg, Samuel T. Bodine, and Joseph B. Myers.

Grand Demonstration of Union Men at Harrisburg.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever assembled in Harrisburg convened in the spacious Court Room in that place on Friday last. The following were the officers of the meeting: President—Gov. A. G. Curtin. Vice Presidents—Hon. George V. Lawrence, Speaker of the Senate; Hon. John C. Cass, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. John P. Penney, Senator from Allegheny county; Hon. Kinsey, Senator from Bucks county; Hon. Henry White, Senator from Indiana county; Hon. Benjamin Channery, Representative from Lancaster county; Hon. J. P. Vincent, Representative from Erie county; Hon. P. Frazer Smith, Representative from Chester county; Hon. Henry F. Johnston, Ex-Governor; Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John J. Pearson.

Secretary—John H. Briggs, Esq., David Fleming, Esq., Gov. Andy Johnson of Tennessee, and Ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, addressed the crowd. Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in honoring these distinguished Democratic patriots, and their loyal sentiments. We want to hear of more such meetings, where Democrats and Republicans can come together as brothers—all for the Union—all for our country first! "United we stand, divided we fall!"

When Andy Johnson was Governor of Tennessee, he had a warm personal friend (whose name we cannot now recall), who was also Governor of one of the South-western States. Johnson is a tailor by trade, as all the world knows, and his friend was a shoemaker, the two having joined in early life as fellow-mechanics on a tramp. In order to show his love of his old trade as well as his old friend, Johnson, while occupying the Governorial chair of his adopted State, made a full suit of clothes with his own hands, and presented them to his friend. Not to be outdone, the other made a pair of boots with his own hands, and presented them to Governor Johnson.

Governor Johnson is now one of the most distinguished men of his age or country. His patriotism and his ability, his stern integrity and his unshaken loyalty are alike the pride of his friends and the glory of the government.

DISGRACEFUL.—The conduct of Democratic members of both Houses of our Legislature in refusing the use of either chamber to Gov. Andy Johnson of Tennessee, and ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, for the purpose of addressing the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind. These distinguished patriots were handsomely received by the loyal people of Harrisburg, on Friday, and they addressed the people in the Court House in the evening. When will rebel Democrats cease disgracing the honest and loyal Democracy?—Governors Johnson and Wright are both Democrats of the Jackson stock.

VALLANDIGHAM, the intensely copper-headed member of Congress from Ohio, had a serenade at the Grand House in Philadelphia, on last Friday evening. A large crowd was present, most of whom came there through mere curiosity. There were Republicans, Democrats, and a few Copperheads to do the cheering, which was tame enough. When the Band arrived at the Hotel the street in the vicinity was brilliantly illuminated with fireworks. Mr. Carrigan introduced Mr. Vallandigham, after which he tried to speak, but, judging from his style, he was evidently disappointed in not finding so enthusiastic a meeting as he expected. He was interrupted several times by groans and cries of "Copperhead." He said "no is, and always was, for the Union" perhaps he is, but we think he has a very poor way of showing it. Verily, the day of tribulation is coming.

It is a very noticeable fact that the Vallandigham organs always find room in their editorial columns to announce their party victories, but never find room in the same columns to announce a victory by our brave "boys" over the rebels. The people and our army can come to no other conclusion than that the rebel sympathizers think more of their party than they do of their country.

The "peace" party in Congress were consistent up to the last hour of the session in opposing everything designed to aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war. Vallandigham & Co. opposed the protest against foreign intervention, thereby inviting foreign interference and a foreign war. Jeff Davis has no more devoted friends in his own "Congress" than the "peace" men in ours.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express praises without stint one of Mr. Vallandigham's late speeches in behalf of the rebel cause.

It tells of a late rally of Unionists in York county, N. C., where a number of them took refuge in a Quaker church and defended themselves with arms against rebel efforts to conscript them, killing two and losing two, the rest getting off safely to the mountains under the lead of a "Nazzarene" who is denounced as a "bold, bad and daring man"—i. e. a staunch Union patriot.

A SOLDIER of the Potomac from this place, writing home, under date of March 6th, says: "I see the people of the North think the army of the Potomac should move on. I wish we had those kind of people here to go ahead through the mud, and I assure you the soldier boys will follow. It is all very nice to sit in your houses and say 'go on,' but when you start out and get into the mud up to the knees with only three days rations and no possibility of the wagons reaching you with more, you don't feel much like traveling very fast or far. Such is the case now, and I think the army of the Potomac will stay where it is for one month at least if not more."

The Talk of a Patriot.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, suggests a treatment for rebel traitors who put on the flimsy disguise of loyalty to party and claim for it a loyalty to the government, which meets our own views exactly. He made a rousing speech at a recent Union meeting in Cincinnati, in the course of which he expressed the following views in regard to traitors: "The speaker was not a vindictive or vindictive man. The language of one or two hundred of the leaders of this rebellion, was about all he would say (laughter). That does not mean that he would be over. Get rid of the leaders, break the armed power of the rebellion, and there would be found no difficulty in restoring the Union to the North. That accomplished, we will then attend to those fellows who want office, the Vallandighams and Olds, and their kind. Teach your children their names, register their names in the book you read on Sundays, and send them down to posterity to be execrated as the men who, in the hour of their country's peril, threw up possible obstacles in the way of its preservation, and advocated dishonorable peace at the cost of national existence."

Col. W. F. Lewis, of the 110th Regt., P. V., has resigned his commission, on account of ill health. Lieut. Colonel Crowther being the next ranking officer will no doubt soon wear the eagle, and we will be glad of it, as we think him an deserving man.

Foreign Interference.

On Tuesday last week, the resolutions on foreign intervention reported by Mr. Sumner, from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, were passed through both Houses of Congress. In the Senate the only man that voted against them were Carlisle, Latham, Powell, Salisbury and Wall. In the House the vote was 102 against the minority consisting chiefly of Vallandigham "Democrats" and weak-kneed Union men. These resolutions constituted the most important manifesto to foreign powers, on the subject of the rebellion in this country, that has yet appeared, and we rejoice that they have been passed. We realize the last day of its legal existence. The Philadelphia Bulletin remarks that the President has now no time in transmitting to all the governments with whom we have diplomatic relations, copies of this important State paper, and we are glad to see that he has decided language, that the Congress of the United States will regard any future attempts at interference in our domestic affairs as an encroachment to the rebellion and an unfriendly act towards the government of the United States. Heretofore this view has been expressed in a courteous form of diplomatic correspondence, and foreigners have regarded it as simply the opinion of the Secretary of State. But it is constituted in the most solemn and emphatic manner by the representatives of the States and the people.

The nation speaks not by way of menace, but simply to warn foreign powers of the danger to which they will expose the peace of the world, if they offer any foreign encouragement to the infernal rebellion that is at once so terribly distracting one continent. It is the first motions of the rebellion, some such protest against foreign interference had been adopted by Congress, the effect would have been excellent, and we believe the rebellion would soon have been ended. As the resolutions plainly and forcibly state, it has only been sustained, and is only now sustained, by the hope of intervention, either directly or indirectly, from England and France, unwarned by such a protest, have repeatedly given the rebels reason to hope that they might obtain, by a sturdy assistance, aid from them, direct or indirect. Acting from such intimations, the merchants, ship-owners and capitalists of England have sent supplies to the rebels, and a navy has been built in English ports for the rebel service, which has already destroyed many millions of dollars worth of property. We have been too patient under these provocations offered by Governments who profess friendship towards us. Civilization and humanity have been outraged by these manifestations of sympathy for a false, vile and barbarous Government, whose sole foundation is slavery and whose sole hope is in traffic in human flesh.

The Congress of the United States at last tells the nations of Europe that the nation and humanity have been outraged by these manifestations of sympathy for a false, vile and barbarous Government, whose sole foundation is slavery and whose sole hope is in traffic in human flesh. The Congress of the United States at last tells the nations of Europe that the nation and humanity have been outraged by these manifestations of sympathy for a false, vile and barbarous Government, whose sole foundation is slavery and whose sole hope is in traffic in human flesh.

I have been reading the Cincinnati "Commercial" and the Louisville "Journal," and I have been very much pleased to find such a strong Union sentiment reviving in Ohio and Indiana again, and I am particularly well pleased with the proceedings of the Union Mass Meeting held in Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati on Monday night, the 23d inst. The speeches of Governor Morton and Hon. Joe Wright were such as only could emanate from such great and good men as they are, and it is a thousand pities that we have not a great many such men as they are. But I am inclined to believe that there are enough good and loyal men left to attend to the shameful traitors of the North and North-west. Such meetings they have been holding in Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Terre Haute, I think cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect upon Northern traitors. I would to God the people of the North would become united upon the war question; then we might look with confidence to a speedy ending of the war. It is my candid opinion that the dissections in the North is now the only hope of the Southern Confederacy, and the only thing that gives them the least hope. If the North was united, it would be by a very short time would satisfy the justness of the measure, even if it had no common sense and reason on its side.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Westward of March 10th.

The following letter and enclosure were received yesterday by the Mayor of Manchester, Abel Heywood, Esq. "LETTER OF THE UNITED STATES." London, February 9, 1863. SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, by the hands of Mr. Moran, the Assistant Secretary of this Legation, a letter of the President of the United States, addressed to you as Chairman of the meeting of working-men held at Manchester on the 21st of December, and in acknowledgment of the address which I had the pleasure to forward from that meeting.

"I am, my obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. "Abel Heywood, Esq., Chairman, &c., Manchester."

"EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, Washington, January 10, 1863. "To the Workingsmen of Manchester: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address, and the expressions which you sent me on the eve of the new year.

"When I came on the 4th of March, 1861, through the constitutional election, to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatever might have been in the cause, of whosoever the fault, the duty, paramount to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserve intact the constitution and the integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty led me to all the measures of the administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of government and our official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results which follow the policies that they adopt. It is necessary to the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

"I have understood well that the duty of preserving our country solely with the American people. But I have at the same time been aware that foreign or dissident of foreign nations might have a material influence in prolonging and prolonging the struggle with dissident men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has led me to believe that the past action and influence of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial toward man. The malcontents over the river, in Colorado and New Mexico, and the adjacent country, are believed to be in communication with Humphrey Marshall's vagabonds. Their plan is to strike a blow which makes a raid on the Kentucky Central Railroad, seize the fortifications, spike the guns, and hold them until he comes up. A running battle is now being carried on from Newport, for Saturday next, and they are busy procuring arms and provisions for the occasion. A short time ago a source entitled to the utmost credit. The scheme can be frustrated if any diligence is used.

Rebel Atrocities in East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Rebels are apprehended on the Kentucky border. The malcontents over the river, in Colorado and New Mexico, and the adjacent country, are believed to be in communication with Humphrey Marshall's vagabonds. Their plan is to strike a blow which makes a raid on the Kentucky Central Railroad, seize the fortifications, spike the guns, and hold them until he comes up. A running battle is now being carried on from Newport, for Saturday next, and they are busy procuring arms and provisions for the occasion. A short time ago a source entitled to the utmost credit. The scheme can be frustrated if any diligence is used.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The General Indiana Again in Union.—(Editorial Note.) The battle in Tennessee.—An Attack Upon Port Hudson Daily Expected. FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The Richmond Dispatch of March 6th, says that the Indians, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last Tuesday night by the rebels, and her guns fell into the hands of the federals. The Queen of the West fell in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore. The Federals attacked Van Dorn on March 1st, at Thompsons, near Franklin. He drove them back and captured 500 cavalry and 1 battery. The rebel loss is not yet ascertained. An attack is daily expected on Port Hudson.

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.

The following is an extract from a letter written to a brother of the writer residing in this place: "SAN FRANCISCO, TEXAS. "I have been reading the Cincinnati "Commercial" and the Louisville "Journal," and I have been very much pleased to find such a strong Union sentiment reviving in Ohio and Indiana again, and I am particularly well pleased with the proceedings of the Union Mass Meeting held in Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati on Monday night, the 23d inst. The speeches of Governor Morton and Hon. Joe Wright were such as only could emanate from such great and good men as they are, and it is a thousand pities that we have not a great many such men as they are. But I am inclined to believe that there are enough good and loyal men left to attend to the shameful traitors of the North and North-west. Such meetings they have been holding in Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Terre Haute, I think cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect upon Northern traitors. I would to God the people of the North would become united upon the war question; then we might look with confidence to a speedy ending of the war. It is my candid opinion that the dissections in the North is now the only hope of the Southern Confederacy, and the only thing that gives them the least hope. If the North was united, it would be by a very short time would satisfy the justness of the measure, even if it had no common sense and reason on its side.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

A Federal Army Within Twelve Miles of Port Hudson, La.—Thirty Thousand Union Troops at Baton Rouge.—The Iron-clads Attacking Port Maitland. INTERESTING FROM MOBILE. MOBILE, March 3.—A grand review of the army took place to-day by Maj. Generals Withers and Buckner, and Brigadier Generals Slaughter and Cummings. After the review, four pieces of artillery, captured by the rebels, were presented by General Withers, on behalf of the Alabama and Tennessee in the Army of Mobile. Each piece was inscribed with the names of Alabamians who fell in that battle. SAVANNAH, March 3.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night, till near day. This morning, a despatch from the Fort, dated 6 P. M., says: The enemy has not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The Fort is in good condition. The Cumberland is remounted, and no further casualties are reported at the fort. PORT HUDSON, La., Feb. 25, via Mobile, March 2.—A Yankee force of 4,000 strong, marching towards Louisiana. The advance guard, one thousand strong, is at Amite river, twelve miles from this place. This is deemed an important movement, and doubt-

WAR NEWS.

The Late Fight Near Bradyville, Tennessee.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. Murfreesboro, March 2.—Yesterday the Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry met the enemy in the vicinity of Bradyville, and routed them hip and thigh. Our force was about two thousand five hundred strong, consisting of two regiments of the 3d, commanded by Col. J. W. Parham, who also was in command of the whole force; and the 4th, by Colonel Ed. Long. Besides these, a part of the Tennessee Cavalry, Major Morphy, participated in the early portion of the fight with much gallantry. The action took place about one mile beyond the town. The rebels were the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Lieutenant Col. J. W. Bowles, Fourth Alabama, Major Malone. A party of their force dismounted and took position behind a ledge of rocks. They fought bravely, but were finally driven back. More had so skillfully disposed of his forces that after the fight had commenced some time in front, he could assist them upon the flank. When the flankers came up a charge was ordered. Our men marched upon the rebels with drawn sabres, utterly dispersing them, and a number down as they ran, and pursued them three miles. The enemy's loss was 5 killed, 30 wounded and nearly 100 prisoners.—Among the prisoners were the Adjutant of Basil Duke's cavalry regiment, the Second, Kentucky, and seven other commissioned officers. Our loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded.

We captured from the enemy 100 horses and equipments, more than 100 saddles, an entire new wagon-load of prospecting tools, and a quantity of clothing. Gen. S. Stanley accompanied the expedition, exhibiting his usual gallantry. Generals Negley and Stanley, who planned the expedition, deserve much credit for it. Some 1,600 men from Negley's division formed a portion of the expeditionary force, and although not participating immediately in the fight, remained within supporting distance and bagged some rebels who attempted to get to the rear.

Anticipated Trouble in Kentucky.

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin.) CINCINNATI, March 5.—Trouble is apprehended on the Kentucky border. The malcontents over the river, in Colorado and New Mexico, and the adjacent country, are believed to be in communication with Humphrey Marshall's vagabonds. Their plan is to strike a blow which makes a raid on the Kentucky Central Railroad, seize the fortifications, spike the guns, and hold them until he comes up. A running battle is now being carried on from Newport, for Saturday next, and they are busy procuring arms and provisions for the occasion. A short time ago a source entitled to the utmost credit. The scheme can be frustrated if any diligence is used.

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ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Desperate Battle at Spring Hill, Tenn.—A Federal Brigade Defeated.—Escaped from the Battle.—Our Troops Overpowered after Fighting All Day. NASHVILLE, March 8.—There was fighting all day yesterday between Van Dorn's rebel command and three Federal regiments of infantry, about 500 cavalry and 1 battery, at Spring Hill, about thirteen miles south of Franklin. Colonel Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces or captured by the rebel force. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and, being overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcements from General Harburn's command, at Franklin, reached the scene of action. Seven regiments of infantry are at that place. Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men in his command. General Rosecrans on Deserter. Murfreesboro, March 1.—Our army, if not as large as that arrayed against it, is at least full of activity and energy, already girded around with fortifications of the most formidable character, with its two avenues open to the heart of the country, drawing its supplies both by land and by water; full, not merely of confidence in its General, but of that enthusiasm towards him which forms an almost unerring element of success and makes men honorable on the battle-field. The General's health is now fully restored. The following is a letter sent by him to the different Governors of States enumerated: Murfreesboro, Feb. 21, 1863. To the Governors of Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan. I think it due to those who suffer in the field, as well as those who fight the bills at home, and run the risk of being called out to defend home and

less prompt steps will be taken to arrest it. All citizens are interested in this. Those who oppose it favor perjury and insubordination, a man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and even bounty money, and violates his oath of country money, is a perjurer and a rascal, and, probably, a coward. Why should the Legislature pass a law that dishonors and disgraces our country by desertion, is a perjury and a rascal, and, probably, a coward. Why should the Legislature pass a law that dishonors and disgraces our country by desertion, is a perjury and a rascal, and, probably, a coward. Why should the Legislature pass a law that dishonors and disgraces our country by desertion, is a perjury and a rascal, and, probably, a coward.

THE ATTACK ON PORT M'ALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, March 3, 10 P. M.—The enemy are attacking Fort McAllister. The attack commenced at thirty minutes past eight o'clock this morning. Three iron-clads and two mortar boats are playing on the Fort. Our 8-inch columbiad has just been dismounted—two men slightly wounded. The firing continues very heavy. [SECOND DISPATCH.] Savannah, March 3, 5:30 P. M.—A despatch from Fort McAllister, dated 3:45, says that one of the iron-clads has withdrawn. Two mortar boats, one mortar boat are still playing on the fort. The fort is uninjured, and no one is hurt on our side except the two men slightly wounded. The garrison is in good spirits. The firing still continues. Recent Exploits of Morgan's Brigade. Mobile, March 3.—A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Monday, March 3, 10 instant, says: Major Austin, of General Morgan's Brigade, with fifteen hundred men, moved around the Murfreesboro and Nashville railroad, tearing the track, and running a train of soldiers over an embankment. The Louisville Journal reports that Generals Longstreet, Marshall and Forest are approaching Lexington, Ky.

Rosecrans Persecuting the Rebels.

The Richmond Dispatch, March 4th, contains the following in reference to the situation in Middle Tennessee: "The Chattanooga Rebel" of the 27th ult. says: There are rumors from the front to the effect, that Rosecrans has been massing large reinforcements just through from Kentucky, in the counties of Sumner and Wilson. If this be true, the intention is to advance when the roads permit, not directly upon our forces at Shelbyville, but upon Tullahoma by way of Manchester and McMinnville. The troops stationed at Nashville will probably make a feint upon Shelbyville, but no absolute assault is expected from that side of the enemy's lines. The entire strength of the army in Murfreesboro is estimated at fifty thousand. Our reliable reports from the northern portion of the State represent the remaining and New York, and the adjacent country, are believed to be in communication with Humphrey Marshall's vagabonds. Their plan is to strike a blow which makes a raid on the Kentucky Central Railroad, seize the fortifications, spike the guns, and hold them until he comes up. A running battle is now being carried on from Newport, for Saturday next, and they are busy procuring arms and provisions for the occasion. A short time ago a source entitled to the utmost credit. The scheme can be frustrated if any diligence is used.

High Price of Gold.

The Dispatch, March 5th, says, in its money article, "there has been an extraordinary advance in the premium on gold since our last report. On Saturday last it was sold at \$2 50 and \$2 60, advancing during the day, and yesterday it went up like a rocket until it reached \$3 00, being an advance of 40 per cent. Silver was affected in like manner to-day. The market was more quiet, but the advance was fully maintained. Various causes for this sudden advance in specie were assigned, but it is doubtless chiefly owing to the demand from Alaska runners, and foreigners leaving the confederacy." Bank notes have also advanced, the brokers selling at 50 per cent. premium. Sterling exchange is held at \$2 60.

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national life, that all deserters should be returned to duty. All citizens are interested in this. Those who oppose it favor perjury and insubordination, a man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and even bounty money, and violates his oath of country money, is a perjurer and a rascal, and, probably, a coward. Why should the Legislature pass a law that dishonors and disgraces our country by desertion, is a perjury and a rascal, and, probably, a coward. Why should the Legislature pass a law that dishonors and disgraces our country by desertion, is a perjury and a rascal, and, probably, a coward.

LATER.

Further Details of the Battle of Spring Hill.—Retreat of the Rebels.—General Gilbert again Inactive.—He is Severely Wounded. Nashville, March 8.—The following additional details have been received of the fight near Franklin, yesterday. Five regiments of infantry, one battery (18th Ohio), with the 7th Pennsylvania and 2nd Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn, of the 32d Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill, about the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement by the rebels was apparent, causing some disquiet at Thompson's Station. The rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, at the same time they appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, causing heavy loss on both sides, but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops, the largest part of the 83d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, and the 83d Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The 12th Ohio was not retained without loss. All is quiet to-day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than we had. Gen. Gilbert's non-action and failure to reinforce Col. Coburn is severely censured by officers and men.

How Easy it was to have Averted War.

The following extracts from the speeches of our Southern brethren delivered in our Congress before the introduction of the Crittenden Compromise in the winter of the year mentioned above, shows how easy it was to have "averted the war," as Gov. Seymour and his class declare, by compromise and conciliation: Dec. 4th, O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi.—"I was not here for the purpose of endorsing Col. Johnston's proposition for a compromise or to patch an existing difficulty." Mr. Jones, of Georgia, ditto on the same day. Mr. Hawkins, of Florida