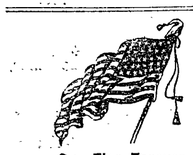
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 1, 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.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the dangers of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Pittsburg, **on Wednesday, the first day of July next,** at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, WM. J. HOWARD, } Secretaries.

The Committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The LOYAL CITIZENS of HUNTINGDON COUNTY, *WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY*, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, *on Saturday, the 11th day of April*, 1863, and at the usual time elect TWO DELEGATES from each district to represent the loyal people of the county in a COUNTY CONVENTION to be held in Huntingdon, *on Tuesday of the first week of April Court*, (April 14th, 1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to a UNION STATE CONVENTION to be held in Pittsburg, *on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next*, to nominate candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

ALEX. PORT,
Chairman Union County Committee.
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

State and County Conventions.

We ask all loyal men to read the call issued by the Union State Committee for a State Convention to be held on the 1st of July. Under this call all Union men who think more of their country than they do of their political parties can unite. In the spirit of this call the Chairman of the Union County Committee of this county has issued a call for a Union County Convention of delegates to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday the first week of April Court. Let every Union man in the county who can subscribe to the spirit of the call, attend the delegate elections on the Saturday previous and send good delegates to Huntingdon.

THE NEWS.

The war news we receive comes to us as rumors, and as such we do not think it profitable to the reader to publish them. When we get news of a reliable character, our readers shall have it.

"By them (the people) the old Union is regarded as next to the Constitution."—*Fulton Democrat.*

We have been taught that the Union was in existence before we had a Constitution. If so, it should be our first duty to save the Union. With a Union we would have a foundation upon which to build a Constitution; without a Union, we would have no use for a Constitution. But the Copperheads would rather that the Union should be destroyed than that the shortest plank in the Constitution should be disturbed. Our Government will save both—first the Union, and then the Constitution in its purity—when all nations of the earth will applaud and respect us.

"*The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.*"—This is the cry of the rebel sympathizers, and yet we notice that the "Democratic" members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have lately passed a resolution, among others, declaring in favor of calling a Convention of all, or three-fourths of the States, for the purpose of *proposing amendments to said Constitution.* Humbug is the order of the day with the rebel sympathizers. The plain secret of their movements is, they want the loyal people of the North to get upon their knees before Jeff. Davis, and to promise him that if he will withdraw his rebel forces, the North will give him any changes in the Constitution he may ask for, even to recognizing the right of the South to fill all the Government offices, and to extend slavery to any or all the States. The leading sympathizers of the North would, to-day, make Pennsylvania a slave State if they could.

"AMONG the staid and sober masses of the rural districts the war is no longer popular."—*Fulton Democrat.*

This assertion is an insult to every loyal man in the rural districts. It is nothing short of an admission that the people of the rural districts, rather than fight any longer for the preservation of the Union would submit to a dishonorable peace and rebel rule, and a dissolution of the Union. We do not believe that the *Fulton Democrat* speaks the sentiments of the people of the rural districts. We know it does not, if its assertion was intended to embrace the rural districts of loyal Huntingdon county, and we will not permit our citizens to be insulted by Copperhead falsehoods. If the war is no longer popular with the rural districts of Fulton county, it is because they have been deceived by the traitor leaders of that county. The war no longer popular with the people? Are we, in the face of the enemy, to lay down our arms and confess that we are in the wrong—that the rebels are right in their efforts to destroy our country? Are we to withdraw our armies and permit the traitors to invade the North—destroy our property, murder our loyal citizens—take possession of Washington, destroy our Government, blot out our Constitution, and upon the ruins establish a despotism? No! Copperheads may preach *peace*, but until the traitors lay down their arms and ask for peace, there can be no peace worth having; and the sooner the "sober masses of the rural districts" of Fulton county come to this understanding of the issue, and act accordingly, the sooner will they have peace.

THE *Monitor* says that as soon as the Administration shall turn back to the Constitution, "the loyal Democrats, like the floods of the North, will descend upon the Southern rebellion and blot it out forever." Here we have the bold declaration of the tory sheet that the "Democratic" party will not go to the aid of our brave men who are now enduring the hardships of the battle-field to save the Union, or answer to the call of the Government to crush the rebellion, unless the Administration, in the prosecution of the war, changes its programme and submits to the dictation of the rebel sympathizers. *If* the President *has* stepped outside the Constitution the more successfully to strike at the root of the rebellion, would that justify *loyal men* in a refusal to aid in saving our Government? The tory *Monitor* slanders all loyal Democrats by classifying them with the Copperheads who don't want to fight against the rebels under any policy the President might adopt, even should it be, to the letter, *their* notion of the powers of the Constitution.—Democrats with their eyes open don't belong to the *Monitor* faction of Copperheads.

Popularity of the Conscription Law Among the Soldiers.—The Conscription law is as popular among the soldiers as it appears to be unpalatable to the copperheads. A letter from a Brigadier General in command at Murfreesboro, says that its passage "electrified" Gen. Rosecrans' army. General Hooker's men are of one mind as to its value to the national cause. They declare themselves ready to see its enforcement in person, if need be. A letter to Senator Wilson from a Brigadier Gen. stationed at Baton Rouge, says:

Its passage and enforcement will certainly end this rebellion in a short space of time. The moral effect of such an act at this time can hardly be over estimated. The people of the South already regard their cause as hopeless to a much greater extent than is imagined; already their conscripts desire nothing so much as to get to their homes; they fight with no heart or hope. What, then, will be their condition when they see their fears realized, and that the loyal people of this country really mean to continue the war.

1ST OF APRIL.—In October last the *Monitor* predicted that the *Globe* would not exist after to-day. Since then we have been *very* uneasy for *fear* the prediction might prove true. But here we are, and this the 1st day of April, with a support larger than we have ever had. We never like to disappoint anybody, but the good loyal people of Huntingdon county, have compelled us to disappoint the Copperhead faction of the *Monitor*. The *Globe* will be published as usual, and furnished to all good loyal people at $1,50 per annum.

Is Ben Meyers a Copperhead?

The *Bedford Gazette*, edited by B. F. Meyers, a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature, boiled over with rage because we charged him with being disloyal to the government he looks to for protection. Ben *is* a Copperhead of the worst kind, and that our readers may have more to prove him such than our word, we publish below an editorial article from the *Bedford Gazette*, of the 13th:

"The Conscription Bill recently passed by Congress, authorizes the appointment by the President, of a Provost Marshal for every Congressional District, "as fixed by a law next preceding the enrolment." This officer is to be a kind of general agent for the President, (or rather the Military Dictator,) *and is to arrest deserters from the army, to detect, seize, and confine spies*, and to obey all *lawful* orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General. In short, he is to be the ruler, owner and keeper of the people within the limits of his district, a petty tyrant, uniting in his person the powers of a civil magistrate, the authority of a military commander, and the functions of a police detective.—*When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the Conscription, we shall look with some anxiety and more curiosity for the name of the wretch who will not scruple to disgrace himself and the community in which he lives, by accepting this odious office.* Let that man, whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death. Let him remember that he makes himself the hireling of usurped power, the minion of the enemy of popular liberty, the tool of a disgraced and doomed Administration. Let him remember that he becomes a voluntary instrument for the destruction of the Constitution, and, therefore, that the very discharge of his official duties, makes him a perjurer and a traitor. And let him be warned that the people will not suffer him nor his masters to wrest from them the rights guaranteed them by the blood-bought institutions of their fathers.—The name of the man who accepts this office will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The finger of scorn will be pointed at him as a second Arnold, who would barter away the citadel of his country's freedom, for the gratification of his own avarice and ambition.—The people will brand him with shame, for to do so is their only defence against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of his body. Men will turn from him in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of his political leprosy. The lash of popular indignation will pursue him through the world, his effigy hanging in every town and his name a by-word among the people; and eking out a miserable existence, he will go down to the grave, unwept by friends and unhonored even by partizans."

Reader, do you think the author of the above article a loyal man? Does he not call upon the people of his district to resist the Provost Marshal in the discharge of his lawful duties?—Does he not call upon the people to resist the Government? There are Copperheads in this borough who will endorse every word of the article, but they have not the boldness of Meyers to make themselves as prominent.—The *Gazette* is the organ of the Cessna "Democracy" (?) of Bedford county.

THE LAST WORDS OF A DYING HERO.—Major General Sumner died at his home in Syracuse, New York, on the evening of the 20th March. He had just received a very important appointment to the Department of the West, and was making ready to enter upon his duties immediately, when he was seized with a severe cold which settled on his lungs and terminated in his death.

Gen. Sumner entered the Army of the United States at an early period of his life, and continued in that service almost uninterruptedly till his death. He was in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and of course saw much hard service, and was exposed to many dangers. During the rebellion he was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and was in every general engagement in which that Army took a part. He evinced great bravery and skill in all his military exploits, and was especially noted for his unflinching patriotism and loyalty. He loved his country with an ardor as strong as his bravery, and he hated her enemies with as great a degree of intensity. This was shown especially in his last and dying moments. It is said that his disease was so severe that it, for a while, deprived him of the power of speech. As death drew nigh, however, and a glass of wine was handed to him, he took it in his hand, and with a great effort waved it above his head, and spoke in a voice as clear and distinct as ever, "God save my country, the United States of America." These were the last words of the patriot hero; they clearly show where his heart was. After giving utterance to this dying testimony of his loyalty, he sank rapidly, and died peacefully.

BRIG. GEN. KNIPE.—When last in Harrisburg we had the pleasure of meeting the distinguished and gallant Knipe. He is a soldier and an excellent officer, and bears his honors with becoming modesty. He entered the three months service on the staff of Gen. E. C. Williams, with the rank of Major; after that he raised the 46th Penna. Regt., and was ordered to Gen. Banks' army in the Shenandoah Valley. Here, while in command of his Regiment, and while commanding the Brigade, distinguished himself in several engagements, and for meritorious services was made a Brigadier; if he has a chance we expect to hear him earn more laurels and another star in his shoulder straps.

OWEN has not yet called for those thirty dollars in greenbacks we offered him, to prove that we refused to refund money to any advance paying subscriber who wished to discontinue his subscription to the *Globe*. Perhaps he has discovered that the man is as hard to find as that farm of his certain Philadelphia stove-dealers would like to see.

The Rights of Married Women.

The following bill, which contains important provisions, has just passed both Houses of the State Legislature. It is entitled "A supplement to the act to secure the rights of married women," passed the 11th day of April, 1848:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, that the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly to secure the rights of married women, passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1848, and the supplements thereto, are hereby declared to be that no judgment obtained against the husband of any married woman before or during marriage shall bind or be a lien upon her real estate, or upon any interest the husband may be entitled to therein, as tenant by courtesy."

It is said that the passage of this act will obviate a great deal of the difficulty heretofore experienced by conveyancers and the legal fraternity generally.

CHARLESTON.

The report brought by the officers of the Peterhoff that on the night of the 24th inst., when eighteen miles from Charleston, they saw bombs flying and heard heavy guns firing, may be correct; but it could not have been a general attack on Charleston. The Spaulding, which left Hilton Head on the 26th, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and says nothing of a movement on Charleston. Richmond papers of the 27th have also been received, and they have no news of that character.—*Philada. Bulletin, March 31.*

INVEST YOUR MONEY WHERE IT WILL BE SAFE.—We call the attention of those of our citizens with small and large sums of money on hand, to a card of Bell, Garrettson & Co., agents to dispose of the Five-Twenty years United States Loan. Millions of dollars are being invested in these bonds daily by persons of small as well as those of large means. The bonds are called "five-twenties," because, while they are *twenty*-year bonds, they *may* be redeemed by the Government in *Gold* at any time after *five* years. They pay six per cent. interest, half yearly.—Call soon before the bonds are all disposed of.

INDIANA ARMY OFFICERS.—Bear in mind the following patriotic appeal of the Indiana army officers—*all* Democrats—in their recent address to the people of their State:

The Rebels of the South are leaning on the Northern Democracy for support; and it is unquestionably true that UNJUSTIFIABLE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION *is giving* AID *and* COMFORT *to the* ENEMY. *In the dark hour of our country's trial, there is but one road to success* and PEACE, *and that is, to be as firmly united for our Government* as the Rebels are AGAINST IT.

Dr. Jones on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Dr. Jones of the city of New York, the great Oculist and Aurist, can still be consulted at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, for several weeks.—His success in curing diseases of the eye and ear is without a parallel. He operates for cataract; straightens crooked eyes; inserts artificial eyes to move and appear natural; cures deafness and discharges of the ear; removes polypus from the ear and nose; cures ozœna, and all manner of diseases of the eye and ear and other difficult complaints.

March 31, 1863.—2t.

Brig. Gen. James Cooper, commander of the U. S. Troops at Columbus, Ohio, died in that city on the 28th ult. Gen. Cooper represented this State in the U. S. Senate during the Administration of President Filmore.

WE have received the loyal proceedings of the 125th P. V. Regt., but too late for this week.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Which Democratic Party.

Ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, began his response to a serenade in Philadelphia as follows:

"He remarked in opening that a few nights ago a prominent Democratic politician had declared on the street that if the country were ever to be saved, the Democratic party was to be the saviour. He had a word or two to say about the Democratic party.—There are now a genuine and a bogus Democratic party in this country, and it was important to know which Democratic party was meant when it was said that the country was to be saved by it. Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat, a genuine Democrat. He had a Vice President by the name of Burr.—Burr was inside the Democratic organization, and he was considered as good a Democrat as Jefferson. Jackson was a Democrat. He had Calhoun in his Cabinet. Calhoun was considered a Democrat. Stephen A. Douglas was a representative of the genuine Democratic party. John C. Breckinridge was also in a Democratic organization. It would be well to know whether the auditor alluded to was a follower of Jackson, Jefferson, or Douglas, or was he a follower of Burr, Calhoun and Breckinridge. (Applause.) When you hear men talking about the Democratic party saving this country, ask them whether they mean the genuine or bogus Democratic party.—There can be no true Democrat but the war Democrat. (Applause.)"

A splendid assortment of Gilt Window Shades, Buff Holland and Oil Cloth, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

Prospects of Starving the Rebels out.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 18.]

THE RAILROADS.

From every quarter where our armies are massed—from Vicksburg, Tullahoma, Charleston, and Fredericksburg—we have the most gratifying accounts of the condition of our troops, and their certain ability to cope with any force that the enemy may hurl against them. The only point upon which there is room for apprehension is, that our forces may be forced, by want of food for men and horses, to relinquish the strongholds which the enemy could never dislodge them, and that this is a grave and pressing danger, we have many fears for believing.

It is a fact as well known to the enemy as ourselves, that all the country in the vicinity of our armies has been stripped of its provisions and forage, and that the armies depend for their existence and maintenance of their present positions upon the railroads.—These being facts, which none, we think, will venture to gainsay, it behooves the Government to keep posted as to the condition of these roads, and provide that they be kept in a state of the utmost efficiency. It is useless to pass laws putting men into the army and returning them to it, when they run away if measures are not at the same time taken to support the army when it is gotten together. The Government should not be content even to keep the railroads in the condition in which the war found them; it should endeavor, and the effort would be successful, to improve upon that condition. The better the roads, the better supplied would our armies be, and, consequently, the more certain in the resistance to the extraordinary efforts for our subjugation which the enemy proposes to make during the coming campaign.

The railroads of this State are on the point of giving out. They have decreased their speed to ten miles an hour as a maximum rate, and are carrying twenty-five to fifty per cent less tonnage than formerly. This change in their rate of speed and quantity of freight has been made through necessity. The woodwork of the roads has rotted and the machinery has worn out, and owing to the stringent enforcement of the conscription law as to railroad employees, the companies have not been able, with all their efforts to supply either the one or the other. We are not informed of the actual condition of the railroads in the more southern States, but conceive that they are little better off than our own, except, perhaps, in the matter of negro labor. The slaves along their routes may not have had the same facilities for escaping to the enemy as in this State.

We have ventured to call attention to this subject because of its vital importance, and from a knowledge that, owing to the great measures of finance, impressment, &c., now weighing upon the government, it has been overlooked. It is not necessary for Government to take possession of the roads. But it should supply them abundantly with the necessary labor and iron, and then insist on their being kept in first-rate order, and being worked efficiently.—To this end Government should appoint an inspector of railroads. Railroads are a part, and an indispensable part, of our military system; and if they are allowed to fall through from any causes, *Government and people may prepare for a retreat of our armies and the surrender of much of the valuable country now in our possession.*

The Kentucky Union Platform.

The difference between a genuine Union platform and a copperhead platform, is strikingly illustrated in the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention of Kentucky, and those sent forth by the copperheads of New Jersey, Connecticut and other States. In the latter, abuse of the Administration and its war measures predominate, scarcely a word being said against "the causeless and wicked rebellion." In the Kentucky platform, on the other hand, not a word is said against the Administration or its measures—although it is well known that many of its acts are distasteful to Kentucky. Here are the resolutions as "adopted without debate and without a dissenting voice, amid the wildest shouts and cheers:"

Resolved, That the convention approve and endorse the principles embodied in the joint resolutions upon Federal affairs adopted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth at its last session, and hereby reaffirm the same.

Resolved, That the present causeless and wicked rebellion should be crushed by the whole power of the Federal Government, and the national authority restored over all the revolted States, and we are in favor of devoting our whole resources, if necessary, to the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the intervention or mediation of any foreign power in our present troubles, preferring to settle our own difficulties in our own way, and all propositions to that effect which may be made by any foreign State or nation, ought to be respectfully, but unequivocally, declined by our Government.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky have suffered every insult and injury at the hands of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and are stimulated by every motive of interest and honor to oppose and overthrow it.—This confederacy has sought, and now seeks, to break up the Union, forever dear and necessary to them, and when, by their oft-repeated decisions, they refused to join in the work of treason, infamy and ruin, it trampled down their State Constitution; put a weak and usurping Government over them, and placed pretended Senators and Congressmen in its conclave at Richmond, assuming to speak their voice; it invaded their State with armies, and carry them away from a Union they revered to one they detested. It ravaged by bands of marauders—not soldiers, their fields, time and again; robbed them of their public revenues and private property; destroyed their public records; burned their towns and houses; carried away their non-combatant citizens into long and loathsome imprisonment, where many still languish; murdered many of them, sometimes in their own homes; and in the presence of their families, and sometimes by cruel and infamous deaths, extending their atrocities even to women and children, thus setting at defiance all the laws of civilized warfare; and these efforts have continued and increased with the increasing aversion of the people of Kentucky toward all its wicked designs, and now threaten to break with fresh force upon that State and people; that, therefore, the people of Kentucky can never cease their efforts for their own protection, the condign punishment of the authors of these wrongs, and the complete overthrow of the rebel confederacy; and all citizens of Kentucky, if any there be, who refuse to support their State and fellow-citizens against such unprovoked wrongs and cruelties, or profess to sympathize with such enemies, are false to their allegiance to friends, neighbors, State and nation. That, nevertheless, of one thing, the people of the revolted and the loyal States, and of the world, may rest assured, Kentucky will submit to a despotism only when she has no power to resist it.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to take timely and energetic steps for the defence of the soil of Kentucky, against invasion, and her people from further plunder and ruin by rebel raids, and we earnestly invoke their attention to the subject; at the same time calling upon all the citizens of the State to second every effort in this behalf.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our gallant soldiers in the field for the brave and devoted manner in which they have hitherto upheld the ancient renown of Kentucky, and bid them God-speed in the noble work of defending the honor of our flag and preserving the Constitution and Union, assuring them of our cordial, united and unfaltering support, and the prayers of a grateful country. That we feel also the profoundest veneration for the memory of the brave Kentuckians who have fallen in the great struggle for the Union, and the deepest sympathy for their surviving relatives, whose just claim upon the country are hereby gratefully recognized.

WAR NEWS.

From the Mississippi River.

Fifteen Feet of Water in the Vicksburg Cut off.—Six Iron-Clads and Twenty Transports Passed Through.—Capture of Fort Greenwood with all the Rebel Troops.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The *Sunday Mercury* has a special Cairo dispatch to the effect that the rise in the Mississippi has overflowed the Peninsula, and that there are fifteen feet of water in the Vicksburg cut-off.

A fleet of six iron-clads and twenty transports are said to have passed through, carrying 15,000 men. They are to join Admiral Farragut, and tho' the object is kept secret, it is thought that they will attack Port Hudson.

Another dispatch says a report has been received announcing the complete success of the expedition under Generals Ross and Quimby and Admiral Porter.

It is said that the rebel Fort Greenwood has been captured with all the troops. No particulars are given.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Rumors from Beaufort.—The Charleston Expedition Delayed.—Attack Upon Savannah Projected.—The Colored Brigade Reinforced.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Adams Express steamship Augusta Dinsmore, Crowell, from Port Royal, March 20th, and Beaufort, N. C., 24th, arrived at this port this morning.

From passengers by this vessel our reporters glean some interesting facts concerning naval and military movements thereabouts. The project of an attack on Charleston seems to have been temporarily abandoned, as the river is certainly filled with torpedoes, and the defences are numerous and strong enough—so it is reported—to blow any fleet out of water attempting to reach the city. Some of the wooden vessels attached to the expedition, are suffering from the attacks on their uncoppered bottoms by the water worms infesting those waters. In the attack upon, and the subsequent burning of the Nashville, the Montauk, (iron Monitor,) it is now ascertained, was injured by a sunken torpedo.

Captain Worden says: She was lifted six inches out of the water, and the steel plate which protects her boiler was so badly shattered as to require repairing. The plate is situated under and around her boiler, thus rendering it the more troublesome to repair.

Savannah is supposed to be the real point of attack now. The general opinion prevails that we may be able to successfully assail this port; still the rebels are very vigilant, scarcely resting day or night, in strengthening the approaches to the city and its surroundings.

On Thursday, March 19, word was received at headquarters, that fears were entertained lest the rebels should overwhelm and capture the negro regiments that had been sent to Florida. The 6th New Hampshire was therefore sent to their relief. They were sent by the transport City of Boston.

The weather at Port Royal was beginning to be very warm, the thermometer averaging 78° in the shade, and the men were literally eaten up by the sand-flies.

Arrived at Beaufort, 24th, prize steamship, Nicholas First, in charge of Prize Master Everson, captured off Wilmington, N. C., March 21st, by the United States gunboat Victoria, while trying to run the blockade. She had previously attempted to enter Charleston, but was unsuccessful. The Nicholas First is an old ship of about one thousand tons burden, and is said to have been a prize to the English in the Crimean war. She left England, bark rigged, and put into Nassau, where her main and mizzen masts were taken down. When taken, she had but a portion of her foremast standing. She has a very valuable cargo, consisting in part, of sixteen tons of gunpowder, and one hundred and seventy cases of rifles. She would leave for New York on the 26th March.

A Southern Voice to the Copperheads.

The Richmond Enquirer on Peace.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of March 5th.]

"PEACE."

From of old it was held perilous for men to cry for peace! peace! when there was no peace. The dangers of it for us at this moment are manifold. It encourages the planting of cotton instead of corn; it unsettles the minds of our soldiers in the field, which is demoralization; it stimulates the enemy to more vigorous prosecution of the war, by the idea that *we* are so tired of it.

There are some who reproach the *Enquirer* with being an advocate of war, and not of peace. This is somewhat unreasonable. Is any one offering peace? Look round our whole horizon—*where* is it, on sea or land, that you discern any faintest flutter of the "white wings?" It is all war; all one bottomless gulf of blood, one universal carnival of slaughter, and ravage and ruin.

True, there is one way by which the Southern Confederates could immediately regain all the blessings of peace; it is by submission—by reconstruction—by desisting from the "rebellion," and delivering up our ring-leaders to the punishment of the laws they have trampled upon. Is there, indeed, one single citizen of this Confederacy who would have peace at any price? Well, *here*, is the price, say at once—are we to pay it?

But the symptons of a breach between the East and Northwest! May not they be managed and turned to account, perhaps? Why "repel" the Northwest by harsh and cutting language? Truly, we admit the language is a very inadequate weapon against those armed and brutal invaders; they would never be "repelled" by vituperative epithet; and all the bayonets and columbiads we can muster are scarcely enough to repel the brigands. But let us help and encourage, you say, their intestine divisions. Yes, we are willing; in the way we gave rise to those divisions at first, we wish to encourage them now. That is to say, by desperate resistance and defiance.

To be plain, *we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats, than the open atrocity of philanthropists of Massachusetts.*—That Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace these States would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. It is not the Sewards and Sumners, the Black Republican and Abolitionists, who have hurt us. They were right all along; there *was* an irrepressible conflict; between different civilizations, two opposite social organizations; they were no more able to live peaceably together in one government than two hands can wear one glove.—If we did not discover so soon as the Abolitionists, this great truth, it was because the *Democratic party, neutral as it was in principle, false to both sides, and wholly indifferent to the morale of either of the opposing communities*, placed itself between, raised the banner of the "spoils," and—we all know the rest. *The idea of that odious party coming to life again, and holding out its arms to us, makes us shiver. Its foul breath is malaria; its touch is death.*

Give us the open foeman; let him be as ferocious and greedy as you will.—Let our enemy appear as an exterminating Yankee host, we pray, and not as a Democratic Convention. Let him take any shape but that! Already we have visions of the men of feeble knees, tender feet and undulating spines, losing their senses and manhood by the contact, as they did, alas! so often before. We scent from afar off the old dead *compromises—abeit omen!* and seem to feel upon our throats the strangulation of unclean fingers. But it is a dream; nobody lives in this Confederacy who will dare to propose, or to hint even at a distance, that we should sacrifice at that abominable shrine all the gallant blood freely poured out to sanctify our nationhood. For it comes to this: we can have no peace *now*, save by submission; no peace now save by making once more an affiliation with a Northern party, and making the Democracy *a present* of all that inestimable treasure of the dearest blood that flowed in Southern veins.

Peace! Does the monstrous host before Vicksburg bring us peace? Is it peace that Rosecrans is making in Tennessee? Does the military dispersion of public meetings in Kentucky bode peace? The new Northern conscription, enrolling three millions, and making provisions for instantly commanding their service, or exacting a heavy exemption tax—does this look like peace? The deliberate vesting in Abraham Lincoln of all the military power of a dictator, with the treasure of the whole nation opened to him without stint—is it to enable him to make peace, or war—which?

Where, then, are those indications of peace, which we are said to be recklessly resisting and disdaining? Oh! the great speech of Vallandigham; the touching invitation of tuneful Cox! We greatly fear that those two wooers of the South so fond and fain, will very soon be found, like John Van Buren, shrieking out for war to the knife; and if they delay or decline to recant their great and noble peace speeches, why they will see the inside of Lincoln's jails. We wish from our hearts they were both already safely chained up at the present writing; they have done us more harm, they and their like, than ten thousand Sewards and Sumners. We tremble to see their unwholesome advances; still more to see a sort of morbid craving here to respond to them, under the delusive idea of promoting intestine division at the North.

Oh! Dictator Lincoln! look ye up those two peace Democrats—together with Richardson—in some of your military prisons!

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Averages of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.