The Globe.

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

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PHILADELPHIA:
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
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EZRA D. HART, ESQ., *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

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STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

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LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
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READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and for PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Nov. 29, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL TRAIN.	EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	PITTSBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PITTSBURG EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	PHILA. EXPRESS.	MAIL TRAIN.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hope,	.....	.....	1 55	.....
3 23	.....	.....	5 31	.....	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 39	.....
3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 21	.....
3 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 11	.....
3 52	7 14	6 50	6 02	.....	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02	.....
4 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 57	.....	12 42	.....
4 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 33	.....
4 31	.....	.....	6 31	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 23	.....
4 40	.....	.....	6 40	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 18	.....
4 58	.....	.....	6 56	.....	Tyrone,	10 15	.....	12 10	.....
5 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05	.....
5 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 55	.....
5 19	.....	.....	7 15	.....	Bell's Mills,	10 05	.....	11 51	.....
5 40	8 30	8 20	7 35	.....	Altoona,	9 45	4 00	11 30	.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41
4 25	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Hough & Reedy,	11 22	8 05
5 02	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 53
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00			LE 7 30
5 20	LE 9 10	Sexton,	10 50	AR 7 20
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
	LE 9 10	Sexton,	AR 10 50	
	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	
	9 40	Crawford,	10 23	
	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	
		Broad Top City,		

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bellheimer.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!
BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Friday, April 3, 1863.

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR SWANN,
OF BALTIMORE,
Before the Union League of Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * *

The power of the Government to prosecute this war to a successful termination is not a problem of less difficult solution in regard to its material resources. A cry has gone forth that we are on the brink of universal bankruptcy. Now, gentlemen, I have only to say, as the result of the closest examination and comparison, that it would be difficult to find that nation whose ability to maintain its credit, present or prospective, is greater than our own. [Cheers.]

On the 1st day of July, 1864—should the war continue so long—our aggregate national debt will have reached a limit not much exceeding one thousand seven hundred millions of dollars. The Internal Tax Bill, already in full operation, is admitted to produce one hundred and fifty millions. The interest upon this assured aggregate indebtedness in July, 1864, being, say, in round numbers, one hundred millions, and the internal tax one hundred and fifty, we have a surplus of fifty millions to be annually applied to the liquidation of this debt. But the rate of interest upon our existing indebtedness does not average six per cent., nor are we paying interest on a large class of notes used as currency, which enter into this calculation. This is the extreme view presented of our financial condition on the 1st of July, 1864, presuming the war to continue until that time. The market price of gold has been taken as the only reliable standard of value in the relation which it bears to the national currency. Thus a premium of sixty per cent. on gold, according to this doctrine, reduces the actual value of a Treasury note to forty per cent. of its nominal par value.

A fallacy so absurd need hardly be discussed. A legal tender note circulates at its full par value in the purchase of every article of prime necessity. This country, like all others, situated as we have been, would find it simply impossible to adhere to the precious metals as its only basis of credit. Both England and France have recognized this principle. During the Peninsular war the premium on gold went up in Great Britain as it has gone here. It ceased to be a standard of value when it became an article of merchandise. The credit of a nation depends more upon its undoubted resources, upon its staple productions, than upon its gold and silver. If, by the sale or exchange of these, we are enabled to pay our debts, and to meet the demands of taxation, we have a basis of credit even better than the precious metals. When, therefore, we show that the loyal States engaged in this war have already proved their ability, almost without an effort, to pay into the public treasury an admitted annual levy of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars (but which I assume to be nearer two hundred and fifty), it is hardly to be presumed that the credit of this government is likely to sink under an aggregate of two thousand millions of indebtedness. It is because we are unaccustomed to taxation that we distrust our ability to carry on this war.

It might, indeed, create alarm, if like the States in rebellion, we were engaged from year to year in piling up a debt, without adequate revenue from any source, to meet the annual burthen which it entails, or to inspire confidence in its ultimate redemption. Happily, the able financier at the head of the Treasury Department has made the imposition of a sufficient tax to cover every possible contingency, the prominent and leading feature of his financial system.

The credit of the country cannot fail in the face of such safeguards as these. But our resources are hardly yet drawn upon; and there are productions of American growth—of universal consumption both at home and abroad—which, at rates of taxation not greater than exist elsewhere, may be made to produce the interest upon our entire national debt. Our public domain furnishes another representation of substantial wealth, which in the process of gradual development would pour into the public treasury its timely support. I need not refer to these and other similar facts, going to show the undoubted resources of this country, and its ability to put down the rebellion, should it continue for the next five years, and the public indebtedness should reach four thousand millions, (about the present national debt of Great Britain,) instead of the amount, stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or even double that amount.—[Cheers.] The success, however, of any plan of finance must depend, in a great degree, upon the conduct of our armies in the field. Disheartening as have been the trials of the past, I cannot realize the fact that the loyal States, with a population of more than twenty-three millions of souls, can ever permit themselves to be overcome by one-fourth of that number, with the known disadvantages under which they labor. [Cheers.]

It is not difficult to foresee how parties are likely to array themselves during the progress of this war. In the State of Maryland, ignoring the past, we have raised the banner of the Union and rallied to its support. [Cheers.] The Union men of that State comprise a formidable combination from the ranks of all other parties. It is time that party lines and party distinctions should be done away with. If our platform were less simple it might be less satisfactory to many who are ready to sacrifice everything to the support and maintenance of the Union.—We are unconditional Union men, because we believe in the Union as the rock of our safety and the intelligence and disposition of the people to protect alike the rights of all. Maryland was the first to place herself on the unconditional Union platform, and she will be the last to desert it. [Cheers.] She believes in the power of the States to redress all grievances *within the Union.* She desires to see that platform extended until it shall have superseded every other political organization. We say, with the illustrious Jackson, "the Federal Union, it must be preserved." [Cheers.] It is no time for the organization of parties to throw obstacles in the way of a vigorous prosecution of this war. We must know where we stand and who are our friends. If men forget the duties of patriotism and loyalty we have no sympathies with them, no matter under what banner they may claim to stand. The Union is our hope and our stand point. It is a subject for congratulation that a large party in this country, who, a short time ago, were the fierce advocates of a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States, North and South, are now convinced that the Government of Jefferson Davis will be satisfied with nothing short of separation and independence. This I have never doubted from the beginning. Are you prepared, then, to divide this Union? Is there any man here to-night who would not see this war go on for ten years—twenty years—rather than that a single acre of our national domain should be wrested from us in such a struggle? Before this war broke out, I urged the conciliation of the Border States, and the effectual blockade of the Gulf States, as the best mode of effecting a speedy reunion. With prudence, moderation, and an exercise of wise statesmanship, I believe that the horrors of this unnatural war might have been greatly modified, if not wholly averted.

The masses in the South would have triumphed over the political aspirants and demagogues that now control it. But it is useless at this late day to refer to the past. We are in the midst of a war brought about by causes over which we have had no control. The only practical question for our consideration is whether we will sustain the Administration in this effort to save the country, no matter how we may differ upon subordinate issues, or consent to a dissolution of the Union, with the ruin which it involves. This is the issue divested of all complications; and I say to you to night without a moment's hesitation, that however distasteful it has been to me to witness the promulgation of measures which I believe to be destructive of the common purposes of reuniting the country, I shall stand by the Administration in all necessary measures in the vigorous prosecution of this war. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, at no time since the rebellion broke out have we been justified in the belief that the Crittenden Compromise, or any other compromise, would bring back a spirit of loyalty on the part of our southern brethren. On the contrary, it was proclaimed at a very early day, that if a blank sheet of paper were offered, they would not indicate the terms on which they would be willing to return to their allegiance. What alternative, then, is left to the loyal States, with their twenty-three millions of souls depending upon this Union for their domestic prosperity, and their protection against foreign insult and intervention. Are they to accept the degradation of a conquered people almost before they have put on their armor, and before the drain of taxation has even remotely affected their ability to supply the means for carrying on this war?—What am I to do—a conservative man—weeping tears of agony over friends and relatives falling in this unnatural strife, when day after day the telegraph wires announce the casualties of some bloody field? Am I to renounce my country—to behold without emotion the American flag trailed in the dust, and our fondest hopes of the future extinguished forever? Am I to forget, in the miserable heresy of State sovereignty, as interpreted by secession leaders, to what government I owe the duty of paramount allegiance? Never—never! [Loud cheers.] The experiment of a national convention to conciliate the South, has been fully tested. A revolution based upon the theories of leading Democratic politicians in New York and elsewhere, has swept this country with the fury of a whirlwind.

It was the voice of conciliation and compromise. It was the potent uprising of what is called the peace party, based upon an assured reciprocity of purpose and desire on the part of the rebel States. What has it accomplished but the rebuke and humiliation of its movers? Have they not been admonished by the united southern voice—speaking through their recognized organs—that they were only wasting time in useless speculations; that "it was not the Democrats in their Congress, or western politicians on the stump, but their soldiers in the field, to whom they looked for peace." A distinguished champion of the Democratic party, tells us now that this "war must go on," and that "the man who attempts to stop it must be overwhelmed."

It is not a matter of surprise that the conservative men of the Democratic party should be aroused. "We tell you," says the southern press, "there would be no Democratic party at all, and no whispers about the Constitution, but for the wholesome lesson at Vicksburg, and the bold philosophy at Fredericksburg. It is our generals and soldiers who cause them to remember that they once had a Constitution, and give them the heart to say so."—Now, gentlemen, when we witness the obstinate persistence with which some still urge this favorite scheme of a convention, what are we to infer? Can language be more emphatic than that which comes to us from every quarter of the South—from her statesmen in council, from her soldiers in the field, and from her press almost without exception—that this war can only be terminated by a recognition of southern independence and a dissolution of the Union? Is the object of the proposed convention to negotiate terms of a separation? If so why not announce the purpose of the peace party at once to be a division of the country, upon the ultimatum of a prompt recognition of southern independence. Let us know the worst, that we may do no injustice to those who still advocate the call of a convention. The loyal men of the Democratic party see already the position in which they have been placed. It is due alike to themselves and the country that they should retrace their steps. Mr. Van Buren says in a late speech: "I never doubted that Jefferson Davis was opposed to a restoration of the Union; I never doubted that the many leaders of this rebellion were opposed to a reconstruction of the Union. Their existence politically certainly, and physically probably, depends on the independence of the confederacy. No man who has any regard for himself in the free states of this Union, would undertake to support these men in a union with the slave States of the Union as political allies, or even associate with them as political brethren; that cannot be done." Mr. Van Buren further says: "We have no right mode of dealing with the enemy, except by taking the expression of the leading men as the sentiment of the enemy. What, then, is their view? That we must admit the independence of the South, and next concede that they have a right when they chose, to secede from the Union. That I utterly deny. While God spares me life I never will acquiesce in any such thing. There is nothing in the Constitution to warrant it. It is the destruction of our existing power of government, and must be resisted at all hazards." This, gentlemen, is plain talk, coming from one occupying the influential status of Mr. Van Buren, and confirms me in the opinion that with the Democratic party hopelessly divided, as it must be now, there can be but two great parties during the continuance of the rebellion—*the one for and the other against the Union.* [Cheers.] If we recognize the Union as paramount, all minor differences must be merged in its unqualified and unconditional support.—The certainty of the rapid increase of the Union party and its ultimate triumph may be inferred from the utter sufficiency of any other to command the united popular support.

I am not here, to-night, gentlemen, to discuss at large the measures of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. That will be the province of the future historian, and can be done with more freedom and impartiality when this war is over and the Union restored. I was not one of those who voted to place him where he is; but I should forget my duty as a loyal citizen if I suffered myself to lose sight of what was due to his high position in the present crisis of our national troubles. [Cheers.]—The divisions springing up in many of the loyal States, based upon opposition to particular measures of State policy, receives no countenance from me, or the party with whom I am acting.—They are ill-timed, injudicious, and destructive of the best interests of the country. They should be discountenanced by all true friends of the Union. The weakest blow aimed at the President of the United States must recoil upon ourselves and the cause in which we are embarked. Whatever causes of dissatisfaction may exist in the border States, it is no time to falter now. Upon one point, at least, we must be united, and that is in saving the Union at every sacrifice. [Loud cheers.]

It is one of the conservative features of our admirable system of government that every four years the people exercise the privilege of expressing, through the ballot-box, their views upon public men and measures. If radical changes are deemed indispensable, they can be made without disturbance to the well-being and harmony of our institutions. In the support of this Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war to save the Union I do not pledge myself or those with whom I co-operate to any interference with the constitutional rights of the loyal States, without their consent, whether in reference to the institution of slavery, or any other issue of leading interest which may now engage the public attention. We sustain the President because he is the representative of a great nation struggling for political existence—an existence which, as loyal men, we mean to maintain and establish beyond contingency at whatever sacrifice. [Cheers.]

If he shall have proved faithless to the trust confided to him in any particular, his day of reckoning is not so remote that we may not pursue, without diversion, the paramount object of our solicitude, in securing to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of this glorious Union, and reserve to a more opportune occasion the expression of our displeasure.

Gentlemen, I have detained you, I fear, already too long. The subject is one upon which I never speak but with emotions of renewed patriotism and devotion to that common Union to which we owe everything. I cannot forget that I am an American citizen. I cannot forget that this is the land of my birth. It was here that Liberty raised its first voice of triumph. It was here that God himself unveiled the bow of promise to a race of men who had left behind them, in another hemisphere, the storms of political persecution. It was here that self-government, sustained by the cheers and hopes of downtrodden millions, raised the glittering standard of its nationality, never to be lowered until the last glimmer of sustaining light had faded from the horizon. It was here that, after centuries of human tribulation—the clash of contending armies—the weariness of man to recover back his lost liberties—the ultimate triumph of despotism—our fathers, landing upon these shores, recommenced the struggle for human freedom, and laid upon ground not to be shaken the massive foundations of this young republic.

And is this glorious mission ended? Is there anything in the sacrifices we are now making, the exhausting drain upon our material resources, the blood that deluges the land, the shouts of triumph, or the groans of despair, as they come alternately from the victor and the vanquished; is there anything, I repeat, when we calculate the extent and power of this nation of more than twenty millions of freemen, to force upon us the conviction that the culminating limit of our destiny has been reached? No! No! No! gentlemen. From the frozen waters of the St. Lawrence to the golden wave of the Gulf of Mexico, our flag still floats in undiminished lustre, the symbol of the same old Union that Washington sealed with the blood of the Revolution, and placed in our hands for safe keeping. From the Atlantic to the Pacific a shout goes up with increased emphasis—No! No! No! This glorious mission of human freedom must go on.—An empire greater than Rome ever compassed in the proudest days of the Antonines is destined to cover this land. It is here that God has provided a home for the oppressed. It is here that human power and greatness is to be limited only by the measure of human capability. Foreign jealousy, internecine strife, will prove alike powerless to arrest its march. Let us cling to the Union, then, as the last great effort of free government—let us make it a home for the down-trodden of every land, and let us cherish more and more, on occasions like the present, that noble sentiment of the greatest of American statesmen, "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

War Meeting.

According to previous notice there was a large and enthusiastic war meeting held at the Calvin school house, in Union township, on Thursday evening, the 19th of March. The meeting was organized by appointing Wm. Pheasant, Chairman, and Joseph P. Carfman, James Posten and John Carfman Vice Presidents, and Richard Chilcott and John Rolland, Secretaries.

B. F. Glasgow, being called upon, stated the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen then addressed the meeting: Dr. A. Smith, S. L. Glasgow, A. W. Evans, James E. Glasgow, John Mirely and others. A committee on resolutions was elected, consisting of James E. Glasgow, John Mirely and Richard Chilcott. The committee submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted;

Resolved That the Constitution of the United States, and all the powers therein, be vigorously enforced by Congress and the President in crushing this unholy rebellion, in restoring the Union of states, which gives tranquility, peace, safety, prosperity and liberty to the people.

Resolved, That we sustain the President in the vigorous exercise of his constitutional powers, in subjugating the rebels by force of arms, which is the only safe manner of terminating this unrighteous rebellion, and securing to us, as one people, the blessing of peace, liberty and prosperity.

Resolved, That every loyal citizen, with all his heart and might, should sustain the President in suppressing all treasonable acts of traitors and tories in the North as well as in the South; those who are aiding and abetting, encouraging and sympathizing with the rebels, by their resolutions, speeches and publications.

Resolved, That the traitors and tories in the North are worse than the rebels in the South; in the South, they openly represent their hellish designs, in the North, they profess to be good Union men, and under that cover they are sapping the very heart's blood of our nation, and nullifying every effort that is made by the General Government in bringing about a speedy close of the war.

Resolved, That the loyal people of the United States abhor foreign mediation, and look upon the peace and compromise measures advocated by the rebels at the North for the destruction of the Union, as one of the darkest stigmas ever attached to the people of this country; that none but tories and rebels are guilty of this infamous crime, and that their names should be memorized, so that generations to come may know them.

Resolved, That we sustain the President in exercising all the power vested him by act of Congress, in the confiscation of rebel property, if it takes the last slave of the rebel master, to restore our country to its former greatness.

Resolved, That there are but two sides in this contest, and Union men are for sustaining every measure put forth by the Government to restore the Union speedily; the traitors, tories and secessionists are frowning down and trampling upon every measure that is put forth to suppress the rebellion.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of those whose lives have been sacrificed, in the Union army, in defence of their country, and with those who are still in the field, enduring the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, in securing and maintaining the blessings of a free government, secured to us by the sires of our country; and with the sick and wounded, praying that their lives may be preserved, that they may see the old flag wave over all the States, securing to all loyal people the rights of a free government; and with those who have contracted disease in the service, or been honorably discharged, may their health be restored, and their names be an honor to their country and coming generations.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President, and his Emancipation Proclamation.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourns to meet at the Harmony Chapel school house, on Saturday, the 28th of March, at one o'clock, P. M., to organize a Union League.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in all the loyal papers of this county, viz: the *Journal & American*, the *Globe*, and the *Shirleysburg Herald.*

WILLIAM PHEASANT, Pres't.
R. CHILCOTT, } Sec'ys.
J. ROLLAND, }

PRUNING AND TRAINING OF GRAPE-VINES.—As the season has come when many persons are busy among their vines and trees, anything relating to their culture may prove of interest to some of our readers, and we therefore give the experience of several gentlemen of extensive practice and observation, as given at a late meeting of the Horticultural Society of Pittsburg; the special subject before the meeting being the pruning of grape vines.—Mr. T. L. Shields said the earlier methods of training and pruning grapes in this country were introduced from Germany, and that although they might have answered the purpose completely there, experience has shown them not well adapted to our climate and native grapes. Our native vines were too rampant growers for such confined methods. He referred to the training upon stakes, and to what is termed the bow system, so largely practiced about Cincinnati some years ago. Upon his own grounds he practiced these methods, but personal experience had led him to discard them entirely. His present method for vineyard planting was, to set posts into the ground firmly about four feet high and twenty feet apart, and upon these posts fasten three wires, nearly the size of telegraph wire, the first twenty inches from the ground, the other two fifteen inches apart.—He then set his vines six feet apart and trained them upon these wires. These trellises he also places six feet apart. Mr. Knox said his practice at present was somewhat similar to that of Mr. Shields. He did not use the wires, however. He first planted his vines eight feet apart, choosing those one year old and cutting back to two buds, leaving only the best one to grow that year. This shoot he would train upon a stake four or five feet high. Next season he would cut back to three buds, leaving the two best to grow as in the previous season. At the opening of the third year he would set in locust posts three feet high and twelve feet apart. Upon these posts he would spike uprights eight feet high and nailing the top and bottom he would fasten strips sufficiently strong to bear the pieces put up and fastened as in a paling fence, and upon these pieces he would trail his vines one foot apart.

A Loyal Kentucky Lady.

A private letter from a lady residing in Kentucky, contains some passages that are interesting. The place where she resides has lately been in the hands of the rebels, and some of her friends were carried off as prisoners. She says:

"War at one's door is somewhat different from war in the distance, as seen through the columns of a newspaper, and I now realize this truth, that let such scenes be described as they may, no one can have the slightest conception of how one feels to see their greatest enemy coming in triumph, their friends running and in danger and not knowing but that they may expect personal violence each hour. The truth is, when the wretches came by our house, going after those fleeing from them, I was frightened to death, positively afraid to lie down. I thought that night to myself, talk of arming negroes! If I could see five thousand big black Africans let loose upon these creatures, armed with bowie knives, pick-axes, tomahawks, spades, anything, I could have looked at them with delight * * * I get so out of heart sometimes that I am ready to give up, and then, perhaps, some slight circumstance brings back my hope and I feel that I could bear the war for years, for the sake of seeing the rebels conquered and crushed. Rebel raids, if followed by no other good result, serve to wake up sleeping loyalty and patriotism, and some of our citizens who have idled their time in abusing Lincoln's policies, have found out that, with all their faults, they are preferable to the despotism of Jeff. Davis. If they could only think once that the wrongs of the Administration can be righted, and that if Jeff. Davis gets out State once, we are gone, this should be enough. I would rather this moment see every negro in Kentucky freed, than have Bragg bring his army here to live upon us."

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Letter from Senator Douglas.

It will do every patriot good to read the following letter:

CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union, and a total destruction of its Government.

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton States, which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. The hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary Government at Montgomery, that the Secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts, taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and cornfields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers, and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts, there was but one path of duty left for patriotic men. It was not a question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no Government, country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of the States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to beaware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist for the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

I know of no mode by 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 or abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration, of General Jackson, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence.

One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the Opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants, until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former position as party leaders upon political issue.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and Union will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

With a sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions may coincide with those of my friends,

I am very truly, yours,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To VIRGIL HICOX, Esq.,
Chairman State Democratic Com.