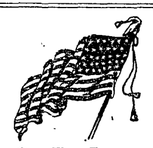
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 22, 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.

THE WAR NEWS.

Almost everything we receive from the army now is mere rumor. There is nothing serious in them however.—Movements and counter movements and slight skirmishes. But Joe Hooker's army has moved, or is moving, and if the roads will permit, and he is not greatly overrated, there will be some earnest fighting soon. Up to this, Tuesday morning, there is no important news.

THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Union Co. Delegate Convention, which assembled in this place on Tuesday of last week, was not as well attended as it should have been—and would have been had the loyal citizens of the county not been influenced by a few persons who certainly were not acting in the spirit of the State Committee. But that is past—the Convention did assemble, and in the spirit of the State and county calls, did elect a delegate to the Union State Convention. No man will doubt the loyalty of any man occupying a seat in the Convention, and no man will doubt the loyalty of its proceedings or the Delegate elected. See the proceedings of the Convention in this paper.

THE PERRY MOORE COUNTY COMMITTEE.—Not having been furnished with the proceedings of this Committee meeting, we cannot inform our readers what it did, further than it also elected a Delegate to the Union State Convention. Andrew G. Neff is the gentleman the Committee elected. He is a good loyal citizen, and if he had been elected in the spirit of the State call, there could be no objections to him taking his seat in the State Convention as the representative of the loyal citizens of Huntingdon county without distinction of party. We now leave the question with the good sense of the Delegates and the Convention to determine how and by whom the loyal citizens of this county can be best represented in the State Convention. We shall have nothing further to say upon the subject.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the proceedings, but too late for this issue.

The English Aristocracy Favor a Southern Confederacy.—By late news received we learn that the English aristocracy are in favor of recognizing the Rebel Confederacy. They will favor any Government which will deprive the many of the enjoyment of liberty. Once permit this Union to be destroyed and the laboring masses will be in a worse condition than the black slaves. The poor of Europe know this from experience and to a man they continue our friends, and would fill up the ranks of our army if it was possible to do so, without questioning the Constitutionality of the conscript act or other war measures of our Government.

THE rebel sympathizers are eternally prating about the right of free speech being interfered with by loyal citizens. May we be permitted to ask them who closed the doors of the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives against the patriots Gov. Andy Johnson and Ex-Gov. Wright? To come nearer home—will they permit us to ask them who refused to permit John Dougherty, Esq., to speak in the Court House on Wednesday evening? According to their *practice*, out-and-out Rebels only should be permitted to enjoy the right of free speech.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE REBELS.—The "great speech" of Vallandigham upon the war, delivered in the House of Representatives last session, has been published in Savannah, Ga., by a publishing house there, and circulated freely in the rebel army. It is by such reading that the soldiers are encouraged to continue the fight against the Union. Vallandigham is the leader of the bogus Democracy, and has been named in some counties in this State and in Ohio, as their candidate for the Presidency. How can any sound Union man support *such* Democracy?

TO THE PRESS OF THE STATE.—We ask it as a great favor that the press of the State, announce through their columns, that the Huntingdon "*Globe*," the first Douglas paper in the State, has been read out of the *bogus* Democratic party for being guilty of supporting the administration and the government, and for refusing to endorse the Vallandigham & Co. Democracy. The resolution reading us out may be found in another column.

The Meeting of the Bogus Democracy.

We say *bogus* Democracy, because we cannot believe that genuine Democracy teaches a man to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the best government on earth. The men who took part in the proceedings of the meeting, and endorsed *all* the resolutions and the attacks of the speakers upon the laws of Congress and the measures of the Administration to defeat the rebellion and to preserve our country from destruction, either do not know what the word Democracy means, or knowing, have determined to remain deaf to the call of patriotism. They should not attempt to insult the ashes of the dead, and the patriotic living Democrats of to-day, in the army and out of it, by claiming to be *Democrats* of the Jackson school.

The meeting took place in the Court Room in the evening of Wednesday, and was respectably large, extraordinary efforts having been made to get out a big crowd. Saml. Brooks of Broad Top, was called to the chair as President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The biggest dogs in the ring were honest Dave Caldwell, Horse Contractor Colon, Little Bruce and our modest friend J. Simpson Africa. Owen was forced by his keepers to take a back seat for fear his "mixing in" might injure the character of gentlemen who never associate with him in daylight. He was a perfect picture of the man who had no farm when creditors called to see it. After the officers had taken their seats, R. Bruce Petrikin, John Cessna's Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, moved for a committee to draft resolutions, when a list of names of gentlemen he wished appointed was handed to the President, who of course appointed the same the Committee.—R. Bruce was the chairman, and honest Dave second on the list, the names of the rest of the committee we have forgotten. The committee withdrew, when R. Milton Speer introduced the first speaker, W. A. Wallace of Clearfield, one of the bogus Democratic Senators who would not permit the patriot Andy Johnson to address the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania in the Senate Chamber when on a visit to Harrisburg but a short time since.—Mr. Wallace rose and commenced to speak, and continued to speak for an hour and a half or two hours. He received applause frequently, especially when he would speak contemptuously of the Administration and advise resistance to the laws of Congress and the measures adopted by the President to defeat the Rebellion. During his whole speech he never once found fault with the rebels further than to admit that they fired the first gun—that they commenced the war. His speech astonished everybody within hearing. A powerful speech was expected, as knock-down arguments were promised; but he *failed*, whether it was that he was engaged in a bad cause or has not the ability claimed for him, we will leave others to decide. He certainly disappointed his friends, except in his opposition to the Government. He contended that Democrats could denounce every war measure of the Administration, and every war measure of Congress, and resist them, by appealing to State rights and the Courts, and still be the friends of the Government. He called upon his D-e-m-o-c-r-a-t-i-c friends, to *not* obey the conscript act until the Courts from the lowest to the highest should decide that it was Constitutional. This shows how *anxious* he is that his political friends shall take up arms against his "Southern brethren." Out upon such a sneaking cowardly sympathizer. We may next expect to hear of this "big gun" of the bogus Democracy advising the army in the field to drop their guns and return home to test in the Courts the Constitutionality of the proclamations that called them to arms. Mr. Wallace having finished his speech, he took his seat.

The committee on Resolutions next reported. They were read by Mr. Petrikin, and on the motion to adopt them, Mr. John Dougherty, one of the associate editors of the *Monitor*, a man with more brains than an army of such men as Bruce and honest Dave would have, rose and commenced to speak against the resolution denouncing the President's war policy. He had spoken but a moment when the *gag* was applied by Colon, by calling for a vote, but the President contended that Mr. Dougherty had a right to speak and requested him to go on with his remarks. Mr. Dougherty commenced again, but had spoken but a few words, when the straight-outs, in the midst of much confusion, again demanded a vote on the resolutions, and the President, giving way under the pressure, put the question, and the resolutions as reported were adopted, Mr. Dougherty and three or four others voting against them. The following were the remarks made by Mr. Dougherty:

"If the President of the United States "is entitled to credit for one act, it is "that of compensated emancipation.—"This proclamation had already been "endorsed by loyal Democrats in St. "Louis, and all the border States. If "that feature of the Administration "had been carried out, we would have "had no war—and I say, all honor to "Abram Lincoln for this policy. [Confusion.] If the gentlemen do not "wish to hear an officer defended for "doing what is right—if they wish to "seal my mouth, I submit, but will "find some other medium for the vindication of my views."

John Cessna, Esq., the honest Union man—the honest *war* Democrat, who declined serving as a Vice President at the great Union War Meeting at Harrisburg—the man who carries in his breeches' pockets the Delegates of the bogus Democracy of this county, was the next speaker. He was heard distinctly in every part of the Court Room, and he took the same ground against the Administration and the Government as did Mr. Wallace. At the close of Cessna's speech the meeting adjourned.

The Bogus Democracy Send Greeting!

That at a County Meeting held in the Court House on Wednesday evening, April 15th, 1863, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Huntingdon "'Globe' is not now nor has it been "for some time, the organ of the Democratic party of this county, *or any* "*portion thereof*; that *we* utterly denounce *and* repudiate this newspaper *and* its editor, *and* warn *all* Democratic citizens against being *deceived* by its *teachings*."

There, you have it, Democrats. If this resolution fails to open your eyes to the fact that we are no longer the organ of the *bogus* Democracy—the rebel sympathizers—then we do not know what will. We had been persuading ourself to believe that we had long since—at the commencement of the war—disclaimed being the organ of that class of Democrats who gave the Southern traitors encouragement to strike down our flag. But it appears that it was necessary, in addition to our oft repeated protestations of being the organ of the Vallandigham bogus Democracy, that a resolution should be presented by Petrikin, Caldwell & Co., and endorsed by their political friends, before we could entirely escape from their organization. We hope they can now breathe freer and sleep sounder. We of course now feel entirely relieved of the odium which naturally attached to us so long as there were doubts in the minds of loyal men as to our earnestness in the cause of our country.

We have heretofore taken the broad ground that the *so-called* Democratic organization, during and ever since the Administration of James Buchanan, was and has been treasonable.—The secession at the Charleston Democratic Convention was the first open act of the traitors to strike down our Government, and ever since then the majority of the then Breckenridge Democracy have thrown their influence to sustain the rebellion of the South.—At this hour, where do we find the so-called Democracy? We find them organized, and for what purpose? Not to aid our Government in conquering the rebellion—no! But to strengthen the rebellion by their bitter partisan opposition to the Administration, and their open sympathy for their "brethren of the South." We can not see anything like Democracy in their conduct; but we can see the evil effects of their influence in our army and in every township in the North. And by such men—such enemies of our Government—we are denounced and declared to be no longer worthy the confidence and support of *any portion* of the once great Democratic party.—We thank our God that we had the nerve to resist the teachings of such men as Vallandigham & Co. And we are proud of the fact that the *Globe* was one of the first of the Democratic presses of the State that repudiated *such* Democracy.

If the honest masses of the Democracy of the county will persist in sustaining traitor leaders, even down, *down*, to such small county politicians as Owen, Petrikin, Caldwell & Co., they must not complain if they too are classed with rebel sympathizers. *Men must be judged by the company they keep.* And we again give notice, that come weal or come woe, we shall continue to give what little influence we may have, to aid the Administration and the Government, the army in the field, the loyal citizens in and out of office, and shall support for election, without distinction of party, the nominees of the loyal citizens of the State, Districts and County, against any men put in nomination by the *bogus* Democratic party now organized under the lead of Vallandigham & Co.

The resolution warns all Democratic citizens against being deceived by our teachings. What have been our teachings? Who that has read the *Globe* since the first gun was fired upon our flag, does not know that its columns have been truly loyal to the Union, and truly loyal to the Government? If the *Globe* has not been an earnest friend of the soldiers, and an earnest friend of all loyal citizens, then there is not a loyal paper in the State. It *must be* because the *Globe* is a *loyal paper*, that the *bogus* Democracy—the traitors to their country—warn their friends against being deceived by its teachings. We would sooner to-day, see our office in flames, than that the teachings of the *Globe* should be any different from what they have been.—We do not intend to give our Government a *cowardly* support. We intend to be in earnest—and that man who cannot endorse our course, is not asked to encourage us.

— *A big thing, if it could be found,* "that farm"—but "Owen" to some "mistake in the printer," we think the party will be compelled to dig for it.

That Petition.

We find the following item in the last *Monitor*:

"Lewis carried a petition for signers, asking that the use of the Court House be refused the Democrats for their mass meeting in the evening."

We *did* carry a petition for signers, and we will do the same thing at any other time *for the same purpose*. The following is a copy of the petition, and we ask loyal men to read it:

To the County Commissioners of Huntingdon County:

The undersigned, citizens of Huntingdon County, respectfully remonstrate against W. A. Wallace being permitted to speak in the Court House this Wednesday evening, *he having by his vote* as a Senator, *refused* to grant the Senate Chamber to Gov. Andy Johnson, a *loyal* Democrat of Tennessee, for the purpose of addressing the *loyal* citizens of Pennsylvania on the questions agitating the public mind, and we ask that the Board direct that the House *be closed against said W. A. Wallace.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1863.

Here is a petition offering an indignity *to a man* who offered a much greater one to the distinguished patriot, Andy Johnson, and to all the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania. And we say the County Commissioners would have been sustained by the loyal people of the county if they had closed the Court Room against W. A. Wallace. The Senate Chamber is the property of the people of the State—a Senator is but a servant of the people. The Court House is the property of the people of the county—the Commissioners are their servants. If a Senator has a right to refuse the Senate Chamber to a loyal man—a friend of the Administration, the Government and our army—and an enemy of the rebels, have not our County Commissioners also the right to close the Court Room against a man who teaches opposition to the war measures of the Administration, Congress, and the Government? The refusal to hear Andy Johnson in the Senate Chamber was not only an insult to the loyalty of the State, but also a gross outrage upon the rights of its loyal citizens.—A man who would offer such an insult, and commit such an outrage in the face of loyal representatives of the people, should not be encouraged to insult the loyal people of any community. Though the principle of returning insult for insult may not be right, yet in this instance we contend that Wallace would have been treated with proper indignity had the Court House been closed against *him*.

But the *political* friends of W. A. Wallace,—the men who have organized to resist the laws of Congress and the war measures of the President to conquer the rebellion—say they would have walked over the dead bodies of our citizens and forced an entrance into the Court Room. We have no doubt of it, as we have evidence from every county in the State that the men who endorse opposition to the Administration and the Government, are always more ready to riot, and shoot down loyal citizens at home, than they are to fight their "brethren of the South" who are in open rebellion against our Government.

We are informed that messengers were sent in every direction during Wednesday, calling upon the faithful to hasten to town *well armed*. They did come, and they came armed, and several admitted the fact. They came in the same spirit that governed the mob that lately entered Reading—they went home, however, without drawing blood or frightening anybody.

Gov. Curtin declines to be a Candidate for Re-Nomination.—Gov. Curtin has publicly announced that having been tendered by President Lincoln a high position at the expiration of his present term, and not feeling himself at liberty to do otherwise than to accept it, he will not be a candidate for renomination. Gov Curtin has proved himself a truly loyal man, and a warm friend of the soldier. We had long since made up our mind to give him a warm support in opposition to any man the rebel sympathizers might nominate. Several prominent loyal men will be brought before the Union Convention—the nomination of either will be endorsed at the ballot box by the loyal citizens of the State by a majority of thousands. The nominee shall have our warm support.

TOO GOOD TO KEEP.—On Wednesday last, a Democrat who had come to town for the purpose of attending the *bogus* Democratic meeting, and giving way under the pressure of the *Monitor* faction, gave us a call and discontinued his subscription to the *Globe*. He attended the meeting, but took no active part in its proceedings. The next morning he gave us another call, renewed his subscription to the *Globe*, denounced the proceedings of the meeting as treasonable, and requested us to pour in hot shot until such traitors to true Democracy and true loyalty shall be made to feel that we have a country to save. We shall endeavor to keep our promise.

GENERAL Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the penalty of death on all persons found guilty of aiding the Rebels. Persons sympathizing with the rebels are to be arrested and tried; he adds, "it must be distinctly understood that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this Department." This is a wholesome order and we think is just the kind that should be issued a leetle nearer home.

A. W. BENEDICT.—We have paid very little attention to the Legislature during the last session, for the reason that we had the war upon our hands, and traitors in our midst. We may give a summary of what has been done if of any general interest. A. W. Benedict, our member, has been attentive to business, and we are gratified that he was considered one of the best members of the House. An able speech of his will be found on the outside of this paper. We copy the following complimentary notice of Mr. Benedict from the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*:

"We print, to-day, the speech of A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, delivered in the House of Representatives on Thursday, April 2d, with direct reference to the state of the Union, and in discussion of the recent treasonable resolutions concocted in a Democratic caucus and introduced into the Legislature as expressive of the sense of Pennsylvania in this most momentous crisis. It is not necessary for us to enlarge on a topic to which we have heretofore referred, and which Mr. Benedict now so ably discusses. He takes the issue as it is made by the leaders of the Democratic party, with the Government, with the constituted authorities of the land; and with the efforts of the leaders of that Democracy directed entirely against the Government. Mr. Benedict makes a broader issue, on which he convicts all their leaders of the foulest treason.

We cannot refrain in this connection, from writing a word personally, of Hon. A. W. Benedict. His course in the Legislature has been such as to elicit for him the admiration not only of his loyal colleagues, but to force from the frank men of the copperhead majority in the House the respect and confidence which a man of genuine integrity never fails to win. His legislative career has been eminently statesmanlike and patriotic. Rising above mere party, he devoted himself wholly to the interests of this Commonwealth and the district he represented, while from these he went on boldly to the discharge of that other duty which we all owe to the nation at large. It would be well for the people of every county in the State, if they were always represented in the Legislature by just such men."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

CALVIN, April 13, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the columns of the noted *Monitor* I find a letter dated Calvin, April 6th, 1863, signed John Mierly. Now, in order to do justice to the balance of the committee and to the officers of the meeting referred to by J. M. that was held at Calvin, the 19th March, 1863. In his letter he says, that he did not serve on that committee that drafted the resolutions which appeared in the *Journal & American* and *Globe*, dated March 19, 1863. J Mierly should not have been put on that committee, but he knew that the resolutions were prepared before he was nominated and elected as one of that committee. Why did he not object at the time he was nominated and elected as one of that committee? The chairman of that committee presented the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously, not even objected to by J. M. Now the course pursued by him shows exactly where he stands, and how he stood at all previous meetings. He also says that he was no speaker at that meeting; that was his own fault. The meeting was appointed at the instance of his colleague, J. C. of Cassville, in order to have another hearing of their principles. The Union speakers at Locust Grove, at a previous meeting, beat them out so badly that they, J. C., J. M and Sipes, begged for more time after the meeting adjourned, and after being allowed thirty minutes each, the same as all the rest of the speakers, they mourned that night, and for a day or so afterwards, over their defeat, when finally, J. C. took np heart and challenged the Union boys again, which was cheerfully accepted, to meet at the Calvin School House, the evening of the 19th March, 1863,—the meeting referred to by J. M. in his letter. On that evening the house was full. The Union boys were all there, but lo! and behold! we found none of the Breckenridgers there but J. M., who apologized for J. C. of Cassville and himself. All could have been there as was ascertained afterwards, but the truth of the matter is, they were afraid to meet the Union boys of Calvin. In order to keep their heads above water and try to get the people outside of the valley to believe that they were still living, they resorted to the noted *Monitor* for assistance. I tell them that Secessionism will die out here, if they will only attend one or two more of those meetings, which they are afraid to do, after getting combed down so completely at the previous meetings. There are only about four or five of the *Huberitas* in our valley and neighborhood.

I pity Mr. J. M. If he had not responded by his letter, through the *Monitor*, he might have passed off to the public for a good Union man, by being appointed as one of the committee on resolutions at the meeting referred to by his letter. We are glad he defined his own position.

I also see another letter dated Cassville, March 27, 1863, signed "Incog." Mr. Incog. must have been at the meeting with his colleagues, J C, the would be army officer, and everything else politically, J. M, L—s, C G, and Mr. Sipes, the latter being the man after getting beat so bad, drew out ten dollars from his pocket to give any man that would convince him that his Vallandigham principles were not right; no man could do it, and if a man would do it, his head would not contain the fact. That prominent Democrat used the most vulgar language ever used by any white man before an audience of decent people in his speech. Mr. Incog. would be more capable of acting as a critic of the king's English, if he would go to some of the African schools in South Carolina and graduate. He overlooked the speech of his colleague, the prominent Democrat. I can produce, Mr. Incog., thirty witnesses to prove that the tall man from the Three Springs used no such language in reference to the Bible and Constitution. But no wonder a drowning man will grasp at a straw. Dr. A Smith, Geo. Smith, Postmaster and brothers, are all Union men.

UNION.

TELL TOWNSHIP, April 15, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—

A communication from this region in the "Monitor" of the 9th inst., does not fully represent the victory achieved at our last spring election. The author, it is true, jollifies over the defeat of the *wooly*-heads, but has omitted to mention the more material fact that the *Copper*-heads were also defeated. In speaking of Mr. Smittell having rode the township, electioneering for the office of Inspector, he might also have alluded to the circumstance that a very prominent *Copperhead* did the same thing to secure the Judgeship, and was in the end thrown from his nag, being beat by a *loyal* Democrat. This was the case, too, with the office of Constable, and, in point of fact, so far as the election as a whole is an index to the state of affairs in the township, it speaks well for its loyalty, and indicates not only that Abolition traitorism, but also Democratic treason, is unpopular here.—Poor B—b—y has certainly been unfortunate; one could have wished so clever a man a better fate than to be so grievously disappointed in securing the place of *Surgeon*, Assessor, and *Inspector* of Militia, and then fall of the grave Judgeship, all, too, after riding *faithfully and long at the tail end of* Government transports, professing loyalty as long as it was thought it would *pay*. But it's a consolation for his numerous friends to know that it was all at the expense of the Government.

Thus, Mr. Editor, you will see that Tell Township is erect—"*A column amidst a scene of ruins.*"

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 149th Regt. P. V.

Headquarters Bucktail Brigade,
April 13, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—I address you, for the present, from the Headquarters of our brigade, known hereabouts as the Bucktail Brigade. It is composed of three Penna. regiments; the 143d, Col. Dana, 149th Lieut. Col. Dwight, and 150th Col. Wister. The Brigade is commanded by Col. Roy Stone, 149th P. V., formerly major of the 1st Penna. Rifles, the old Bucktails. A more popular officer than Col. Stone is not to be found in the service, and we expect soon to hear of his promotion to the rank of brigadier general.

Of the three regiments of this brigade, ours, the 149th, though second in aggregate numbers, is first in the number of men fit for duty. Our sick list numbered, yesterday, sixty-seven, that of the 150th the same; while that of the 143d was one hundred and fifty-three. I know no reason for this great disparity. The camp of the 143d has a nicer situation than either of the others. We must have stronger men, or better doctors, I will not attempt to decide which.

Since I last wrote, our company has been called to mourn the loss of a comrade. George W. Rhine, of Blair's Mills, Huntingdon county, died of fever, in Division Hospital, April 5th, 1863. He was a young man; of quiet deportment; a good soldier; an agreeable messmate, and prompt at the call of duty. And he is dead! yes, dead! O, how many thousand times that word has been sent from this army to fall like the knell of despair upon waiting anxious hearts. I have been sitting here, just now, in reverie, trying to bring before me the feelings of those to whom that message comes. God comfort them, and doubly avenge the patriot blood that cries from the ground to heaven. Is that a cruel prayer? Listen to me. All along this line, and all over the wide arena of this war, are seen the graves of men. They were our friends, our brothers, the choicest of our country's children, and treason, born of Lucifer's dark sin, has foully murdered them, and waits with reeking dagger for other victims. Many a circle has been broken, and from many a life the light that cheered it has gone out forever. *Our* graves may soon be seen; *our* homes may soon be bochims; this week shall see us marching on the foe; and we mean, by God's help, to do, though we die. We are not insensible to the greatness of the offered sacrifice; but our Country requires it. All this has treason done. We hate treason; we hate traitors; we hate their accomplices; do you wonder? And we pray God to measure to every traiter a traitor's fate; and we mean to stay here until the answer is vouchsafed to our petition. And them who have taken the sword perish by it; or if one find refuge in foreign lands from the meet award of justice, let him wander "condemned of God and scorned of men," the brand of Cain upon his forehead. Whatever differences you may find among the men of this army, you will find them all agreeing in deep and bitter and increasing hatred to the authors and sustainers of this foul rebellion. And the copperhead is more loathed than the open rebel.

J. S. B.

From the 6th Regt. U. S. Cavalry.

CAMP 6TH U. S. CAVALRY,
Near Falmouth, Va.,
April 9, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—

Again I grasp my pen to transmit a few thoughts to you and your readers. Since my last, very little of special interest has transpired, and news is scarce; but for two or three days past President Lincoln has been reviewing the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday thousands of our brave boys made their appearance near our camp, and continued till about ten o'clock, when suddenly cheer after cheer rent the air, accompanied by music from some of the best bands in the service, as the President and General Joe Hooker, with their numerous attendants, rode by. Line after line of infantry, cavalry and artillery were placed in position so as to show off to the best advantage,—and most splendidly and gracefully did each arm of the service perform its duty. The review was kept up until late in the evening, when the troops were marched off to their camps in the best possible style. The Army of the Potomac is indeed a grand one, and no doubt the President thinks as much, for he told fighting "Joe" that he had never seen the men so cleanly, well disciplined, and in such excellent spirits. Gen. "Joe" is "very much pleased," and we *all* are ready, willing and waiting to be led forward to combat, and know that when the rebel commander (Lee) meets us again, he will find something to do which he has not in the past. Our watchword is "Onward to Victory!" and we *do* feel assured that our efforts must prove successful beyond doubt. And while those pure patriots in our army are doing all in their power to crush this wicked rebellion, we are sorry to hear of a mob of Copperheads doing all they *dare* against us and our cause. They are more to be detested than those who openly tell us that *they* are our enemies. The time is *now* when it is the imperative duty of *every one* in the North *to stand firm and steadfast* in the great work of liberty against bondage; peace and prosperity against gigantic rebellion; present and future welfare of the nation against war and anarchy; and while the blood of the nation is oozing from a thousand pores, and thousands of the patriotic braves are combating the stubborn and determined foe, and suffering of body and of mind beyond all comparison is endured by their fathers, brothers and sons, therefore they ought the more to be interested (and doubly too) in the salvation and redemption of our once peaceful and happy Republic.—And now, let me ask, shall all those noble sacrifices made, sufferings endured, battles fought and blood shed, go for naught? God forbid! But as long as there remains one rebel who shall persist in fighting against us, let *us, one and all*, rally around that glorious banner of our country, and firmly resolve to die in its defence, rather than give our merciless antagonist one shadow of chance to escape the castigation so well merited. The "peace at any price" party forget all those things, and only think of weakening the Government and filling their *own* coffers with ill-gotten gains. But how long would such a peace last? How long would we, as a nation, be happy under such circumstances? Are they certain that the least benefits would fall to us if our present difficulties were settled as *they* propose? Would *they* (the "Copperheads") be perfectly happy and secure under *such* an order of things? No! it cannot be,—it *will* and *shall* not be, and the only way to secure *honorable* and *lasting* peace, is to crush the rebellion in such a manner that it shall never again be able to rise.

I would say, however, that "whosoever is without sin, (in the forked-tongued, "Copperhead" tribe,) let him cast the first stone;" and as soon as he does so, snatch him off the "globe," for then you will have an "Israelite," indeed, "in whom there is no guile."

The rebellion shall be put down, and that ere long, and those who survive *this war will return to their homes*, and punish severely those who took part against them, more particulary the Copperheads, who, with all their cunning, deceit and treason, cannot *influence*, much less divide, our brave and gallant army, or the least portion of it. I believe that every soldier, (truly speaking,) is determined to conquer the common enemy or die in the attempt,—or fighting them till they all shall have received their just doom for committing treason against the best government ever organized—the purest and proudest banner ever unfurled to the breeze of Heaven—the most sacred Constitution ever framed. But I must close by giving three cheers for "fighting Joe," three times three for the Union, and three times three and a "tiger" for the tri-colored and spangled flag, the Stars and Stripes.

Adieu! Yours truly,

PLINY REX,
Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

Hear a Soldier Talk.

The following letter has been handed us for publication. The writer has been in the service since the war began, and has been in nearly every battle. The letter is dated at Falmouth, Va.

DEAR COUSIN: In regard to the changes of Generals in our army I think it is all for the best, as Joe Hooker has the confidence of the army—they all know that he will fight the enemy wherever he finds him, and if we ever get engaged while he has command you may expect to hear of great many men being killed before he gives up.

I am in favor of the conscription law, because it includes all classes and colors. I never could see why the negro had not a right to fight, and endure hardships, and lose his life in defence of human liberty, just the same as a white man. This war is a struggle not only in this country, but over the world, for every nation is looking with anxious eyes at this struggle. If we don't succeed, then all democratic government is gone down; but this will not be the case; we are going to maintain the Administration, and put down this rebellion. The loyal men of this country are going to do this in spite of the hyena's in the shape of men, at the north, who style themselves conservatives, with men like Vallandigham, Vorhead, Powel and other arch traitors at their front. I can tell you that the soldiers have these liars and cowards marked out over the whole country, and their contempt and hatred for them are much greater than it is against the rebels who have arms in their hands. I would rather shoot one of them than to shoot Gen. Stonewall Jackson of the rebel army—he is a saint compared to Vallandigham.

The time will come when the sympathizers will be ashamed and afraid to look a loyal man in the face. You will always find me on the side of my country, under the stars and stripes, and for liberty to all. I feel prouder to day than ever before that I belong to the many thousands that are enduring privations and hardships for the best government that God ever permitted man to live under, and woe be to any traitor that comes my way, as I have sworn eternal vengeance against them. I have written to my wife to teach our children to despise them and point the finger of scorn at them.

But the war will end sometime, and I believe before long, and some of us will get home again, and then we will see whether these conservatives will rule, or the true and loyal. I would not quit the army now if I could—it would be impossible for me to leave my country in its darkest hour. My prayer is, may God speed the right and bless our leaders—show them the right course to pursue and punish our enemies.

G. V.

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