



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. DOUGLASS.

Mr. McAllister.—As many who voted for Mr. McAllister under the impression that he would refuse to act with the leaders of the bogus Democratic organization, are anxious to know with whom he does act, we shall keep our readers booked up on the votes he gives. For Speaker, Clerk, and Chaplain, Mr. McAllister voted with the minority (bogus Democracy), and for Sergeant-at-Arms and Post Master, he voted with the majority (Union and Republican members.) Thus far we are disappointed in the course of Mr. McAllister, for we were honestly of the opinion, that he would not act in harmony with such traitors as Ancona, Cox & Co., in the organization of the House. At another time we shall have something more to say upon the subject.

Congress.—It is generally believed that the \$300 clause will be stricken out of the conscription act before the next draft. Many who were opposed to it heretofore are now in favor of retaining it. Whatever change is made will meet with opposition—all cannot be pleased.

Message of Jefferson Davis.

Jeff. Davis's message to the rebel Congress, dated December the 7th, is despatched over the losses of the strongholds of Vicksburg, Fort Hudson and many other points.

He says that "there are no improvements in the relations with foreign countries since his message of last January." On the contrary, there is a greater divergence in the conduct of European nations, assuming a character positively unfriendly, and a marked partiality by Great Britain in favor of our enemies is strongly evinced in their decisions regarding the blockade, as well as their marked difference of conduct on the subject of the purchase of supplies by the two belligerents. This difference has been conspicuous since the commencement of the war.

The public finances demand the strictest and most earnest attention.—A prompt and efficacious remedy for the present condition of the currency is necessary to a successful performance of the administration of the Government.

He recommends taxation instead of further sales of bonds or issues of treasury notes. The holders of the currency now out standing can only be protected by substituting for them some other security. The currency must be promptly reduced to prevent the present inflated prices reaching rates more extravagant.

The Soldiers' Vote Constitutional.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 10. To Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Washington, D. C.

The Supreme Court has this day given an unanimous opinion declaring the law allowing the soldiers to vote, constitutional and valid.

THOS. F. WINTHROP.

The seat of Mr. Grinnell in Congress, and the election of over a hundred members of the State Legislature were heretofore contingent upon this decision.

The Franking Privilege.—As the session of Congress has just been commenced, it will be well for the public to be reminded of an important change in the franking privilege. Heretofore, as it will be remembered, all letters to and from members of Congress, passed through the mails free of postage.—Now, however, it must be borne in mind that only the letters from a member of Congress can pass free of postage. All correspondence with an M. C. must be paid, as are all the letters to a private individual. This is an important fact, the remembrance of which will save much delay in the transaction of business, both of a public and private character.

The Triumph in East Tennessee.

The importance of the triumph gained in East Tennessee is heightened by the evidences that they will be permanent. General Grant's habit is to hold what he conquers, and his means for doing this in the present case are ample, being superadded to the formidable entrenchments and batteries captured from the enemy. In view of these substantial results, the President formally congratulates the nation "that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee, under circumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot hereafter be dislodged from that important position." Esteeming this to be of highly national consequence, he recommended that all loyal people assemble, in their places of worship and render special thanks to Heaven "for this great advancement of the National cause."

The signs indicate that the victories in the West will tend to hasten the conflict of arms in the East. The rebel cause is rendered desperate and cannot abide delay, while our soldiers of the Potomac and their loyal countrymen are only made the more ardent and restive. The only hope of the insurgent seems to lie in provoking a fight with Meade, and their last grand effort will probably be to hurl their combined armies upon the defenders and defenses of the Capital. It is to be hoped, and under all the circumstances, to be expected, that the decisive struggles of the war and victories of the Union will not be long delayed.

Appalling Disaster.—An account is published of the loss of the Monitor Weehawken at the entrance of Charleston harbor, on Sunday the 6th inst. during a heavy storm. She went down suddenly, carrying with her thirty of her crew.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War.

[We have not room for the full report, but give the following interesting extracts:] Every Rebel State Under "The Flag." The federal force is now firmly planted in every rebel State, and there is reason to hope that under its protection the loyal people of these States will soon cast off the yoke of their leaders, and seek within the Union that peace and security for life, liberty and prosperity which in blind madness were recklessly thrown away.

Reduction of the Estimates. The success of our arms during the last year has enabled the department to make a reduction of over two hundred millions of dollars in the war estimates for the ensuing fiscal year.

The Cartel.—The Prisoners in Rebel Hands. In the operations that have been alluded to prisoners of war to the number of about thirteen thousand have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are now held by them.

In the operations that have been alluded to prisoners of war to the number of about thirteen thousand have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are now held by them. From the commencement of the rebellion until the War Department came into my charge there was no cartel or formal exchange of prisoners; but at an early period afterwards a just and reasonable cartel was made between Major General Dix and the rebel General Hill, which, until recently, was faithfully acted upon by both parties. Exchanges under that cartel are now stopped, mainly for the following reasons: First—At Vicksburg over thirty thousand rebel prisoners fell into our hands, and over five thousand more at Port Hudson. These prisoners were paroled and suffered to return to their homes until exchanged, pursuant to the terms of the cartel. But the rebel agent, in violation of the cartel, departed in his government prisoners exchanged, and without being exchanged. The Port Hudson prisoners he without just cause, and in open violation of the cartel, declared released from their parole. These prisoners were returned to their ranks, and a portion of them were found fighting at Chattanooga, and again captured. For this breach of faith—unexampled in civilized warfare—the only apology or excuse was that an equal number of prisoners had been captured by the enemy; but, on calling for specifications in regard to these alleged prisoners, it was found that a considerable number represented as prisoners were not soldiers, but were non-combatants citizens of towns and villages, farmers, travelers and others in civil life, not engaged in the government service, not in battle, but taken at their homes, on their farms or on the highway, by John Morgan and other rebel raiders, who put them under a sham parole. To balance these men against rebel soldiers taken on the field would be relieving the enemy from the pressure of war and enable him to protract the contest to indefinite duration.

Second—When the government commenced organizing colored troops, the rebel leader, Davis, by solemn and official proclamation, announced that colored troops and their white officers, if captured, would not be recognized as prisoners of war, but would be given up for punishment to the State authorities. These proceedings of the rebel authorities were met by the earnest remonstrance and protest of this government, but without effect.

The offers by our Commissioners to exchange man for man and officer for officer, or to receive and provide for our own soldiers under the solemn guarantee that they should not go into the field until duly exchanged, were rejected. In the meantime well authenticated statements show that our troops held as prisoners of war were deprived of shelter, clothing and food, and some have perished from exposure and famine. This savage barbarity could be thus practiced in the hope that this government would be compelled by sympathy for the suffering endured by our troops to yield to the proposition of exchanging all the prisoners of war on both sides, paroling the excess not actually exchanged, the effect of which operation would be to enable the rebels to put into the field a new army forty thousand strong

forcing the paroled prisoners into the ranks without exchange, as was done with those paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and also to leave in the hands of the rebels the colored soldiers and officers, who are not regarded by them as prisoners of war, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the proposed exchange. The facts and correspondence relating to this subject are detailed in the accompanying report of Major General Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchanges. As the matter now stands, we have over forty thousand prisoners of war ready at any moment to be exchanged, man for man and officer for officer, to the number held by the rebels. This number is about thirteen thousand, and they are supplied with food and raiment by this government, and by our benevolent and charitable institutions and individuals.

Two prisoners, Captains Sawyer and Flynn, held by the rebels, are sentenced to death by way of pretended retaliation for two prisoners tried and shot as spies by command of Major General Burnside. Two rebel officers have been designated and are held as hostages for them.

The rebel prisoners of war in our possession have heretofore been treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness consistent with security. They have had good quarters, full rations, clothing when needed, and the same hospital treatment received by our own soldiers. Indulgence of friendly visits and supplies was formerly permitted, but they have been cut off since the barbarity practiced against our prisoners became known to the Government.

If it should become necessary for the protection of our men, strict retaliation will be resorted to; but while the rebel authorities suffer this Government to feed and clothe our troops held as prisoners, we shall be content to continue to their prisoners in our hands the humane treatment they have uniformly enjoyed.

The Draft. The operation of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out of the national forces is exhibited in the accompanying report of the Provost Marshal General. It is to be noted that the law enacted in this regard, which was imperfect, many intelligent persons considering its execution wholly impracticable, while few dared to hope for any important benefit. The law has been enforced in twelve States. It has brought from these States 50,000 soldiers, and has raised a fund of over \$10,000,000 for procuring substitutes.

With all its imperfections, it is demonstrated that the act can be made an efficient means for recruiting the armies, and calling out the national forces. The principal imperfections will be submitted to Congress through the appropriate committees. The most important to be considered is that which calls for three hundred dollar commutation. This feature of the bill has been much discussed, and the opposing opinions are nearly balanced as to the operation and effect of this provision. While some claim that it is oppressive upon poor men and favors the rich, others contend that it places the rich and poor on an equal footing, and enables the poor man to obtain exemption from military duty for a sum within the reach of every one. Without undertaking to reconcile or decide between these conflicting opinions, it is certain that this clause of exemption, as it stands, occasions delay in calling out the military force. The drafted man is exempted at the end of a long proceeding, by the payment of a sum of money. Supposing that sum to be adequate for procuring a substitute, considerable time must unavoidably elapse before competent substitutes can be procured. The question whether this clause shall remain or be stricken out requires the early attention of Congress.

Substitutes.—The Bounties. The fund of \$20,000,000, raised by the act of commutation, money, is deposited with the United States Assistant Treasury, and is being applied to procuring substitutes. By the payment of bounties and premiums volunteering is going on in some States with much spirit. The prime importance of filling up the old regiments, and the superiority of such force over new regiments, is a point on which all military experience and opinions agree. The bounty paid by the government is therefore, limited to volunteers, who go into old regiments or veteran regiments that receive their term of service. To veteran volunteers going into old regiments the maximum bounty of the government is paid.

Re-enlistment of Veteran Troops.—Drafted Men. Reports from the armies indicate that a large proportion of the troops whose term expires next year will re-enlist, it being stipulated by the government they shall have at least one month's furlough before their present term expires. The indications are that the forces required will in a great measure be raised by volunteering and without a draft. It is proper to bear testimony that the commanding generals bear testimony that the drafted men who have gone into the ranks acquit themselves well and make good soldiers.

An immediate appropriation for bounties should be made. The Invalid Corps. An Invalid Corps has been organized, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General. In the sanguinary battles and engagements of this war, and by camp diseases, many officers and soldiers have been disabled for active service who are yet able to perform duty in garrison, or as depot and prison guards, military police and for the arrest of skulkers and deserters. To give honorable employment to this meritorious class who have suffered in the service of their country, and to liberate able bodied soldiers from duty that can well be performed by invalids, was the purpose in organizing this corps. It now numbers over twenty thousand officers and privates, who are fully employed and their services are increased in the strength of the armies in the field while by their vigilance, desertion from the army has in a great measure been checked. The beneficial results anticipated from this organization have been more than realized. For the details in respect to this organiza-

tion reference is made to the report of the Provost Marshal General, which is also referred to for details in respect to the operations of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, and the required amendments.

The Colored Troops. Immediately after the President's emancipation proclamation diligent efforts were commenced and have continued until the present time for raising colored troops. The Adjutant General was sent to the Mississippi valley to organize the slaves there.—A bureau to have charges of all matters belonging to such troops was organized in the War Department. The report of its chief shows what progress has been made. Over fifty thousand men are now organized, and in the ranks, and the number will readily increase as our arms advance into the rebel States. The raising of these troops has been retarded—first by the military operations in progress, and second, by the removal of the slaves into the interior, beyond the reach of the recruiting officers. It is hoped this obstacle will soon be entirely overcome. Many persons believe, or pretended to believe, and confidently asserted that freed slaves would not make good soldiers—that they would lack courage, and could not be subjected to military discipline. Facts have shown how groundless were these apprehensions. The slave has proved his manhood and his capacity as an infantry soldier at Milliken's Bend, at the storming of Fort Wagner. The apt qualifications of the colored man for artillery service have long been known and recognized by the naval service; and the subjoined extract from an official report shows what he can do in cavalry service:

"On the 17th instant thirty men of Company A, First Mississippi regiment of cavalry (African), in connection with fifty men of the 1st Battalion of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, while on a scout up the Yazoo valley, met, one mile above Sartoria, one hundred and fifty picket men of the First and Third Texas cavalry. The First Mississippi behaved nobly, lacking neither courage nor steadiness, fighting with coolness and decision. The engagement lasted half an hour, the Texans being totally routed and demoralized. We captured twenty eight stand of arms and seven prisoners."

The colored troops have been allowed no bounty; and under the construction given by the Department, they can only, by the existing law, receive the pay of \$10 per month, while other soldiers are being paid \$13 per month, with clothing and daily rations.—There seems to be inequality and injustice in this distinction, and an amendment authorizing the same pay and bounty as white troops receive is recommended. As soldiers of the Union, fighting under its banner, exposing their lives to uphold the government, colored troops are entitled to enjoy its justice and beneficence.

The Colored Women and Children. The fortunes of war have brought within our lines a large number of colored women, children, and some aged and infirm persons. Their care, support and protection rest a solemn trust upon the government. Their necessities have to some extent been supplied by the orders of this department; but a general and permanent system for their protection and support should be speedily adopted by Congress. Even as they are to be regarded in some degree as a burthen upon the government, they are a greater loss to the enemy. Every man and child from nine years old to sixty has to the rebel planter a high market value.—Their labor in the cotton field is a source of profit to him. Is it not better that we should support them than they should support a rebel master who is in arms against us?

WAR FOR THE UNION. From the Army of the Potomac. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Accounts received from the Army of the Potomac to-night, say that all reports to the effect that General Meade has been superseded were unfounded; that, at least, up to a late hour last night, so far as was known at headquarters. General Meade, the day before yesterday, forwarded his report of the recent movements south of the Rapidan to the War Department. It is confidently believed that it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet. His late retrograde movement is fully endorsed by almost every officer. All the Corps are busily engaged in making themselves comfortable. Beyond this no active operations are visible.

Guerrilla Warfare in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 11. About one hundred of Mosby's and White's guerrillas appeared in the vicinity of Lovettsville about midnight of the 8th instant. Among other depredations, they paid a visit to the residence of Dr. Schaffer, an aged gentleman, and robbed him of his hat and watch. The neighborhood is full of this class of robbers. Mosby is said to have been with the gang that visited Dretaville. His headquarters are at Markham, on the line of the Manassas Railroad, in Fauquier county, and west of Oak Hill.

The guerrillas were dressed in the full uniform of United States troops. They are watching the forage and transportation wagons very closely, and are ready at all times to take advantage of circumstances.

RICHMOND. Jeff Davis and the Rebel Congress. Davis openly Denounced.—The Starving of Union Soldiers.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11th.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the employment of substitutes in the army. In the rebel Congress on the 8th, Mr. Foote of Tennessee, in a speech said, the President had never visited the army without doing it injury. His visits have always been followed with disasters, and he charged him with having almost ruined the country. Mr. Foote challenged any champion of Jeff. Davis to meet him any-

where to discuss his merits. He accused the Commission General Northrop with having starved the enemy's prisoners, and stealthily placing the Government in a dishonorable position before the world.

From the 1st to the 26th of last month, meat was furnished to the prisoners very irregularly for twelve days. The supply was inadequate to their wants, and for eight days they got none at all.

Mr. Foote demanded the removal of Northrop from his position for the honor of the country and the sake of humanity.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

What is our Destiny as a Nation?

Mr. Burton.—Could we perceive the connection in all the causes and effects in time; or the wonderful harmony, perfect order and connection of all events in the moral and political world since the first introduction of man upon earth, it would call forth our li best admiration of that Providence, who, when he winds up the affairs of his vast empire, in the material and moral universe, will make such a display of power, wisdom, and benevolence, as will astonish every rational being.

But at present, struggling as we are for emancipation from mental and physical bondage, we can only perceive isolated parts of the grand total, in the government of our world. Yet we can see an indissoluble connection between sound morals and successful civil government. And if we follow the stream of human history up to its fountain-head, we shall perceive on the one side, the throbbing and struggling of oppressed humanity for that liberty and liberty which is the birthright of every human being; and upon the other, a set of tyrants exhausting all their powers to keep the multitude in that gross darkness, which makes them fit subjects for their cruel despotism. So that, with the exception of a few spots of moral verdure, upon which the eye delights to dwell, our history is a history of human carnage and blood. We need not go back into the fabled period of history to find enough of carnage to sicken the human soul; there was Nebuchadnezzar, to desolate the cities and fields of Asia—there was Alexander, carrying destruction through surrounding nations, massacring millions of human victims in order to gratify his mad ambition—there was Xerxes, prompted by cruel thirst for power, pooling an army of three millions of poor infatuated followers to be slaughtered by infuriate Greeks—there was Alaric, with his degraded hordes of barbarians, devastating southern Europe, laying waste the finest monuments of art and refinement—there was Tamerlane, overthrowing Persia, India, and all the best parts of Asia, offering millions of unoffending human victims on the gory altar of his wicked ambition, and displaying his capricious cruelty by pounding thousands in large mortars to be built with brick and mortar into walls—there was Zingher Khan, ravaging fifteen millions of square miles in eastern Asia, beheading 100,000 prisoners at one time, and during his cruel reign, destroying nearly a million of human beings—there was Marius and Sylla, through the madness of wild ambition, embroiling the city of Rome in civil discord, and drenching the streets for five days in human gore—there was Nero, trampling upon all laws, human and Divine, slaughtering slaves and Roman citizens indiscriminately, whose thirst for human blood could not be sated till he glutted his hellish appetite with that of his wife and his mother. But that would fail to count the diabolical deeds of the Caesars, the Napoleons, and other tyrants, who have, by their turning the fairest part of Earth into charnel houses, and drenching the world with human blood.

And alas! the demon of despotism, not satisfied with the devastations of the old world, has followed the friends of human liberty in their retirement to North America, and has prompted Davis and Breckinridge with their evil satellites, to raise the most cruel rebellion to be found upon record, against the most benevolent Government ever established on earth; and that, for the purpose of rolling us back into the dark ages, in order that they may establish a great empire on human bondage. And in their madness and folly, they have commenced a war, which has raged with fury for nearly three years, and is still raging with unparalleled zeal; a war which has already cost the lives of over 500,000 of those most dear to us, and billions of dollars of our hard earned money. And now, under these trying circumstances, the question is both pertinent and interesting, What is our destiny as a nation? Though we are denied the power of omniscience, yet we have inductive powers by which we infer future events from past experience, and from causes now in operation. As sure as the moral government of God is more important than the material, so sure has each nation, and every individual, a mission upon earth. And whether they will it or not, every individual is a cause, or succession of causes, which are constantly producing unending effects, and every nation, or kingdom, is destined to perform an important part upon the theatre of human life.

The history of the Assyrian empire is so imperfectly handed down to us through fable and fiction, that we dare not say precisely what her mission was, or why God suffered such extreme wickedness and tyranny to prevail so long. The Greeks were destined to give literature to the world, and we yet feast upon the works of their poets, orators, and philosophers, which, for profundity of thought, sublimity of imagination, and beauty of diction, have only been eclipsed by the pen of inspiration. The Romans were charged with giving civil laws to the world, which constitute a very important part of our civil jurisprudence to the present time. The Jews were charged with giving to the world a theology, and a system of morality, which contained the very essence of human liberty. And we cannot doubt, that it is our mission to give practical effect to that theology and that liberty to the whole world. We see that God gifted the nations of Europe, and selected a choice seed to plant in this Western world, that they brought with them that light and love of liberty which could not be extinguished without extermination. We see that the most powerful Empire upon earth was un-

able to crush it out; we see by that holy love of equality in the breasts of our patriotic fathers, though they were then few in number, and very poor.—We see that we have grown into a mighty nation from the three millions who repelled a powerful nation from our shores, in shame and disgrace; we now number over thirty millions. And we see our vast resources, in agriculture, commerce and manufactures;—and also that in literary acumen, and practical knowledge, we suffer not, in comparison with the old world. But, alas! we see ourselves in the midst of civil war; upon the one hand we see millions impelled by wicked ambition, prompted by Satan, trampling upon the sacred rights of humanity, despoiling our cities, ravaging and desolating the fairest portions of our country, where hundreds of thousands of their deluded followers are exposed to all the wretchedness which follows in the train of civil war; an accumulated wretchedness from which we recoil.—And all this perfidy, backed up by hundreds of thousands of armed and mercenary soldiers, aided by pirates destroying our commerce upon the high seas, and bands of robbers destroying our towns and villages; and perpetrating the most wicked and diabolical crimes known to the dark ages. We see whole hecatombs of the purest patriots upon earth, offering willing sacrifices upon the altar of human liberty. And, alas! we see the Vallandighams, the Woods, Seymours, and Woodwards, in the North and amongst us, denying our Government the right to roll back those hordes of wretches, who are fighting to establish over themselves a monarchy, based upon African blood and sweat. One of the darkest features of the cloud suspended over us is, the hundreds of thousands amongst us, who recently sustained those rebel sympathizers at the ballot box, from no higher motive than a few offals of office, doled out to them by their lordly and corrupt masters.

But dark and gloomy as our present condition may appear, we will not despair for a moment; our mission must and will be accomplished. We must remain a model government or the world must become a huge monarchy, and if we would respond intelligently to the question, What is the destiny of our country? or, What is to be the history of our distant future? we must judge of the future from the past. In eighty years from the birth of our independence we have multiplied in population from three, to over thirty millions. By the same ratio (and we have room plenty) our population would be over three hundred millions. We must not forget the exhaustless strength of our Government, both in men and means. Witness the strength and courage of our army; their victory after victory; the tide of rebellion rolled back from State to State; their finances exhausted;—we, their worthless, and their means of life melted away; their credit ruined, and starvation staring them in the face.—Whilst we have over twenty millions, whose hearts are throbbing for their own liberty, and the emancipation of our race from degradation and bondage. Witness the fervent prayers which are ascending from ten thousand altars to the God of battles, the Lord of hosts, for the success of our arms.—Witness the palpitations of the human heart everywhere (except where it is enshrined in a tyrant's heart) for light and liberty.—And witness the sympathy amongst the virtuous classes of the people of Europe, expressed in such language as to keep the aristocracy from casting their sword in the scale against us. Shall our faith in a glorious future falter for a single moment? But, on the contrary, should we not rather look into the vista with high and holy anticipations of a disenthralled world by our instrumentality? And leaning upon the everlasting arm of Jehovah, we trust that it is our destiny, under Him, to save the rebels themselves from their own folly and wickedness, after visiting their leaders with condign punishment as an example to future generations.—We trust, under Providence, we are charged with saving the millions of the poor, ignorant pine-landers in the South who are now fighting ingloriously for leave to be slaves,—with saving the sediment of democracy in the North, (or rather, the Jacobins), from producing such a state of things as would invite some Napoleon to take charge of them, whilst their dishonest leaders must sink into endless infamy. We are now bound to expunge slavery from its stronghold, and heal the deep wound which it has inflicted upon us. When we have conquered a lasting peace, saved the Union, and the heavy burthen, let the captives go free, and broken every yoke of bondage, restored wives to their husbands, and children to their parents, and earnestly reiterate the declaration of our fathers, that "all men are equal, and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" then the experiment of government by the people will have been tried.

Then the divergent waves of light and liberty will spread out from us through all lands, the genial heat whereof shall gradually melt the chains of tyrants, and sap the thrones of despots, and emancipate our race from darkness, degradation, and cruel bondage. When the Prince of Peace shall reign universal King.

Such we believe to be our high destiny, and such we trust the future historian will write of us. If such anticipations are just, our pages in future history will be so glorious that none will say we made too much sacrifice to accomplish so benevolent a work. With the help of God we will do all and more than we can anticipate.

HOPE.

Our Army Correspondence. Headquarters Twelfth Army Corps, Tallahoma, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863. GLOBE.—Up to this time in the season the reign of old Boreas has not been very steady in this latitude. His presence has been once slightly felt.—We have had a whirl of the north-east wind, and a few frail snow-flakes; but those came during the last days of November, and the transition from autumn to winter was marked by an elevation of temperature. At present the Northerner is surprised to find such genial warmth in a December sun.

It is gratifying that this splendid weather and an active campaign in Georgia have come together. While the former is vouchsafed to us through the dispensation of Providence, we may hope that success will continue to favor our strong battalions.

No news has been received directly from the front for some days. There is not only an absence of all reliable intelligence from that quarter, but also a cessation of the many inveterate rumors that have usually come pouring in. But we have had numerous good hints that Grant is using his time diligently, that we are to know nothing of his preparations until they culminate in success, and that they are soon to be followed by the rattle of musketry and the flash of red artillery.

We have been too far from the late battles to learn much concerning them from "actual observation." At this place we have seen only the remnants, the rags and tags, as it were, of the conflict. Now and then a hospital train passes northward, with a few hundred of the wounded, and prisoners are daily going in the same direction, to a better land than they ever saw before.

There are some efforts made in this army to have the newspapers regularly supplied, but they are not so extensive nor energetic as in the army of the Potomac. The Louisville and Nashville papers have a considerable circulation, being, however, but worthless substitutes for the more valuable sheets we have been in the habit of reading. Their meagre news columns are filled, or rather, half-filled, with material for which they are evidently indebted to eastern journals, and it is a notable fact, that detailed accounts of operations in this Department are transmitted to New York and Philadelphia, pass through the press of those cities, and are republished, and thus eventually fall into the hands of the soldiers here.

There comes occasionally a breath from the North to warn us that the Copperheads are not yet extinct. One of the channels through which they make their existence felt is the profane manner in which they bestow praises on Geo. B. McClellan,—praises that seem inevitable wherever Copperheadism prevails. During troublesome intercourse with western troops I have learned that McClellan is looked upon as a man who does not possess the qualities of a successful military commander, and as one who is vain-glorious and boastful in the highest degree. It is also to be remarked that this sentiment is fast gaining ground among those who served under him in the army of the Potomac. M. S. L.

PUBLIC NOTICE. All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntington county, will attend on the 18th and 20th inst. at each county at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntington, to receive tax for the sum on the 17th July.

POCKET-BOOK LOST! The subscriber having on the 28th day of September, either in the care of or in his possession, lost a pocket-book, containing his WALLET and other papers, which would be of use to any person who should find it. Any person finding the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Cambridge, will please forward it to the subscriber, and he will liberally reward the finder. JAMES DAVIS, Milledale, Oct. 14, 1863.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED. The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 15th May, 1862, in company with John Taylor, Henry Meadows and others, and who has since been residing in the vicinity of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address RICHARD BREEDIN, Philadelphia, Pa. or to the Editor of the Union, by publishing the above.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER. Wm. MARCH & BROTHER, Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of: DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW, LOW WARE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, NAILS, GLASS, OLD MEAT, CRACKERS, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE; And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store. Goods are brought low for cash and country produce at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and in view of the public good, and the public's interest, we have decided to sell our goods at the lowest possible prices. We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends. Everything taken in exchange for goods except produce. Cash paid for all kinds of grain for which the highest market prices will be given. We are prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with us their grain and four until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices. WILLIAM MARCH & BRO. Marklesburg, Oct. 25, 1863.

AGENCY, FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS. ALL who may have any claims against the Government, for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected, by supplying either in person or by letter to: W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. August 12, 1863.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS. JOHN FARRAR, 718 ARCH Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia. Importer and Manufacturer of all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children's wear. I desire to return my thanks to my friends in Huntington and the surrounding Country, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and to say that I have now on hand, and will import and sell, a large and beautiful assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children's wear, that will be worn during the season. Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please call and select your own Furs. My catalogue will be sent to you on request. My number is 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Sept. 15, 1863.