The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, 1864.

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.

ARMY NEWS.—There is no news of importance from our armies. The hard winter has put a stop to active operations.

Volunteering.—The armies are being rapidly filled up by volunteering.

CONGRESS.—Congress has not yet got through with amendments to the Conscription Act. It is pretty certain that the $300 commutation will stand.

☞ The inauguration of Governor Curtin takes place to-day, Tuesday.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES.—The President has approved and signed the act for extending the bounties to volunteers to the 1st of March.

THE State Senate is still at a dead lock, but Senator White, who is a prisoner at Richmond, it is expected, will be released in a few days, when the Union men will have a majority and the Senate will proceed to business.

WE call attention to the Circular of General Hancock in to-day's issue, and trust that his appeal will be heartily and promptly responded to by our citizens. General Hancock is known in this community, having led many men of this county through some of the hardest fought battles of the war.

Charleston.

Private information received from rebel sources, is to the effect that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire of our batteries. On the 26th of December, two blocks of buildings on King street, in the heart of the city, belonging to the estate of the late Senator Butler, were destroyed by fire kindled by Gillmore's shells. Several large warehouses, occupied by the Confederate Government, and filled with army supplies, were also destroyed about the same time. The city is almost deserted by all except the military. The poorer classes have erected temporary accommodations in the suburbs out of the range of the fire.—Great destitution prevails among them The telegraph operators in Charleston have been notified not to telegraph for publication the effects of the fire upon the city. The several newspaper offices have removed their presses and furniture out of range of our guns.

☞ By a vote of 51 to 15, the Legislature of Maryland have recognized the overwhelming sentiment of the people of that State, and have declared their purpose to call a convention to amend the State Constitution so as to effect, as soon as practicable, the abolition of Slavery. Thus, hope and prediction are again justified, and another step in progress is taken towards reunion.

THE usually well posted correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from the fleet off Charleston, dated December 22d, says: "I see by the papers that there is a great deal of uneasiness because the navy here is idle. Let me say that if the people of the North only knew the reason why we are idle they would stop grumbling.—In due season they will have a chance to rejoice over the doings of the navy before Charleston. To prove that this is no idle statement, I am willing to wager one hundred dollars with any Northern grumbler, that, *if everything works according to the plans laid out,* Charleston will be occupied by the Union forces in sixty days from date."

What Women do in England.—By the new census just taken in England, there is presented some very interesting items as to the employments of women. They do not seem to be excluded from the business of life as much as in this country. The report says that 17 are bankers and money lenders, 274 commercial clerks, 400 are printers, 15 are doctors, 6 are reporters, 17 are dentists, and 44,000 are out-door laborers, engaged as field-hands, and doing everything which is connected with farm work. There are many more who are designers and draftsmen and engravers upon wood, many of whom are artists of a high order.

☞ The total number of colored troops now in the service of the United States is 60,000, with quite as many, not armed, in the Quartermaster's, Commissaries and Engineer's Departments. The total number of negroes, of all ages and conditions, which the rebels have so far lost by the war, is estimated to be at least half a million.

The Representatives of the People
ON
THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION!

PENNSYLVANIA IN FAVOR
OF THE
Re-Election of Abraham Lincoln!!

The following circular letter, signed by all the Union men in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will be read with satisfaction by all the truly loyal Union men in the nation:

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State, as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders of freedom, the Union and the Constitution at home. We would be unmindful of the duty we owe our country, if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election of Pennsylvania had on the destiny n the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potential in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that as the representatives of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centered in the purpose and the effort of the Government to crush rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or the other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States—or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully re established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation, to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace, would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather new strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a re-election to the Presidency. We believe that the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at the last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. *Having confidence in your patriotism,* we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union, and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded a potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have always been tantamount to the success of the statesman to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow citizens.

Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Henry C. Johnson, Speaker.	Wm. Burgwin, Nath. Maeyer,
John D. Watson,	H. B. Bowman,
Wm. Foster,	Wm. Windle,
W. W. Watt,	Ed. A. Price,
Jas. N. Kerns,	C C. Stauberger,
Luke V. Stuphin,	Wm. Henry,
Ed. G. Lee,	R. R. Reed,
T. J. Bigham,	J. W. Huston,
R. A. M'Murtrie,	P Frazer Smith,
Jas. Miller,	Wm. D. Brown,
Isaac H. O'Harra,	Geo. H. Wells,
S. S. Pancoast,	Daniel Etnier,
Thos. Cochran,	Alfred Slack,
G. D. Coleman,	W. H. Dunniston,
Wm. F. Smith,	Esaias Billingfelt,
John H. Negley,	Chas. Koonce,
Wm. Haslett,	C. C. Musselman,
J. R. Cochran,	H. C. Allaman,
Bryan S. Hill,	John Balsbach,
Jas. R. Kelley,	Sam. H. Orwig,
Hans B. Herron,	Chas. A. Barnett,
John P. Glass,	D. Lilly,
Isaiah White,	Jos. H. Marsh,
Ed. K. Smith,	John W. Guernsey,
Robt. L. M'Clellan,	A. G. Olmstead.
Daniel Keiser,	

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Chief Clerk House Representatives.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Jeremiah Nichols,	Chas M'Candless,
Henry Johnson,	W Worthington,
Thomas Hoge,	G W Householder,
M. B. Lowry,	D Fleming,
Wm. J. Turrell,	B Champneys,
S F Wilson,	J M Dunlap,
James L Graham,	George Connell,
Jacob E Ridgway,	J Penney, *Speaker.*

I do certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, (except Senator Harry White, of Indiana county, who is a prisoner in Richmond,) and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY,
Clerk of the Senate.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE, SECOND CORPS,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15, '64.

Authority having been given me to recruit the 2d Corps to fifty thousand (50,000) men for such special service, under my command, as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid me in filling up the regiments and batteries of my command, which owe their origin to the State.

They are as follows:

81st, 140th, 116th, (battalion,) 148th, 53d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th and 106th regiments of infantry, and batteries F and G, 1st Penna. Artillery, and C and F, Independent Penna. Artillery.

Until the 1st of March next the following bounties will be paid by the General Government:

For veterans $402; for others $302.

All volunteers enlisted for this organization will be accredited to the city, county, town, township or ward which they may elect as the place to which they desire the credit given

When no such election is made the enlisting officer will give credit to the place of enlistment.

Each locality is therefore interested in increasing the number of enlistments to the extent of its quota in the draft, and any stimulus given by local bounties or other efforts will have the effect of preventing those who desire to volunteer, from leaving the place of their residence and enlisting elsewhere, where the inducements offered may be greater.

The same regulations that have hitherto governed enlistments in this State, as to the persons empowered to enlist, the rules for mustering and for furnishing transportation and supplies, will apply in this case.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of these organizations may do so in any part of the State by making application to the District Provost Marshal, or any recruiting officer from the 2d Corps, no matter to which regiment said officers may belong.

I have come among you as a Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of endeavoring to aid you in stimulating enlistments.

As this is a matter of interest to all citizens of this State—its quota being still nearly 30,000 deficient, I earnestly call upon you all to assist by exerting the influence in your power in this important matter. To adequately reinforce our armies in the field is to insure that the war will not reach your homes, and will be the means of bringing it to a speedy and happy conclusion, and of saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers who would otherwise be lost by the prolongation of the war and in indecisive battles

It is only necessary to destroy the rebel armies now in the field to insure a speedy and permanent peace; let us act with that fact in view; let it not be said that Pennsylvania which has already given so many of her citizens to this righteous cause, should now, at the eleventh hour, be behind her sister States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end the rebellion. Some States have filled their quotas; others will do so; a little exertion on our part will soon fill all the decimated regiments of the State and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be that those organizations which have won for themselves and their State so much honor, shall pass out of existence for the want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments are filled to the minimum strength they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to insure success. Other States by having used greater exertions, and by the inducements of local bounties draw away your young men. By giving bounties at home, and stimulating the State pride you will secure to your regiments that portion of the male population whose circumstances readily permit them to take the field.

WINFI'D S. HANCOCK,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1864.

How to discover Small Pox in its Early Stage.—The *Eclectic Journal*, in an article on small pox, admonishes physicians not to be hasty in passing an opinion that any eruptive disorder is that loathsome disease until they prove the following diagnostic symptom:

"Now we offer this secret to the profession—so soon as the eruptions appear, and by pressure with the point of the finger may distinctly be felt the small, hard substance, precisely as if a small, fine shot had been placed under the cuticle of the skin. This peculiar appearance belongs to no other eruptive disease. We have applied the term secret, here; for whilst it is and has been known to a few physicians, it is not mentioned in any of the standard authorities; nor does the writer claim the credit of the discovery. After this, all works upon practice will add this unfailing diagnostic symptom

FROM CHARLESTON.

General Gillmore Throwing Greek Fire into the City.—A Serious Fire Caused.—The Charleston Hotels Closed.

New York, Jan. 12

The *Herald's* Folly Island correspondent says: Gen. Gillmore has been amusing the enemy by throwing Greek fire into the city. On Sunday week twenty shells thus loaded were pitched into the city, and every one exploded. The result was that a large fire was kindled in the southern part of the city, which burned with considerable fury during the balance of the day.

Heretofore Gen. Gillmore has not been able to throw shells containing Greek fire into the city, as they generally exploded in a second or two after leaving the gun, but by a recent contrivance, shells have been made to land their fearful and destructive contents just where they are wanted by our artillerists, but where they are most unwelcome to Charlestonians. The city is now regarded at our mercy. The fleet is perfectly quiescent.

The steamer Fulton brings Charleston news to the 3d inst.

The siege of Charleston was yet in progress. Twenty shells were thrown into the city on Thursday, 7th inst., with what result was not known.

Late Charleston papers give us an inside view of matters in that city. Affairs present by no means the cheerful aspect some would have us believe. The Charleston Hotel is already closed, and notice is given that the Mills House will shortly follow the example. The reason assigned for thus closing two of the most fashionable hotels in the South is the great destitution of provisions of all kinds necessary to conduct the establishment in a manner agreeable even to the unfastidious taste of the guests. The congregations of two churches publicly invite the congregation of a third to join them in religious worship, for the reason that the edifices of the former are subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses situated in the vicinity of the piers are emptied of goods and abandoned.

Gillmore's fire, then, is after all effective.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac show that the reported movement of Stuart's Cavalry occasions no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient number of men even for a less arduous duty than a campaign on our right. If a cavalry movement is progressing in that direction it cannot be of much magnitude.

Trains are running to and from our army in Virginia as usual, and nobody anticipates any interruption.

The *Star* of this evening contains the following:

We learn that on Wednesday night a party of guerillas made a raid into the village of Vienna, and captured fifteen horses, two of which belonged to the Government, and two to Dr. Lockwood, of this city, another to Dr. Lloyd, of Virginia, and others to Messrs. Anthony, Sweeter and others. The guerillas also made an attempt to get to the horses of the Second District Regiment, but the guard discovered them in time, and firing at them raised an alarm, when they made off, cutting five of the horses loose that could not travel fast enough for them.

Guerilla Warfare in the Shenandoah Valley.

Particulars of the Repulse of Mosby.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

CAMP ON LOUDON HEIGHTS, Loudon County, Va., Jan 10, 1864.—Our new camp on Loudon Heights was, just before the early dawn this morning, baptized in blood. Precisely at half-past four o'clock this morning, Mosby's Rebel Battalion, himself in person at their head, avoiding our pickets on the roads, crossed the fields and dashed into our camp with a fiend-like yell. They poured a volley of bullets into the tents where our officers and men lay sleeping, wounding many at the first fire. Many of the tents of officers and men were soon surrounded by mounted and dismounted cavalry, and a demand for instant and unconditional surrender made.

This demand was answered by a shout of defiance from our boys, as they rushed from their tents half-naked, in the midst of their assailants, and with their trusty carbines and revolvers drove back the astonished rebels, who had promised themselves such an easy victory over the "sleeping Yankees." The rebels rallied, and so did our men, as best they could, and a "rough and tumble" fight of fifteen minutes ensued, when Mosby sung out, "retreat, boys; they are too many for us!" And the discomfitted Major and his midnight assassins made a precipitate flight in the direction of Hillsborough. The rebels fought with the most desperate vindictiveness, which was only equaled by the coolness and undaunted valor of our gallant boys, who fought, I will venture to say, as scarcely ever men fought before, partially surprised, as indeed they were. To show the animus of the rebels, I will here state a fact, which, as a faithful chronicler of events, it pains me to record.

Corporal Henry C. Tritch, and others of Captain Frank Gallagher's company, declare that at the first assault of the rebels, Captain William R. Smith called out to his men: "Give the damned Yankees no quarter, but secure the arms and horses." "Horses" was the last word he ever uttered, for at that instant a Yankee bullet went whizzing through his heart, and he fell lifeless from the saddle. His dead body now lies in its white winding-sheet of snow on the spot where it fell, a few feet from the tent in which I write. A few yards from Captain Smith lies cold in death, in a pool of his own frozen blood, the body of Lieutenant Colson, of Baltimore, and one of General Trimble's rebel staff, as will appear from the following pass found upon his person:

"CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, July 27, 1863.—Guards and pickets will pass Lieutenant Colson, Major-General Trimble's Staff, in and out at pleasure.

"By order. General R. E. LEE.

"H. B. Bridg, Commanding, Major and Provost Marshal, Army Northern Virginia"

A photograph of a beautiful young lady was also found written in pencil—"For brother Willie from Florence.

Further on, on the edge of the camp lie three dead rebel soldiers, name and rank unknown.

Three prisoners are also in our hands, two of them severely if not fatally wounded; of the latter, one is Lieutenant Wm. Turner, of Baltimore. He says his uncle, Captain Turner, recently commanded the United States war vessel Ironsides, at Charleston.

The name of the other wounded rebel soldier is Paxton, who resides near Leesburg, in this county.

Many of the wounded rebels are lying in farm houses between this place and Hillsborough.

Our own loss is four killed and fifteen wounded, among the latter of whom is Capt. G. W. F. Vernon, of Company A, who is severely, but I rejoice to say not fatally, wounded in the head. Lieut. Rivers, I regret to state, is severely wounded in the foot.

The killed are Sergeant J. J. Keams and A. L. Stone, of Capt. Fiery's company; George Burford, of Capt. F. Gallagher's company, and one man of Capt. Vernon's command, whose name I have not learned. Major Cole is about preparing an official report of the affair, when I shall be enabled to send you a complete list of the wounded and the character of their injuries.

The Reaction in Arkansas.

Extraordinary Meeting at Little Rock

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec 25.—There occurred one of the most remarkable little incidents here last night that has ever gladdened the heart of loyalty in all the South since the commencement of this rebellion. A meeting privately gotten up by the quasi Union men and rebels was, after all the triggers were set and the "tricks" arranged, suddenly about one o'clock P. M., announced in the following grandiloquent style: "Come one, come all, &c." The Union men of the city did not understand what it meant; but suspecting that it was designed to misrepresent the Union sentiment here both in the State and abroad, they attended in full force, though not a word had been said to them.

At the appointed hour the crowd was on hand in the beautifully lighted circus pavilion, and such a crowd you rarely see. More than two thousand persons were there. Soldier and citizen, male and female, Union man and rebel—all were there.

The prime movers of the meeting had previously sent off to Pine Bluff for Mr. A. C. Rogers, whom they had supposed was a Copperhead, inasmuch as he was a large slaveholder. He came—he spoke, and (how the ladies squirmed under it) he was radical.—Pretty soon after he began, and just as the rebs and Copperheads had squared themselves to enjoy the rich feast they thought they had prepared for themselves; "Hark! ain't that man an Abolitionist?" The broad grin changes into the stare of amazement. Then the contemptuous sneer; then the red blush of anger—the ladies began to twist and grumble: "I wont stay here!" "Take me out!" "I'm mad enough to fight!" "The dirty Abolitionists!" But their more politic husbands who had invited the speaker remonstrated against their going out, and by way of consoling them, they told them to "Wait until Fishbacks gets up—they will call him out, then all of you leave and show him contempt."

After Mr. Rogers had finished, Mr. Fishback was loudly called for, and, as he went up, the ladies went out.

Mr. Fishback said as this meeting was an entirely unknown affair he would not speak, but would offer a few resolutions; and as he was about to read them, recollecting a remark of Mr. Rogers deprecating a division in public sentiment, he addressed himself a few moments to this division and showed how much and how long the non slaveholders had deferred to slavery and slaveholders, and asked how these men could have the assurance to ask the non-slaveholders to re establish an institution from which they had so suffered? "Shall the non slaveholder come to the terms of the slaveholder after all the concessions he has made, or shall the thing be reversed?" He then read the following resolutions which were passed unanimously, (rebels not voting.)

Whereas, It is the duty of every patriot and philanthropist to sustain that form of Government which secures to the masses of the people the greatest prosperity and happiness; and

Whereas, No Government, now existing, has secured these objects in so great a degree as the Government of the United States,

Resolved, That its unity and perpetuity is paramount to all other objects, and a sufficient reward for any sacrifice however great.

Whereas, A portion of the States, constituent parts of the Federal Union, in the heighth of prosperity, enjoying equal privileges with each and every other State, inaugurated a rebellion, seized properties belonging to the Government; placed armies in the field to resist its lawful authority, and established and maintained a Government independent of and antagonistic to it, thereby, if successful, destroying the Federal Union, therefore

Resolved, That it was the imperative duty of the Government, made so by the necessity of preserving its own existence, to put down these armed insurgents by force. Also to use such other means as would aid in accomplishing that end most speedily with the least possible shedding of blood.

Whereas, The rebellion inaugurated became formidable, the necessity arose for according to the insurgents the rights of belligerents, and the struggle of the Government for existence became doubtful; and

Whereas, The insurgents possessed four millions of slaves, which they relied upon to furnish subsistence and material of war; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States, being Commander-in-Chief of her armies and the executive officer of the nation, was justified in issuing a proclamation of emancipation by which those slaves were made free, and will be sustained by every loyal citizen, it being a measure made necessary by the exigencies of the times.

Whereas, By the issuing of such proclamation the President made the Government a party to a contract with those freed men; therefore,

Resolved, That the Government, to sustain its dignity and honor as an enlightened, Christian nation, must redeem its pledges to those freed men for all time to come, by force of arms if need be.

Whereas, The Government, struggling to maintain its existence, in the legitimate exercise of its powers to accomplish that end, has abolished slavery in the State of Arkansas; and

Wherens, We believe that its re-establishment, under existing circumstances, would be prejudicial to the best interests of a majority of the citizens of this State;

Resolved, That the State Government be resumed under a constitution forever precluding its re-establishment.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in Major General Steele, as a faithful, gallant soldier, and a gentleman of integrity; also, that we return him our sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy which has marked his intercourse with the citizens of this place since its occupation by Federal forces.

After he sat down, Dr. Meador, the editor of the Copperhead sheet published here, introduced a series of resolutions in which the Copperhead doctrine was carefully but covertly enunciated. In one of the resolutions he announced that the President's proclamation was a finality on the slavery question. But the trick wouldn't win. Colonel Fishback moved to amend. A discussion ensued. Col. Caldwell then introduced a set of radical resolutions, which were unanimously passed as a substitute. I regret that Dr. Meador withdrew his resolutions and that Dr. Caldwell's were misplaced.

When the vote was taken it was announced, with a great deal of assurance from the stand that none but citizens should vote. The President then called all in favor of the substitute into the ring of the circus. Now the rebs were exultant. They felt sure of their case. They had called the meeting without letting the Union men know anything of it, and mustered all their strength. But when they saw some three hundred citizens jump and scramble into the ring amid the shouts of the multitude you ought to have seen their faces. "You need not take the negative, Mr. President," said Dr. Meador. But Mr. Fishback insisted that it should be taken. It was taken, and nary vote dared show itself. Never were a set of fellows so completely taken in as these fellows. Copperheadism is dead here. That is, it has lost its energy for a time, at least.

The Forwarding of Supplies to the Richmond Prisoners.

The Baltimore American of the 13th says:

We are gratified to be able to announce to our readers that the flag of truce boat New York was despatched from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, in charge of the indefatigable Colonel Mulford, with over one thousand boxes and barrels of supplies for our prisoners in Richmond. The packages and boxes sent to our care are being daily forwarded. The Baltimore and Norfolk Steam Packet Company convey all our boxes, free of charge to Fortress Monroe, and the Adams Express Company daily call at the American office with their wagons, to take them to the boat free of charge also. After their delivery to us there is no charge for forwarding to their destination. Those at a distance, who may be disposed to entrust us with the packing and forwarding of boxes from Baltimore, can enclose the necessary funds, with the assurance that their wishes will be promptly attended to. All such persons had better indicate the articles they would prefer having sent. As to clothing, there need be no uneasiness on this score. Our information from returned prisoners, both from Libby Prison and Belle Island, leads us to believe that the supplies of clothing forwarded by the Government have been faithfully delivered to the men, and that they have an abundance for present need to prevent suffering.

Relief of the Prisoners at Richmond—Senator Howe's Bill.

The following preamble and joint resolution for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States, now field captives in the rebel prisons at Richmond and vicinity, were presented in the Senate the 5th instant by Mr. HOWE of Wisconsin:

Whereas, Persons in authority under the traitorous organization which for the last three years, have made relentless war upon the people of the United States and their Government, hold in barbarous captivity many officers and soldiers of the United States, and refuse to exchange them except upon the condition that they are allowed to retain such of our soldiers as they call negroes, and such of our officers as have commanded negro troops, and upon the further condition that we will also release upon parole all the excess of rebel prisoners now in the hands of our Government, amounting to many thousands.

And whereas, The same persons are unable or unwilling to make suitable or even tolerable provision for the support of their captives, thereby rendering their imprisonment as gross an outrage upon the dictates of humanity and the laws of war as it is upon their duty as the legitimate subjects of these laws.

And whereas, They have denied the charity of the loyal people of the United States the privilege of supplying the most pressing necessities of their brothers in these prisons, and have refused even to receive a flag of truce from the authorities of the United States, unless it is forwarded by an officer of their own approval.

And whereas, It does not become twenty-two millions of people, having the rights of, and ability for, self government, to allow rebellious subjects to dictate to them what agents or officers they shall employ, nor does it become them to feed plentifully at home while their brethren starve within one hundred miles of their own capital; therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to call out and arm one million of volunteers, to serve for the period of ninety days unless sooner discharged; and to be employed to carry food and freedom to every captive held in the rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States upon every prison they occupy.

SEC. 2. That the President be requested to assign Major General Ulysses S. Grant to the command of the forces raised under this call, together with such of the forces now in the field as may be joined with them; and he is hereby authorized to detail for the subordinate commands in the forces to be raised under the authority of these resolutions, such officers or privates now in the field as he may deem best qualified therefor; or he may assign to such command any person or persons who may volunteer on the same authority: *Provided,* however, that any officer or private now in the military service of the United States, who may be detailed to any such command by authority hereby, shall receive an additional pay for such a substituted service, and no volunteer under the same authority, who shall be detailed to any such command, shall receive more pay than the pay of a private.

SEC. 3. That persons volunteering under the authority thereof shall be sworn into service on the — day of February next, and the term of their enlistment shall commence from and after that day.

SEC. 4. That both Houses of Congress will on the — day of March next, at twelve o'clock meridian, adjourn to meet on the 4th of June following, and immediately upon such adjournment each member thereof under fifty years of age, and who shall report himself to the commandant of company in the forces hereby provided for, and shall thereupon be sworn into the military service, unless sooner discharged, shall continue in such service, without pay therefore until the expiration of the period for which the force are enlisted.

The above was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

What Becomes of the Horses?

Among the quaint sayings charged to the account of our estimable President, is the one that "you cannot today, buy a poor horse in Pennsylvania." The explanation is that all the bad horses have been sold to the Government. This is to a great extent true. When the demands of the Government were at first made known for animals for military uses, it was under such an emergency that it was impossible to properly inspect the quadrupeds tendered for a martial life.—"Rings" were formed and contractors scoured the country for horseflesh.—The price was fixed at an arbitrary figure, and like the Procrustean bed, each Rosenante or Bucephalus was made to fit. A few good beasts were reduced below their actual value, while droves of spavined, wind galled, hamstrung specimens were hurried into the service at full prices.

Fortunes were acquired so rapidly, that a "horse contract" was looked on as entering its lucky possessor into "horse-heaven." The venerable and ancient nag, who had been reared among the stone barns of York or Lancaster, found himself suddenly transported, Pegasus like, to the fairy roads of Virginia. The sturdy roadster, who had been tenderly cared for within the red-roofed barn of Berks county, was mercilessly exposed to the peltings of the storm whose fury both he and his rider alike shared. Some idea may be formed of the consumption of horseflesh in a great war, from the following statement:

"There are eight thousand teams connected with the Army of the Potomac, which, if placed in a single line, would extend sixty miles. The horses, including the cavalry, number not far from seventy-five thousand."

It would be safe to say that in the Army of the Potomac the mortality has been one third of the number, making a total of one hundred thousand horses in that department, which have been abstracted from the uses of peace.

Of course the miserable creatures who formed the first squadrons, have gone the way of all flesh, and their bones have been duly picked by the faithful buzzards that are the true camp-followers. Those which are now being purchased are generally sound and sturdy beasts, and the price, of course, has advanced. The original range of bids was from one hundred to one hundred and ten dollars each. Now their price is from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty dollars. Few would believe that so many horses could be furnished toward a war without their loss being felt; but it is a singular fact that, while a scarcity of men is daily deplored, nobody speaks of the scarcity of horses. It is one of the many remarkable evidences of our vast resources in every department of civilized and progressive life.—*Phila. Evening Telegraph.*

Negro Soldiers.

Four regiments of negro soldiers have been raised in Philadelphia, and a fifth is rapidly approaching its full complement. Those regiments that have been in battle have proved that they contain as good fighting material as any in the service. Those that remain in camp prove that in discipline and good order they are quite equal to the best white regiments that have been encamped here. Their camp is never a scene of disorder and rowdyism, and the people living near it have no reason to complain of depredations and thieving, as they often had when white regiments were about. It is perfectly demonstrated that negroes, properly disciplined and well officered, make as good private soldiers as any men in the world. Their habit of obedience is one of the very best qualities in a soldier; their natural taste for display makes them proud to take part in a military pageant, and ambitious to make it as fine as possible. The more intelligent of them, who of course influence all their comrades, see also in the employment of negroes by the Government, in a war against the section that has degraded and enslaved them, a great humanitarian as well as political experiment, on the result of which the future of their race depends. They, therefore, feel themselves, and excite in their associates a spirit of earnestness and emulation which is sure to have a good effect upon all of them as soldiers. There are probably fifty thousand negroes now under arms in the United States service. It will be a good thing for the country when the number is trebled or quadrupled.

—*Evening Bulletin.*