Wednesday morning, March 2, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor



"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to joint energies are to be applied. his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circum-REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL SASAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

#### "Bevolutions hever go Backward."

this maxim, and then adds that other thing was carried with a high hand. old. Soberness and moderation, which, We are just about to enter upon the purpose, are always necessary to carry | most important one of the war, is cerly unknown in their counsels. We all can be little doubt. How many of our President Lincoln had issued a procla- none can tell. One cannot but trem- burg Commercial. mation for seventy five thousand men | ble at the very thought of it. Butil then in session at Montgomery, Ala. that we are about to enter upon in the What merriment it occasioned the field of war, we are about to enter upmembers of that grave and august bo- on another in the field of politics, that at the residence of Hon. Edward D. dy, and what coarse jests it was made will be still more important. In the Morgan at noon to day, and was calthe subject of. How different were latter no less than in the former, we led to order by that gentleman as its being badly whipped wherever they that from fifteen to thirty days are the feelings of the loyal people of the will have to fight the enemies of the chairman. North, with the prospect of the coun- Union, and in the latter they will be Pennsylvania, was elected Screetary try being plunged in a civil war. Every far the most dangerous, because there of the committee in place of Hon. G. loyal heart was deeply impressed with they will be at liberty to practice all G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is a sense of the awfulness and magni- their villanies with impunity. What absent from the country. tude of the crisis. Nearly three years will it avail us to defeat the Southern of war have elapsed, and the confident traitors in the field of battle, if we let vention in the following terms: vaticinations indulged in by the Sou- their brethren in the North defeat us of their cause have not, and are not Administration in Washington, Lee of their cause have not, and are not likely now to be verified. The so- will never need to fight his way into National Convention held at Chicago called confederacy has been bisected that city. He may enter it with fly on the 16th day of May, 1860, do here by the valor of our troops, its armies ing colors, to embrace his reptile breth- by call upon all qualified voters who are now hedged in by loyal troops in ren and rejoice with them over the less than one-third of the territory re-less than one-third of the territory re-less than one-third of the territory re-lownfall of liberty and its supporters. Of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete sup-

epower to interfere with it, &c. These to be divided nothing but defeat can Thos. Spooner, struction of slavery and in giving freedom to four millions of bondmen.

# The Removal of Capt. J. D. Campbell.

We have been investigating the case. and shall have something to say upon the subject next week.

A proposition has been made in the House to remove the seat, of government to Philadelphia, and to prove themselves base enough to occupy the State buildings at Harrisburg for a Military college.

THE enrolment bill we published last week has been approved by the President and is now a law.

Let us not Quarrel.

When the sons of Jacob were about to return from Egypt to Canaan with foseph said to them was, "See that ye fall not out by the way." It would be superfluous to say that the advice was good one. Every one's instincts would tell him that it was. It was good for Jacob's sons who were about to start on a journey together, and it is still good for any and all persons who are, or are about to be, associated together for any purpose whatever .-All such persons ought to keep ever before them the injunction, "See that you fall not out by the way," and the important the purpose is to which their

We are now in the midst of a war stances, and under every Administration than any other that the world has evreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars. It is a death struggle between freedom and slavery, liberty and bondage-a strug-The Cincinnati Daily Times quotes | gle which can know no truce, no peace sublime declaration, "Whom the Gods | must perish while the other triumphs. would destroy; they first make mad." In It is a mistake to say that one of the connection with the great rebellion, parties to the war is entirely in the this madness of people who desire to North and the other altogether in the do wrong, is peculiarly applicable. It South. It is not so. The spirit of liwas sheer madness that drove the berty is not found exclusively in the the feelings that seem to animate their cavalry harrassing their flanks, and slaveholders of the South to rebellion, North, it imbues many a heart in the without any just cause, and the de- South, the spirit of slavery is not construction of slavery is now beyond all fined entirely to the South, it rankles manner of doubt. The haughty and in many a bosom in the North. The insolent assurance which characterized party of freedom, of civilization, of all the rebel leaders said and did in progress is the strong one in the North the beginning of the war, the contempt | but the party of slavery, of barbarism they everywhere took occasion to show is not extinct there, it is only cowed for the power of the Government, and into silence; it is only biding its time, the loyal people of the North, their only waiting for an opportunity to lift unscrupulous dishonesty and audacity its head and join its fellow in the South in seizing and appropriating the prop- in a crusade against liberty, against orty of the Government in the South justice and everything else that holds all mark the madness which then out a ray of hope to the down-trodden ruled the hour at the South. Every- masses, either in the new world or the

with determination and firmness of Spring campaign. That it will be the through a great revolution, were whol- tain; that it will be the bloodiest there remember how the intelligence that young men it is to lay in bloody graves was received in the robel congress, important as must be the campaign thern leaders of the speedy triumph at the ballot box. With a Copperhead appointment or subsequent designa- There is no news of importance from of our movement when it commenced

bel leaders set claim to, and the final In the field of war we have a large pression of the rebellion, with th collapse of the rebellion is undeniably number of brave, skillful, devoted lea- cause thereof, by vigorous war and all near at hand. The heart of every ders, all acting together, with one apt and efficient means, to send deleman'is rejoiced now at the certainty heart, for the overthrow of the rebels gates to a Convention, to assemble at the first and the case in the field of me. that the old flag will soon wave over Is the same the case in the field of po- June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the every foot of rebel territory, while the lities? Are our party political leaders purpose of presenting candidates for rebel leaders must now feel ill at ease, all acting together, with one heart, the offices of President and Vice Presas every day now brings nearer the grasp of the avenging hand of justice.

"Beverlyting nearer the grasp of the avenging hand of justice."

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"Beverlyting nearer the overthrow of the Copperheads, in the coming Presidential election?—

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"Beverlyting nearer the overthrow of the Copperheads, in the coming Presidential election of the United States."

"Beverlyting nearer the overthrow of the Copperheads, in the copperheads, in the copperheads, in the cop "Revolutions never go backward." Who will, who can, say that they are? as shall be equal to twice the number Revolutions always produce great Is not the contrary the fact? Have of electors to which such State is enti-changes, and these changes are always they not permitted their selfishness to favorable to humanity and liberal i- rise above their patriotism, and to United States. deas. No great civil war has occurred smother it? Have they not set their ting the territories and the District of conturies, that has not resulted in own individual interest before the public Columbia to send delegates, subject to benefitting humanity, by correcting lie weal? Can any one, with his eyes the determination by the Convention old abuses of society, or, at least, miti- open to the manœuvring that is going of their right to vote. gating the evils of it. How little do on in Republican high places, conscitwo find in the newspapers published entiously say no to these questions?three or four years ago which accords Do not these things threaten to split Edward D. Morgan, N. Y. chairman with the ideas prevailing now respect- our party into fragments? Did ever Chas. J. Gilman, Maine. ing slavery. Even what were called any company of men need more some Lawrence Brainerd, Vormont. anti-slavery journals then were filled friendly Joseph to warn them not to Thos. G. Turner, Rhode Island. with protestations that there was no fall out by the way, then we Republi- Gideon Welles, Connecticut design on the part of the people of the cans do at the present time? Why. Denning Ducr, New Jersey. North to interfere with slavery in the should it be so with us? What can Ed. McPherson, Pennsylvania. South—that the Government had no we gain by it? If we suffer ourselves | Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware. journals represented the most advanc- await us. This must be apparent even Henry S. Lanc, Indiana. ed anti-slavery sentiment in the North to the most perblind of party hacks. Ebenezer Reck, Illinois. at that time, if we except the handfull If it was now, as at most elections it H. M. Hoxie, Iowa. of Garrisonian Abolitionists in New is, merely a question whether those in England. How far behind the spirit office shall remain in or others take of the times are such sentiments at this their place, our success at the coming time? The great civil war in this election would be of but little moment. country, which is now fast coming to But that it is not the issue involved in an end, will not prove an exception this election. The issue now is wheto the rule that revolutions always ther our government is to rest hereafcresult favorably to humanity. The ter on slavery or freedom, liberty or slaveholders rebelled in order to es. bondage, as its foundation. The sou-extensively circulated. Calls upon tablish a government with slavery as there rebels boast that under their every one to label and lay by, for afits "corner-stone," that they might for- constitution slavery is the corner-stone ever perpetuate their peculiar institut of their government, and while no nor- the Free States which have been most tion, which they felt was repugnant thern copperhead has a word to say notorious in helping the rebellion by to the spirit of the age, and their re- against a government so constituted, bellion will certainly end with the de- many of them openly approve of it.

stand prepared to give them all they

be possible that our leaders are going

jeopardize our success in such an issue

by a petty scrambling among them-

selves for office? If they are, they

will deserve in this world, the bitterest

in the next, the lowest, and blackest, and darkest cavern in the bottomless

We would be glad to hope better, food for their families, the last thing things of our party leaders; and yet, in view of what we know to be transpiring around us, can we do so? In 1856 and 1860 the action of the .various aspirants in our party for the Presidency was characterized by openness, directness, fairness. Principles not men, was not only the motto of our party, but the great rule of ac- | man, on the Ohio and Mobile Railtion among all its members. How road, without opposition, but he will can we render most secure the success of our principles, not which of us shall get office, was the question with us all, from the highest to the lowest. more ought they to do so, the more We asked no other question, we knew no other motive. Is the success of our principles less important now than it was then? On the contrary, is it not rerewed his attack on Grant's Pass. which is more gigantic and terrible infinitely more important now than His fleet lies in the Sound, the weaththen? Then a failure to succeed could er seen. Already it has cost us hund- not be fatal to our principles, as was proved by the result in 1856; now it would be fatal to them. The present publishes the following:

condition of the country is such as to MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Meridian was econdition of the country is such as to put this beyond a doubt. Then why gle which can know no truce, no peace put their success in jeopardy by squab-but in which one of the combatants bles among ourselves for office? Alea dy crimination and recrimination the 9th. He was confronting a colsans of two high functionaries of the Government. Whether those two functionaries themselves partake of marching in close order, with Lee's respective friends, we know not, and picking up stragglers. we do not care to know. But we do know that all bickering, all crimina have gone eastward, through the tion among different aspirants and Sound, in the direction of Grant's Pass their respective supporters in our party are wrong, and deserve severe reprobation; and we know that the only way to avoid bickering and crimination is for every one to act openly, fairly and honorably. We do not object to different members of our party Evening Star has arrived, with New aspiring to the Presidency; we rather Orleans advices of the 20th, via Hacommend it. We do not object to the vana on the 22d. friends of the different aspirants backing them with earnestness and energy but we do object to them in doing so and who were captured on the 6th of giving just cause of offence to one an- December at Moscow, Tenn., had ar- many friends from the army and from other. And above all we object to rived at New Orleans. They escaped the surrounding country. from Prison at Cahawba, Ala., and Mr. Taylor is a young man and has split the party, bring out more than one candidate, and thereby secure the triumph of the Copperheads.-Pitts-

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

The Hon. Edward M'Pherson,

Upon consultation, a call was unan imously adopted for a national con-

"The undersigned, who, by original tion to fill vacancies, constitute the Texas. desire the unconditional maintenance

The Committee agreed to meet a members present were as follows: James F. Wagner, Maryland. Cornelius Cole, California. O. H. Irish, Nebraska.

Joseph Gerhardt, Dis. of Columbia The committee was entirely har monious in their proceedings, and ad journed in the best possible spirits.

"PRESERVE THE TORY PAPERS."-A paragraph under this head has been of the fleet. ter reference, copies of the papers in obstructing and denouncing and believe ing the Government. To this has been The slaveholders will be content with added another hint: - Write down in no other government; the copporhends black and white what the Copperhead speakers have said, so that they cannot ask in this respect. That which is to deny it. Many of them will hereafter be decided by the coming election, claim to have been friends of the Govfiberty or human bondage, freedom for the very words they used and keep the the working man or slavery. Can it paper among your choice documents.

The Indiana State Union Conention, has introduced her delegates to the National Convention, to cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln.

Geo. W. Coffey, Esq., died in curses of all coming generations, and February.

Great News from Sherman's Expedition.—The Boldest Movement of the War.

1864.—The Richmond Examiner of the 20th has the following:

An official dispatch to the War Department of the 18th inst., announces General Sherman's arrival at Quitnot be allowed to take Mobile without a desperate battle.

The enemy's advance was, without comparison, the boldest movement of the war. Sherman has from 25,000 to 30,000 men. They tear up the Bridges and Railroads in their rear. He

meditates no step backward. Mobile, Feb. 19.—Farragut has not er being too bad for action. No landing is reported yet in the

direction of Pascagoula. The Richmond Examiner of the 7th,

vacuated yesterday. The Government property was saved.

have been resorted to by the parti-Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Collersville. Sherman's forces, 35,000 strong, and

Feb. 15.-The my's fleet, including the flag ship, Four more gunboats have just appearod steering the same course.

MOBILE, Feb. 16 .- Gov. Watts this morning issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile, that the city is about to be attacked, and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The steamer

Two Union soldiers, named Wells, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and Ferguson of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, walked through the country at night, being without food for six days.

On reaching East Escambia Bay, Florida, they were taken on board a They report the woods full of refugees with bloodhounds were on all the prin-Gen. Sherman's march through Mississippi a triumphant affair, the Rebels attempted a stand. No returns of los- given them. ses on either side are made, except

hundred at Jackson. Two thousand loyal citizens had wish to be seen to throw military authority into the political balance.

# GENERAL GILLMORE'S ARMY.

Disastrous Union Repulse-Our Troops Driven to Jacksonville, Florida-One Thousand Killed, Wounded and Missing.

New York, Feb. 27.-Letters from Hilton Head state that the steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived there with wounded troops on board from Jacksonville, Florida, and bringing the report that the Union troops which advanced toward Lake city had been reboard. It is reported that we lost in all one thousand in killed, wounded ed General Seymour's troops heavily. Other reports say that the Rebels were 6,000 strong, commanded by General

Reinforcements are on the way to Florida.

The following intelligence was reed. gain at the call of the chairman. The at Port Royal, S. C., from the blockading fleet off Charleston, announcing the loss of the sloop of war Housatonic Captain Pickering, on Thursday, 18th inst., at nine o'clock, P. M.

The circumstances are said to be as follows: The watch on deck perceiving something floating with the current, which to him at first resembled a porpoise, reported the same to the officer of the deck, whereupon Captain Pick ering was notified, and he being sus picious of the object, immediately gave orders to slip the cable and get under way, which order was put into execution, but all to no purpose, for the re-bel propelled torpedo Davis (the New Ironsides' old friend) struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sunk off Beach Inlet.

Two officers and three men were lost. The remainder of the officers and erew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats

# GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY.

Reconnoissance to Dalton-Troops Rack at Tunnel Hill-Longstreet en Route for Atlanta.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27 .- The Gazette's of Little, turned to Zoe's son, and re-Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—The Gazetie's of Little, turned to Zee's son, and remarked, "George, I understand you captain, 104th New York; W B Piorce on Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill, which place is to be held. The reconnoissance was entired the little of the latter of the little of the latter o fact that; the enemy was in force at upon Zee drew his revolver and shot 21st. Wisconsin; R. Moran, first lieuthen, is, whether this great war is to rement and of the War in this crisis.

The solution of the War in this crisis. participate in the fight. This was one gain fired his revolver into the crowd, important result accomplished. Our the shot taking effect in the hip of a entire loss was 300, but the Rebels suf- young man named Michael, who died P Spofford, 97th New York; A B

fered more severely.
The Commercial's Huntsville (Ala.) shows that Longstreet is falling back at the murder of their comrade, and Hinds, first lieutenant, 57th Pennsylto Atlanta. Part of his force reached threatened to burn the town. Col. Philadelphia on Saturday, the 27th, his forces are without shoes, and many rebruary.

Durbin Ward, their commanding offilities, J. P. Brown; second lieutenant, would delivered in among his in-15th U.S. regulars; G.S. Good, second states are without shoes, and many would delivered in among his in-15th U.S. regulars; G.S. Good, second states are without shoes, and many would delivered in among his in-15th U.S. regulars; G.S. Good, second states are without shoes, and many would delivered in among his in-15th U.S. regulars; G.S. Good, second states are without shoes, and many would delivered in among his in-15th U.S. regulars; G.S. Good, second states are without shoes, and many would delivered the commanding offilities.

On Sunday last, 21st February, a small force of troops, under command of Colonel Howell, left Hilton Head in transports and proceeded up the Savannah river, to Williams' Island. Ar-FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 22 riving at that place about dark, a company of men, under Captain Greenleaf of the 5th New Hampshire, landed in small boats and made a reconnoissance in the course of which they met a small body of the enemy, and a smart musketry firing ensued.

We had four men of the 85th Pennsylvania volunteers wounded. The enemy's loss greatly outnumbered our own. On Monday morning Col. How-ell withdrew his force, arriving at Hilton Head on Monday night, 22d inst., bringing with him twenty of the cap-tured on the island. The reconnois sance was highly successful, and reflected much honor upon those who participated in it.

### THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Rebel Army in Virginia Numbers only 25,000—Discontent Among the Soldiers—They Refuse to take their Pay—Interesting Details of Facts.

Washington, Feb. 25 .- One of Gen. Lee's orderlies, private Taylor, of the to-day. He has been in the rebel army about fifteen months, and the last three months has been on duty at General Lee's headquarters as orderly to General Lee, whose winter quarters are upon the road from Orange Court House to Verdiersville, about 2 miles from the former place.

General Lee lives in a tent without any floor in it, having refused to have one put in as others were having done. He keeps very much to himself, never drinks or swears, and is very popular with the army, who have implicit confidence in the old man.

General J. B. Stuart has his headquarters about two miles from General Lee's headquarters and on the road to Robinson's river. His camp is on the side of the mountain in the woods. His force is reduced by casualties, de-sertion, by loss of borses, and by going nome to recruit, until they have hardly enough men to do camp duty with. Jeb Stuart is very gay, drinks bad whiskey, and gives a great many parties, at which he entertains a great

relatives in Ohio. His chances for knowing the strength and condition of the rebel army were good, and his sto-ry is credited at the War Department | back to the digger with a pole. schooner bound to Pensacola, and and he has been given transportation thence were sent to New Orleans. to Cincinnati. He says there are not now left in the vicinity of Orange C H from the conscript officers, and patrols in Lee,s entire command, over twentyfive thousand mon, if there are that The National Union Committee met | cipal roads. The Robel papers report | many; that the last month Lee has given furloughs liberally to all who would re-enlist, to go home to recruit;

General Lee tells his officers that the that Adair's Rebel Cavalry lost two Yankees will be filling up their armies in March, and he must be ready for them. He says he will have sixty written to General Banks, asking him | thousand men by that time, and can hold double that number in check .to speak in public on politics. He de-clined on the ground that he did not When we made our last movement across the Rapidan, while Butler threatened Richmond, they were apprised by citizens coming in, and when our troops crossed the river and surprised their pickets, General Lee was engaged in sending men to Richmond by

rail, and told General Ewell that this move on his front was only a feint. The latter is full, but the former has ses have suffered severely from the want of forage, many thousands having died, and hundreds of men are

desertion. They were captured trying to get over to our lines, and at home, not be ing willing to return to the army. He count, have ceased to have any value long since ceased to use money to buy anything. Sutlers are no more, and anything wanted is either obtained as

a gift or stolen, generally the latter. Many refused to take their pay when offered to them, alleging that it is worthless, it taking nearly three mos. have long been objects of charity, and been forced to beg or steal to keep life in their wasted frames, and this is tending, more than anything else, to demoralize their army, and may retard the return of those home on furlough.

#### A Serious Affair between Soldiers and . Copperhead Partisans.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The unfortuonte collision between members of the 17th Ohio Regiment and citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, proves to have been The circumstances a serious affair are briefly these: The soldiers were assembling in Lancaster, preparatory to leaving for Camp Dennison. The rentilated

sation, having previously armed himin the evening a soldier, by the name of Little turned to Zee's son, and re-

Expedition to within Five Miles of Sa. | furiated men and pleaded with and lieutenant, company I, 84th Pennsylcommanded them to desist from their vania; A Moore, 1st lieutenant, compurpose. He succeeded partially in E, 4th Kentucky; G P Gamble, 2nd his efforts, but the soldiers demolished lieutenant, com D, 63d Pennsylvania, 18 Communication of the communication of the

him into Market House Square, where

tirely Copperhead district, had armed themselves, and were coming into Lancaster; whereupon the soldiers rushed to the armory for guns, took land, 125th Ohio; Lieut J M Fades, possession of the court house, and barricaded it, but nothing came of the ru-

#### The Prisoners.—The Great Escapade from the Libby.

[Front the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 12.] The escape of the Yankee officers from the Libby continued to be the liveliest topic of yesterday, and conjectures were rife as to the means of the escape other than those described in the published accounts. The sentinels, as usual, were enriched with laurels that their native modesty, if nothing else, would cause them to decline. After all, however, this grand delivery does not exceed in glory or secrecy the escape of John Morgan from the Ohio Penitentiary, and yet neither the connivance nor careleseness of sentinels or others have received any credit from Morgan or his historians, Yankee or Southern. It is most probable in fact, that this distinguished General is, more than anybody else, resporsible for the success with which Streight and his chums made their exit from the Libby. The experience and example of the one was an admi

rable lesson for the other. It appears that the tunnel under 20th street was dug entirely with an old hinge, and the loosened earth-a brittle, marly sand-removed with an old sugar scoop stolen from the hospital quarters. As the tunnel progressed, the miner took with him, besides his tools, an old fashioned knapsack, made upon a wooden frame, to which a cord was attached. When he filled this with earth, it was drawn out by an accomplice who remained in the cellar, the contents deposited safely out

back to the digger with a pole. The basement itself, in which this the tunnelling operation was Captain J. N. Johnson, of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry, who is among the escaped. His accomplices were different, as occasion or private arrangement deman-

On several occasions it had been observed that this Johnson was absent from roll call, and now and then two or three others, a circumstance not very gratifying to the clerk having the roll to call, who, of course, would have it to go over again. A short time after he would appear and make his presence known, and would give as an excuse that it was only a little name was called." He was excused been depleted to aid Longstreet, whose this time with a warning. He took whole corps is still absent. Their hor good caro to keep better hours in quarters, while the work continued below to its completion.

Immediately after the escape was without shoes and clothing to keep discovered and the first to go in purthem warm. Over two hundred men suit, Mr. John Ligon, Assistant Clerk, have been shot during the winter for with Orderly Hatcher, Warden R. R. Turner, and two policemen went off up to yesterday evening had signalized their promptness and energy by the says two things, generally of some ac- recapture of eight of the fugitives, whom they picked up on the roads in the rebel army; they are paper mo- Fourteen others were brought in duney and life. Private soldiers have ring Wednesday night and yesterday, by pickets on the Chickahominy. Several were captured at Bottoms Bridge some in Hanover, but the larger number only a few miles from the city. Intelligence was obtained that a number of them were trying to get through in worthless, it taking nearly three mos. pay to buy one dollar in gold. The other batch, recaptured in that directions and sympathies soldiers' families all over the South tion, is looked for to day. We give tion, is looked for to day. We give six o'clock last evening been returned to their old quarters at the Libby. The energy and solicitude of Major Turner are subjects of deserved commendation.

One of the captures of Wednesday was made by "an American citizen of African descent." The dusky captor was engaged in a matutinal "dig" in his potato patch, when he observed the fugitive officer streaking it across the field. Seeing that he wore suspiciously blue garments, the darkey hailed him and asked him where he was "gwine." Something to the effect of "nowhere" being the reply, the darkey, with courage and patriotism worconversation turned on the war, durthy of immortality, brought his hoe ing which the loyalty and disloyalty to a "charge," and responded, "Yes of certain citizens were pretty freely you is, dough-you done broke out of one o' dem prisons—come along—you got to go wid me." He marched him An old man, named Zee, the keeper of a saloon, seated himself at a win- to the house, handed him over to his all Magistrates, District Attorneys dow, where he could hear the conver- master, and returned to his potato patch, covered with glory. The Yanself with a revolver. About 10 o'clock kee arrived, under due guard, yester-

Captured on Yesterday. Colonel S fered more severely.

The Commercial's Huntsville (Ala.)

The murderer and his son escaped.

dispatch says that reliable information

The soldiers were much exasperated ant, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry; II of H

in the solve but the solutiors denotished the saloon and scattered in search of old Zee and his son, scouring the town and vicinity.

About two o'clock, on Sunday morning, they found young Zee lurking the town, and bro't limits Market House Square, where Col Elv. 18th Connections. Col Ely, 18th Connecticut; Capt E S they assaulted and beat him almost to Smith, 19th U S Cavalry; Lieut W H a jelly. Colonel Ward again rushed Wilcox, 10th New York cavalry; Lt. into the crowd and rescued Zeo from Adam Hauf, 45th New York, Daniel the soldiers, and had him taken to the Flausberry, 14th Michigan cavalry; house of a surgeon, and stood guard T.J. Roy, 49th Ohio; J.H. Gadsby, 19th over him while his wounds were being dressed.

In a speech to the soldiers, Colonel Ward told them that he was informed that persons of Boone country, an entirely (Consoled district heat appearance 4d Object Colonel These 6 Rossman, 4d Ohio; Colonel Thos G Rose, 77th Pennsylvania; H P Crawford, 2d Illinois cavalry; S D Suther-

> Cottingham, 35th Ohio.
>
> 1870m the Richmond Examiner, February 16.]
>
> No more recaptured Yankee officers were gathered in at the Libby yesterday. The number sticks at forty-eight. Possibly two or three more may be picked up, skipping about over the country; but the number recaptured already, and yet to be taken, will not exceed the one half of the one hundred and nine who got off. Half a loaf is better than no loaf. As for Streight, the Confederacy got more than ten times his value when it received Morgan back, and can afford to let him run. Bon voyage, whiskey Streight! A PROCLAMATION.

First Rhode Island cavalry; Lieut E

WHEREAS, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to in duce individuals to enter or re-enter the service as from those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made

against the continuance of this paltry system of seduction: And whereas, Information has now been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania has enlisted almost bodily as from another State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsyl-

vania has delighted to honor;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against alwork was carried on, was kept con-stantly locked, never used, and the ler service. By enlisting in registantly locked, never used, and the her service. By enlisting in regi-windows being tightly nailed, it was ments of other States they deprive as dark as pitch. The principal in their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right, and not as a charity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and received with applause and consideration, as men as an excuse that it was only a more fun—"just devilling the clerk." On nia; they bring the history of their one occasion, when this thing had occasion, when this thing had occasion, when the was called up chrred once too often, he was called up for punishment, when he plead very chroestly, with a broad, good natured of their valor and sufferings will be They have but two corps now, under Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell.—
was rolled up in his blanket when his bandoned their native State; deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties pro-Turner, and two policemen went off in the direction of the Peninsula, and other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their

families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on-her.—As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in

But if you leave her for the service. of other States, you throw away all these, for their people will regard you mercly as mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their birgains, will leave you and your families to shift for your selves. Recollect your homes and your families and your friends and the hanners which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried so gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has: pro ivided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relice of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon and other officers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth against all persons who shall within this State attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.
[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Scal of the State, at Harrisburg the twenty fourth day of Tebruary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Common wealth the cighty eighth.

ELI SLIFER, Secy of Commonwealth.

Wood for Paper. There has been quite an active trade going on in the northern part of Chester county, in poplar wood. It is in demand for making paper. The mills at Springville, Chester county, are very extensive, vania; F Irch, captain, 45th N York; and are worked by New York capi-