

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citi zen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circum stances, and under every Administration REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL HASAILANTS, AT HOUE AND ADROAD."—STEPHEN

Work, and be Vigilant.

The late demonstration in this bor ough, and throughout the county, by the bogus Democrats, to defeat the Union tickets and give success to their own, is an apt prelude as to the man ner they intend working throughout the North in the coming campaign, whon offices of higher and greater capacity are to be filled, and questions of greater moment and interest are to The settled. come him what!

Here, on Friday last, the bogus Democrats gave full evidence of the sneaking disposition they possess. They worked clandestinely, but nicely, and but for close scrutiny their purposes would have been accomplished, and "their ticket successfully carried. But oin their game of seeming indifference and disinterestedness in the issue of the contest, they were discovered, and the Union amon owere accordingly Dused to the importance of this election: The Vallandighams, no doubt felt discouraged at their plot being discovered; but, as much as they valne the success of their hellish designs, they will not yield, and will soon find innother intrigue or stratagem, by which they will attempt to accomplish their object.

Their secret meetings are not al ways held without something being Tearned or gained. They have contimually in view some evil and de structive intention, and are forever seeking to entangle Union men in their coils, while they (the Union men) are totally unconscious of the fact. They seek not friends for friendship's sake, but merely to draw and join them to themselves; and we fear that many have thus been entrapped, who feel too much disgraced to review their course, and are too cowardly to return

from error. What is left for Union men to do? We answer, stand ye not tille. Shun the acquaintance of men who are secretly co-operating to destroy the Government and wreck the country; nse your influence wherever and upon of treason and war occurred under Jas: crats stand. Preserve this record, so stroyed. The railroad destruction was tion. He has also other stories of a whomsoever you can and the reserve this record, so stroyed. The railroad destruction was tion. He has also other stories of a whomsoever you can and the reserve this record, so stroyed. whomsoever you can, and reason with Buchanan's administration, and before that you can convict them when they those who have been blindly led into Mr. Lincoln went to Washington; yet deny that they are the enemies of the the ranks of the rebel-sympathizing fools and traitors say Mr. Lincoln be soldier. forganization. Show a loyal party gan the war! spirit; keep always in mind that we are now fighting for the country or against it-for our soldiers or for the

rebels. Do not think it is too early to propare for the fall contest at the ballotbox, for you cannot be too soon. The traitors in our midst are working, and have long been secretly working against the Government, but let every Union man openly strive for the good of the country in winning numbers to our side, and prepare the way for the election of a prudent; Union-loving President, and we shall be amply rewarded by witnessing the total overthrow of the rebels in arms, and the complete and irretrievable disgrace of the traitors in cur midst.

... We say, commence the work now! and be ever vigilant les 177 1998

One of the leading Democrats in the New York Legislature presented to that body a day or two ago, a preamble and resolution "instructing our Senators in Congress and request ing our Representatives to prepare and submit for adoption by the Legislatures of the several States such just and proper amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall forever prohibit and terminate the system of African Slavery in the United States.

QUOTAS OF THE STATES.—The follow-Fing are the quotas of the different States under the last two calls of the

New York 81,993 Maryland 10,794 Penna we 65:752 Missouri 🔏 Ohio 1 51,455 Connecticut Illinois 56,309 N. Hamp. Indiana 32,521 Vermont Massista + 26,597 Minnesota: Michigan : 19,552 Kansas 16,097 R. Island 3.469 Iowa Kentucky 14,471 Delaware Maino 11,808

STATE TREASURER. Hon. Henry D. State Treasurer on Wednesday night last. He succeeds Hou. W. C. Mc-Grath. This is the third time Mr. Moore has been elected State Treasurer. There is no better man in the State. ... odi ul

بنها كاعماء كندس THE NEW CALL.—The new call for written a letter from his Canada re-troops accords with General Grant's treat, recommending civil war in the plans. He asks for large armies, it it loss that the war can be closed loss in order to help his friend the "Glose Jos Printing Office," at Hunthis year.

Who began the War?

The editor of the Religious Telescope ias received from a southern friend a copy of a secesh almanae for 1862, printed in Nashville just before Buell's advance upon that city. In a table of remarkable events which transpired in connection with the organization of the "southern Confederacy," a number of facts are given which are somewhat damaging to the usual copperhead slang about Mr. Lincoln beginning the war; and we advise their preservation by our readers for the benefit of their copporhead friends --Their Southern allies have no hesitaney in assuming the responsibility, and glory over their acts of violence which prought on the conflict:

Dec. 20, 1860-Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie, by Major Anderson, United States Army. He spikes the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter, which he occu-

Dec. 27—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Captain Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.

Jan. 4, 1861—Capture of Fort Pulas-

ki by the Savannah troops. Jan. 3-The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 200,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops. Jan. 4-Fort Morgan in Mobile bay,

taken by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 9—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island. Failure of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

Jan. 9-Mississippi secoded; vote of the Convention, 84 to 39. Jan. 10-Fort Jackson, St. Phillips, and Pike, near New Orleans, captured

by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 11—Alabama secoded; vote of Convention, 62 to 29.

Jan: 11—Florida seceded; vote of Convention 62 to 29.

Jan. 14-Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard, and Fort Barancas and Mc-Rac. Major Chase shortly afterward takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.

Jan. 18-Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops, Jan. 19—Georgia second; vote of

Jan. 26-Louisiana seceded : vote of Convention, 113 to 19. New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 1-Texas seceded; vote Convention, 166 to 7—submitted to the vote of the people February 23d; the act took effect March 2. Feb. 2-Seizure of Little Rock ar-

senal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4—Surrender of the revenue eutter Cass to the Alabama authorities. Feb. 7-Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 8—Provisional Constitution a

Feb. 9-Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alex. Stephens, of Ga., elected President and Vice President.

Feb. 16—General Twigg's transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities. Colonel Waite, U. S. A., surrenders Antonia to Col. Ben Mc-Culloch and his Texan rangers. Feb. 18—Inauguration of President

Davis at Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 27—Peace Congress adjourned

nothing.

March 2—The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

But we quote another batch of facts as found in this secesh almanac, beginas found in this secess alimanac, begin-ning with the day after Mr. Lincoln's Barnett, Bigham, Billingfelt, Bownan much ammunition. administration.

March 5-General Beauregard assumes command of the troops besiegng Fort Sumter. March 12-Fort Brown, Toxas, sur-

rendered by Captain Hill to the Texas Commissioners. March 13-Alabama ratified the Constitution of the confederate States; vote of Convention, 87 to 6.

March 16-Georgia ratified the constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 96 to 5. March 21-Louisiana ratified the

constitution of the confederate states; vote of Convention, 101 to 7. March 25-Texas ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States;

vote of convention, 68 to 2. March 30-Mississippi ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 78 to 7. April 3-South Carolina ratified the constitution of the confederate States:

vote of Convention, 149 to 29. April 12-13-Battle of Fort Sumter. After 34 hours' bombardment the fort surrendered to the confederate States. April 14-Evacuation of Fort Sum-

ter by Major Anderson. On this day, the 14th of April, President Lincoln called out 75,000 men for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. Observe though, the long list of acts of perfidious and damning treason that were first committed by the rebels. Mr. Lincoln's forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and had almost become a crime, yet the followers of the infamous V's-Vallandigham and 9,813 Voorhees-go around the country complaining that he began the war and forced it upon the South. They know better, yet with brazen effronte-Wisconsin : 19,852 W. Virginia 5,127 ry, expect to reiterate the lie until the people believe it. The only remedy is to circulate the facts, that the lie may be crammed down their throats. Let the documents go round from hand to hand until every honest man in the Moore, of Philadelphia, was elected land has seen them, and is prepared to turn upon the apologizing minions of traitors whenever they open their mouths to spew out the usual copperhead slang.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED! 200,000 MORE MEN CALLED FOR.

Volunteers Received up to April 15th .-Government Bounties Continued.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 100. Washington, March 15 .- The folowing special order has just been issued by the President :

Washington, March 14, 1864.

U. S. EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Grades to supply the force required o be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force, all contingencies in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for on February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the

United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts and counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and he has two brigades. account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas.--The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numenlistments and drafts will be made in are the first deserters that have comeach ward of a cify, town, etc., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quota.

The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable: The Government bounties, as Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 27th, by way now paid, will be continued until April of Cairo, March 10th, has addressed the following to Lieutenaut General 15, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only | General: I got in this morning from Canton, where I left my army in will be paid as provided by the act ap-

proved July 22, 1861. A. Lincoln. E D Townsend, A A G

New Dodge to Defeat the Amendment of the Constitution Allowing Soldiers

The amendment to the Constitution nesday, finally. The so-called Democrats, with but two exceptions-Mesevery so-called Democrat, except Mr. Marshal, voted against enfranchisement of the soldier. If the second amendment had been

lefeated, the whole proposition would have been lost. The Constitution plainly provides that in order to amend that instrument, such amendments from Cairo, on March 11, to Lieutenmust pass the Legislature at two con. ant General Grant or General Halleck secutive sessions without amendment or the least alteration. If the amendments had been changed or abridged, the whole scheme would have failed, at Washington, having accomplished and the soldier would not have been allowed to vote. We append the yeas and navs on the final passage of the second article, which will show con-

The yeas and nays were required and were as follows, viz:

YEAS-Messrs Alleman, Balsbach. (Lancaster,) Brown, Burgwin, Coch ran, (Eric.) Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Coleman, Douniston, Etnier, Foster, Glass, Guernsey, Haslett, Henry, Herron, Hill, Huston, Kaiser, Kelley, Kerns, (Philadelphia.) Koonce, Lee, McClellan, McKee, M'Murtrie, Mayer Marsh, Marshall, (Dem.) Miller, Nogley O'Harra, Olmstead, Orwig, Pan-coast, Price, Reed, Slack, Smith, const, Price, Reed, Slack, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stanberger, Sutphin, Watt, Watson, Wells, White, Windle, and Johnson—Speaker—52.

NAYS-Messrs. Alexander, (Clarion, Barger, Beck, Bowman, (Cumberland, Boyer, Graber, Hakes, Hargnett, Hopkins, Hoover, Horton, Josephs, Kerns, [Schuylkill,] Klinc, Long, Manus, Missimer, Meyers, Noyes, Pershing, Potteiger, Purdy, Quigley, Reiff Rox, Riddle, Robinson, Schofield, Sharpe, Shimer, Spangler, Walsh Weaver, Weiser and Wimley .- 35.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.: PARTICULARS OF COL. DAHLGREN'S | the Union?

has arrived in Washington, communiwhen a volley from some two hundred, as bad as his word. officers to save themselves as they best hope of success in the immediate fuculd. Col. Dahlgren's servant reture? We answer: mained in the vicinity till sunrise, had by laye made no progress. Of the region when he found the Colonel's body ly- laimed as belonging to the Southern ing by the road side completely strip-ped, and with the finger on which he Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all Tenwore a ring cut off, but he was not nessee, Missouri, most of Arkansas, bin to cabin in safety. They told him Indian Torritory, New Mexico, and that Dahlgren's assailants were citi- Arizona. zens of the neighborhood. To an in-VALLANDIGHAM STILL AT WORK: vitation to escape they roplied that acy are this day under the Federal

From the Army of the Potomac.

Rebel Demonstrations-The Rappahannock Crossed on Wednesday—The Rebels Driven Back.—Capture of

NEW YORK, March 20. The Times' special dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says that the excitement about a threatened raid by Stuart has subsided. A detachment of the rebel army crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, on Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. Bryan of the 18th Pennsyl-

party.
On Thursday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed at Morton's Ford and drove in the 7th Michigan pickets but were subsequently repulsed and forced to re-cross the river. The Secmade and a draft ordered for 200,000 ond Corps were discharging their pie-men for the military service of the cessall Saturday torenoon which may, perhaps, account for the firing heard in the direction of Dumfries. There are other indications of rebel "demonstrations which are not proper to be published.

General Stuart is massing his cavalry at Charlottsville, where he has three brigades, and at Fredericksburg, where

The reported attempt of the enemy to cross at Raccoon ford was not correct. The 1st Michigan cavalry, 1200 strong, went to the front on Saturday. Twelve deserters from the 10th bers required in each ward of a city, Louisiana robel regiment, arrived in town, &c., may be raised. Voluntary our lines within three days. They in from that regiment. They got hold of the President's proclamation, which was distributed by Kilpatrick's raid

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Washington, March 16 .- Major Gen. WT Sherman, in a despatch dated Grant, care of General Halleck:

splendid heart and condition. reached Jackson, February 6th; crossed Pearl river, and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy made dispositions for battle, but fled in the night. Posted on over all obstacles, and reached Meridian February 14th. General Polk, having a railroad to assist him in his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the allowing the soldiers to vote, passed 17th. We stayed at Meridian a week, the House of Representatives, on Wed and made the most complete destruction of railroads ever beheld. South from Quitman East Cuba station, two miles north to Louderdale Springs, srs. Boyer and Rice-voted for the and went all the way back to Jackson first amendment, but when the second I could hear nothing of the cavalry amendment came up on final passage, ed to be there by February 10th. I back slowly, making a circuit by the north to Canton, where I left the army esterday. I will leave it there five lays, in hopes the cavalry will turn up rom Memphis.

Major General Butterfield writes that he left General Sherman the day previous at Memphis, and that his command was all safe. The total loss in killed and wounded was 170. The general result of his expedition, inclu-ling the Smith and Yazoo river movements, is about as follows: 150 miles of railroad, 67 bridges, 7,000 trestle, 20 locomotives, 28 cars, 10,000 bales of cotton, several steam mills, and over ses to make under oath the statement complete and thorough. The capture | marvelous nature, one of which is that wards of 8,000 contrabands and rofugees came in with the various columns. After occupying Decatur, General Dodge pushed west to Courtland, and thence to Moultor, driving the enemy

The Campaign Before us.

[From the New York Tribune.]
When our civil war commenced carnest, the rebellion was in practical substantial command of the resources of the slave states. Missouri had more men fighting for it than Alabama and Florida together; Kentucky covored her weakest frontier for hundreds of miles by her neutrality, and sent quite | Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee: a number of regiments to the secession armies before she gave one to those of the Union. New Orleans was its moneyed and commercial metropolis Norfolk, Nashville, Memphis, Natchez Vicksburg, Knoxville, Little Rock, &c., were its inland forts, manufactories,

and recruiting stations. The entire resources of over ten millions of people, of whom nearly seven millions were free whites, were at its command: while the three millions and over of slaves were the decile unquestioning instruments of its will. Why should they have dared or suffered, hoped or prayed, for the success of the Union? The Union did nothing, DEATH.—Col. Dahlgren's body ser- and proposed to do nothing for them vant, an intelligent colored man, who while the proclamations and orders of McClellan, Patterson, Halleck, Sherman, &c., told them that we expected cates additional particulars of his mas- nothing, wanted nothing at their ter's death. With his command of a hands, and would not permit them to bout eighty men, he was making his aid us: To "crush with an iron hand" way, between ten and eleven in the any attempt on their part to throw off evening, towards King and Queen's Clellan's threat; and no one can doubt Court House, on his wey to Yorktown that he would at least have tried to be

rifles in amough brought them to a Woure near the end of the third sudden halt. A number fell, about year of the war; and a new and vigorous campaign is about to open. What
does it promise? In how far does the mainder followed the orders of their experience of the past warrant the

work so effective as the last, and the Confederacy will be prostrate.

element of strength to the rebellion; sence of any other person than them are so no longer. They now know that the Union means freedom, and they are uneasy, excited, anxious, vig-ilant, and insubordinate. It no longer scrutinized from garret to collar. All answers, as it once did, to leave three or four hundred of them in the care of closets peeped into, but the man could a single overseer. They take to our not be found: But one place remained a single overseer. They take to our not be found: But the place remained lines and our marching columns exactly as a duck takes to water. The ant stepped toward a high narrow falsehoods that once repelled them keep them back no longer. The reb-els dare not arm because they cannot vania cavalry captured twenty of the trust them. They work fitfully, and need sharp watching. As a whole, they have gradually, and all but entirely, ceased to be an element of

strength to the Confederacy.
III. There remain, then, but the whites of the disloyal region to overcome; and their total number, less the fearful war losses by wounds and disease since the rebellion broke out, are very nearly as follows: Alabama, 500,000|S Carolina 300,000

Arkansas 100,000 Tennessee 100,000 Florida 70.000 Texas 600,000 Virginia Georgia 800,000 Louisiana 200,000 Maryland & Mississippi 280,000 Ky., say N Carolina 500,000 150,000 Total 4,000,000

Such is, according to the census of 1860, the white population, so nearly as may be, of the entire area this day held by the rebels; and it does not ex ceed the population of the single State of Now York. Out of this population, it is barely possible that the robels, by their mer-

ciless and sweeping conscription, can have 400,000 men on their muster-rolls; but this must include nearly every white male capable of bearing arms, including those employed in Government foundries, manufactories of ammunition, operators of railroads, etc. If the rebels can actually put 300,000 men into the field, they can do what no other four millions ever did on earth, after three years of bloody, ex-

hausting war. We believe three hundred thousand to be this day the extreme limit of the effective, fighting force. And be it noted that they are now at the end of their chain. As a thousand fall, or are disabled by wounds or disease, there are no more to take their places.

Believing that we see evidence that some of our past errors are to be avoided, and that-energy, concentration, and skillful generalship are to signalize the campaign about to open, we exhort every patriot to regard the future of our country with hope and cheerful trust.

McClellan and Lee.

We have published a report that just after the battle of Antietam a enclose by mail, with this a copy of clandestine meeting took place behis instructions. I then began to give tween Gen. Lee and Gen. McClellan. A certain Francis Waldron was the only a few thousand mules and neauthor of the story. A letter from Washington to the New York Commercial disposes of it as follows:

"The charge that General McClellan had a secret interview with General Lee after the battle of Antietam, has proved to be a fiction of a disor dered brain. The person who made the astounding statement is a Mr. Francis Waldron, a Marylander, who is a schoolmaster by profession, and who has, in years past, been some-what addicted to drink. He has been in custody of the Sergeant at Arms since Wednesday afternoon, but refuin the preparation of a new financial growing at a feightful rate. scheme, which has no foundation in

The New York Tribune, which first published Waldron's story, now announces that Waldron confesses that he was drunk when he told it.

The Alleged Interview between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune makes the following circumstantial statement, concerning the alledged interview between "I happen to know something

this reported interview between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee, having learned the following particulars from a prominent gentleman of Illinois, who accompanied the President to the bat tle field of Antietam, after the action had taken place. The facts, as I lear-ned them, shortly after they had taken place, are these: Mr. Lincoln went to the battle field, had an interview with General McClollan, slent in a tent prepared for him at the Gener al's headquarters, rode over the field next day, &c. While the President was at the General's headquarters; a flag of truce conveyed a Brigadier General and another officer in the rebel army into General McClellan's presence. They brought a letter from General Lee desiring an interview with General McClellan, which contained the statement, for this might have been conveyed by the officer, I that Generals McClollan and Lee could settle the matter of the rebellion at a private in torview, and thus stop any further ef fusion of blood. General McClellan showed the letter to President Lincoln, and asked the latter if he might be allowed, or if it would be advisable, I forget which, to accord Lee the in terview. The President said certainly not; that he was the person to whom the letter should be properly referred and who by his position was qualified to accept or reject the proposal.

A REBEL SPY.

Friday, the 11th, Liout. Black, of the 2d Corps Provost Guard, captured otherwise mutilated. The servant more than half of Louisiana, a good a rebel spy, inside our lines, in the otherwise mutilated. The servant part of Mississippi, with portions of neighborhood of Kelley's Ford. Inotherwise mutilated. The servant part of Mississippi, with portions of neighborhood of Kelley's Ford. In-made his escape with the help of slaves old Virginia, North Carolina, South formation had been received weeks a who fed him and passed him from ca- Carolina, Florida, Texas, most of the go that our army was bonored with such a visitor, who traveled incognito and by night for the purpose of gaining Nearly half the white population new and valuable information for his rebol friends over the river. One night, positive information came to was issued. Give us one more year's nal visitor. He reached the house in people economize.

good time, and found an old man, old Confederacy will be prostrate. lady, and young lady, all of whom II. The slaves, at first a powerful faithfully, in one voice, denied the preselves in the house. Of course, their word was not taken until the premises the beds were investigated and the clothes-press, common to all Virginia houses, the three inmates of the house begged he would spare that place; the keys were lost, and, "anyway, there was nothing inside." They were politely informed that the inside of that clothes press must be seen, and the order was given to break open the door. Here the lost keys were produced, and one fitted into the lock. As soon as the door was opened, the man they had so long looked for was seen standing inside the closet. He was dressed in the uniform of a rebel officer, and looked very pale. Lieutenaut Black seized him by the breast, draw him forth, and exclaimed, "You are just the man we are looking for!" The the man we are looking for!" The colonel penalty affixed to this rebel officer's drunk. crime is hanging.

The Present Aspect of the War-Causes for Hope.

From the N. York Times The future student of history, as he ponders upon the events of this renarkable revolution, will be especially struck with the singular ebb and flow it almost regular intervals, of the popular feeling. At one time we are on the heights of confidence and hope, having no doubt of the speedy close of the Rebellion, and socion everything in the most rose colored hues. At another, without any especial change in the conditions—after, perhaps, a few misfortunes and blunders—we are plunged in despondency and gloom, and are ready to believe that nothing has been accomplished, or is likely to

These changes of the feeling of the people come almost in regular periods, until they seem like a kind of tidal wave of emotion, to which our excita ble people are subject. Just now there is a munifest ebb of popular feeling through the whole country. We have reached our regular period of despondency. It is worth while at such times to examine calmly and rationilly what are the causes of this decay of confidence, and how we really stand in the progress of the war.

The fact that probably gives rise to the most wide spread despendency is, that we have as yet accomplished nohing in our Spring operations. The Florida expedition ended in a disaster the grand cavalry raid in Alabama under General Smith, was interrupted by apparently a very inferior force; he mysterious invasion of General Sherman's flying column brought back groes, and wasted the enemy's territory. We see nothing of the haute strat-

agic in all this which was expected. Charleston, too, is as far from our grasp as ever. Mobile has hardly been attacked. We hear nothing of any success in Texas. General Meade's great army lies inactive in Virginia.
Behind all these unfavorable as-

pects—as they seem to the popular imagination—looms up the perilous question of Finance Thursday is seen graves, as they give to each other question of Finance Thanks is seen to be increasing enormously every day while Congress is not awake to the duty of correspondingly increasing the taxation. The currency, beside its blindly and uselessly sacrificed, at the apparent expansion, is believed to be caprice of a drunken madman. I have tion. He has also other stories of a by the constant paying out of "certifimarvelous nature, one of which is that he was for some time employed night cont notes." And, worst sign of all, and day by Secretary Chase in aiding the extravagance of the people is

These, we believe, are all the gloomy aspects of our strugglo which can be taken at the present time by the most despondent; and we propose to offset against them the inspiring facts which have not changed since the hopeful period of a few months ago. 🐗 And first and foremost, our armies

are being filled up in the most cheering way by veterans and recruits, mingled with old soldiers; so that, in the opinion of many we shall be more than one hundred thousand stronger than we were a year ago at this time. Still more, we have gained possession after a severe contest of the most stragetic point in the Confederacy—East Tennessee—and we have encamped on the slopes of the Tennessee mountains an army at least one hundred thousand strong, and able to strike at oither Virginia or Georgia.

If it advance on Atlanta, the great officina of the Confederacy, and the devotion, honor them in your hearts chain which binds the Gulf States to as of the earth's noblest, and give the Atlantic, we know that there is nothing in all Rebeldom which can hold it back for a week; and the possession of that place at once cuts off session of that place at once cuts off the Virginia army from the supplies I told you I was going to find fault. I am persuaded that if you think over of Georgia and the Gulf States, and breaks up their greatest manufactory of arms. With the occupation of Georgia, the Richmond Whig acknowl-edges that they cannot keep a great army in the field in Virginia. may not this most important event happen before the end of May, changing the aspect of the war as much as did the capture of Vicksburg? We know, furthermore, that the Re-

bels have made their last desperate draft of men and supplies for an impoverished and unwilling country. single campaign may ruin them. Even a few drawn battles on the scale of Gettysburg or Chickamauga, would drain them of men and means which they could never replace. A victory would be almost as ban to them as defeat. With General Grant down in Georgia, Savannah and Charleston would fall almost as a matter of course. Of General Sherman's expedition, the non-military observers do not know enough to be competent judges. We cannot say how far it has tended toward the furtherance of Grant's ultimate plans in Georgia. At all events, it has cost but little and been a great dam-

ago to the enomy.

It is a matter also of great encouragement that our best military head will now direct all our various opera-

Our finance depends entirely on our armies and a proper common sense in The notorious C. L. Vallandigham has they would gladly do so, but they were flag, and no longer subject to conserupt bendquarters that this individual was the people. Any debt that we are written a letter from his Canada return willing to leave their families. Our gains then lodging in a large frame house likely to incur is as nothing, compar within the past year more than half near the ford. Lieutenant Black was ed with the immense productive powoverthrew the Confederacy as it stood ordered to take a file of men, search ers of the country; and can easily be when the final proclamation of freedom the premises, and capture the nocturinet; if Congress will but tax, and the

Victories in the field and saving at ome will carry us through this financial quagmire, as easily as we once bore the small expenditures of peace. On the whole, surveying the entire field, we have no reason for the slightest despondency, but every ground for a rational hope.

Our Army Correspondence.

Hospital, 3d Division, 1st A. C. Culpepper, March 15, 1864. DEAR GLOBE :- A moment ago, eard a Dutchman express his idea of his colonel. A very nice man, if so-ber, he said; but seldom found in that condition, "ven he can get commissary. Sometimes he get no commissary;

den he is one very nice man."

Illustrative of this description is an anocdote which I heard recently of the same officer. One of his men got drunk and became disorderly, which misconduct so offended the strict military taste of the colonel, that he ordored the culprit to be "bucked and gagged." The whole scene was rendered disgusting by the fact that the colonel himself was obviously very

I was one day at the quarters of a general officer, where it was matter of common remark that he had been at: tacked by the "man-with the poker;" delirium tremens, the day previous.— He had menaced the life of a soldier, who prudently avoided him. Such was the statement made to me, and never, to my knowledge denied.

Coming down the street, one day, I net two officers, on horseback, reeling n their saddles, and talking the idiotc twaddle of drunkenness, while I exected every moment to see them tumle down into the mud.

Such facts might be multiplied inlefinitely. They suggest interesting effections.

Do those who control the army hink that the officiency of officers is romoted by inordinate drinking, downright sottishness? If you say 10, tell me, also, why it is allowed. roduce a few examples of the dismissal of officers, for the crime of drunkenness. There have been a few, a precious few, considering the utter untness of an intemperate man for the intold responsibilities of military command.

Do those who control the drmy understand the ruinous consequences of drunkenness? I think they do. They have taken every possible pains to exclude intexicating drink from the army, except that kept by commissaries, and sold only to officers, on or. ders certifying that it is for their own use. True, it is often brought by privates, on orders given by officers who set a low price on their word; but that is not the design. If these regulations are founded on anything, it must be an impression that whiskey is ruinous o privates, but necessary and bonofieial to officers.

But, perhaps, all this is none of my pusiness! I am an officious intermeddler, and should be punished! Let me tell you what it is that makes mo feel so strongly on this subject; for it does stir my soul to its deepest depths. In those moments of deep silent thought which precede the opening of a battle, when men speak in the low solemn tones that make one think of was that they must go into battle feeling that their lives would be perhaps thought, then, of the sacrifices those men had made for their country's sake, and the noble spirit which prompted them to leave all the joys of home—one of them was your brother, maybe—and to offer up their lives for the cause of human freedom; and I thought it was hard. I say now it is hard. God knows it is, that such men should breathe out their lives on a field of carnage, feeling that they have been murdered, that the life-blood oozing from their ghastly wounds has been poured out to no purpose.

I am utterly confounded at the stolid indifference of the Government and the people to this monstrous evil. Its existence need not be proved; it is notorious to all who know the army. It is on record that we have lost buttles, lost time, lost property, lost pre-cious patriot lives, through the misconduct of somebody who was drunk. It is known to every rational human being that nothing is safe in the hands of a man who gets drunk. Why then, in God's name, do you send forth your sons and brothers with tears and prayers and blessings, extol their patriotic devotion, honor them in your hearts them over the tender mercies of leaders who, in the hour of trial, suck courage from a whisky-bottle!

this matter, you will be disposed to find fault, too. I have, however, touched only one point. I have some thing more to tell you; something which, I think, will interest you, if this should not. If you realize how the evil of which

I have spoken is cursing our cause

and country, then raise your voice

against it. TAVERN LICENSES.

The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon ounty, their petitions for licenses to keep Lines or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the second Monday of April next for allowance:

for allowance:

John McMonigal, Potersburg borongite
James Pleanming,
Goorgo E. Little, McAlovy & fort.
Samuel Steffey, Jackson township.
Alexander S. Seeds, Morris
John S. Miller, Huntingdon borough.
William-Long
Horry Liester,
George Thomas,
Robert A. Ramsoy, Manor Hill,
Samuel Goen, Saulaburg:
Thomas McGarvey, Mill Creek,
Samuel G. Simpson, Brady township.
William Templeten; Orbisonia, borough
Robert Giffin. ousrgaret Jamisin, do Perry Hurvis, Shirleysburg bor, Henry Chamberlin, Morris tp. Joseo Muser & J. A. Bell, West fp. Jesso E. March, William Joneson, Markinship. Jesso E. March, do William Jonnson, Marklesburg, Bernard O'Farrel, McConnellstow TNottas Cook, Broad Top City, Honry, M'Gowan, Dublin tp. Henry S. Isenberg, Coalmont.