The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 30, 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.

The Johnstown Homicide.

The most interesting topic in this region for some days, has been the Johnstown homicide case, and the result of the trial. There appear to be some who affect to think it strange that a jury, sworn to administer the law, should find a man who deliberately shot another dead in the street, guilty of murder! We cannot imagine what else a jury could do, without disregarding their plain duty, and the obligations of their oath. It is a modern idea truly, (except 'down south') that one may seek out another who he discovers has injured him, and take his life. No man possessing a grain of common sense would stultify himself by asserting that Wm. Brown, after he had discovered that McConaughy had made a bloody day's work of murdering his whole family, would have been justifiable in taking the law into his own hands and killing the murderer. Yet we have heard it said (we trust there are but few who would venture to say so, and certain that none capable of reasoning can think so) that a man who shoots one who has been in a guilty amour with his wife, is justified or justifiable in view of the laws of God and man. Such a one, if in earnest, is in pitiable ignorance of both. He is very ignorant of the law of the land; and has yet to learn 'the commandments.' So poor Moore felt when he declared to the court that he *regretted* "very much that those who were present did not prevent him from doing the act";—that he "*reflected deeply upon the men who stood by and permitted him to do it*";—that he "*would give the whole world if it was in his power to undo what he had done*"; and when he declared, "I am sorry for it, and *do most earnestly hope and pray that no other man may ever be brought into the condition I am in, in the same way*"!

What a rebuke to the senseless or wicked babbling of those who mock-heroically pretend to justify, and thus encourage, acts of lawless violence! He might have gone further; and charged such with instigating him to a deed, the recollection of which will weigh upon his heart, and bow his head like a bulrush, until he sink into grave. Poor man! He is the victim of a false sentiment, more than of his vindictive passion.

The verdict, so creditable to a Cambria county jury, based as it was, upon an intelligent and conscientious appreciation of duty, and rendered against a strong outside pressure, several mischievous precedents, and against their own sympathies, cannot fail to be salutary. It, and the charge of the court, published at length in the Cambria county papers, vindicate the law by an intelligent, conscientious and independent discharge of duty.—We do not understand that kind of insanity which only continues while a man is committing a murder.

"The Johnstown *Democrat*," one of the most ably edited of our exchanges, has a long leader upon the subject, which contains so much truth and sound common sense, that we regret our want of space to give it entire. We append one or two extracts:

"The most interesting trial to be found upon the records of the criminal Court of Cambria county terminated last week, and resulted (contrary to general expectation) in a verdict against MOORE of "*murder in the second degree.*" People had schooled themselves in the belief that because SICKLES, SHERLOCK and others, who had taken summary vengeance and escaped, MOORE must necessarily be acquitted in like manner, through the strong pressure of the sympathies of nearly the entire community. But such was not the case; hence we say that general expectation was disappointed, but *the law has been vindicated*, and however strong the sympathies of the jury may have been in behalf of the defendant, they maintained the integrity of honest, upright men, by bringing in a verdict in accordance with the evidence. They sustained the purity and majesty of the law, and in this they *did right*, for if the law can be trampled upon and violated with impunity, then there is little use in having a criminal code."

"That MOORE had a fair, impartial trial, there is no question, and he was ably defended by some of the most eminent attorneys in this section of the State. An immediate effort will be made to have him pardoned—indeed, it is certain that a petition to that effect was signed by the jury immediately after the rendition of their verdict. A petition is also in circulation in this place, and signed by a large number of our citizens.

JORDAN MARBOURG had many friends in this town, who condemn the act which ushered him so summarily into another world, yet there are but few of these who would not use their individual efforts to aid in securing a pardon for MOORE."

Gen. Burnside's Reception in Chicago.

Major General Burnside had a brilliant reception in Chicago, Saturday evening, 19th inst. The press of that city say the reception was of the most enthusiastic character and bore testimony of the high esteem in which he is held by the loyal public. A speech of welcome was made by Dr. Daniel Brainard, to whom the General replied at a considerable length. In the course of his remarks he alluded to his order suppressing the *Times* newspaper of that city and said:

I am as much of an advocate for the liberty of speech and of the press as any man on the face of the globe can be, but when I am sent into a department to command soldiers who are to fight the enemies of my country, and who should be strengthened in all possible ways by giving them encouragement, and by giving them clothes to wear, and food to eat, and recruits to fill up their ranks; when I find men in that department opposing all these means of strengthening the soldiers in the army, I will strike these men in precisely the same way that I would strike an enemy in arms against them. [Applause, which continued for some minutes.] It is my duty to my country and my duty to my God, to strengthen these men, who have daily for years endangered their lives in the presence of the enemy. I w'ld fail in my duty if I did not risk all I have in this world in the way of reputation or position or even of life itself to defend and strengthen these poor soldiers who are in the field, risking their lives in defense of their country. [Loud cheers.] That is all I have to say in reference to this order which I issued, and which was rescinded I am, and I hope to continue to be, only a subordinate of the President, and he could not possibly do anything that would withdraw from him my entire support, in any act of his for the good of the country, because I believe him to be an honest and true man. [Loud applause.] That he has made mistakes there can be no doubt; we have all made mistakes. But to say that he has made a mistake, and I have not, would be very silly, that is, it would be very insubordinate—certainly. [Laughter.] I have no disposition to say anything more of the matter. I entirely acquiesce in all he has done, and I feel now this night just as I felt the moment I issued that order which was rescinded. It was issued, as I thought, for the good of the soldiers in the field, but I feel now just as I felt then, that the President is doing all he can to sustain the Government of this country, to preserve its liberties and establish peace throughout all its borders, over every inch of its territory. [Cheers.] It will not be improper to say something to you of the appearance of the contest at the present moment. I have been very much encouraged to know that our cause is right and just, and for that very reason it must succed. [Cheers.] Probably very few of the general officers in the army have seen more dark hours than I have, but I have never for a moment faltered in my faith in the success of our cause, because I feel it is just. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] I have every confidence that God will help us to succeed in this cause, that he will prosper us, and that this country will be preserved and made glorious in the end. But I was going to refer to the present state of affairs. General Grant is, as you know, at the head of all the armies. [Enthusiastic applause.] It might seem superfluous for me to attempt to give my opinion to the people about the merits and success of Gen. Grant, but nevertheless, will do so I have known him for a great number of years. Gen. Grant possesses qualities which pre-eminently fit him for the position he now holds. He is distinguished for magnanimity—he is one of the most magnanimous men I ever knew; he is entirely unambitious and unselfish; he is a capital judge of men, and he possesses in a remarkable degree the quality of good common sense. These qualities, I think, will make a pretty good General, particularly when he has good Generals to deal with, because if he is magnanimous he will give everybody credit for what they have done, and not seek to rob them of the fame which they have honestly earned. If he is unambitious he will not seek to undermine innocent persons who may seem to be in the way, and if he has good common sense, and good judgment, he will keep each man below him to that specific duty for which he is best fitted; so that General Grant, who combines all these qualifications, is very apt to succeed. And General Grant thus far has been successful and the chances are that he will succeed in the future. [Thunders of applause.]

THE DRAFT.—A Washington despatch says that the draft will take place promptly in Pennsylvania on the 15th of April.

Provost Marshal Fry publishes the decision of Solicitor Whiting, last year that any man who leaves his residence and is drafted during his absence, if the notice be left at his last place of residence, can be arrested and shot as a deserter. The Government overruled this decision last year, but it seems to be revived now.

☞ IT IS STATED that General Grant regards M'Clellanism as the greatest obstacle to the success of the Army of the Potomac. A few of the Major-Generals who owe their appointments to the favour of "Little Mac" constantly interpose obstacles to every movement proposed.

AT the McClellan meeting in New York, the name of Jeff Davis was received in silence while that of President Lincoln was hissed. "Little Mack" has certainly got in very bad company.

Read new advertisements.

A Bold and Successful Enterprise.

The Providence Journal publishes the following account of a daring deed recently performed by Lieut. Cushing, commanding the gunboat Monticello, off Wilmington. The account is given by an officer of the blockading fleet, and is corroborated by the southern papers. Lieutenant Cushing has distinguished himself on several occasions and received the command of the Monticello for his services in the Nansemond river. The writer says:

He has just performed a feat of daring hardly equalled since the war began, and very much resembling the Barton and Prescott affair in our bay. He pulled into the river with two boats, passed Fort Caswell, and went up the river above Smithville, which town is some four or five miles above the fort. He then turned round and came down to the town from above as if from Wilmington. He passed within ten yards of a sentry on post on a wharf, but the soldier was asleep or drowsy. He then effected a landing near some salt works. Cushing crept up on his hands and knees to the fire and captured two darkeys, who agreed to act as guides. He then landed again at the town, and with a seaman, an officer, and his guides, went directly to the General's house. On the opposite side of the street were barracks containing a thousand men. He opened the door, passed up stairs, and found that the General was not at home. The officer below them told him to come down, as a row was going on. He hastened down and found that an officer had left the house in his shirt, and taken to the woods in the rear of the town.

Another officer stood with a chair in the corner of the room. Cushing closed with him, threw him down, and put a revolver to his head. The fellow became tranquil. Cushing struck a light and told the officer to dress.—He did so, and they took him to the boat and escaped clear. Now the point where, to my mind, nerve of the tip-topmost order was displayed, was in getting the officer dress and waiting for him to do so, when they were perfectly aware that another (the Adjutant General) had escaped, and might at any moment bring an army about their ears. Luckily, he had fled to the woods without speaking to a soul, thinking that the Yankees were in possession. The General made it a habit to sleep in that house every Monday night, but this night was detained at Wilmington. We learned this from the blockade-runner Mary Anna. The people of Wilmington are greatly ashamed of the occurrence, and a repetition would be dangerous. Cushing afterward learned that about the time the rebels got fairly on the alert, and had telegraphed to the forts, he was passing them in the darkness.

The officer captured was Captain Kelly, chief engineer of the military works about Wilmington.

An Incident of Butler's Rule in New Orleans.

A correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, deriving his information from private sources, tells this story of General Butler's rule in New Orleans:

"Soon after the General reached there the junior partner of a large New York mercantile house arrived in New Orleans and presented to a heavy firm notes long due. The partner declined to pay them, admitting they had had the goods, but they meant to pay the amount to the Confederacy, not to their northern offenders. Finding it impossible to secure the payment of the demands, the gentleman laid the matter before General Butler. He sent the Provost-Marshal for them, and they were brought into his presence. 'Good morning, gentlemen,' said he, with his accustomed blandness. 'Is this note one of your make?' he asked, handing them a paper. 'Yes,' they replied. 'Are you ready to pay it?' he inquired. 'It is not now convenient,' was the response. 'Gentlemen,' said General Butler, 'I give you until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to decide whether you will pay this note or remain in custody of the provost-marshal.' They retired. He then directed the gentlemen from New York to be at the store punctually at the hour, and again present the note for payment, and again report to him. He was there as directed, and with promptness, but with sullen looks, the cash was paid and the notes liquidated.

The firm afterwards became most inveterate opposition to General Butler, and they were among those who most persistently and wilfully maligned his conduct and character.

"This incident, among many of similar kind which have been related to me, is worthy of being put on record.

They are from one politically opposed to General Butler, who never liked him, but who saw in his resolute and determined course what was an imperative necessity in New Orleans.

Political.

The New York *Post* thinks that the 7th of June is too early to hold the National Union Convention to nominate a Presidential candidate, and favors its postponement; first, because the entire and undivided energy of the nation, during the coming spring, and up into the summer months at least, ought to be devoted to the furtherance of the military operations, and to nothing else. Second, because "it is not good policy to nominate a candidate to represent your cause while the fate or the character of that cause is to some degree in doubt." Third, because "a great and fundamental change of opinion is going on in the bosom of the party which was formerly called the Democratic party." This change commenced with Butler, Dickinson, Dix and others, is even now moving the Tammany leaders, and now threatens to exert important influences on the Presidential contest. For these reasons, which it argues at length, the *Post* trusts that the National Executive Committee will reconsider its call, or if it cannot be got together again, that the loyal members of Congress, of all parties, may devise some mode of deferring the Convention to the first of September.

THE Union State Convention of California, held at Sacramento on the 24th, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring Abraham Lincoln the first choice for the next Presidency.

Circular.

By request of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, we insert the following

CIRCULAR:

Questions Respecting the Education of Indigent Children made Orphans by the War, to be answered by Secretaries of School Boards.

The Governor, in his annual message, urges upon the Legislature the claims of "the poor orphans of our soldiers, who have given or shall give their lives to their country in this crisis," and expresses the opinion, "that their maintenance and education sh'ld be provided for by the State." Of the justice of this claim no one for an instant doubts. The first step toward carrying out this humane suggestion of his Excellency, is to ascertain the number of such children in the State.

This can best be accomplished by the officers of the school boards, in the several counties and cities. It will be an act of benevolence that will result in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What is the number of indigent children in your school district, whose fathers have been killed, or who have died in the military or naval service of the United States?

2d. Are there any institutions of learning in your county, that will undertake to provide for the maintenance and education of a number of said orphans if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the State?

3d. If there are any such schools, how many children will each take?

It is highly important that this circular, with the questions answered, be returned promptly by the fifteenth of April, if possible. This Department cannot too strongly urge upon the officers herein addressed, the necessity of prompt action in this matter. They may thereby bring joy to many a sorrow stricken, destitute family.

CHARLES R. COBURN,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

A Paragraph for Business Men.

One fact has come to be pretty universally recognized, viz., that fortunes are not made in trade without some forms of advertising. There are more fortunes established in a judicious system of advertising than in anything else, and knowing exactly how to advertise, is knowing exactly how to get trade. The public have become accustomed to having the claims of all trading establishments presented to them in some form of advertisement. Each man has his own way of expressing himself, and each trade has its own special wants. There is the fact, of course, that the absolute necessaries of life must be bought somewhere, and in the long run people will buy where they can buy the cheapest; but many a shop could, by good advertising, obtain a business in six months which it would otherwise be obliged to wait years for. Everything should be advertised—every new invention, every luxury, every discovery; and it is here that the greatest degree of talent is requisite and manifest. If a man fail in the advertising department of his business, he will fail in all departments.

[For the Globe.]

A Grand Dinner for Com. E, 45th Penna. Vols.

MR. EDITOR:—We seldom have the pleasure of witnessing a more magnificent and delicious hospitality, than that prepared by the citizens of Graysville and vicinity, on the 9th inst., for the soldiers of Co. E, 45th Penna. Vols. Without entering into any minute description of the various diversified excellencies of the same, suffice it to say, that such festivals, gotten up in behalf of the soldiers, are of rare occurrence, and should therefore, we think, be admired by all lovers of liberty, and friends of soldiers.

Actions, in most instances, speak louder than words; consequently, we hope that this act of generosity will serve as an ocular demonstration of that patriotism and loyalty, which has ever characterized the citizens of Franklin district; especially during the present unholy and sanguinary rebellion.

At about 2 o'clock, P. M., the grand repast was served up, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, in Graysville; and after a few minutes recreation, the meeting, on motion, was called to order by electing Mr. A. Rankin President, and E. H. White, secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to express the sentiments of the meeting; after which we were very pleasingly entertained by a short but patriotic address from Mr. S. Thompson; followed by Rev. O. A. Hills, whose remarks were in every respect to the point.

Three cheers were then given in honor of the 45th and especially Co. E, when the same was returned by the soldiers, as an acknowledgment of the respect shown them.

The committee having reported the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Our Government is engaged in a gigantic struggle with a rebellion, the object of which is the establishment of a cruel empire in the land of freedom, based upon the ignorance of the governed, and the sweat and blood of the colored race; and

Whereas, God, in his Providence, has permitted the southern States so far to succeed, as to take themselves from under the protection of the Constitution, in order that the friends of freedom might, without violation of that instrument, "loose the bands of wickedness, and undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and break every yoke;" therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all our citizens to unite, with all their power, to break the arm of this wicked rebellion, and crush it out forever.

Resolved, That peace and union cannot exist while slavery is tolerated; and that we are bound to respond to the loud call of Providence to expunge the vile institution from every corner of our land; and, in order to that end,

Resolved, That every true American must now approve of the Confiscation and Emancipation Proclamations, as well as the Proclamation of Amnesty, issued by our Government; and that, by sustaining them, we secure for ourselves and future generations perpetual peace and prosperity; and that, by neglecting the present claims of bleeding humanity, we lay down the last hope of freedom for the world, and let this seed-plot of human liberty become the theatre of tyranny; and entail upon future generations all that bondage, degradation and cruelty, which characterized the dark ages of the world.

Resolved, That our citizen soldiers are, under God, the right arm of our strength; that they have already astonished the world by their valor and their success; and that we freely trust our future destiny in their hands.

Resolved, That, while they are fighting our battles in the South, and suffering all the privations, hardships, and dangers of cruel war, we will labor indefatigably at home to supply them with all the comforts of life. And we will also earnestly plead with the Lord of hosts to "cover their heads in the day of battle," and give them victory after victory, until they shall have conquered such a peace as shall be a blessing to all lands.

Resolved, That the valor and endurance of the 45th Regt., P. V., and especially of Co E, have been such as to reflect great credit upon themselves and honor upon the vallies from which they have gone forth; and that we send them again to the field, as veteran soldiers, in the full confidence that they will still, as heretofore, uphold the honor of our flag, and bear their part in the restoration of peace and good government over the whole land.

REV. O. A. HILLS,
JOHN LAPORTE,
W. B. MCWILLIAMS, } Com.
SAMUEL WIGTON,
JAMES MORROW,
VISITOR.

Graysville, Pa., March 19, 1864.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp in Wauhatchie Valley, Tenn.,
March 14, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—As we have made a forward movement it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the 1st brigade of the 1st division of the 11th army corps left Nashville on the 24th of February, except the 102d Illinois, which left Lavergne on the 26th and camped with the balance of the brigade the same evening at Murfreesboro; next morning we continued our march.

On the 28th, before reaching Shelbyville, James S. Lee of our company, formerly of your county, fell while climbing a wagon, the wheels passing over, and bruising but not breaking his legs. He was left at Tullahoma, in the hospital.

Shelbyville is a fine old town; the pike ran out there; and between that and Tullahoma the teams had some difficulty in getting through. Tullahoma is a small place; part of the 29th P. V. were there. At Dechard we found the 46th P V.

We found the mountain roads between Cowan station and Stevenson hard to travel, but got through without any loss, except a wagon or two smashed.

We rested one day at Bridgeport; then crossed the Tennessee river on pontoon bridges, there being an island there. At Shell Mound we saw a large cave, out of which the rebels used to get saltpetre. It is said that the creek that comes out of the cave has been followed up for three miles; there is a skiff there for the purpose.

We found the roads very bad over the mountains, and lost some seven mules the last day of our march.

We reached our present camp, seven miles from Chattanooga, on the evening of the 10th of March. The 11th army corps is distributed east of Stevenson, and the 12th army corps north of that point. There is a rumor just now that both corps are to be sent to the Potomac.

Our camp is at the foot of Lookout mountain, some three or four miles from the Point, which is garrisoned by the 78th P V and 21st Wisconsin. I was up the mountain on Saturday, and saw the old rebel camps and breastworks on the south end of the mountain, but not having a pass we did not go out to the north end, to Lookout Point. The mountains around remind one of the mountains in Huntingdon county.

The health of the troops here is good and has been good for several months. The infantry stood the march very well. Six companies of our regiment being mounted had rather a good time. We hope to have the other companies mounted soon.

The impression here seems to be that if the *great men* of the nation do not turn their whole attention to President-making, the rebellion is bound to be crushed during the coming summer. The soldiers are beginning to lose all patience with those at home whose strength is to sit still and complain about everything that is done for the suppression of the rebellion.

Lieut. Allison having offered his resignation some six months ago on account of the death of his wife, after the usual delay it has been accepted, and he starts for home to-day. We lose a good officer, but, under the circumstances, are glad to see him return to his family.

Yours, &c., D. T. P.
Co. E, 102d Ill. Vol.

Camp Com. D, 149th Penna. Vols.
Headquarters 3d Division,
1st Corps, A. P., March 22, 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—The habit of drinking to excess by those occupying high positions in the army of late, is becoming a subject of considerable controversy, and by what means we can dispense with this evil should receive the consideration of the Government. The example set is becoming contagious, and the private witnessing the state of affairs forgets his manhood and drinks of the poisonous draught. Becoming intoxicated, a fight generally ensues—the guard-house is his doom; and should he become too noisy there he is tied up, and sometimes bucked and gagged. It is not his fault; he only follows in the footsteps of his superiors for which he is punished, while those bearing commissions escape punishment, because they are officers. For instance, should a commanding officer become so intoxicated as not to be fit to command those placed under his charge. In this case, thousands of brave men looking up to their commander, in confidence, are made victims on the battle-field, through the awful influences of strong drink. Is a man any more respected because he makes a drunkard of himself? Is society becoming so debased as to require this stimulant—this poison—to keep it together. Can it find no other antidote for its friendship, no other spirit for its friends? Do the army regulations demand it, and does military discipline of any army acknowledge that it is right? These are questions for the knowing ones to answer; and at once to tell the private whether in their opinion it is proper to drink alcoholic liquors or not.

Young men of promise are ruined by this curse. Some kind of influence should be brought to bear against this great evil so predominant in our armies. Let it spread and who can form any correct estimate of its fearful ravages and its untold miseries, entailed upon its partakers. Fame does not speak of it; home and its affections can not bear the recital of debased sons returning to those who said "Go and fight, and if needs be, die, for freedom and your country." For the sake of humanity, then, and for the dear ones at home, stop at once the use of strong drink.

In one of my rambles the other day I came across a small shanty constructed out of different materials. Its occupant was a small negro boy, some eleven years of age. This little cabin could not have been more than four feet square and about the same in heighth. His reply to the inquiry as to what he was doing there, he "watching massa's cow," was the answer.—His master was of Irish descent, and the boy acknowledged this man to be his father. And this the fruit of slavery, the forbidden tree—the cause of the war and the sacrifice of thousands of lives—that was planted in our Republic at its birth by its ambitious supporters.

Virginia is no more that noble State—the pride of the South. Her ruined homes! Her fallen sons! may-be, fell where he played in childhood some happy sport. The place where the grand expectances that here spring up in the youthful heart were formed, but now forever blasted! The home of his infancy—the dearest spot on earth—the scene of the desperate fight, the end of his life; and that home his grave.

When the war is over, and peace, with its benign expectations, has restored the country to its wonted tranquility—when the sound of contending armies in battle will be forgotten in the prosperous condition of our future, and the golden grain on hill and plain will enliven and cheer the heart of the husbandman and the mechanic reaping the reward of industry, and every avocation, or vocation, paying its adherent a fair recompense for skill and labor; but with all, and this prospect, there will still be a void in the Southern heart, a vacancy that the actors in treason's drama can never fill.—There will be a fear enhanced for which they can find no solace. But we will not pass judgment, trusting in that Providence who holdeth the destinies of this people in his hands.

Adieu. NIMROD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

New York, March 26.—The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans, with dates to the 19th, and Havana to the 21st, has arrived.

On the 15th, part of Admiral Porter's fleet appeared off Alexandria, La., and demanded its surrender, which was complied with without opposition.

The prisoners captured at Fort De Russey had arrived at New Orleans.

The capture of Alexandria occurred March 15th, the day after that of Fort De Russey.

Gen. Lee's forces had a fight at New Iberia, and pursued the enemy across Vermillion Prairie to Vermillion Bayou, a distance of 19 miles. No particulars have been received.

The army in Western Louisiana is moving. Gen. Lee's cavalry advanced and had occupied New Iberia. Two of our gunboats had crossed Berwick's and Grand Lake, and ascended Grand Lake nearly to Butte a la Rose, which place they reconnoitred. Before coming to Butte a la Rose, they came upon a rebel camp and opened fire. The rebels ran, and men were landed from the gunboats, who burned the tents and camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.

The guerillas have made their appearance in the vicinity of Baton Rouge and had several skirmishes with the 4th Wisconsin mounted infantry, resulting invariably in our favor. Several prisoners have been taken.

Advices from Brownsville report no prospect of fighting. New roads and fortifications are being made.

A cotton buyer named Charles Ziegler, with $10,000 in greenbacks, had been taken by guerillas near Baton Rouge. He was taken once before but escaped by shooting his guard. He will now probably be murdered.

Deserters and refugees are constantly arriving at Brownsville. 2,000 have reached that place.

A party of 150 deserted from a rebel regiment, and three hundred were sent in pursuit. The latter overtook the former and *joined in their flight*. A part of them have already got to Brownsville.

The Free State Executive Committee of Louisana, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Free State Party is uncompromisingly, opposed to assuming any debts contracted by the State of Louisiana while under rebel domination, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the United States"

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Rebel Capture of Paducah.—Part of the Town Burned.—Attack on the Fort Repulsed.—Our Loss 12 Killed and 40 Wounded.—Rebel Loss from one hundred and fifty to three hundred Killed.—General Thompson reported Killed.

CAIRO, March 26.—The steamer Satan, from Nashville, passed Paducah at 5 o'clock this morning, and steamer Joseph Pearce, which passed two hours later, brings the following account of the affair.

Forrest, with an estimated force of 5,000 men, captured the place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sacked and fired the city. Col. Hicks, commanding the post, occupied the fort below the city with about 800 men. The rebels made four assaults on the fort, but were repulsed each time. Three of our gunboats opened on the city during its occupation by the enemy, and much of it was burned, including the Marine railway and the steamer Arizona. The wharf boat and about 3,000 inhabitants of the city moved across the river upon learning the approach of the rebels.

When the Pearce passed at 7 o'clock this morning, the enemy had left and the people were returning to the city. The fires were dying out.

Our loss was twelve killed and forty wounded. From one hundred and fifty to three hundred rebels are reported killed, and among them General Thompson.

The headquarters and Government storehouses were burned by the enemy

LATER.

The Rebels Moving toward Clinton—Forrest's Forces Crippled—Large Numbers of Rebel Wounded at Mayfield.

Cairo, March 27.—A despatch from Columbus, Ky., says that Forrest and Faulkner are between that place and Mayfield. Their forces are in a crippled condition, but their strength is much greater than was at first estimated. Mayfield is filled with rebel wounded from Paducah. From 1,200 to 1,500 are said to have arrived there. One regiment lost 100, and one company had 50 killed.

The rebels were marching towards Clinton at the last accounts. Should they attack Columbus they will receive a still warmer reception than at Paducah.

The steamer Perry was fired into while passing Hickman yesterday. A large number of rebels were in the town, and a great number of shots were fired, but nobody was hurt.

The steamer Graham brought up 600 men from New Madrid, who charged through the town, but the rebels had fled. They belonged to Faulkner's command. 300 rebels were killed at Paducah and over 1,000 were wounded.

Several citizens of the place were killed during the fight, and the city is nearly in ruins.

Rumored Capture of Col. Croslan.

A dispatch from Paducah says the home guards had surprised and captured Col Crosslan and seven of his guerillas near Mayfield, Kentucky.

RUMOR RESPECTING THE MILITIA.—It is rumored in the military circles to-day that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into active service for period of six months, to hold certain stragetical points during the campaign against Richmond which is about to commence.

Speech of President Lincoln.

A Tribute to Loyal Women.

At the close of the Patent Office Fair in Washington on Friday night Mr. Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made the following remarks:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I appear, to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon the soldier. For it has been said, all that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier. (Cheers.)

"In this extraordinary war extraordinary developments have manifested themselves, such as have not been seen in former wars, and among these manifestations nothing has been more remarkable than these fairs for the relief of suffering soldiers and their families. And the chief agents in these fairs are the women of America.

"I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying God bless the women of America!" (Great applause.)

How Sherman Destroyed the Rebel Railroads.

A Vicksburg correspondent of the *Tribune* describing the results of Sherman's expedition, says of the destruction of the rebel railroads:

It is no news to state that the Confederates were put to their wits' ends to keep up the ordinary wear and tear of their roads for the past year; it will therefore be the more fully apparent how immensely important a work has been accomplished by Sherman. Advancing to within twenty miles of Meridian, he sent detachments ten or fifteen miles beyond that point and thirty or forty north and south to tear up the track, destroy culverts, burn the depots, bridges and tiers, and render useless, by bending the rails, the several roads diverging from that important railroad centre. This was done and done effectually—so effectually, indeed, as to place it out of the power of the rebels to put those roads in to operation again during the continuance of the war. This, therefore, as any one familiar with the topography of Mississippi will readily perceive, cuts off the state from any further military occupation by the Confederate army, it being impossible longer to manœuvre or subsist any army there without possession of the river. Cavalry may sweep down or across the state but with all the strongholds across the Mississippi river, we hold military control of the entire state effectively and effectually.