



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 assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

"Like Jackson."

"If we only had a man like General Jackson in the presidential chair," is the frequent expression of those who oppose the present Administration. Now, suppose we had. What would he do if he were now at the head of the Federal Government?—And what would be the probable fate of some who now express the wish for a man like him? Is it not a remarkable fact of history, that many of those who now sustain Abraham Lincoln, were the same bold free hearts who stood up for the Administration of Andrew Jackson? While by a strange turn in the wheel the very men who in his day denounced Jackson as a tyrant and as a usurper, now make the same charges against Lincoln. Still there is a marked difference between them. Where Mr. Lincoln has arrested one open and avowed enemy to the cause of the country, to be imprisoned for a time and then liberated; Gen. Jackson would have arrested ten and hung them as high as Haman. Judging from the history of his character and his official acts; if Jackson were now in power, many of those who mourn for a man like him, would find themselves dangling between heaven and earth. He was a stern patriot, who without respect to party, would permit no opposition to the government, to go unpunished. South Carolina found it unsafe to secede during his Administration and if such a man had been in the place of Buchanan, there would be no war now, no matter who might have been elected in 1860. The Woods' and Vallandigham would not have dared to speak their treason in the face of Andrew Jackson. Lincoln has touched them but lightly—Jackson would have made them feel the iron heel of power and with the rebellion, crushed them out of existence, Jackson and Lincoln have pursued the same policy only that the former was more bold, fearless and determined in carrying it out. Yes, would we had a man like Gen. Jackson, he would teach the proud partizan, the radical demagogue between party and patriotism.—Harrisburg State Journal.

Slavery in Maryland.

In reference to the very general feeling of the true citizens of Maryland on the question of slavery in Maryland, Ex-Governor Hicks writes: "All should be willing to make a sacrifice on the altar of our Union. Feeling as I do, that the interests of Maryland and our dear country at large, must be promoted by the destruction of slavery, I am decidedly in favor of emancipation, with compensation by the Government. True it is that the war cannot cease, nor the restoration of the Union be effected, until slavery is wiped from the land. Then let it come and come soon, even if it must be with or without remuneration." The grand council of the Union Leagues of the State has also issued an address advocating a system of immediate emancipation, and sending forth the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leave no room to doubt, that the institution of slavery has become an instrument in the hands of traitors to build up an oligarchy and an aristocracy of the ruins of Republican liberty; that its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of the Republic; that the government of the United States; that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President ought to be made law by Congress; and in fact, by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President; that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves; and that, against traitors in arms, the President should use all men white or black, in such way as they can be most useful; and to the extent to which they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

Payment of the Militia of 1862. HARRISBURG, March 30.—The following is a message of Governor Curtin sent to the Legislature in reference to the payment of the militia called out in September, 1862. To the Honorable, the House of Representatives: I received the following resolution of this House on the 24 of March instant: "Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this House what has been done in relation to the payment of the militia that was called out on the 11th of September, 1862." The subject of the resolution was properly assigned to the Adjutant General of the State. Great difficulties occurred in preparing proper vouchers for payments made to the mil-

Rebel Hypocrisy.

Nothing has so excited the tender feelings of Northern Copperheads, as well as their rebel "brethren," as the late raid towards Richmond. The doings of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren, as well as many things which they are accused of wanting to accomplish, are denounced as heinous, unchristian, vandal, etc., and the civilized world is appealed to for sympathy with the "persecuted" and endangered inhabitants of Richmond. The same sentiments which are heard on the subject, in Northern "society not mixed," find expression in the rebel journals in the most unblushing form. Yet at the same time the Richmond Whig coolly suggests as a lawful war measure the following: "We may not, it is true, be able to send a raiding party to dash into Philadelphia or New York to do the work; nor have we artillery that will carry Greek fire far enough to reach them; but we have that which will go further than horsemen can ride, and will penetrate where the mightiest artillery would make no impression or—we have money. A million of dollars would buy in as many New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, and all their chief cities, and the men to do the business may be picked up by the hundred in the streets of those very cities. If it should be thought unsafe to use them, there are daring men in Canada, of Morgan's and other commands, who have escaped from Yankee dungeons, and who would rejoice at an opportunity of doing something that would make all Yankeeedom howl with anguish and consternation."

We are not now considering the question of the rightfulness of raids or burning cities by means of spies or assassins, who "take the oath" with as easy a conscience as they would take off their hats; but it is worthy of notice that these rebel journalists and their Northern friends consider it perfectly fair to burn and destroy Northern property, while the same measures at the south call forth "syllables of dolor" yelled out with unremitting volubility, and without the faintest care for facts.

There is another thing worthy of mention in this connection. We allude to the uncontradicted statement made by many released Federal officers, to the effect that during Kilpatrick's raid, preparations were made to blow up Libby prison, with nine hundred imprisoned Union officers. The latest witness on this question is Gen. Neal Dow, just released. He says: "They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the 1st of March arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were? To defend Richmond? Was that it? No. They mined Libby prison, with the intention of blowing up it and us; to use our own phrase, 'to blow us to hell.' [Voice.—'Is there proof of that?'] That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you how the fact was intimate to the next day, without betraying those from whom the information came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the Inspector of Military Prisons, was asked by many officers, at different times, if we were correctly informed, and he assured us it was true. A large quantity of powder had been placed under the prison to blow us up if Kilpatrick had come in, and that it would be done yet if attempts were made to rescue us. The Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, and well known down South, and known in the North, too, as an able and influential man, came into the prison to visit Lieutenant Col. Nichols of the 18th Connecticut. He said that powder had been placed in the basement for the purpose of blowing us into atoms." Col. Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smith assured him it was so. He had then come from the office of Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges, who told him it was so. The Rev. Dr. McCabe said the same thing to Colonel Cassin, of the 4th New York cavalry, and others. Some officers were in the kitchen at the back window, directly over the door leading into the cellar. Major Turner, the commandant of the prison—Dick Turner—and four or five rebels went into the cellar, and on coming out they remained a few moments at the door, and one of the officers said, 'By if you touch that off it will blow us to hell, and so on.' On the morning we came away, Maj. Turner assured Captain Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were exchanged in connection with myself, that powder was there, and he said, 'Rather than have you rescued, I would have blown you up,—even if we had gone there ourselves.'

Can hypocrisy go further than it is carried by the rebel leaders and their apologists, and can we ever expect to believe what they say, until the military arm has crushed their power and freed the masses of the South from their usurped dominion? MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

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Resolved, That as we have no State candidates to present to the people, and no issues involved, in the coming election other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States equally with ours, we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago Convention to take the representation of the other sovereignties of the North in embodying the sentiment of the people in a declaration of principles, acceptable to all the States on whom we rely to elect a President and bring back peace and union to this distracted land.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania hereby express their preference for the nomination of George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions arising therein; as a majority of the delegates shall decide.

Resolved, That the next necessary step to restore the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration, and the sure way to accomplish this end is a thorough organization of the time-honored Democratic party, and the prevalence of union and harmony among its members.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, without discussion.

Without discussion? What a reproach and a satire are here, especially preceded by the remarks of a delegate from the State of New York, who said, 'The Convention could not agree,' aptly responded to by Mr. King of Philadelphia, 'that if the Committee on Resolutions could not agree, the Convention could!'

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called in service in September, '62, under proclamation made by the Governor of this State. The men were called to service, and were hurried forward to the border without the usual form of muster, and no rolls were made at the time of their enlistment or companies. The Adjutant General, in his annual report, says: 'On the 5th of September last the Second Comptroller of the Treasury approved a blank form of roll for payment of militia for 1862. These rolls have been sent to the captains of all companies who have applied for them, and stated their proper office address. They are now rapidly being returned to this department, and as soon as all are received, will be transmitted to the pay department at Washington, when paymasters will be detailed to the several counties from which these troops were furnished.'

Much correspondence has been had through the Adjutant General with the authorities at Washington on this subject since the date of the report of the Adjutant General, and I am informed by Col. Francis Jordan, military agent of the State at Washington, that on the 22d inst. an order was made on Major Brice, chief paymaster at Baltimore, to take charge of these payments; to estimate the amount of funds required; to report the number of paymasters necessary, and make the payments as early as a day as practicable.

Major Brice made a requisition on the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania for the rolls, which were promptly furnished him by that officer. There is reason to believe that the militia called into service in September, 1862, will now be promptly paid.

G. CURTIN.

The Soldiers' Right to Vote.

The recent vote in the State of New York upon the Constitutional amendment giving soldiers absent from the State the right to vote, shows in the most emphatic manner the indignation of the people upon this important measure. Out of 296,874 votes polled, 258,795 were cast in favor of the amendment, and only 48,079 against it, giving a majority of 210,716. A similar result will follow in this State, when the amendment to our State Constitution, giving Pennsylvania soldiers the right to vote, shall be presented for the suffrage of the people. Surely none are more worthy of the enjoyment of this right than the soldiers who are fighting and perilling their lives to sustain the Government and all that is dear in our Republican institutions.

The volunteers who have enlisted since the late call, and the men who have re-enlisted, and all others who have enlisted, and all who shall hereafter enlist in the service of their country, will be credited to their respective Wards and election districts, and under a proper law enacted for carrying out the details of the election in the various regiments in the field, there would appear to be no difficulty whatever in giving every soldier lawfully entitled the right to vote, and insuring to him a perfectly free choice in the exercise of his right of suffrage. Soldiers are not less zealous of their right to vote than civilians, and they will guard that right as sacredly as they do the honor of their country and the glory of the flag which floats over them.

SOME WORDS OF THE LATE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

[From the Times Press.]

The honest and patriotic man who cling to what, against their best judgments, they reluctantly regard as the Democratic party, have had another thorn put under their pillows, another remorse added to the thousand which have so long been fighting in their loyal consciences. The managers of the Democratic organization, of which Mr. Charles J. Bidell was the elected head, called a State Convention last Wednesday 23d ult., as the day, and the Race Street National Hall, in this city, as the place of meeting. Our readers who have noticed the proceedings of this body will have perceived that, as there were no candidates for State offices to name, the occasion selected was a most proper one to enunciate great purposes and principles. What a capital and tempting opportunity was this to turn the tide in favor of the Democracy; to show their devotion to the Government; their hatred of the rebellion, fomented and forced by the Southern leaders, (now in arms against the Union,) who betrayed them; their gratitude to the Democratic soldiers fighting for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is; (as the Democratic leaders tell us they are,) and generally to endorse the progressive war element and especially to put to shame the 'war Democrats,' who, as we are daily reminded, have left the Democratic party and joined the Abolitionists! Thousands of honest Democrats expected that this opportunity would be seized upon; for nothing agonizes such men more than to see the Democratic party, and their progressive war element, and especially to put to shame the 'war Democrats,' who, as we are daily reminded, have left the Democratic party and joined the Abolitionists! Thousands of honest Democrats expected that this opportunity would be seized upon; for nothing agonizes such men more than to see the Democratic party, and their progressive war element, and especially to put to shame the 'war Democrats,' who, as we are daily reminded, have left the Democratic party and joined the Abolitionists!

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And it is this carnival of blood—this crowning tragedy of treason—this catastrophe of American liberty—that the Democratic masses of Pennsylvania are asked to aid by the "Democratic" leaders of the State! We do not wonder, when the action of the Convention was made known in our streets that hundreds of intelligent Democrats denounced it publicly and vehemently. They looked for some ray of light, some patriotic declaration, some good and strong reason for remaining with the party of their affections and their confidence. But all that was vouchsafed them were the resolutions we have quoted, the action of Mr. Wm. Grant, as President of the Convention, the election of Mr. C. L. Ward, of Bradford, as chairman of the State Committee, and the election of such men as Richard Vaux, William Bigler and Asa Paucker as delegates to the so-called National Democratic Convention. If there are to be found in any portion of the country free men who, by word and deed, have shown a more violent and envenomed hatred of this war for the preservation of the Government, they must be sought for in the ranks of the rebel army, or in the gloomy meetings of the rebel conclave at Richmond. Fitting architects these of a platform for a national Democratic Convention! They, the number helped the slaveholders to destroy the old platform; all of them sustained Buchanan in those unparalleled propositions and tyrannies which paved the way to war; and every man of the set voted and worked for Breckinridge in 1860, while the great Douglas was making the South to ring with his predictions that that act was pressing the republic to the verge of demerit and bloodshed. And this is the entertainment spread before a loyal people and a true Democracy! We have frequently stood amazed at the audacity, intolerance, and tyranny of the new dictators of the remnant of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania; but this last exhibition leaves all other precedents far out of sight. It proves at once that their bitter impotence, their confirmed hatred of their Government, their contempt of our brave men in camp and field, and their sincere sympathy with the armed enemies of the only free nation on earth.

Our Army Correspondence. Hd. Qrs., 55th Regt., P. V., Beaufort, S. C. March 21st 1864. FRIEND LEWIS.—After a long silence, I again embrace the opportunity of conversing with you. My silence has not been caused by my forgetting your existence, for almost every mail brings the welcome face of the dear old Globe, but for a long time there has been a list of interest to inform you of in the department, that I neglected you. We are still camped near Beaufort—almost on the same ground we pitched our tents upon in July, 1862; and are engaged in doing Provost-guard duty, which, with camp guard, and three hours drill per day, interspersed with an occasional detail for fatigue duty, keeps us pretty well employed.

The veteran part of our regiment, as yet have not returned; they have already been absent sixty days, and we have almost given up looking for them; we have no doubt they are enjoying themselves in Penna., but we sometimes think they should soon come back, and give the rest of us a taste of the main land, with a little of the land of Dixie does not make altogether forget our dear old homes. There is not much interesting news to communicate since the late engagements in Florida; the Johnny Rebs, along our front were inclined to be somewhat jubilant on the night of the 10th of March. About eleven o'clock they commenced shelling our pickets at Fort Royal Ferry (the 1st South Carolina) and finally, at about 12 o'clock, at the same time the pickets to the left of the Ferry discovered some small boats trying to land at what is known as 'Caper's plantation,' at the distance being low at the time, they got aground on a sand bar, and before they could get off, daylight was coming, and they abandoned one boat; when daylight came the Rebs were seen making their way to the main land, with a small howitzer in one of their flats having effected nothing, but lost one boat. Negroes who have since reached our side, say that two or three men were drowned; of this they are not very positive; but whatever their intention was, it proved a failure. We have preaching now every Sunday, and prayer meetings on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week. Through the exertions of the Rev. Harris, Post Chaplain, better known here as 'the soldiers friend,' we have had a very comfortable church fitted up, in what formerly was a commissary store house; since the bloody assault on Wagner of last July, the churches have all been used as Hospitals. On Monday and Saturday evenings, the church is open as a reading room. Mr. Harris has written to almost all the local papers from where the different regiments here were raised, soliciting the editors to send a copy of their newspapers for the use of the chapel, and we have got a good supply of reading matter where the soldiers can spend the evening both pleasantly and agreeably.

The 76th Penna. Regt., has been picketing for a long time along Skull Creek, on Hilton Head Island, and last week the Rebs made a raid on their lines, and succeeded in capturing a corporal and four men; there is a report to-day that they tried it again last night, but were driven off with a loss of four men captured. The weather has been pleasant here for several days, but has tended to rain now; there has been a great deal of cold weather here this winter. Persons who have lived here a long time, say there has been more freezing, than there has been for twenty years; the orange trees are all killed, and I suppose oranges will be scarce the coming summer. The paymaster has paid us a visit, and was truly welcomed, as we had four months pay due, and in fact, all the conscripts we got last November, had from six to eight months pay due them; the boys have any amount of greenbacks and are willing to say, that Uncle Sam is hard to beat; but I have already made my communication more lengthy than interesting, and will for the present, close. A. J. P. More anon.

Our Army Correspondence.

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