"I know of no mode in which a loyal citisen may so well demonstrate his devotic 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 assailants, 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 w'ld be the probable fate of some who now and other commands, who have escapexpress 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? Whilst 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; Gon. Jackson w'ld have arrested ten and "hung thom 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 bad been in the "They told us of Kilpatrick's raid.

On the 1st of March arrangements had been made to receive him. And what there would appear to be no difficulty been made to receive him. And what there would appear to be no difficulty been made to receive him. And what there would appear to be no difficulty been made to receive him. And what there would appear to be no difficulty been made to receive him. And what there would appear to be no difficulty whatever in giving every soldier leto defend Richmond? Was that it?

No. They mined Libby prison, with the intention of blowing up it and us; to use their own phrase, To blow us to bil! [Voice—is there proof of that?] That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you how the fact was intipower and with the rebellion, crushed them out of existence, Jackson and traying those from whom the inform-Lincoln have pursued the same policy ation came. On the morning of Wed only that the former was more bold, nesday, March 2, after we had been fearless and determined in carrying it informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the Inspector of Military Pris-Ves would we had s Gen. Jackson, he would teach the pur different times, it was were correctly blind partizen, the radical difference informed, and he assured us it was between party and patriotism .- Har. true that a large quantity of powder risburg State Journal.

Slavery in Maryland.

In reference to the very general feeling of the true citizens of Marvland 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 in favor of emancipation, with com-pensation 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 with out remuneration." The grand coun has also issued an address advocating a system of immediate Emaricipation, and sending forth the following reso

"Resolved; That the origin and pro gress of the rebellion leave no room to doubt that the institution of slavery as become an instrument in the hands of traitors to build up an oligar chy and an aristocracy on the ruins of Republican liberty; that its contin ued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of government in 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 mer 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

musket.

"Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people require that slavery should cease to be recognized by the law of Maryland."

Maryland has made rapid and glotious progress towards freedom since out in September, 1862. the war began, and we chronicle every movement in that direction with joy.

Congressional The time for selecting a Congressional candidate approaching, our neighbors are beginning to agitate the sible, but in order to "keep the ball the 11th of September, 1802,"

The subject of the resolution was dare they say to their own consciences of Huntingdon, as true a Union man, General of the State. Great difficultive of the State of the sible, but in order to "keep the ball the 11th of September, 1862," and as able a debater as can be trotted out in the district.—Tyrone Herald. | ties occurred in preparing proper vouties occurred in preparing proper vouthey are as infamous as they are brief: | peace."

Rebel Hypocrisy.

Nothing has so excited the tender feelings of Northern Copperheads, as well as their rebel "brethron," as the late raid towards Richmond. The dowell as many things which they are accused of wanting to accomplish, are denounced as fiendish, unchristian, ants of Richmond. The same sentiments which are heard, on the subject, in Northern "society not mixed," find 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 horsomen can ride, and will penetrate what the mightiest artillery would make no impression of-we have money. A million of dollars would lay in ashes 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 sh'ld be thought unsafe to use them, there are daring men in Canada, of Morgan's would rejoice at an opportunity of doing something that would make all Yankeedom 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 their Northern friends consider it perfeetly 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 to the uncontradicted statement made institutions.

The voluntoors who have onlisted by many released Federal officers, to the effect that during Kilpatrick's raid, who have re enlisted, and all others preparations were made to blow up who have enlisted, and all who shall Libby prison, with nine hundred imprisoned Union officers. The latest witness on this question is Genl. Neal Dow, just released. He says:

"They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. cannot tell you how the fact was inti- and the glory of the flag which floats had been placed under the prison to blow us up if Kilpstrick 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 Regi-

ment, with whom he was acquainted: He said that powder had been placed Maryland and our dear country at in the basement for the purpose of large, must be promoted by the de blowing us into atoms.' Col. Nichols struction of slavery, I am decidedly 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 Cesnola, of the 4th New York cavalry, and others. Some officers were in the kitchen at the back window, directly over the cil of the Union Leagues of the State 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 them to h—l, sure enough.' On the morning we came away, Maj Turner assured Captain Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were exchanged in connec-

> to - even if we had gone there our 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?

tion with myself, that powder was

there, and he said, 'Rather than have

vou rescued, I would have blown you

MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

Payment of the Militia of 1862.

HARRISBURG, March 30,-The following is a message of Governor Curto the payment of the militia called

To the Honorable, the House of Repre-

sentatives: GENTLEMEN: I received the followof March instant:

"Resolved, That the Governor be re-

tia called in service in September, '62. under proclamation made by the Governor of this State. The men were called into service, and were hurried forward to the border without the usual form of muster, and no rolls were annual report, says: 'On the 5th of September last the Second Comptrolform of roll for payment of militia for

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 expression in the rebel journals in the at Washington, when paymasters will cratic candidate for the Presidency by be detailed to the several counties the Chicago Convention, and that the 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 at as early a day as practicable.

Major Brice made a requisition or the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania for the rolls, which were prompt ly furnished him by that officer. There reason to believe that the militia called into service in September, 1862, will now be promptly paid.
A. 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 judgment of the people upon this important meaeasy a conscience as they would take sure. Out of 296,874 votes polled off their hats; but it is worthy of no 258,795 were cast in favor of the am Out of 296,874 votes polled, tice that these rebel journalists and endment, and only 48,079 against it, giving a majority of 210,716. A similar result will follow in this State, when the amondment 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 periling their lives to sustain the Government mention in this connection. We allude and all that is dear in our Republican

> since the late calls, and the veterans 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,

SOME WORDS ON THE LATE DEM-OCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. [From the Phils, Press.] The honest and patriotic men 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 Charles J. Biddle was the elected head, called a State Convention, and fixed city, as the place of meeting. Our readers who have noticed the proceed-State offices to name, the occasion selected was a most proper one to enun ciate great purposes and principles. What a capital and tempting opportunity was this to turn the tide in favor forced by the Southern leaders, (now pecially to put to shame the 'war Domocrats, who, as we are daily reminded, have left the Democratic party and joined the Abolitionists!' Thousmore than the suspected treasonable course of their leaders. Their relatives and friends in the army, who are all becoming Abolitionists in the face of the cruelty of slavery, and its base and monstrous ingratitude, have demanded that they should cut loose from the sympathizers with Secession, who now lead the Democratic party. And this demand, coming from such a source, has gone into the very marrow of the old Democratic bone and sinew. Can a citizen who has a son, or a brother, or a friend, in the service, resist such appeals and remain inside of the tainted organization? The answer is to be found in the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Wednesday and Thursday last. We rectin sent to the Legislature in reference ognize among the delegates of that to the payment of the militia called Convention the names of many excellent men, men of undoubted loyalty, men who have dear relatives and They have adhered to the Democraing resolution of this House on the 24 cy from old friendship, and from tra-of March instant. and they are too proud to go even into a mere Union organization, lest quested to inform this House what has their motives may be misunderstood question. As upon other political been done in relation to the payment or attributed to a longing for power questions, we shall say as little as pos- of the militia that was called out on and patronage. But what can such and patronage. But what can such happens just now to be the preferred citizens say one to the other, and what candidate for the Presidency, against

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 North in embodying the sentiment

Pennsylvania hereby express their have quoted, the election of Mr. Wm. preference for the nomination of Gen. H. Witte as President of the Conven-George B. McClellan as the Demothe delegates shall decide. Resolved, That the first 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 mem-

The resolutions were adopted unan-

imously, without discussion. 'Without discussion!' What a re roach and a satire are here, especially preceded by the remarks of a delo-gate, Mr. Rufus E Shepley, of Cumberland, that the committee could not agree, aptly responded to by Mr. King, of Philadelphia, 'that if the Committee on Resolutions could not agree, the Convention could!' It was a fitting prelude that the resolutions hould have been introduced to the Convention by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, delegate from Berks county. How characteristic of J. Glancy Jones Himself absent as Mr. Buchanan's minister at the Austrian Court, after an ignominious defeat by his own people for his complicity in the great troubles preceding the war, he is the most proper authority to keep his par-ty silent, and therefore disgraced, in this awful hour. It is 'resolved' by Mr. Glancy Jones, and afterwards unanimously carried by the Democrat ic Convention, that as we have no state candidates to present to the peo ple, and no issue is 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 unite with the representatives of the other sov creignties of the North in embodying the sentiments 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.'

What patriotic Democrat can read

his declaration without indignation

and disgust? In what other Demo-

cratic State Convention of former

years have great issues been so delibe rately and cravenly evaded and shirk d? Here was a body composed of delegates from nearly every county in Pennsylvania, many of whom with reunder the lead of James Buchanan's late minister to Vienna, disdains to say a word for the country, or to utter a syllable of encouragement for those who are fighting and suffering that that country may be restored to honfitting that this resolution should be succeeded by a nomination of General together forget our dear old homes. ter that by denunciations of an Administration that gave elevated position, and still gives pay to that mis-guided officer of the army. General McClellan advocated the election of have so long been fighting in their loy- Judge Woodward as the Copperhead al consciences. The managers of the candidate for Governor last October Democratic organization, of which Mr. and, on the principle of a fair recipro candidate for Governor last October, city, it was graceful that the friends of Woodward should how endeavor to Wednesday 23d ult., as the day, and make him President of the United the Race street 'National Hall,' in this States. But if the General's last Ocmake him President of the United tober endorsement of the anti-war candidate for Governor defeated that cold ings of this body will have perceived and ambitious aspirant, and drove hunthat, as there were no candidates for dreds of Democrats into the Union ranks, the endorsement by the leading Copperheads of General McClellan's claims to the Presidency will be a thousand times more fatal to his hopes. Let us suppose, however, that Mr. Lin of the Democracy; to show their de- coln's Administration is succeeded by votion to the Government; their had one headed by General McClellan, as tred of the rebellion, fomented and the third and last resolution demands. Such a result would undoubtedly give in arms against the Union.) who he us a speedy, if not an honorable, peace trayed them; their gratitude to the He could no more avoid following out Democratic soldiers fighting for the the counsels of his present sponsors. Union as it was and the Constitution than he could avoid accepting their as it is,' (as the Democratic leaders tell suffrages. What these counsels would us they are,) and, generally, to outbid be it is easy to anticipate. The Conthe progressive war element and es. vention which nominated him for President was manipulated and managed by the destroyers of the Democratic missary store house; since the bloody party at Charleston and at Baltimore, assault on Wagner of last July, the and by the authors and advocates of ands of honest Democrats expected the most dangerous theories in favor tals. On Monday and Saturday eventhat this opportunity would be seized of separation and secession. There is ing, the church is open as a reading upon; for nothing agonizes such men not one of these partisans who does not sympathize more with the rebellion than with his own Government. We the different regiments here were raineed not look for proof of this assertion in the insolent tone of the speeches in that Convention, and in the heartless refusal to support the soldiers of the Republic in its formally presented and carefully-drawn resolutions, but pleasantly and agreeably. to the words these men have spoken and printed ever since the traitors took up arms against the flag. Genl. McClellan's plan of peace could, therefore, only be separation, and a recognition of the rebel conspiracy. How he would divide the Republic—whether on the idea of Mr. W. B Reed, by adding Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the South, or on that of Mr. F. W Hughes, by cutting off New England, or on that of W. M. Gwin, by creeting California into a separate Confederacy —his champions would have to decid There would be little difficulty in such friends in the army, men whose hearts men coming to speedy terms with the there has been for twenty years; the heat warmly for our noor country. Two organizations that symorange trees are all killed, and I suppathize each with the other so affect tionately and steadily as that of the Copperheads in the North and that of the traitors in the South, would soon agree when the fate of the American

Government was confided to their ar-

bitrament. And as General McClellan

And it is this carnival of blood-this crowning tragedy of treason—this catastrophe of American liberty—that the Democratic masses of Pennsylvathe welfare and liberties of our sister nia are asked to aid by the "Democra-States equally with ours, we leave it tic" leaders of the State ! We do not late raid towards Richmond. The do made at the time of regiments or comlogs of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren, as panies. The Adjutant General, in his Convention to units with the representatives in the Chicago wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond with the representatives in the Chicago wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete. For this purpose, Richmond wonder, when the action of the Concomplete wonder, when the a vention was made known in our streets tatives of the other sovereignties of that hundreds of intelligent Democrats denounced it publicly and vehemently. er of the Treasury approved a blank of the people in a declaration of prin- They looked for some ray of light, ciples, acceptable to all the States on some patriotic declaration, some good vandal, etc., and the civilized world is appealed to for sympathy with the captains of all companies who have appealed to for sympathy with the captains of all companies who have appealed and an and strong reason for remaining with the captains of all companies who have appealed for them and stated their post distracted land, the captains of all that was vouch applied for them and stated their post distracted land, the captains of all that was vouch applied for them and stated their post distracted land, the captains of all that was vouch applied for them and stated their post distracted land, the captains of all that was vouch applied for them and stated their post distracted land, the captains of all that was vouch applied for them and stated their post distracted land, the captains of all that was vouch applied for them and stated their post distracted land, the captains of all that was vouch applied for them and stated their post distracted land. Resolved, That the Democracy of safed them were the resolutions we tion, the election of Mr. C. L. Ward, of tion, the election of Mr. C. L. Ward, of Bradford, as chairman of the State of Grant by striking for the Pennsyltion. If there are to be found in any portion of the country five men who,

at Richmond. Fitting architects these of a platform for a national Democracy!! Two or three of the number helped the slaveholders to destroy the old platform; all of them sustained Buchanan in those unparalleled proscriptions and tyrannies which paved the way to war; and every man of the set voted and worked for Breckinridge transfer the war to Northern soil. This in 1860, while the great Douglas was making the South to ring with his predictions that that act was pressing the republic to the precipice of disunion and bloodshed. And this is the entertainment spread before a loyal people and a true Democracy! We have fre quently stood amazed at the audacity, ntolerance, 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 their bitter impenitence, 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 sience, I again embrace the opportunity of conversing with you. My silence has not been caused by my forgetting your existence, for almost every mail rings the welcome face of the dear old Globe, but for a long time there has been so little of interest to inform you of in this department, that I have 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 goard duty, which, with camp guard, and three hours drill per day, interspersed with an occasional detail for fatigue duty, keeps us pretty wel

employed. The veteran part of our regiment, seyet 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 orable peace and solid unity! It was show to go home; for three years in the land of Dixie does not make us al-

There is not much interesting new to communicate since the late engagements in Florida; the Johnny Reba 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 Port Royal Ferry (the 1st South now;) 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,' but the tide 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 Robs were seen making off towards the main land; with a small howitzer in one of their flats having effected nothing, but lost one boat. Negroes who have since rea-ched 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 night 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 com churches have all been used as Hospi tals. On Monday and Saturday even most all the local papers from where sed, 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 spond the evening both

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 loss of four men captured.

The weather has been pleasant here for several days, but has turned into rain now; there has been a great deal of cold weather here this winter. Per sons who have lived here a long time say there has been more freezing, than pose oranges will be scarce the coming

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.

More anon.

Rumbred Invasion of Pennsylvania

Information of a trustworthy character points to another invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee as soon as his preparations for the event are s being still further protected by heavy defences, so that a garrison of 20,000 men in and around it are expected to hold it with all ease. Lee has several times before left the rebel capital and when he has returned he has found it as safe as when he took his depart ure. He believes he can do this again and at the same time avert the blow that is threatened against it by Genl Grant. His project, therefore, is un the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention be insert as Richard Vaux, William Bigler of Structed to vote as a unit on all questions. The convention is a structed to vote as a unit on all questions and Asa Packer as delegates to the so course, that Grant would do this, and tions arising therein, as a majority of called National Democratic Conven- Lee if he undertook the fresh invasion, might find as a result that Richmond had been lost, and his own army, it by word and deed, have shown a more not captured, at least badly defeated violent and envenomed hatred of this The only serious risk that would be 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 which would not be unlikely if Lee found that Grant had given him the go by for the purpose of making sure of the capture of Richmond.

One of the most urgent reasons for the renewed invasion of the Keystone, is the serious difficulty which exists in providing properly for the army in Virginia, and another is the desire to latter is still the cherished wish of the Southern leaders, and thousands of the people as well, notwithstanding the failures that have hitherto attended the efforts in this direction, there yet remains a belief that the project can and will be successfully accomplished. -Lancaster Inquirer.

Serious Affray at Charlestown. Mo.

A PIGHT BETWEEN II & SOLDIERS AND COPPERHEADS.

St. Louis, March 29.—A special despatch to the Democrat, from Charleston, Coles county, says that the Copperheads came into that town to attend court yesterday, with guns con-cealed in their wagons, and armed John Corbin, carpenter, Hopewell with pistols.

Some soldiers in the court house yard were drawn into an affray, and Henry Canan, wagon-maker, Morris a general fight occurred. The county David Etnier, merchant, Shirley eriff sprang from the judges' stand and commenced firing a pistol at the A. P. Fields, M. D., Cass.
Union men. Mayer York, a surgeon Geo. Fetterhoof, farmer, Morris of the 54th, was one of the first victims The Union men being outnumbered and stores for arms, and they were fired upon from the windows. Ten or twelve were wounded. Col. Mitchell. of the 54th regiment, was badly woun-Oliver Sales was killed. James Gooderich, Wm Hart, L C Jeffreys, and several soldiers belonging to the

54th, were wounded severely. The 54th regiment arrived in the afternoon, and formed on the square. Nelson Wells, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. John Cooper, a prisoner, was shot while trying to escape.

Colonel Brooks with a went in pursuit of a gang of Copperheads about seven miles distant.

Captain Williamson has some tweny prominent secesh implicated in the affair under guard at the Canal House. Colonel Mitchell had a conference with the Hon. O. B. Franklin and Judge

patch to the Tribune dated Mattoon, Ill., last night, says: Four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Illinois regiment leave Charleston tonight to attack the rebels, who are at Port Royal Ferry (the 1st South said to be three hundred strong, under Carolina (col'd) are picketing there the command of Sheriff John S. O'Hair intrenched at Gilladay's Mills, ten

miles north east of Charleston.
A portion of the 54th Illinois is at Mattoon, that place also being threatened by rebels from Shelby and Moultrie counties.

Two companies of the Invalid corps, en route for Springfield, have been stopped at Charleston for garrison du-In the fight on Monday, four of the 54th Illinois regiment, and one Union citizen were killed, and Col. Mitchell, five privates and two Union citizens were wounded. Two rebels were killed and several wounded.

The Illinois Rebels Dispersed. Mattoon, Ill, Mch 21.—Everything Wm. Seibert, eoms to have resumed its usual quiet and the rebels are believed to have James Stewart, farmer, dispersed. The 47th Indiana regiment had left, and the 41st Illinois volunteer | Jonathan Shultz. " regiment will remain until the return of Colonel Oakes from Charleston, Ill.

TEW GOODS

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

DRY GOODS. DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS. HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES; WOOD & WIL LOW WARE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, NAILS, GLASS. OLD MEAT, CRACKERS, PROVISIONS,

Also-BONNETS and TINWARE: nd in fact everything usually kept in a first class coun-y store, which were bought low for cash and will be

464.

439 Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FABIHOMABLE PURNITURE which will beself at reasonable prices. WILLIAM MARCH & BRO. Marklesburg, April 6, 1861.

Pocket Knives. A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

TAVERN LICENSES.

W. C. WAGONER, Clark.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST-APRIL TERM, 1864.

FIRST WEEK.

SECOND WEEK. Jane Athi Speer Homy C Robison J Gillatti & wife for tire [sabolis Galbraith] lainust Flamman George Hawn et al. Isaac Yocum Mary A Wise.

GRAND JURORS. Jesse Cook, farmer, Carbon Hugh Carey, "Jackson Jesse Fisher, farmer, Morris John Geissinger, of Wm. "

George Goddard, farmer, Shirley at the court house, ran to the houses | G. Dorsey Green, iron master, Porter Jno. Gansimore, farmer, Warriormark Samuel Goodman, " Jacob Hicks, Sr., Samuel Hess. Oneida James L. Harvey, tailor, Shirleysburg William Isenberg, farmer, Morris John S. Morrison, Shirley

Jas. McGuire, Isaac Oatenkirk, Brady Isaac Showalter. Cosn Henry R. Shearer.

TRAVERSE JURORS-FIRST WEEK. David Ashton, farmer, Springfield. Wm. Audieman, Warriormark George Beatty, watchman, Union Jacob Baker, carpenter, Alexandria Abraham Brumbaugh, far., Hopewell Perry Benson, carpenter, Tod Isaac Brumbangh, farmer, Cass Jacob C. Coder, blacksmith. Union Thos. Carman, tinner, Huntingdon that steps should be taken to prevent any further outbreak.

Abraham Corbin, "Juniata John Dopp, clerk, West Abraham Elias, farmer, Tod Benj. Enyeart, laborer, Penn Isaiah Fleck, farmer, Cromwell Daniel Fink, " Geo. M. Green, " Cass

Gilbert Horning, "Barree Wm. S. Hampson, clerk, Clay Theophilus Houck, farmer, Tod John Jackson. Jackson Samuel Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin Curtis Kidder, shoemaker, Barree John X. Lutz, farmer, Shirley George Lamp, farmer, Porter Philip Locke, "- Springfield John B. McElroy, teacher, Jackson John B. Moreland, farmer, Clay John Moore, miller, West John H. Neff, farmer, " John Nightwine, "Henderson David Neff, "Porter David Neff, Geo. W. Parks, " Wm. Quinn, shoemaker. West

James Querry, farmer, Union John Silverthorn Tell " Barreo James Stewart, Robert Stewart, clerk, Jackson Cromwell Simon Starr. Carbon James White, J. P.

James Wilson, farmer, Henderson Isaac Wolverton, pump-maker, Brady Andrew Wise, farmer, Union Thomas M. Young, "Carbon FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. Jno Garner, of Matthew, miller, Pepu. TRAVERSE JURORS-RECOND WEEK.

John Benford, carpenter, Carbon Jonas Buckwalter, farmer, Walker Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell Conrad Curfman, farmer, Cass Levi Creamer, "Springfield M C Chilcoat, "Cromwell James Davis, laborer, Oneida John Dopp, farmer, Walker John Flenner, "Henderson Chas. H. Fletcher, clerk, Carbon Barton Green, merchant, Barreo David Gates, farmer, Franklin Ephraim Greenland " Union Robert Huey, "Jackson Wm. Hildebrand, laborer, Shirley Alison Heeter, "Brady Samuel M. Hannah, teacher, War'nk

J. G. Jones, farmer, Tell Robert King, tailor, Huntingdon Samuel Lehman, farmer, Warriorm'k Wm. Laird, Jr., Porter " Barree Robert Myton, Oliver Mull, Dublin Robert Madden, Springfield

Jackson Norris, Solomon Nunomaker, laborer, Carbon Philip Pheasant, carpenter, Union George Ross, farmer, Warriormark Jacob Rider, "
John Spanogle, "
Benjamin Shoup," West

Nicholas Shaw, Shirley Asbury Stewart, lumberman, Brady Samuel G. Simpson, "Exekiel White, farmer, Carbon Barree. Lee Wilson,

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR BALE at the Manufacturer's price-\$40 to \$45, Sept. 9, 1863.]