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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. PERSEVERE. TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance.
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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as:
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AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.
A Rebel Letter.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves to the Union animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to its crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of those who have been in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national Congress, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, at menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other reasonable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States, and that they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation of the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

WHAT IS LIFE?—The mere elapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and the light—to pace round the mill of habit, and turn the wheel into implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the faculties still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry wastes of existence—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt which makes us meditate—the death which startles us with mystery—the power which forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

ARITHMETICAL.—Bill S.—is an excellent accountant, but, like all men, will sometimes make mistakes, and in one of his bills figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The Governor was not slow in discovering the mistake, and demanded explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was down, but did not like to admit it; so putting on a bold face, he said: That's all right. How so? "The inquiry," "It's all owing to the inflation of the currency," said Bill; "the multiplication table, like everything else, has gone up."

"They who pine in their youth can never look 'epure' in old age."

"The man who attempted to wipe a bar of soap has injured his voice by trying to sing a stave off a barrel."

What age is most disliked?—The sausage.

A faithful friend is better than riches.

'Tis said love, like the measles, is all the worse when it comes late in life.

When is red paint green?—When first put on.

Who is the greatest bravo digger in the world?—The Doctor.

What the Chicago Platform Means.

It is a happy circumstance that at the precise moment when the Democratic party entered the Presidential canvass with a platform in favor of the "immediate cessation of hostilities in order to enter into negotiations, a formal and authorized declaration was promulgated from Richmond of the terms on which the South would negotiate.

First, the separation of the North from the South must be considered as an accomplished fact, the absolute independence of the Confederacy must be acknowledged. On no other ground and for no other object, says Mr. Davis, will the South negotiate. It is undoubtedly true that precisely for these objects leading Democrats desire to negotiate. The opposite is nowhere declared. Since it is impossible there can be negotiation except on this ground and for these objects, the only logical deduction is that in declaring for an armistice so that the war may be closed by negotiation, separation and Southern independence are distinctly intended. If any other deduction can be legitimately drawn we are unable to discover what it is.

This matter is so grave a one that it becomes of the utmost importance that this point should not be misunderstood. It is the essence of the issue. No one will pretend that the Chicago platform had a word put into it without deliberation; therefore what was excluded was equally the result of deliberation. It sometimes is the case that silence is more expressive than spoken words; and it is the fact with this platform. The fact that it contains not a word condemnatory of the rebellion or the rebels, that it contemplates not the prosecution of the war under any circumstances, but immediate steps to peace as the only course to be pursued, that this policy is declared in the face of the declaration from Richmond that there can be no peace without separation—is the most speaking fact there is in the platform or connected with it; and it amounts to the positive declaration that the peace intended is peace by separation the withdrawal of the army and navy and the acknowledged independence of the South.

The leaders of the Vallandigham and Wood school so understand it, and they therefore support McClellan. The *New York Times*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Chicago Times*, and other journals that have openly favored the recognition of the South, and scarcely disguised that they were on the rebel side, support him, because they understand the platform to mean peace by separation. No observer of popular movements has failed to discover the growth in the Democratic party of this description of peace sentiment. It is notorious that at Chicago so strong was it that it caused to be stricken from the platform the original declaration in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war in case the South would not negotiate on the basis of the restoration of the Union. Hence there is nothing in the new Democratic creed in favor of firing another gun, or a word against the rebellion.

The very air is full of the damnable purpose of acknowledging Southern independence. "Separation is an accomplished fact," says Jeff. Davis, and the Chicago Platform, by studied silence, gives consent. It will be the people's turn next to speak.

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 1st DIVISION, 5th CORPS. August 28th, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—The 5th Corps is on the Weldon Railroad. The 5th Corps holds the left of that portion of the Weldon Railroad which is held by our infantry. The left of the 5th Corps is the 1st Division. The left of the 1st Division is the 1st Brigade; right on the corner; d'ye see? From our left, the line runs back in a line perpendicular to the road, the lines forming a right angle with a battery of 3 inch rifles, gripping at the vertex. That is an approximate description only, for few fortified lines are straight. We defend this corner, and there are two batteries that can rake the foreground should occasion require. Half our men look down the railroad, where the advancing enemy must traverse a broad open and level way to death. The other half look out across the field to the wooded swampy ground in front. There an assaulting party would have a soft road to travel, which would be likely nevertheless to prove a very hard one. Such is the impression of those who wait on this corner for the compliments of gray-garbed chivalry.

Hancock has been down to Roan's Station, five miles from here and had a desperate fight in which he is sup-

posed to have come out second best. We are sadly in want of definite information on the subject, but the report as yet uncontradicted, that he lost nine guns and fell back in the night, leaving his dead and wounded, looks nothing like a very signal victory. It is said that Hancock declined offered reinforcements and was afterwards overwhelmed by numbers. We know that he had breastworks and if this statement is correct, the rebels have undoubtedly paid a fearful price for their advantage. Rumor accordingly asserts that the rebel loss was terrible.

A week ago to-day, the rebels assaulted our line, a mile above here, at the point where we first struck the road. For perhaps half a mile from the road the ground was clear, a field of sickly corn, with "nary" roasting ear, lying next the woods. Up to the right the woods came nearer the road and there, just in front of a house, were about a dozen guns pointing toward the scene of Friday's assault. At some distance in the woods was our line of skirmishers, and running near the railroad, parallel to it were our breastworks. We were lying about rather loose, when a rattling, varying fire began to be heard on the line in the woods. Teamsters began to hitch up, mail carriers, cooks, clerks and non-combatants generally, began to look for shelter, and the soldiers hastily concluding their various occupations, fell into line and drew up close to their defenses. The cannon raged on their wheels and looked down along the front.

I should have mentioned that from the batteries, a breastwork extended to the left some distance, and this was in advance of our line. The rebels supposed it to be our extreme left.

The cavalry came galloping back from the woods. I wondered what their hurry was, but just as the last file passed out of the ranks of our guns, volumes of smoke rushed from the dark mouths of several pieces, thunder rent the air, and the shells went crashing through the woods. We knew then what was the matter. How those guns worked! Down in the woods we hear a long loud yell. Again the batteries thunder, and then the troops mount their works and send answering shouts. The roar of guns becomes continuous. Ha! shells are coming as well as going, and coming in more directions than one. Flop, goes one into the mud! There another rebounds and catches a gum blanket hung to dry on stakes, carrying it up into the air. Crash! How the fragments and shrapnel fly buzzing along! The long gray lines are emerging from the woods. Already shattered and torn, they still advance. The breastworks seem to smoke, and many a rebel goes to judgment.

The eye of some rebel falls on that breastwork jutting out from the batteries and with open flank. Now he has us! A whole brigade goes round and comes in behind it. Secure of triumph, they rush up the hollow, and—find themselves between the federal lines, with thousands of muskets grinding death in their faces, and they are summoned to surrender. There was no dodging the question. The Johnnies not gracefully complied.

The rebels have often "nicked us" by flank movements, but even rebel ingenuity may miss.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF THE COMING ELECTION.—An officer in Sherman's army, born and educated in Philadelphia, writes us from before Atlanta an interesting letter discussing the draft, the coming election, and other subjects just now of general interest. We give below his remarks on the coming election, as a reflex of the opinions of the soldiers of the grand Army of Georgia, who feel an especial and deep concern in the restoration and perpetuity of the Union:

"I wish the election were over; its results will decide the fate of this nation. Mr. Lincoln re-elected, and the policy of carrying on the war until rebellion is utterly crushed sustained, and I fully believe the present war will terminate triumphantly for the right within six months. Mr. Lincoln defeated, and a low, conciliatory policy avowed, the war will also terminate, perhaps more speedily, in the recognition of the South as an independent nation.

"To defeat Mr. Lincoln is the main hope of the Southern leaders. They know, perhaps even better than we, what important results depend upon the November election; they know his re-election is the death blow to their hopes, his defeat their promise of speedy victory.

"They may lose Richmond, Atlanta, and Mobile, and the Confederacy is

still secure, if the war-policy of the loyal States is disavowed. We may fail to gain either of the rebel strongholds, and yet give armed treason its death-blow on the election of Mr. Lincoln; and the consequent avowal that, despite three long years of hardship and suffering, despite the sacrifice of money by millions, despite the shedding of blood like water, despite defeat and the death of thousands of our bravest and noblest, we stand where we stood on the 15th day of April, 1861—for the prosecution of the war until treason was crushed, and rebellion ceased to exist save in name. Oh! as an American, as a lover of my country, I pray God will give our people courage to meet the issues before them; oh, that they may prove worthy descendants of the men of the Revolution, and do their whole duty in the hours of the great crisis of the war. God grant that our people may show their loyalty, their patriotism, is more than empty name. The blood of the patriots of the Revolution, of the heroes of 1812; the blood of their sons, their brothers, their friends, shed upon the sacred fields from Bull Run to Petersburg, from Shiloh to Atlanta; the gaping wounds, the shattered limbs, the tears of the widows and the orphans, made such by the war; the old tattered flag inscribed, the memories of our past, the hopes of our future, call up on the men of the North to be true to themselves, to be true to their nation.

By their acts will the fate of the Union be decided—and by their acts will they be judged by their children and their God. Lincoln and Johnson in themselves are but men, with all the faults of their fellows; individually they may be ignorant; they may be much less competent than others, as true men as they; but a loyal convention of representatives of loyal men has selected them as the candidates for the chief offices of the land; they are the avowed friends of the great, truly loyal policy of the nation; one, at least, has been tried and not been found wanting; and both are identified as patriots devoted to the maintenance of the Union at all costs, at all hazards; as such they are the representatives of the great principle for which we have given so much. Their election is its triumph; theirs is its defeat. Representing, then, the cause for which we fight, there can be no doubt on the part of the true loyalist in the proper disposition of his vote, no doubt respecting his duties in the coming election."

How to End the War.

The great duty and advantage of making the coming draft thoroughly fruitful of results is ably illustrated in the following remarks of Mr. SWINTON, the correspondent of the *Times* now at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. They include the personal judgment of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and in this respect especially, deserve attention:

"I am persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the rebel armies, the rebellion must wear itself away and die out from sheer lack of breath. But the duty is laid upon us, not less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use swifter means for its suppression. We all want peace North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous blows at that alone which prevents peace—the armed forces still under control of the chiefs of the rebellion. Even in point of time no ambassadors could arrange terms of peace so quickly as the mission of a fresh hundred thousand muskets. It is no mere poor judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterance of the head of all our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the rebellion at a blow.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has declared that 'if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could in fifty days do up all the fighting that need be done during the war.' This is no shallow hearsay; it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met. Half that force added to Gen. Grant's own immediate army would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road, and positively compel the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put Hood's army into the hands of General Sherman. Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation? If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people deserved to be saved!

"This will be the last draft. There will be no more calls, for there will need be no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the best fruits, which will be realized when our people, coming to view it not as an arbitrary imposition of force, but a solemn call of duty, and its elections not as a mistletoe to those on whom they may fall, but as a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands."

The following is a correct list of Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Officers and Privates of company F 105th Regt., P. V. Mustered on the 20th day of July, 1864, by Lieut. McDonald, U. S. Mustering officer, at Harrisburg, Pa., for the term of one hundred days.

Capt. John E. Potter.
1st Lieut. Irvin McPherran,
2nd Lieut. Grant L. Keyser.
1st Sergeant, Jacob Hower.
2nd " Jonathan Snyder
3rd " Alfred McPherran
4th " David R. Houck
5th " Thomas E. Allen
1st Corporal, William Snyder
2nd " Samuel G. Grove
3rd " James A. Hause
4th " Calvin Neff
5th " Wilson M. Bower
6th " Egbert Hall
7th " John H. Morgan
8th " Isaac J. Neadley
1st Musician, Edward McGregor
2nd " John A. Reed

PRIVATES.
Aims Harry F.
Buchanan Robert J.
Bisbin John A.
Bird George C.
Billings Albert Q.
Bird Emanuel S.
Bodino John D.
Bogle James
Bready Abraham H.
Cornelius Wesley D.
Coyle Theodore
Cornelius Edward
Cues James A.
Cure Isaac S.
Donnelly William
Donnelly John A.
Davis Samuel J.
Dennis Phares
Donahy William O.
Donahoe Frank
Edmonson Miles
Farnsworth Lafayette
Fowler Augustus
Frain John A.
Graffius Clifford
Grier Albert G.
Given Dallas
Hollingsworth John M.
Henry Mortica
Hoffman Samuel
Hoffman Foster V.
Hoffman John A.
Imbody William
Keebo Michael
Knox James R.
Knox Robert
Long Jacob
Lamis William A.
Miller William
Maxwell Peter
Morrow John
Mullis William C.
Morlock Henry H.
McFadden James D.
Newman Thomas
Nabal Morton N.
Marrigan William E.
Phillips Chester
Painter Edward M.
Parsons Henry A.
Reynard Thomas
Seeth George
Schroth Andrew
Shough William
Showalter Martin
Stappleton Ammon S.
Shawley John
Stimpson Thomas M.
Wendel Robert A.
Wilson James H.
Walter Silas F.
Wolfe Henry F.
Weld Daniel K.
Walter David D.
Wagoner Joseph
Walter Bessler
Warfel Henry C.
Zellers Frank J. R.

A BEREAVED WIDOW.—Two ladies were travelling from St. Louis to Cincinnati, one of whom was asked by a fellow traveller, with whom a conversation had been opened, if she was married. "I was married," sighed the blooming dame, "but, alas, I know not if my husband be dead or alive. I heard that he was accidentally killed in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago, and I am going there to ascertain whether the report be true or false." "Well, I've got a dead sure thing on my husband," remarked the other lady, "for I saw him buried six weeks ago."

A BATTLE THAT WAS NOT FOUGHT.—Many years ago two boys differed about some trifling matter, while at play, and one of them challenged the other to fight. The challenge was accepted, and the heroes went into an adjoining field to settle the quarrel. Jackkots and caps were thrown on ground, and all was in readiness, but each appeared unwilling to strike the first blow.

"Now, then, strike me if you dare," said the younger boy, with a fierce countenance.

His companion looked at him, but did not strike. At length he said: "Nay, I have nothing to strike you for."

"Well, then," said the other, who had provided the quarrel at first, "let us be good friends again, for I have nothing to strike for either."

They dressed, and left the field without striking a blow, and never quarrelled after.

One of them now holds a very respectable position as a teacher of youth. How few battles would be fought either among young people or old, if, in imitation of these boys the disputants would try to find a reason for a quarrel before they strike a blow.

The quickest way to make 'eye water' is to run your nose against a lamp post.

SCARCER.—Butter.

The following is a literal copy of a letter found in the pocket of a rebel prisoner, taken near Petersburg, who died on the passage to the North:

LORA TEMPORARY HOSPITAL, PETERSBURG, Va., July 17th, 1864.—Dear Brother Pack:—Your long and interesting letter of the 6th came to hand yesterday. I am sorry that circumstances were such that I could not see you when so near me. I availed myself of every opportunity to inquire about you. I am again glad to hear that you are well and safe up to the date of your letter.

The mails have been running through for a few days, and have brought me several letters from the dear ones at home. The most recent was written on the 3d inst, when all were well. Sallie says she thinks mother's health much better than some time ago, and that she is more cheerful. This is truly to us very gratifying news. Let us hope to be with them soon, to enjoy the exquisite sweets of home and peace. Though our sky is rather murky now, I still believe this campaign will end the war. The late news from all quarters but Georgia, is cheering, and I think all will be right there soon. Early has had his own way in Indiana, and the latest news from him very encouraging. I however am prepared to hear that he has returned to us without capturing either Washington or Baltimore. Still he has done the enemy an immensely of damage. If his force is only strong enough to enable him to hold his own, and compel the withdrawal of Grant, it will be a most glorious thing. But if not, we will have lost everything. Grant may hold his position a long time and continue to shell the city; but unless he can do more than this, he will lose the object of his campaign.

The news from the peace party, North, was never more encouraging than now; they are becoming more bold and defiant every day. Vallandigham has returned to Ohio and defies Lincoln to attempt to re-arrest him. These things are very significant, just now, in view of the important elections they are to have this fall.

The South will Welcome the Union.

"Extinction or independence" that is the talk of Southern leaders. Will it be the fact? Are the men of the South braver than the Foes, more indomitable than the French, more stubborn than the Austrians, more tenacious than the Russ? All these have succumbed before overwhelming military force; and what has been will be. Occasional men may prefer death to submission, but communities never. When we scatter the armies of the rebellion, we have paved the way for the restoration of the Union, and the military force to back him, the proud, est planter must submit to an authority he can no longer resist with any show of success. To the overwhelming, then, of the two great armies of the rebellion the energies of the nation should be steadily and unflinchingly bent. We can be assured that with their entire defeat our terms of peace will be courteously received, fairly discussed, and gladly accepted; but while the rebel flag flaunts in defiance over the camps of two great hostile armies, we have small prospect of making an honorable and enduring peace. If we are but true to ourselves our triumph must come. The superior resources of the North will ensure us, under the guidance of leaders who, like the present, know how to avail themselves of them, the utter prostration of the military strength of the rebellion. When that day comes, the masses of the South will welcome the Union which gives them peace all the more gladly for the fully which induced them to tolerate the rebellion that brought on so disastrous a war.

SENTIMENTS OF THE SOLDIERS.—The Lancaster *Express* makes an extract from a letter of Lt. E. M. Boring, a worthy officer of the P. V. V., to a friend in that city. It expressed the general sentiment of the soldiers:

"The result of the late election is a source of great satisfaction to us, and I assure you that the old 79th will roll up such a vote for Abo and Andy, as will astonish the Copperheads of Lancaster. We can't call these men Democrats, for the reason that they are not Democrats. They are traitors, too cowardly to uphold their cause and its principals by coming out boldly into the field and shouldering their muskets alongside of their more manly brethren—the rebel soldiers. Party strife in this hour of country's peril we as soldiers despise and abominate, and we regard those who participate in this, after the fashion of the Copperheads, as speculating in the blood of the country's stay and support, her patriotic army and navy. Though we may not fully endorse some of the measures of President Lincoln, yet we feel and know that in the general administration of his affairs no man could have done better, and we mean that he shall remain at the helm of our ship of state until we have safely weathered the storm of rebellion."

PENNY.—Rain.