

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding among our citizens, in regard to the promotion of the officers of the Standing-Stone Guards, we say from high authority, that Captain Miller was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment under the belief of a part of his company and its officers, that the appointment not only gave him a more conspicuous post but also increased his pay. When they reached Annapolis it was found the pay was diminished instead of increased. He continued to act as Adjutant until the Regiment reached Washington, and during that time, Lieutenant McCabe was promoted to Captain; J. D. Campbell taking the part of first, and John S. Campbell that of second Lieutenant during that time. When they reached Washington, the officers of the Guards requested Captain Miller to resign his position of Adjutant and again assume command of his Company, which he did. This explains the mistake why Mr. McCabe is not now Captain. This shows that he and his junior officers are not actuated by selfish motives, but are the right kind of men for soldiers, self-sacrificing.

IMPORTANT TO FOOT SOLDIERS.—How to Clothe the Feet and Keep them Comfortable.—Blistering, burning, soreness and tenderness of the soles of the feet may almost invariably be prevented, even when marching for days together and over a heated road, by keeping the sole of the stocking—that is, covering it with a thin coating of the cheapest brown soap. This, at the same time, keeps the skin of the sole cool, hardens it, and prevents inflammation. Coarse cotton socks are the best for walking.

1. Don't wear woolen socks when marching, not even thin ones, no matter in what climate.

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3. The boot or shoe should have a thick sole; it is not sufficient that they should be simply "double soles"; the soles should be at least half an inch thick; if three-fourths of an inch or an inch all the better; they are more comfortable, but if well made they will last a long time, and even in the warmest weather will be found easy to walk in, the feet easily becoming accustomed to their weight.

We call the attention of the Burgess and Councilmen, to the filthy condition of the gutter on Franklin street, between Hill and Washington streets. A stagnant pool of water rests along the end of the square, and if not removed before the weather gets warmer, it will be a nuisance and a stench in the nostrils of every passer by. Walk around that way, some evening, gentlemen, while enjoying a fragrant Havana, and see for yourselves.

DROWNED.—A man by the name of John McAllister, a miner, was found in Sloop's Run, near Coalmont, on Sunday, April 21st. It is supposed he had been in the water eight days, and the last time he was seen was on the 13th. An inquest was held by Sam'l Brooks, Esq., and report of jury was accidental drowning.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISED.—The teachers and scholars of the Public Schools of this place, raised a flag on a pole of about 25 feet in height, and placed it beside the cupola on their school house. The ladies and gentlemen sang several patriotic airs, and dispersed after giving the flag three deafening cheers.

IN GREAT DEMAND.—The Union envelopes and paper printed at the "Globe" job office, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store, where also can be found all the latest and handsomest styles of Union breast-pins for ladies and gentlemen, coat and shawl pins, badges and flags.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Luke Connelly, employed at McGrath's mine on Beechey Top, was fatally injured on the head in the mine on Wednesday morning, 8th inst., by the falling of slate. He died the same evening. He leaves a widow and several small children.

Major General James W. Crawford, of 1st Brig. 14th Div. Pa. Vol., died in Florida on the 7th inst., and was buried on yesterday at Millin, Juniata county, by the Masonic Order, the Military, and the honors of war.

POLE RAISING.—A pole 150 feet long, will be raised on Shirley's Knob at Cassville, on Saturday afternoon next. A general time may be expected.

A fine stock of Violin, Strings, &c.—also, Accordions, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes and Flageolets, for sale cheaper than the same article can be bought in the cities—for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

Gen. R. C. McGill, this morning took the oath of fidelity to the Government as required for active service. The oath was administered by Hon. Judge Taylor.

Flags and Badges.—A supply on hand at Lewis' Book Store.

Hardee's Military Tactics for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

HUNTINGDON May 10, 1861. Editor of the Globe.—Dear Sir:—The following is an extract from a letter written by Thaddeus A. Kincaid, of Oquawka, Ill., to a friend in this town. It shows what is being done at Cairo, and is confirmatory of some of the statements we have seen.

CAMP UNION, May 5, 1861. We arrived safe at Cairo a week ago. We are all well and all appear to like camp life. I think it will agree with me. There is at this time in camp 4,000 soldiers, armed and equipped, ready for battle. We stopped a steamboat by firing a cannon shot at her, when she came to. The ball took effect in her hull, and killed one seaman. No further damage was done. She unloaded her cargo, consisting of arms, ammunition and clothing. The whole is valued at \$200,000. Quite a raise for Uncle Sam. We have every thing in our possession. We fired into another steamboat yesterday. She came to immediately. We have been expecting an attack from the South every day, but as yet they have not made one. Cairo is beyond all doubt, a very important point, and the South would be glad to get possession of it if they could. Cairo now is situated at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Kentucky is on one side and Missouri on the other, and it is about 465 miles by the river from Oquawka.

South Carolina. DEAR GLOBE:—When this remarkable period is reported by the historian to future generations, they will see that this war was caused by the Southern States, and that South Carolina was at its head. They will see what she obtained by seceding from this glorious Union. They will see that it was her that induced the inhabitants of the surrounding States to do likewise. They will see that she it was that induced them to fight against their countrymen of the North; that she was the one who now tears down this Government with which she has been dissatisfied ever since its formation.

South Carolina was the first to commence this movement of secession, and the first to attack the Federal troops, and seize the property of the Federal Government, and she therefore must take most of the blame. Ever since the year 1820, during the administration of Jackson, and I might say ever since the framing of the Constitution, she has been wanting to secede. Her friends have been continually endeavoring to ratify the Constitution of her Southern neighbors, and has established an export duty on cotton for the first time in American history.

More than one week has passed since the twenty days were ended, and still no measures have been taken by the proper authorities, to quell the rising spirit of secession. Still no efforts have been made to take the property captured by them. Instead of dispersing, at the command of the Federal President, they continue to persevere in their rebellious career, which will never be subdued, till the whole race is driven from our shores.

HUNTINGDON, Pa. COFFEE RUN, May 10, 1861. DEAR GLOBE:—Again I take up my pen to report something to you, in my character, reflecting too much credit upon the good citizens of our district, not to be made known to the public.—On last Wednesday your humble correspondent was much elated on receiving a special invitation to attend a pole and flag raising, in the forks of the roads, at the residence of John Figart, about half a mile from Coffee Run. Mr. Figart is a gentleman whose patriotic principles tower far above the common tide of patriotism. Long ere the appointed four arrived, crowds could be seen wending their way towards the place of entertainment.

The pole, one rare excelled in beauty, was soon reared. The flag was handsomely finished by a number of fine ladies. Everything being ready, the flag was attached and the pole hoisted amidst the cheers of a large assembly. As it stood erect towering seventy-three feet in the air, and the flag proudly floating in the breeze, three deafening cheers rent the Heaven. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, whose names I will not mention in order to avoid fishing for compliments.

At the close of the speeches an invitation was extended to the whole assembly to a grand supper prepared gratuitously by Hon. John Figart.—Nearly all partook of the rich banquet and I sincerely extend my thanks to the very generous donor. Everything passed off in perfect order and merriment, reflecting great credit on Mr. Figart and the citizens of our vicinity.

TROUGH CREEK, May 7. FRIEND TYRUST.—Unusual excitement has prevailed in the Valley of Trough Creek since the surrender of Fort Sumpter, and the disgrace of our national ensign—the flag of our Union. And the reports of repeated insults, to our noble soldiers, and to our Government, in connection with the hostile movement of Southern traitors—concentrating their forces at certain points contiguous to Washington—threatening to seize the Capital, and the archives of our nation have made the excitement intense.

There is much patriotic enthusiasm manifested in different parts of this Valley, and particularly in this place, by both sexes, ladies and gentlemen. There was a Union Mass Meeting held at the Trough Creek M. E. church, 4th inst. After the people had assembled, they sang the Union hymn, and sang long. And a large and beautiful Union flag, made by the patriotic ladies of this place, was swung to the breeze of Heaven.

The meeting was first addressed by the Rev. C. Graham, who made a bold, patriotic speech, which elicited universal applause, and closed with enthusiastic cheers. After the Cassville company had paraded some time under the command of Captain Evans and Lieutenant Hughes, they assembled again, and were addressed by the Rev. P. Greenly, giving a sweeping sketch of the fall of ancient Babylon, caused

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Flag Raising.

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Observer.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, May 13. Mr. TYRUST.—I am not accustomed to writing for the press, but as this is rather an exciting time, I hope you will pardon my boldness in so doing. It is said that "every man has his life," as this is my first attempt, I shall therefore endeavor to be brief. The Union-loving people of this part of Pennsylvania, are daily praying for Friday 11th inst. At this place and raised a pole with the Stars and Stripes thereupon, about 110 feet above ground. By the way, there are two flags upon the pole, one 12 by 18 feet. The flags certainly reflect credit upon the Ladies of this place, and Geo. Ess, who assisted in getting them up. He speaks lovingly for their attachment and warm feeling for the Union. In short, you are, I think I may venture to say, all for the Union. After the pole had been raised and the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze, Rev. Graham, our minister here, delivered a very instructive, interesting and eloquent address, relative to the position of our beloved Country. Capt. Evans, of Cassville, also gave us a very animated speech, after which he called his company of Volunteers into ranks, and drilled them a short time. The Company and citizens then dispersed to meet again on next Saturday, at Cassville, for the purpose of raising another pole on Shirley's Knob.

In conclusion, the people here seem to be true Union men and women; ardent lovers of their Country; true friends of the Star Spangled Banner; and they will never be subdued, till the whole race is driven from our shores.

Kentucky Sentiment.

The voting in Kentucky last week, for delegates to a Border State Convention, was almost unanimous for the Union candidates. In many counties they received the entire vote, and this is the heaviest poll ever cast, not excepting that of the last Presidential election. From the returns received, it looks as if the whole vote of the State was about 150,000, and of these not less than 140,000 are for the Union. Yet notwithstanding this extraordinary show of the popular devotion to the Union, there is danger that the traitors Magoffin, Breckinridge & Co., and the majority in the Legislature, may pass some unwarrantable act declaring Kentucky out of the Union, just as they done in the States of Tennessee and Arkansas, after the people had decided in favor of the Union. The traitors are engaged in a deep game and a wide-spread net is being cast, do not scruple to trample on the wishes of the people, and laugh their decisions to scorn.

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EAGLE FOUNDRY, May 13. Mr. TYRUST.—I am not accustomed to writing for the press, but as this is rather an exciting time, I hope you will pardon my boldness in so doing. It is said that "every man has his life," as this is my first attempt, I shall therefore endeavor to be brief. The Union-loving people of this part of Pennsylvania, are daily praying for Friday 11th inst. At this place and raised a pole with the Stars and Stripes thereupon, about 110 feet above ground. By the way, there are two flags upon the pole, one 12 by 18 feet. The flags certainly reflect credit upon the Ladies of this place, and Geo. Ess, who assisted in getting them up. He speaks lovingly for their attachment and warm feeling for the Union. In short, you are, I think I may venture to say, all for the Union. After the pole had been raised and the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze, Rev. Graham, our minister here, delivered a very instructive, interesting and eloquent address, relative to the position of our beloved Country. Capt. Evans, of Cassville, also gave us a very animated speech, after which he called his company of Volunteers into ranks, and drilled them a short time. The Company and citizens then dispersed to meet again on next Saturday, at Cassville, for the purpose of raising another pole on Shirley's Knob.

In conclusion, the people here seem to be true Union men and women; ardent lovers of their Country; true friends of the Star Spangled Banner; and they will never be subdued, till the whole race is driven from our shores.

Kentucky Sentiment.

The voting in Kentucky last week, for delegates to a Border State Convention, was almost unanimous for the Union candidates. In many counties they received the entire vote, and this is the heaviest poll ever cast, not excepting that of the last Presidential election. From the returns received, it looks as if the whole vote of the State was about 150,000, and of these not less than 140,000 are for the Union. Yet notwithstanding this extraordinary show of the popular devotion to the Union, there is danger that the traitors Magoffin, Breckinridge & Co., and the majority in the Legislature, may pass some unwarrantable act declaring Kentucky out of the Union, just as they done in the States of Tennessee and Arkansas, after the people had decided in favor of the Union. The traitors are engaged in a deep game and a wide-spread net is being cast, do not scruple to trample on the wishes of the people, and laugh their decisions to scorn.

Secession.—THE THIRTY YEARS CONSPIRACY.—Every American citizen should be familiar with those words of Rhetoric, of South Carolina:—"The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering a head for thirty years."

The Aspect of the Outlook.

In the present war the North is compact, united, and determined as a people to do in any contest.—Our citizens combine as one man, furthering the national cause, and the voice of discontent and murmuring is heard nowhere except among those who are unable to have their services as soldiers accepted and to whom a position in the ranks of our armies is for the present denied. In the South it is the Rebels and not an entire people that are arrayed against us. Where unanimity of opinion in favor of secession apparently prevails, it is the result rather of fear than honest conviction; and their comparative difficulty in obtaining as many soldiers as they desire is fully proved by the numerous accounts which reach us of the impressions of unwilling Northern citizens, and even of free negroes, into their service. England had not greater difficulty in obtaining seamen when she presented them than she does in obtaining as many soldiers as they desire.

Flag Raising.

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