The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, August 7, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

The Future Historic Position of the Soldiers of 1862.

High historic ground will be assigned to the American soldiers of 1862.—Future historians will write this war as the greatest since the beginning of time; the greatest in its issues, the greatest in its achievements. The fate of a nation, the greatest in promise and prospect of all upon earth, hangs upon this war. The continued and confirmed existence of an asylum of freedom and plenty for the oppressed of all nations rests upon the result of this war.

The question of democratic republican freedom for the world turns upon the will and the power of the people to crush out this rebellion and establish forever our free form of government as an example and a power in the earth, to demonstrate self-government and encourage it in all the world. Therefore it is that the advocates of royalty and aristocracy look upon us in our great national struggle with an evil eye, and would rejoice in our downfall as a nation and a government. Freedom and Slavery meet also in deadly conflict on the battle-field of this war. Slavery is doomed. The rebels have, in their blind and infuriate determination to perpetuate and extend slavery and maintain the rule of slaveocracy in America, themselves given slavery its death-blow, by arousing Freedom to the struggle for its own life, and forcing upon it the necessity to strike slavery down for self-preservation. And now, already, it is apparent that even though the rebellion should be successful, slavery would die. Nevertheless, it is the slaveocracy, in the leadership of the blinded masses, that is doing battle for the overthrow of our nationality and the downfall of freedom in our country and the world.

American civilization—the freest, most energetic and progressive on earth, as that depends upon the unity and progress of our nation—is at stake on this war. Christianity for the world, as embodied in America, and flowing forth through all nations, depends upon the issues of this war.—Commerce amongst all nations, as stimulated and swelled by American rivalry with England and France, must be affected on a grand scale by the decision of this war.

In short, the issues of this war are to be world-wide and universal in their influence for good or for evil: American nationality, American republicanism, American freedom, American civilization, American christianity, American commerce—everything American for the world, is to be struck down by this rebellion, or confirmed, established forever and extended by its defeat.—Therefore the historian, as he gives pre-eminent place to the grandeur of the issues of this war, must give place of pre-eminence also to the American heroes who by their genius and daring give success to our national arms.

Another grand feature of surpassing glory cannot be overlooked by the historian of this war—its enterprise.—When since time began have there ever been armies approaching two millions strong, called into the field, armed and equipped, and brought into all the stern and bloody activities of war in any infant nation, in any single year of the world before? When has there been such progress made in naval armament in any one year of all time? When such a navy improvised and created by any nation, old or young, as that of our iron walls and steam batteries afloat on the rivers, bays, inlets and sounds of our almost limitless coasts and country?

When did any nation on earth ever undertake so many enterprises and expeditions, and such grand ones at any one time, as those embraced in the comprehensive operations of our army and navy in this year 1862? Expeditions against Norfolk, Portsmouth and their dependent places, at the outlet of Virginia's great river, the James; against the seaports of the North Carolina coast; against Port Royal and the islands, and Charleston, the metropolis of the viprous South Carolina; against the forts and strongholds and metropolis of Georgia; against Florida; against the forts and metropolis of Alabama; against New Orleans and its strong fortresses of defence on the Mississippi; against the blockade of the Mississippi from Island No. 10 to its mouth; against the marauding hordes and lawless guerillas of Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Arizona, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia; and against the grand armies of the rebellion threatening the invasion of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in the west, and menacing the Capital and Maryland, in the east. This vast, comprehensive enterprise of our unprepared American Republic, to put down an unexpected and gigantic rebellion, cannot escape the eye of the historian, and the American soldier's historic position will be in full and high accordance with the grandeur and glory of this unparalleled enterprise of our infant nation in the great hour of its peril.

Neither can it be possible that the future historian will fail of marking in fitting colors the achievements of 1862 in America. To have aroused herself, as she did, and risen up in the strength of her love of liberty and nationality, and created such armies and navies, and set on foot such enterprises and expeditions, and brought into application such improvements in arms, munitions and armaments, in a single year, had been glory enough to emblazon any one year's historical pages. But to this must also be added the deadly and terrible conflicts of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and others, in Missouri and Arkansas; Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee; Manassas, Ball's Bluff, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the eight days before Richmond, not to speak of others on land, besides Port Royal, Pulaski, the Monitor and Merrimac, New Orleans, Island No. 10, Memphis and Vicksburg, and others, upon our rivers and inlets, and islands; the pressure of the grand Western army of rebellion into the disgraceful and disastrous evacuation of Bowling Green and Corinth, and forcing the grand Eastern army of the rebellion to abandon their stronghold at Yorktown, for fear of falling before the National arms, as Lord Cornwallis had done of old in the same place, driving them in upon their Confederate Capital, and forcing them into indiscriminate conscription to swell their armies, and prevent their instant conquest and destruction. These achievements, together with the overthrow of incipient rebellion in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the conquest of Tennessee, New Orleans, Florida, the Mississippi, and all the forts and positions taken along the coast from Norfolk to New Orleans—these achievements, all the greater too for every reverse and every discouragement, will be forever memorable. Then, our progress in the principles of liberty, in the emancipation of the District of Columbia, and the proposition in aid of emancipation in the Border States; and our progress in the principles of conducting the war for the actual and effectual suppression of the rebellion—these things all must mark the American history of the year 1862 as a year of wondrous achievement and progress. And it must also place the American soldiers of 1862 upon an historical eminence, never to be overlooked or forgotten in the world. Who, that has served his country in this year of great things, will not be proud of having been a soldier? Who, in all after generations, will not feel the generous swelling of patriotic delight, when pointing back to his noble ancestry, distinguished by having aided in the rescue during the national peril of this rebellion?—*Evening Bulletin.*

THE FAREWELL WORDS OF DOUGLAS.—In the last address of this distinguished statesman, and popular leader of the Democracy, the following emphatic testimony is borne against the leaders of this rebellion:

"The election of Mr. Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. They use the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate, by a sectional vote, in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton question down to the Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections cannot live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, the scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capitol last spring, and, by a united South and divided North, hold it. Their scheme was defeated, in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

"But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known; armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; *only patriots or traitors!*" [Cheer after cheer.]

Every loyal man will utter the concluding sentiment of the gallant Douglas, that "THERE CAN BE NO NEUTRALS IN THIS WAR; ONLY PATRIOTS OR TRAITORS!" And the man who hesitates or equivocates in his support to the government in putting down this rebellion, must take one or the other position—he must be a *patriot* or a *traitor*. In all the ramifications of life, this point will and must be reached.

The Militia Laws.

How the Enrollment is Conducted.—Who are Exempt from Drafting.

The act of Congress under which the President called for 300,000 militia, was passed July 16, 1862, and the provisions of the first section are as follows:—

"That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, *not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President.* If, by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens *between the ages of eighteen and forty-five*, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population."

Each State has its own laws in regard to the enrollment of the militia force, and these laws generally embody the manner in which drafting shall be carried out, when called for by the National Government.

According to the laws of Pennsylvania, all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, residing in the State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty; excepting—

I. All persons in the army and navy of the United States.

II. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel, and professor of colleges and school directors, and all judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth.

III. Persons who have been, or hereafter shall be, regularly and honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State.

IV. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or any one of the United States, for the space of five consecutive years; but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation, after such term of service duly accepted, or in such other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged.

V. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

VI. If any member of such company or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall, upon his removal out of the beat of such company or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, enlist in any other uniformed company or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies, or troops, computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company or troop in which he was first enrolled; the certificate from the commanding officers of such companies shall be the proof of such service.

By the laws of the United States the persons exempted from military duty are the Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial, and executive of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress with their respective clerks; all custom house officers, with their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all post-masters, post riders and drivers of mail stages, assistant postmasters and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post offices.—Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, are also exempt.

The enrollment of persons subject to military duty is conducted as follows: The assessors chosen in each city, township or borough, shall make a return of persons in their respective districts between the ages of 21 and 45 years, liable to be enrolled by the laws of the General Government. All those exempted from service shall pay annually the sum of fifty cents. Every person embraced in the military roll shall receive a notice that he is enrolled. As soon as the roll is completed, the assessors shall cause notices to be put up in conspicuous places, setting forth that they have made their roll of persons liable to draft, and that the roll is left with one of their number, where all interested can call and examine until the said assessors meet to review the enrollment.

Any person claiming exemption on account of physical defect or bodily infirmity, or by the laws of this State or the United States, may, before the day specified in the notice, make an affidavit before one qualified to take the same, of his exemption, which shall be filed in the office of the City or county Commissioner, and any person swearing falsely shall be liable to a prosecution for perjury. On the day the Commissioners shall meet to review the enrollments, they shall make a certified list of the persons they shall determine to be exempt, and shall file said list in their office for the future guidance of Assessors and Commissioners. When the assessment roll is completed, the assessors shall sign the same, and attach the following affidavit:

"The undersigned, assessors of the city, township or borough——, in the county of——, being sworn or affirmed, say that they have made strict and diligent inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons required to be enrolled as liable to military duty by the laws of the United States residing in the district; that the roll hereto annexed is, as near as the deponents can ascertain a correct roll of all persons residing in said district who are liable to be enrolled."

This affidavit is taken before any authorized officers whose duty it shall be to take them without fee. The roll is then to be delivered to the County Commissioners at their next meeting, and a copy to the Brigade Inspector of the proper brigade.

After the rolls have been prepared of those liable to serve, the requisite number of names are drawn by lot, in the presence of prescribed officers. The persons drawn are notified and given time to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable substitutes; failing in which they are compelled to serve or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment.

RELIEF OF ALABAMA UNIONISTS—*A Union Heroine.*—Some days ago Colonel Straight, of an Indiana regiment, stationed at Huntsville, received information that thirty or forty miles south of Decatur there were in the mountains quite a number of loyal Alabamians, anxious to enlist under the old flag, in the army of the Union. An expedition was fitted out, with a view of giving protection and safe conduct to our lines to any disposed to join the Federal forces. It seems that some two hundred loyal, able bodied Alabamians were found and conducted to Huntsville, where they have joined Colonel Strait's command. These men had been compelled, on account of their Union sentiments, to conceal themselves in the woods or in the hiding places of the mountains, on account of the hostility and threats of their secession neighbors. When the expedition reached their section not a man of them was to be found at home.

Their wives and daughters, however, on being apprised of the mission of the Federal troops, put themselves at once on the move to communicate with the refugees. Colonel Strait, in his report, mentions an old lady, Mrs. Anna Campbell, who mounted a horse and rode thirty-five miles and back, making seventy miles, bringing with her thirty recruits, and all inside of thirty-six hours. Such devoted patriotism as this act exhibits is worthy of being recorded in the annals of American female heroism.

A GOOD HIT.—A late number of *Vanity Fair* contains a good hit at the policy which refuses the services of black men in putting down the rebellion. In the foreground of the picture, "dressed to death," resting lazily over the back of a chair, with one foot on the seat, one hand flourishing a natty cane, and the other embracing a tempting looking julep, stands a genuine specimen of a "first water darkey," over whose head a flourishing tree throws a grateful shade. In the background tramp a squad of recruits, evidently hot and weary with their march in the sun, at whose appearance the ebony gentleman in the foreground, ceases his labors on the julep long enough to observe: "Yah! yah! Darkey hab de best ob it now! Dar's de white man's *draft*, and here's de niggah's!" The hit is palpable. The people whose sole aim for years has been to inculcate a feeling of hatred and contempt for the colored race, now fume most furjously over any proposition to impose on the despised niggers any shares and risks and labors of the war for the Union.

ALTERED BANK NOTE.—An altered note of the Easton Bank has made its appearance. It is a $5. The work is well done, and will easily deceive those who are *not acquainted with* the bill of this bank.

FILL UP.

General Burnside was compelled to make a little speech before an excited and enthusiastic crowd in New York. He said:

"My friends: The enthusiastic welcome you have extended to me has quite taken me aback. I expected to come here quietly and go away without making any excitement; but the kind interest that you take in me proves that you will also take some interest in what I have to tell you. It is this: *That all is going well if you will fill up the old regiments.* (Voices—'They shall be filled up.') This is the best advice I have to give you—fill up the old regiments. So many men have so many times predicted the time of the end of the rebellion and been mistaken, that I will not do so now; but I can say it will be very soon, if the old regiments are filled up. I thank you for the kind reception you have given me, and hope to meet you here again when peace and quiet reign among us."

Here we have the advice of one of our best and bravest generals, and it should be heeded. Fill up the old regiments first, and then let new ones be formed. The recruits for the old regiments will be entitled to all the bounty money offered by the Federal, State and city authorities, and they will have the advantage of going into service under experienced and skilful officers. Burnside's advice corresponds with what is given by all our other generals, and it is quite certain that it points out the surest and earliest mode of putting down the rebellion.

Important from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31.

Absent officers and privates from duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay at great expense and burthen to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the impulse of those who would contribute to the support of the families of the faithful soldiers. It is therefore ordered by the President:

First, That on Monday the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service, are required forthwith to join their regiments, under the penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence is occasioned by a lawful cause.

Second, The only excuses allowed for absence officers or privates from duty after the eleventh of August are, *First*, The order or leave of the War Department. *Second*, Disability from wounds received in service. *Third*, Disability from disease that renders the party unfit for duty; but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or make social visits, or walk about town, city or neighborhood, in which case he will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading duty by absence from his command or ranks.

Third, On Monday, the 18th day of August, at ten o'clock, A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered.—The absentees shall be marked in three lists, and the same made and within 48 hours after muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the army, one to the commander of the corps, the third to be retained; and all officers and privates, fit for duty absent at that time, shall be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they dismissed from the service, or treated as deserters unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by judgment of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President. He shall establish that his absence was with good cause.

Fourth, Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and detached posts, are strictly enjoined to enforce this muster and rate aforesaid.—Any officers failing in the duties herein imposed, will be deemed guilty of a gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from service.

Fifth, A commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States.

The United States Marshals in the respective districts, the mayor and chief police of any town or city, the sheriff of the respective counties in each State, all postmasters and justices of the peace are authorized to act as special provost marshals to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause and convey him to the nearest military post or department. The transportation and expenses of the duty and five dollars will be paid for each officer or private as arrested and delivered. By order of the President.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

An Inhuman Outrage.

[From the Capital City Fact.]

There has been for some days a gentleman stopping at the Buckeye Hotel, in this city, wearing the uniform of a National soldier, and with one leg amputated above the knee, whose whole appearance gives evidence of suffering and hardship such as is never experienced anywhere save in the hands of the infernal miscreants whom Vallandigham delights to call his brethren.—A friend of ours, in conversation with him a day or two ago, elicited his story, which was told in so quiet and yet so convincing a manner, and accompanied with so many names of persons and places, as to leave no doubt of its entire truthfulness. We propose to lay it before our readers, that they may reflect upon the chances they would run in the war. It appears that the gentleman to whom we refer was in the engagement at Carnifex Ferry, where he received a wound in the fleshy part of his leg, and was taken prisoner. He was sent to a hospital with the rest of the wounded, where, after lying unattended for over a day, his injury was dressed; the wound commenced healing, and he was able in a day or two to walk about a little.

One day, three or four Rebel surgeons, accompanied by John E. Floyd, entered the room where he was lying on a bed. Floyd, on observing him, made the inquiry, "How is this d——d Yankee getting along?" One of the surgeons stepped up to him, tore off the bandage in a brutally rough style, thereby opening the wound afresh, and inflicting torturing pain upon their unfortunate victim. On looking at it the surgeons declared the leg must be amputated. The man expostulated, saying he was able to walk, and was getting well fast, but to no purpose; out came the instrument and he was deprived of his leg below the knee, the operation being performed without the slightest regard to his life or sufferings, and consuming nearly an hour. After this was done, he was left to himself for a day or two, with his health impaired and his constitution broken.—At the expiration of two or three days his tormentors returned, again accompanied by Floyd. The dressings of his mutilated limb were again jerked off, and without examination or consultation, it was announced that it must be amputated again, this time *above* the knee. The almost dying man begged of them to kill him, and not again put him to the misery he had undergone before. It was of no avail, however. The surgeons were determined, and the amputation was performed. Floyd endorsed their course, exclaiming "G—d d—n him, cut off *both* his legs; that will prevent him from fighting again."

They kept him under the second operation an hour and forty minutes, offering him no stimulants nor any of the usual help to sustain him while under their hands. After this piece of butchery, he was left to live or die as fate willed it, and a strong constitution and previous good health carried him through until he was exchanged. He is now at home, a cripple, prematurely old, unable to help himself, and dependent upon others for his support. We have no comments to make on this exhibition of the brutality and barbarism which has characterized the leaders of the rebellion.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Gov. Todd, who has promised that something shall be done for the unfortunate man who has thus been sacrificed on the altar of treason.

The gentleman resides in Milan, Ohio, and any one who doubts the veracity of this statement can easily satisfy himself of its truth.

A Long and Bloody War.

The longest war recorded in history, if not the most destructive and important, was that waged for a hundred and eighty-two years against their Spanish invaders by an Indian tribe, or rather nation, called the Araucanians, occupying the South-eastern part of South America. In a recent Chilian work we find a sketch of this obstinate struggle, from which we gather the following facts:

In the year 1540, the celebrated Pizarro having made himself master of Peru, sent Pedro de Valdivia, one of his most able civil and military followers, to make the conquest of Chili, who at the head of 150 Spaniards and a body of Peruvian auxiliaries, penetrated into the heart of the country, conquering the brave Araucanians in numerous battles, and finally in a great plain in which he found the huts of 20,000 Indians, laying in 1541 the foundation of Santiago, the present capital of the republic. He also founded another important city, to which he gave his own name. After nine years' fighting, he made himself master of all the northern part of Chili, which he divided among his soldiers. In the midst of all his brilliant triumphs, as he thought them, a grand reverse and death itself awaited him; for in 1553, Caupolican, the great Araucanian chieftain, won a signal victory over him, taking him prisoner and putting him to death. A heroic Araucanian youth, named Lautaro, commanded the native forces in this battle, and afterwards conducted them from victory to victory, till being surprised in his camp, he was taken prisoner and shot with arrows, with all party. In 1557, the new Spanish Governor Mendoza, invaded the territory of the Araucanians at the head of a powerful army, and conquered in three bloody battles. Caupolican venturing to attack him at a certain place where Mendoza had founded the city of Canete, his forces were annihilated, himself taken prisoner, and put to death by impaling and shooting him with arrows.

After these disasters, the Araucanians withdrew to the mountains, when the Spaniards, in exploring the country, came to Chiloe, a large island on the southwest of Chili, 120 miles long and 36 wide. The celebrated poet, Ercilla y Zuniga, accompanied the expedition, and was the first to put his foot upon the island. The only Epic of the South American Continent is the "Araucana," some of which he wrote on the bark of trees, and in which he described the country, the Araucanians, and the feats of the military expedition. Readers of Don Quixote remember Cervantes' allusion to this poem.

The death of Caupolicon, first in the memory of his countrymen, aroused them to seek new vengeance on their invaders. Flying to arms, and led on by the oldest son of their former chieftain, they were finally routed, when their General took his own life to escape the fate of his father. One Spanish Governor succeeded to another for half a century or more, all of whom made war upon the Araucanians, but were unable to subdue them, while native chiefs and commanders were raised up of equal heroism with Caupolicon, who defeated the Spaniards, and taking possession of their new cities, and driving back their invaders, established their boundary far to the North. In 1644 the Spanish Governor, the Marquis de Valdes, after a hundred years' war, made a treaty with the Araucanian chieftain Lincopichin, which secured peace until 1655, when war broke out again, which raged at intervals till 1723, when a treaty was concluded which established the boundaries of Arauco, and at the same time recognized the independence of the nation. A more warlike race never existed; even at this day they maintain their independence, and within three years past have been at war with the Chilians, and fought several successful battles. The Chilians of the present day, as well as the old Spanish cavaliers, are ready to do them honor. The government paper published at Santiago is called *El Araucano*, (*The Araucanian*,) as though the Chilians were only a continuation of the old native race, and the Republic only old "Arauco," under a new name. The Chilian writer, whose pages we have consulted, pays this tribute to their heroism and love of country:—"The Araucanians, seeing the danger to which their country and liberty were exposed, flew to arms, and swore they would die before they would be slaves. History does not present us with the example of another war so obstinate and cruel as that which these valiant Araucanians fought out with so much glory and under so many disadvantages, conquering their invaders in regular fought battles, killing their generals, destroying their fortifications, and never laying down their arms except by truces and treaties by which the Spaniard contrived to advance in securing to himself the possessions which he had gained in the Araucanian territory, although at the cost of more blood and treasure than had been expended in the conquest of all America, without after all subjugating the Araucanians to the Spanish domination."

In character the Araucanians are courageous and heroic, lovers of their country, and prodigal of life when their liberty is in peril, which is considered by them as essential to existence. They are discreet, generous and faithful in their conduct, but at the same time superstitious, and grown up in all the vices incident to the savage life they lead. Civil government, properly so called, does not exist among them, all being divided into a great number of independent tribes. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and recognize the existence of a Supreme Omnipotent Being and various inferior divinities, but render to no one any external worship.

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