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The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE— TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance, VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862. NO. 12.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE. For annum in advance, \$1.50. For six months, \$1.00. For three months, \$0.75. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 25 cts. Two squares, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 50 cts. Three squares, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 75 cts. Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion. Six lines or less, 1 insertion, 10 cts. One square, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 25 cts. Two squares, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 50 cts. Three squares, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 75 cts. Four squares, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 1.00. Half a column, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 1.25. One column, 10 lines, 1 insertion, 1.50. Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year, \$1.00. Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged as long to the terms.

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Thursday, August 21, 1862.
NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dan 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 GREAT UPRISING.

The *Springfield*, (Illinois) Journal, in the course of an eloquent article, says that there have been revolutions where the whole people arose as one man to throw off the rule of some tyrant. The revolutions in France and in this country are examples of this kind. But the world has seldom, if ever, furnished an example when the whole people have spontaneously and with one common purpose rushed to oppose the enemies of their Government, until we find it in our own age and our own country. The difference is obvious. Revolutions are produced by a long series of outrages and tyrannies committed against the people under the name of rightful authority and just government. When those acts of usurpation and tyranny can be endured no longer, then comes revolution, in which a people gathering together their resources, forced to organize by a common injustice, and attracted by a common interest and common danger, prepare to resist oppression, and throw off an unjust government. Such was the history of the beginnings of our own struggles for independence, and such has been the history of revolution in every nation which has rebelled against authority unjustly exercised.

But such has not been the origin of the outbreak against the Government of the United States, in the South.—The party which stirred up the Southern rebellion had long held possession of the principal offices of the Government, and had administered the affairs of the nation as they chose. The people, in a constitutional and regular manner at the ballot-box, decided in favor of a change of our national policy. Then it was that the elements which had been carefully prepared for the present rebellion were set in motion. Hostilities against Government were set on foot even before the new administration came into power. It was not rebellion against tyranny and oppression, for the new government had had no opportunity to perform any acts whatever. It was simply an attempt to retain possession of the Government which the people in a constitutional manner had decided should go into other hands. The unanimity which seems to inspire the enemies of the Government in the South is not the result of choice. It is the outgrowth of long continued and persistent misrepresentations of the real policy and designs of the party which was about to come into power, and a reign of intolerance and terrorism in the South which rendered security of person and property incompatible with freedom of thought and of action. The misrepresentation which misled the people of the South was the work of Northern politicians and newspapers, no less than Southern leaders; and intolerance was the natural result of long education, and of that arrogance and impatience under restraint which Southern institutions are so well calculated to beget.

The unanimity and enthusiasm with which the loyal citizens of the Union are now leaving their business and their homes and rushing to the defence of their Government, is one of the most remarkable proofs of the fitness of the people for self-government. It, more than anything in the history of our country, puzzles the philosophers who have been accustomed to draw their theories of government from the monarchies of the Old World. There is nothing in our present difficulties which should cause any one to despair of the experiment of self-government. On the contrary, only let the people put forth the power necessary to suppress a senseless rebellion, and let that power be so employed and directed by the Government as to insure that result, and the success of our experiment is

established. The grand, spontaneous uprising in the loyal States, which we are just now witnessing, will illuminate one of the brightest pages in our future history. Only let our Government be true to the people who are so generally risking their lives and their all in its defence, and the result cannot be in doubt.

Co. D, 110th Regt., P. V.

The following is a complete muster roll of Company D, (Capt. S. L. Huyett), 110th Regt., (Col. Wm. D. Lewis, jr.) Pa. Vol., from the date of mustering in, up to this time, with all casualties, etc., as furnished by 2d Sergeant, acting Orderly:

- S. L. Huyett, captain, Huntingdon.
- Isaac T. Hamilton, 1st lieutenant, Duncansville.
- E. Burkett, 2d lieutenant, Waterstreet.
- John M. Skelly, 1st sergeant, missing at the battle of Port Republic, Va.
- D. P. Stewart, 2d sergeant, Manor Hill.
- Geo. W. Lathrop, 4th sergeant, Huntingdon.
- Thomas A. Ruggles, 5th sergeant, Duncansville.
- B. F. Marlin, 1st corporal, Huntingdon.
- John A. Plympton, 2d corporal, Water Street.
- L. G. Stewart, 3d corporal, Water Street.
- J. T. Roller, 4th corporal, Williamsburg.
- J. C. Hamilton, 5th corporal, Compromise's Mill.
- Geo. Tate, 6th corporal, Duncansville.
- Albert J. Weaver, 7th corporal, Mill Creek.
- Wm. H. Adams, 8th corporal, Lincoln Furnace.
- Arundt, John D., Water Street.
- William Black, Water Street.
- Abram S. Butler, McConnellstown.
- James S. Lathrop, 1st sergeant, Huntingdon, discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 11, 1862.
- Samuel V. Butland, Philadelphia.
- John Carothers, Yellow Springs.
- James Cook, Compromise's Mill.
- John Cole, Manor Hill.
- Thomas Dougherty, Port Matilda.
- William Finly, Water Street, left sick at Strasburg, Va., May 11, 1862.
- Oliver Pink, Duncansville, taken prisoner, paroled and discharged.
- John Lathrop, Huntingdon.
- Edward Lath, Manor Hill.
- Benjamin F. Hewitt, West Barre, detached as hospital steward.
- John Donnelly, Yellow Springs.
- Sam. Kinky, Redsville, shot through left arm at battle of Winchester.
- Anthony Kimlin, Galtitzen, died of wound received at battle of Winchester.
- Johnston Kennedy, Huntingdon.
- Thomas Knodo, Compromise's Mill.
- John Knodo, Huntingdon.
- Edward Lee, Baltimore.
- Franklin Mountain, Duncansville.
- Samuel Purdy, Water Street.
- John Quinn, Wilsonstown.
- James Ramsey, Manor Hill.
- Samuel Ruggles, Duncansville, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 23, 1862.
- Theodore Rockey, Lewistown, wounded in thigh at battle of Winchester, now in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia.
- Daniel Snyder, Huntingdon.
- James Welsh, Huntingdon, left sick at Strasburg, Va., supposed to be taken prisoner.
- Adam Weight, Duncansville.
- George S. Blatt, Manor Hill.
- George Miller, Tipton.
- John Bellinger, McAlvey's fort.
- George Omer, Duncansville.
- John McCallin, Wilsonstown, died in hospital, at Winchester, May 22.
- Wm. Vanorman, Compromise's Mill.
- James Hicks, Huntingdon, left sick at Winchester, taken prisoner, paroled and discharged.
- John Kennedy, Bell's Mills.
- Wm. A. B. Couch, Huntingdon.
- Adolphus Dougherty, Wilsonstown.
- Sam. K. Walker, Porterfield.
- Charles Yeager, Hollidaysburg, left sick at Strasburg, supposed to be discharged.
- Thos. Mulhollen, Cambria county, missing since the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
- Samuel C. Baker, Meadow Gap, died in hospital at Winchester, April 27.
- Edward Plympton, Water Street, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Republic, June 9, 1862.
- David S. Baker, Meadow Gap, wounded at the battle of Winchester and discharged July 1st.
- James S. Huling, Mount Union, discharged June 17, 1862, on surgeon's certificate.
- David H. Benner, Birmingham.
- Henry Benner, Birmingham.
- T. H. Benner, Birmingham.
- Peter Lynn, Orbisonia, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Port Republic.
- Henry E. Miller, Huntingdon, detached as regimental clerk.
- Miles W. McCarthy, Airy Dale.
- Wm. F. Cunningham, Huntingdon.
- William Plaster, Nowry.
- John Butler, McConnellstown.
- Sam. McDonald, Woodbury.
- John Fetterhoff, Harrisburg, discharged.
- John R. Ponceast, Phila., appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.
- Frank A. Hutton, Harrisburg, discharged on surgeon's certificate.
- John A. Barnes, Tyrone.
- Alfred Brown, Maddensville.
- L. W. Moore, Mooresville, discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 21, '62.
- Robert B. Moore, Mooresville.
- Jacob Miller, Johnstown.
- Phillip Piper, Water Street.
- John W. Rinehart, Daw Paw, Va.
- James Newton, Winchester, Va.
- Leuther Haggarty, Bell's Mills.
- Reuben Hagens, Manor Hill, desert-

ed from Camp Curtin December 19th, 1861.
John Spillinger, Phila'da., deserted from Camp Curtin December 20, 1861.
John Hutton, McConnellstown, deserted from Camp Curtin December 31, 1861.
Peter Hannon, Orbisonia, deserted at Cumberland, Md., January 29, 1862.
Jackson Hicks, Huntingdon, deserted at Winchester, Va., May 5, 1862.
E. Burkett fills the place of 2d Lieut. in place of H. C. Weaver, resigned.

Manor Hill Soldier's Aid Society.

- CONTRIBUTIONS.
- Mrs. Ann Chuxney, 1 pair stockings.
- Martha Chaney, ground pepper 1 pound.
- Mrs. Clara A. Stewart, 4 dozen eggs and 1 chicken.
- Mrs. Jas. Stewart, dried apples 1 pk.
- Samuel Myton, rice 2 lbs., eggs 3 doz. and dried apples.
- Mrs. David Walsmith, dried fruit, berries and bandages.
- Mrs. Jane Love, eggs 3 doz., rhubarb 2 gallon cans and jelly.
- Mrs. Rachael Stewart, eggs 4 dozen, pillow and dried corn.
- Dr. Geo. Kemberlin, maple sugar.
- Mrs. Penina Hartman, eggs 7 doz. and dried fruit.
- Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, fruit, berries and bandages.
- Mrs. Gemina Morrison, eggs 6 doz. bandages and towels.
- Mrs. Margaret Williamson, eggs 5 doz. and towel.
- Mrs. Margaret Cummings, eggs 4 doz. tomatoes and towel.
- Mrs. Mary Dickey, eggs 4 doz. and dried berries.
- Mrs. Jane De Arnot, dried berries.
- Sarah A. bandages.
- Mary Oburn, pillows and bandages.
- Miss Ellen Dickey, bandages and 25 cents.
- Miss Ruth Cummings, jams, pillow, towel and bandages.
- Miss Sarah Oburn, 25 cts.
- Mr. John M'Loay, (capt), 25 cts.
- Joseph Oburn, 50 cts.
- Miss Matie J. Livingston, tomatoes, dried berries and other fruit.
- Miss Susan Henry, jams and jellies.
- Joe Hutchinson, jellies.
- Mrs. Jno. Irwin, dried fruit and eggs.
- Elizabeth Hildebrand, dried berries.
- Mrs. Sarah Bumbarger, eggs and bandages.
- Mrs. Susan Huff, dried fruit.
- Ellen Duff, chickens, eggs, bandages and soap.
- Mrs. Barbara Rudy, dried berries.
- Jane Logan, " "
- Margret Troutwinn, dried fruit.
- Miss Maggie Croil, dried berries.
- Mintie Hutchison, dried tomatoes.
- Mrs. Mary Barr, jellies and 25 cts.
- Samuel Steffy, 50 cts.
- Samuel Steffy, jr., 25 cts.
- Solomon Traylor, 50 cts.
- John Love, 50 cts.
- Chas. C. Ash, 25 cts.
- Andrew Crowner, dried fruit.
- Joseph Giboney, eggs 6 doz. and Peter Livingston, 25 cts.
- Mrs. Jacob Smith, eggs 3 doz. and dried fruit.
- Mrs. Mary Bell, eggs.
- Mr. William Handolph, 20 cts.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Harrisburg, July 16th, 1862.

DEAR MADAM—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one barrel of fresh eggs and one box of valuable Hospital donations, from the "Manor Hill Soldier's Aid Society" for which, in the name of our suffering sick and wounded soldiers, I most heartily tender to you, and those you represent, my grateful thanks. The box being delayed on the way, did not arrive until Saturday last, but I am happy to inform you it arrived in good time and contained the very articles needed for the sick and wounded in the "New Church Hospital" in this city, being mostly soldiers that were wounded in the late battles of the Shanandoah valley, Va. I also gave them the barrel of eggs. The surgeon in charge, I believe, is a kind gentleman, and will distribute your donations with discretion. Very Respectfully,
R. C. HALL, Q. M. G.
Mrs. T. P. Love, Manor Hill, Pa.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

A BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY.

The Destruction of the Ram ARKANSAS.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 7.—On the receipt of the intelligence that New Orleans had been captured by the rebels, on the 5th instant, it was determined between our regular correspondent and the first named city and myself that I should proceed at once to Baton Rouge, for the purpose of gleaming all the particulars of the fight, and, in the event of the rebels renewing the attack, to send on by the Roanoke full details of the latest moment. Accordingly, armed with the necessary pass, your correspondent took passage on the steam transport Empire Parish, Captain Thompson, to whom he is indebted for many courtesies, and arrived at Baton Rouge between eight and nine o'clock this morning. It was rather a difficult matter to get the necessary information, in consequence of the hurry and bustle consequent on the getting up of the necessary official documents for transmission to headquarters at New Orleans, and the sending down the river of the accumulated sick and wounded; but, by dint of patient waiting and perseverance, I obtained from

officers engaged in the battle the following interesting facts:
General Williams received information as early as Monday, the 28th ult., that the rebels had started from Camp Moore, for the purpose of making an attack on Baton Rouge. On the receipt of this intelligence he sent out a reconnoitering party to Baton's Ferry, on the Annoto river, sixteen miles from this place. They returned, reporting that they had not fallen in with the enemy, with the exception of a few pickets on the banks of the river. It seems, however, that the rebels had received information of the reconnoissance, and sent out a force to cut off the expedition party on their return. Our men got scent of this, and by the quickness of their movements escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

About two o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, information was received from some negroes that the rebels were approaching in force from the Greenwell Springs road, upon which troops were got under arms, ready for the onslaught on the following morning, the rebel was beaten, and the troops having formed, they were marched out to meet the enemy. About a mile out of town our little army was drawn up in line of battle, awaiting the expected attack.

The engagement was brought on by one of the companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, which was on picket duty about a mile back of the camp, being driven in by the rebels. As soon as the firing was heard General Williams sent the other companies of the Twenty-first Indiana to the support of the pickets. On reaching the scene of action they found that the enemy was in too great force to contend with successfully, upon which they fell back to the front of their tents, followed by the enemy. There they made a stand and engaged the entire brigade of General Clarke, consisting of two Miss. Regiments, and a third regiment, composed partially of men from Mississippi, the rest being from Arkansas. The fighting at that place was very severe.

The Indiana boys performed prodigies of valor, and kept the enemy in check for a considerable time. General Williams finding, however, that they were too far advanced to receive support from the other regiments, ordered them to fall back, which was done to the distance of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty yards.

Just about this time the right wing of the Union army was engaged by Col. Allen's brigade. This wing consisted of the Sixth Michigan and Nin's battery. Simultaneously, the right wing of the Union army was engaged by the Fourth Wisconsin and the Fourth Wisconsin, and the right wing of the Union army was engaged by the Fourth Wisconsin and the Fourth Wisconsin.

The fighting at this point was exceedingly severe, and the roar of battle was heard all along the line from left to right. This lasted for about twenty minutes, during which time the rebels kept their troops masked under the cover of the woods as much as possible, while the Union soldiers were exposed to their fire in the open field. Considerable inconvenience was experienced by our troops, too, in consequence of their facing to the east, which caused the morning sun to shine in their faces, rendering their operations exceedingly difficult. Still, our brave troops blinched not, but manfully bore the slaughter, and, in the end, were the victors.

The Thirtieth Massachusetts was now ordered to advance and support the Michigan troops; but while they were getting into position it was found that their aid was not necessary, as the Michigan boys had already repulsed their opponents. The Ninth Wisconsin held in reserve, were ordered about the same time to advance in support of the other regiments; but as they were going on the field the enemy retired. At one period of the fight the enemy got into the camp of the Twenty-first Indiana and burned it, upon which this regiment, from the cover of the woods, poured a most terrible volley into them, doing fearful execution, and causing them to retire over the guns. Some say it was a black flag, but doubts have been expressed in regard to the correctness of the statement. The two guns were brought to bear on the gallant Michigan boys; but they were too nimble for the rebels. Lying flat on the ground, the rebel balls flew over them, upon which they started to their feet and poured so well directed a volley into the enemy's ranks as to completely astonish him. This was handsomely seconded by the remaining guns of Nin's battery, which making a detour along the road, so severely galled the Louisiana regiments by a well timed cross fire that when the two companies of the Michigan Sixth came to the bayonet charge the rebels were driven back to the woods, leaving the two guns they had captured behind them. Nin's battery thus got their own again. The rebel Colonel Allen was mortally wounded in the encounter, and General Williams, the brave Union commander, was killed by a

rifle bullet, which pierced his breast.—Captain Gordon, of Company F, Sixth Michigan, took the flag of one of the Louisiana regiments. A black flag was also captured—probably the identical one that the rebel officer, Henderson, so defiantly waved over the trophies he was soon to lose.

The hardest part of the fighting was in the centre, where the Fourteenth Maine fought with distinguished bravery. The Twenty-first Indiana also fought like tigers, and it is said that a rebel General paid them the handsome compliment of saying that, but for those damned Indians from Baton Rouge would have been captured, though there were Union soldiers who do not see it exactly in that light.

When the long roll was beaten, the gunboats Essex, Sumter, Kinco and Kataladin took up their positions, the two former to protect our left and the two latter our right flank. The Essex and the Sumter opened fire in the woods, their shells screaming through the trees, tearing them into shreds and scattering an iron hail around.—Signal Officer Davis of the Kinco, stationed himself on the tower of the State House, from which elevation he had an excellent view of the field, and could signal to the vessels where to throw in their shells. After the battle had raged for some time the Union troops began to fall back on the Penitentiary, when several well directed shots from the eleven-inch guns of the boats kept the rebels in check.—Shortly after this the firing ceased.

At half-past three P. M. firing was re-opened, the gunboats Kinco and Kataladin shelling the woods in different directions where the enemy were doing great execution. It has been stated that one shell from the Kinco killed from forty to sixty rebels. Towards evening the firing again ceased; but the gunboats continued to send in a shell every half hour in different parts of the woods during the whole night, with a view of keeping the rebels at bay; but they had already fled, the gallant charge of the Sixth Michigan having completed their discomfiture.

The rebels were led by Major Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who accompanied them in such haste that he left his sword behind. It was picked up on the field, and is retained as a trophy. Perhaps it was this circumstance that gave rise to the report that the traitor lost his right arm. There can be no mistake as to whom the sword belonged, for Breckinridge's name is engraved on it. There were two other Generals on the field, namely, Clarke and Hedges, and one Acting Brigadier, Allen. General Clarke was taken prisoner, and is now at Baton Rouge, in charge of a personal friend. The rebel troops have been variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, while the Unionists did not exceed two thousand five hundred in number.

Thus ended the battle of Baton Rouge, by no means the greatest, but certainly the most important and most stubbornly contested of any during the present war. It would have dispersed to the four winds of Heaven, had that not been done already, the wretched delusion that Southerners are superior in valor to those whom they contemptuously term "Yankees."

While the firing was going on smoke was seen up the river behind a bend in the bank, namely, Clarke and Hedges, and one Acting Brigadier, Allen. General Clarke was taken prisoner, and is now at Baton Rouge, in charge of a personal friend. The rebel troops have been variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, while the Unionists did not exceed two thousand five hundred in number.

While the fighting was going on, several shots were fired at the Essex from the Arkansas, one or two of them taking effect, but without doing any damage. In consequence of the immovable position of the Arkansas, she could not bring more than one or two of her guns to bear, or she might have given the Essex a great deal of trouble, as the latter vessel is quite unmanageable. The Essex ran past the Arkansas to a part of the river where there is a reach of some length, and opened on her formidable antagonist at five hundred yards with three guns loaded with solid shot. One of the two rebel ships under the port in the starboard bow of the Arkansas, and split in two from the force of the concussion. Commander Porter then ordered the same gun to be loaded with an incendiary shot of his own invention, and, without moving the gun, to take a new aim, the shell was fired, entering just where the solid shot had

struck. Immediately a jet of flame was shooting upwards from the Arkansas, and in a short time the whole vessel was on fire. It is supposed that the condensed cotton with which the Arkansas is packed caught fire from the shell; and communicating thence to the wood work, soon wrapping the monster in flames. After burning till all her upper works were destroyed, she swung off into the stream, where she blew up with a terrific explosion.

The Arkansas was plied with railroad iron on the outside, over a planking of six-inch oak; inside that was six inches of condensed cotton on another six-inches of oak. The destruction of the ram caused a feeling of exultation to pervade the whole fleet.—Admiral Farragut expressed his deep satisfaction at the event, which was slightly alloyed with a feeling of disappointment that the job on which he had set his mind had not been performed by himself. He, however, gives Captain Porter all the credit to which so brilliant an achievement entitles him.

Two deserters from the Arkansas, who joined the Union navy, say that the commander of the redoubtable craft expressed himself as standing in far more wholesome dread of our gunboats than of iron rams.

While Mr. Davis was on the Stato House tower, a shell from the Kinco, fired from the tower, exploded prematurely, and a fragment passed unpleasantly near to the signal officer.

A Pennsylvania Soldier Speaks His Mind.

A Lancaster county (Pa.) soldier, writes from the camp of the Seventy-ninth regiment in Coffee county, Tennessee, to the Lancaster Inquirer, as follows:

One thing more, Mr. Editor. You know I roughed it extensively in the three-month's campaign; and have been out in this regiment since it was organized, consequently I can lay claim to some experience, and able to judge of matters and things in their true light. In my correspondence I have refrained from touching on politics or criticisms, confining myself to matters of fact detail and news. But I am convinced that the Government has been dealing too long with the traitors on the kid-glove, ease-wagon principle.

We will have to start afresh! With the torch in one hand and the knife in the other, making war, terrible, consuming war, and teaching rebels what treason wars for itself. It is the only way to make them feel and know that we have a government to be feared, if not loved, and respected. The men are so enraged at the way things are going on, that they don't wish to take prisoners after this, and I doubt if there will be any more in this vicinity. The men see that the war is no nearer its end than when they first enlisted; and they are tired of this kind of business; and if they get into contact with the rebels, the bullet or the bayonet will have to do for them.

Hitherto the policy has been to "swear them and let them go" until the details of the fact have become bywords of reproach. What do the perjured rebels care for the oath of allegiance? In the presence of Almighty God, with uplifted hand they take the obligation, and the next moment, even in the presence of Union soldiers, they have just taken a dose of "Lincoln's Pills," as they contemptuously denounce it. There is but one way left to our Government, to bring them to their senses, and that is burn and destroy as the troops pass along! You know my sentiments. I have been a Democrat and am one yet, but if I had the power I would crush out this hellish treason—no matter whether man or beast.

Pennsylvania Railroad Employees to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held a meeting on the 10th, and unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The General Government has prescribed an oath of allegiance for all officers and employees in the service thereof, and the taking of which by the directors, officers and employees of this Company will enable each to set forth distinctly their position, so far as it relates to their loyalty to the General Government; It is therefore

Resolved, That each director and officer of this Company take the oath of allegiance to the General Government, and the other heads of Departments of this Company be, and they are hereby instructed to require all employees in their respective departments who may hereafter be employed, to take the oath of allegiance to the General Government, in such form as the Government has prescribed; and that they are further authorized to dispense with the services of all persons who may fail or refuse to conform to the requirements of this resolution.

Variety Envelopes—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

Photograph Albums—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.