rour squares, 9 00 113 00 20 01
Half a column, 12 00 16 09 22 00
One column, 20 00 16 09 24 00
Professional and linduess Cards not exceeding four lines, 30 00 24 00 24 00 24 00 24 00 25

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the loth day of Angant. A. D. 1802, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, tresident of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general gail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Hunta, don, Blar and Cambris counties; and the Hon. Benjamin P. Patton and William D. Leas his smochatos, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices as japed, appointed to hear, try and detormine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, valid by the laws of the State are made capital, or folouse of death, and other offences, crimes and midsienessnor, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or purperasted, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make jubic proclamation throughout my whole balliwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the sarough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 19th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute them as hald prisoners, by then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and those who will prosecute them as it shall be just, and those who will prosecute them as it shall be just, and those who will prosecute them as it shall be just, and the all Justices of the Pence, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and thore in Justice and to those things which to their offices respectively appertum.

Justed at Huntingdon, the 18th of October, in the year of DROCLAMATION .-- WHEREAS, by

'apportant.

Justed at Huntingdon, the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thomsand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 56th year of American Independence.

JULY C. WATSON, Sherif.

PROCLAMATION .-- WHEREAS, by PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a procept to mo directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the Bibli day of August, 1862. I am commanded to make Fublic Proclamation throughout my whole ballwick, that a Court of Common Picas will be held at the Court House in the boungh of Huntingdon, on the 3ad Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and cultors, in the trials of all issues are required. Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

30MN C. WATSON, Shoriff.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER
FIRST WEEK. re Israe Zimmerman,
re James Entrekin,
re Harrison & Mattern,
re R. McCarl & wife,
re J.A. Cunninglam's ado
re Philip'E. Weaver,
re Georga Stherts,
re Daniel Houtz.

Henry Orlady William McDiffitt
Vicorge Valun's admr
James Gillam & wifo
A. Kelley's execx
Same
James Kelly
G. C. Magill
Jadia Hummall
Jacob Cauffinan
This Simmon & Co.

ND WEEK.

22 Sarah McDivitt.

23 Refree X. Blair.

24 William Rothrock.

24 Alex: Waggoner.

25 Alex: Waggoner.

27 J A Cunningham's adn

25 John Milliken.

27 R. F. Harlet.

28 A. Russell & others

29 Kelly & Jamlson.

28 Sand. B. Grove

27 John C. Watson, Esq.

28 Bamma.

28 Saize

WM. C. WAGONER. Pearls

WM. C. WAGONER. Pearls SECOND WEEK. Jacob Cautiman Livis Simpson & Co. McMurtrie, for Linu. Samuel W. Thompso inggs & Kirk

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

Richard Ashman, Merchant, Clay. Robert Anderson, farmer, Penn Jonathan Cree, furmer, Dublin. James G. Doyle, farmer, Shirley. Samuel Douglass, farmer, Shirley. James Dever, farmer, Cromwell. Nicholas C. Decker, farmer, Huntingdon. Lemuel Green, tanner, Cassville. Frederick Heeter, farmer, Tod. Archertek freder, farmer, Tod. Hourge Keith, farmer, Tod. Caleb Kelley, laborer, Cromwell. Sela Lock, farmer, Springfield. Josse McClain, farmer, Tod. John McClain, farmer, Carbon. Robert Oakman, farmer, Union Geo. W. Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark. Joseph Bhodes, farmer, Cromwell. David Stewart, farmer, Morris. muel Silknitter, farmer, Barree. dan Shaver, farmer, Shirley George Stever, farmer, Union. William Widney, farmer, Tell. Zachariah Yenter, mason, Huntingdon

TRAYERSE JUROBS - FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter. William Armstrong, farmer, West, Mobert Bigham, farmer, Shirley, Jacob Booher, Jr., farmer, Springfield, Iavid Barrack, farmer, West, John Bare, farmer, Shirley. Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell. lacob Cresswell, surveyor, Cassvill Milliam Chilonte, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oncida.
James Gifford, farmer, Tell. Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod. Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Gregory, farmer, West.
Philip Garner, farmer, Juniata.
Joseph Harvéy, chairmaker, Shirlessburg.
George Hawn, farmer, Brady.
William Hughes, farmer, Queida.
M. W. Henton, merchant, Carbon.
Valentine Hoover, farmer, Porter.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree. John Hirst, farmer, Barree, John Humer, farmer, Porter. James Hamilton, farmer, Henderson. Jsaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata. Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria. John Jackson, fariner, Jackson. Robert B. Jones, farmer, Tell. Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter. Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata. Joel Louder, farmer, Franklin.
John McGrath, manager, Carbon.
James Magill, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Joseph Mingle, farmer, Warriorsmark. Archibald McNeal, farmer, Clay. Joseph Morwitz, forgeman, Franklin. Daniel G Neff, farmer, Porter. Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree, James Oliver, farmer, Franklin, Henry Putt, farmer, Hopewelk Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass, Wm L Parsons, farmer, Tell. Lewis Stever, farmer, Cass. William: Wrye, farmer, Warriorsmark. Jacob Weaver, farmer, Hopewell. John Warfield, farmer, Henderson. Daniel Whittaker, carpenter, Huntingdon. Christian Harnish, farmer, Porter. William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon. TRAVERSE JUROUS-SECOND WEEK.

Alex. Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon. Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield. Isanc Bowers, farmer, Penn. James Bell, farmer, Jackson. Morris Cutshall, farmer, Springfield. Peter Cornelius, laborer, Clay.... Benjamin Cross, carpenter, Alexandria. Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter. James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria.
Jacob Dopp, blacksmith, West.
David Etnier, merchant, Cromwell.
John Euyeart, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin F Fouse, merchant, Shirley.
Noble Gregory, Farmer, Barred." ".
Robert Given, farmer, Walker.
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Heffeer, Gruper Pont. Jacob Heffner, farmer, Penn. Ezra Heeter, farmer, Tod. George Hetrick, mason, Henderson. James Hileman, farmer, Cromwell. James Hieman, Jarmer, Cromwell, Daniel J Logan, farmer, Cromwell, Benjamin Long, clerk, Shirleysburg. H S Miller, farmer, Henderson. George MeAlevy, farmer, Jackson. Jacob Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark. James T Scott, farmer, West. James Sloan, farmer, Henderson. George W Shoutz, fencemaker, Hopewell. Henry Steel, farmer, Henderson. Joseph Showalter, farmer, Penn. John Smith, of George, farmer, Barros. Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin, Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark.

B Wallace, merchant, Huntingdon.







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

VOL XVIII. -

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA Friday, November 7, 1862. a a 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, thegefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give The generosity with which he does us a calt.

de de Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Oct. 21.-The Governor nia, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy

and loving kindness; therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, dorecommend that Thursday, the 27th in Chief of the army and navy, the day of November next, be set apart day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that he has been gradiently placed to make the sole depositary of Executive power, Congress not being in Session, and there being no appeal to the Legislative power, refuse to reinforce the Southern forts? Had these forts been ciously pleased to protect our free in-stitutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilenceand to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest-and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us, and labor has its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given

served from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh.
Andrew G. Curtin.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth. has witnessed a great revival in the peace; that he would not do anything public, and that prominent among oil market. Crude oil at the well has to invite or provoke civil war; that, gone up 40 and 50 cents to \$1,75 and no matter what preparations the reb-\$2,00 per barrel, and a corresponding els might make to destroy the govern-son, his Secretary of the Interior. increase has been experienced in refined oil. Two months, since, the latter was a drug in the Pittsburg market croachment and maked no resistance; at 18 and 20 cents—it is now in demand at 40 and 45; and at Philadel-seized, and see the flag of his country began to say that this conduct could phia brings 50 and 55 cents, and even higher prices in New York. The refi-neries on Oil creek-of which there are between forty and fifty, with ten or twelve more scattered through Crawford and Venango counties—are running in full blast; and shippers from the east are running to and fro among them, and buying their prodnets at prices that pay good profits to the operators. At present the demand is merely for exportation to different parts of Europe, where this new light chanan: He was the friend of the appears to be as welcome as at home; rebel leaders until within a few weeks and it no doubt pays the importers of the expiration of his term. He did upon his own responsibility, and withwell, as in the matter of exchange, if nothing is realized on the oil, they will make a profit of 40 per cent. As schemes. He was their ally, their stifled these "first promptings," and the winter season is approaching, the demand will still increase, and we may orful accomplice—for he held the North had shown. He actually consented to look for prices running up to a still at bay while they plotted its destruction, allow a vessel to be sent to Charleston, bigher figure than rules at present.—

tion, only yielding to the sentiment of but in the meantime waited to receive We may safely estimate the demand the country when a refusal to yield a communication from the traitor comas double what it was one year ago, would have cost him the Presidential missioners. "I suggested to Generand the supply of crude oil we may chair. Wo lay aside all the other is al Scott," he says, "that although I safely estimate at not more than one suce discussed by Mr. Buchanan, and had not received the South Carolina safely estimate at not more than onehalf what it was a year since. Drill- present the syldence on this one grave ing has commenced again, however, in charge as we have it over his own sig-

desire to prevent bloodsned and oppose the rebellion, perish before this great the rebellion, perish before the perish the law says, "certificates of any other the law says," certificates of any other the law says, "certificates of any other the law says," certificates of any other description than those specified, 10 great the rebellion than the says great the rebellion than the says great the rebellio ses companies who have been refining at points hundreds of miles distant, have torn down their works and are removing them to where the crude material is produced. We believe that others will find this step necessary, in order to compete will, those located there, and that before another year rolls round, the reforman, of Contral Scott states that, accompanied by the Score are exceptions, be located near the wells.—Mercer Disputch, Oct. 31.

Southern leaders to establish the South as being reformed at the stables the South at points hundred was the industry. Bushanan! What was delay to him? Ho would wait. What if the roll and one dodges to avoid the stamp act will be necessarily be changed in form, from a certificate to an assertion of the wrong, the wrong doer that of fact. In other words:

A great many papers in common use will necessarily be changed in form, from a certificate to an assertion of fact. In other words:

A thousand and one dodges to avoid the stamp act will be adopted, but as a general thing, good business men will pay the states that, accompanied by the Score men in states that, accompanied by the Score men in sulting oplstle, and returned to wells.—Mercer Disputch, Oct. 31.

that part of his administration in which President, and upon him alone, the replace into the hands of a Justice for sponsibility of our present troubles and the property of the United States held within its limits." On the day of this accepts this responsibility in a tone this is extraordinary. " All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was, the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration."-These are his words, and, as if to make the admission more remarkable, he had resigned because "he advised that the naval and military force should be makes an especial point in favor of sent immediately to Charleston to re-Governor Floyd, who, as his Secretary inforce the forts in that harbor, and has issued the following proclamation:
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvain the Commonwealth of Pennsylvain the origin of this repelling. Gov. in the origin of this rebellion. Gov. Floyd, however, is a deeply-injured man. Hereafter his sins must be visited on Mr. Buchanan, for he was the President- and alone was responsible. The main question at issue between Mr. Buchanan and General Scott is undeniable that upon the 15th of Dethis. Did We Ruchanan as President cember, 1860, when South Carolina this: Did Mr. Buchanan, as President in Chief of the army and navy, the held the principal cities, rivers, and seasonsts of the South, and by thus establishing been of any source that the catreaties of the most venerable and belowd statements. scacoasts of the South, and by thus establishing bases of communication in the enemy's country, been enabled to make immediate, effective, and overpowering war. A failure to do this great duty was neither neglect or treason. It was not neglect on the part of Mr. Buchanan—we cannot call it treason, but we do most decidedly.

amity. Sixty-three days had clapsed bile, Wilmington, N. C., New Orleans, since the President had been told to Savannah and Augusta. Conventions assessor. prepare to punish rebellion in the were being held in other States .-South, and yet rebellion had driven There was every evidence that man one of his own ships from the coast of could want to show the purpose and the United States. Insixty-three days determination of the South. We ask the little State of South Carolina had any intelligent man who reads this time enough to prepare a successful sentence to turn back to the dreary armed resistance against the Government, and that Government was pow-erless to resent the insult. The world termination of these wild and reckwill ask why it was that a great Re- less men. James Buchanan is an inpublic was thus held down by the telligent man, and he knew in his the heart. Mr. Buchanan assures us would be his judge, that the Southern THE OIL TRADE.—The last month that he had no desire but to insure leaders determined to destroy this Rement, he would say nothing, and do Finally, the sentiment of the North nothing; he would allow every en- was too intense to be endured. Our give place to pelicans and palmettoes, and lone stars, and long red bars.— This is the meaning of Mr. Buckanan's defence as it reads in our paper this morning. He asks posterity to call him a coward, or an imbecile, or a weak old man, or the slave of the Southern Senators, but he begs not to be called resigned. Major Anderson had thrilla traitor. He pleads guilty of murder ed the nation by taking possession of in the second degree, hoping to escape Fort Sumpter. The Southern cabal in the second degree, hoping to escape the full verdict against his wickedness.

Now, we charge this upon Mr. Bu- and the return to Fort Moultrie. The sues discussed by Mr. Buchanan, and good carnest, and we may soon expect nature. All his protestations of love good carnets, and we may solve the training to hear of more monster wells being to hear of more monster wells being for the Union and the country, and his act to send the Brooklyn with reinstruck.

The training training to hear of more monster wells being to the Union and the country, and his act to send the Brooklyn with reinstruck.

The Defence of Ex-President Buchanan.

| The Defence of Ex-President Chanan | Precident of the C Ex-President Buchanan has given to men to reinforce Major Anderson at ted States actually consented to a truce the country an elaborate and carefully Fort Moultrie, who had not then re- with the rebels, in order that they might prepared statement in reply to the moved in Fort Sumpter. The reason complete their arrangements for opening card of General Scott. The card of for this refusal is manifest to all who fire on Fort Sumpter. The President the General is still fresh in the memothe General Scott. The card of the General Scott. The card of the General is still fresh in the memony of the reader, and any recapitulation of its facts is hardly necessary.

General Scott was driven into its publication by the attempt of New York on the 15th of December, and says, "it was most fortunate the expedition did not sail on February bis calling upon President Buchanan on the 15th of December, and says, "it was most fortunate the expedition did not sail on February bis calling upon President Buchanan on the 15th of December, and says force provided to accomplish the object that the President in "reply to his expedition did not sail on February bis calling upon President Buchanan of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says, "it was most fortunate the says of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says, "it was most fortunate the care of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says, "it was most fortunate the care of the president Buchanan of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says, "it was most fortunate the care of the vast inadequacy distribution of December, and says, "it was most fortunate the care of the vast inadequacy distribution of December and the vast inadequacy distribution of December and Decemb Breckinridge politicians to use his great name as an authority in favor of Secession. He reviewed very closely said, "The time is not yet arrived for do- War Department on the last day of Secession. He reviewed very closely said, "The time is not yet arrived for do-the conduct of Mr. Buchanan during ing so; that he should wait the action of the Administration!" Thus we are that part of his administration in which the Secession troubles originated, and proved to the world that upon the Expectation that a commission would be proved to the world that upon the Expectation that a commission would be states, who had the whole country at appointed to negotiate with him and Conhis command, that four months after press respecting the secession of the State he had been warned of the danger to the country from an attack on Fort Sumpter, this great Republic had "a vast inadequacy of force" compared with South Carolina; that while he ble declaration of the President-a declaration we declare to be treasonable had been waiting, and trembling, and —General Cass resigned. The President's own organ, the Washington Constitution, 'announced that statesholding intercourse with traitors, the great rebellion assumed form and strength, and menaced us with bloody and persistent war. Then he fled to man's resignation by saying that he his home in Lancaster, leaving to Mr. Lincoln the task of wading through a sea of blood to the restoration of the inforce the forts in that harbor, and that the President was of the opinion Union which he might have saved by saying a single word, or obeying the first obligation of his official oath. measure in order to secure the forts against attack." Here, then, is the We now dismiss James Buchanan. He announces the intention of pubwhole evidence. We have quoted Mr. lishing very soon "a historical re-Buchanan, General Scott, Mr. Buchanan's own organ, and General Cass.— The shameful and humiliating fact is was debating an ordinance of secession

view, prepared a year ago." He had better burn his sheets and say no more. His last defence has only dragged him deeper in the slough of shame. Let him beg for mercy at the hands of an outraged country, and from the -within five days of the passage of that ordinance, while the whole North men to come after him, that they may not curse the memory of those who were there being no appeal to the Legislative power, refuse to reinforce the Southern forts? Had these forts been reinforced there can be no doubt that Secession would have been rendered impossible. The rebellion would have impossible. The rebellion would have held the principal cities, rivers, and believed to the principal cities, rivers, and believed to the principal cities, rivers, and believed to listen to the prayers of General Scott, who assured him on the Ionor of the first soldier of the age that the Southern forts might be reinforced and the rebellion suffocated; he refused to listen to the Tax Law—What it Requires.

The Tax Law—What it Requires.

The following convenient summary of the Tax law is given in Thompson's bellion suffocated; he refused to history to punish, and oppress, and betray that the summary died from inantition. We should have been reinforced and the rebellion suffocated; he refused to listen to the Tax Law—What it Requires.

ı litense of Brokers pay a license of . . . \$50 Brokers buy and sell specie, uncur-

memories of that fearful time, and in-

those leaders was John B. Floyd, his

began to say that this conduct could

be endured no longer. December 28th

approached. Two weeks had passed

South Carolina had seceded. General

Scott again applied to the President. Floyd had served his purpose and had

demanded his evacuation of that fort,

President at once disavowed the act.

commissioners in their official capacity,

but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper

ince the last interview; one week since

ent money, stocks and exchange.

Banks that do any brokerage busi-

declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating in the bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom, and carnestness, and counsel, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be pre-Here was the admonition and the cal- secession of South Carolina" at Mo- a clear record of the sources of income,

> The income tax for the year 1862 is payable on the 1st of May, 1863. and pay the tax on the amount, less

\$600. A man may, outside of his business, public was thus held down by the telligent man, and he knew in his throat while a petty tributary Combeart of hearts, justas well as heknew all over \$600 must be taxed, though that death was coming, and that God the heart. Mr. Brahenen assures in would be his infection, and that God personal or family expenses consume a second to the heart. Mr. Brahenen assures in would be his infection, and that God personal or family expenses consume a second to the heart. Mr. Brahenen assures in would be his infection, and that God personal or family expenses consume a second to the second the second to the second the second to the second personal or family expenses consume 3, sec. 160.

"We have a right to deprive our

Checks, drafts, and orders for monto be stamped. Notes of hand, due bills, &c., if for manner most suitable to him.

sums of \$20 or under, are not required to be stamped. amount, require stamps; two cents for diminishing the enemy's power we aug-\$100 and under; five cents for all over ment our own, and obtain at least a

amount.

and upward. Foreign drafts, if single or solo, Foreign drafts, if single or solo, izes us to punish justice or violence, whether at sight or on time, are on the It is an additional plea for depriving

ward made abroad at the time of accepting, Sec. 162. if on time; and at the time of paying,

if at sight. stamp, the party receiving it, or the payer, may cancel it. This, however, up arms in a just cause" has a right will not relieve the maker from the to deprive its enemy of his possessions, penalty.

After naming a few "certificates," such as shares of stocks, deposits, &c., and, with a view to security, "things the law says," certificates of any other of value may be taken" from the offorcements to Fort Sumpter until I

NO. 23.

We copy from the National Intelligençer, a letter of R. J. Meigs, State Librarian of Tennessee for many years, such commence war against the Uniand a distinguished Southern lawyer. ted States, and convert to the use of Mr. Meigs, who was born in a Slave the Confederacy the property of the United States, wherever they can select State, and has lived all his life in Kentucky and Tennessee, left the latter State at the beginning of the Rebellion, and since has passed much of his time in Philadelphia.

This legal opinion of an eminent Southern lawyer on the President's Emancipation Proclamation, is so clear and to the point, that all should read it. 15 Broadway N. Y., Oct. 1, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:—I was called on yesterday for my subscription to the Intelligencer by your agent, and having paid him, took his receipt to November 15, 1862, at which time thirty-five years will have elapsed since I became a subscriber. Judging from some of your recent articles such as the ironical one of Sept. 30th, entitled "The Pursuit of Truth under Difficulties," and the like, infer that you consider the President's late emancipation proclamation, as it is styled, an illegal measure of war against the Confoderate States.— I propose, not for your instruction of course, but to make myself understood, to copy from Vattel certain passages, and to ask whether they constitute the law of war between the Confederate States and the United States.

"A civil war breaks the bands of society and Government, br, at least, suspends their force and effect; it projudge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforth constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies.

"Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the on which side the right or the the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superiors. They stand there

a clear record of the sources of income, that there may be no dispute with the enemy, to which must be added the enemy, to which must be added the ber of men to work procuring furs and expences incurred in the pursuit of an hides for him. To pay for these, as he object, the charges of the war, and the reparation of damages, for were she A man in business must take up the obliged to bear these expenses and net profits of his business for the year, losses she would not fully recover her property or obtain her due. 2. She bas a right to weaken her enemy in order to render him incapable of supspend all and even more than his prof- porting his unjust violence—a right to everything he undertook—talked busiits in business; nevertheless he must deprive him of the means of resistance. ness and per centage like a Girard or pay tax on all net business profits ex-

Checks, drafts, and orders for money, whether at sight or on time, if for which may augment his strength and sums of \$20 or under, are not required enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to accomplish in the "Whenever we have an opportunity

we seize on the enemy's property and Certificates of deposit, for any convert it to our own use; and thus partial indemnification or equivalent, All cheeks and sight drafts for sums of the row what constitutes the subject of the war, or for the expenses and losses incurred in its prosecution; in a Time drafts and notes require stamps in proportion to the amount; 3 cents 3, sec. 161.

"The right to security often authorsame scale as inland time drafts and an enemy of some part of his posses-notes of hand; but if drawn in sets, sions. This manner of chastising a the first, second, and third must each be stamped according to the scale for foreign bills in sets; 3 cents and upward.

In action is more humane than making the penalty to fall on the persons of the citizens. With that view, things of value may be taken from her, such The payor is required to stamp bills as rights, cities, provinces."-Book 3,

If I understand these passages, they show that the Confederate States and sign or courage no states and states are considered to cally consented to the United States are, for the purposes the stamp, is required to cancel it by putting his initials and the date upon it. The ponalty for not doing so is fifty dollars; but in case the maker of the instrument omits to cancel the careful and the United States are, for the purposes of the war to be considered independent to the interview of the war to be considered independent States. This being so, justice must be on the one side or on the other. Supposing it to be on the side of the United States then this authorof everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war;' A great many papers in common en the wrong doer, the injured nation use will necessarily be changed in may seize his property; and to obtain

may Task you to show your readers in

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

the most complete of my in the foldity, and passes the most ample facilities for promptly exceeding in the best-style, over yearloty of Job Printing, such as HAND BILLS. HAND BILLS, PROGRAMMES.

BLANKS. POSTERS CARDS, 1 4 1 1 CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS.

BILL HEADS,

LABELS, &C., &C., &C. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORM.

what respect the President's emancipation proclamation is not sustained by the law of nations—that is by the common sense of mankind? While the Confederate States declare themselves an independent nation, and as it by violence or obtain possession of it by fraudulent collusion with the officers entrusted with its custody, is it indeed unlawful for the United States to deprive the Confederate States of their possessions, of the very thing which constitutes their strength, and enables them to make war? And with a view to future security, is it il-legal for the United States to deprive the Confederate States of the right to hold men in bondage, who, if they were free, would labor or fight on the side of the United States, seeing that these men, being held in bondage, are imade both to labor and fight on the side of the Confederate States? R. J. Meros.

STONEWALL JACKSON ADMINISTERS THE SACRAMENT .- On the morning of a recent battle near Harper's Ferry, after a sermen by one of his chaplains, Stonewall Jackson, who, by the way, is an elder in the Presbyterian church, administered the sacrament to the church members in his army. He in church members in his army He invited all Christians to participate in this ceremony. A Baptist, the straight est of his sect, thoroughly imbued with the idea of close communion, was seen to hesitate; but the occasion, and the man who presided, overcame his scripe ples, and thus it has happened that the prospect of a fight and the close quence of Jackson made a Baptist for get that baptism is the door into the parties, who consider each other as conemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as the necessarily be necessarily because the necessarily because the necessarily because the necessarily because the necessarily because t justice of our cause, and imbued with the strongest conviction of patriotism, his men are irresistible. In this incihis men are irresistible. In this moident we have an explanation of Gen. Jackson's invincibility, and we write thus enabled to understand why his men are all heroes, and why they end dure without a murmur the severest hardships to which any troops have been arbitated during the view. When been subjected during the war: When-peace is restored, it will be bonor ed to the army of Stonewall Jackson.

loyal and intrepid spirit, and given then victory—and that he has poured on the part teachings of truth and righteousness, and easier of the Republic, wrote to Mr. Buchanan—we cannot call it treason, but we do most decidedly charge that it was sympathy with the action of training the most decided by comparing the comparing the most decided by comparing the most de Chicago and New York, and set a numrepresented, he filled his drafts, drew the money from the banks, and then skedaddled, leaving banks and fur and hide gatherers to gather wisdom from their experience. The scamp conduct ted operations on an extensive scale, and was thoroughly conversant with

> A STUDENT, says the Cologne Gazette, traveling a few days back on the railway to this place, to light a cigary took a phosphoric match from a box which he had just before purchased at Elberfield. The matches being tight ly packed, the young man introduced his finger nail between them to extract one, when a small portion of the phosphorus passed under the half and ignited. Although the flame was im-mediately extinguished, the hand had swelled so much on arriving at Dusseldorf that a surgeon advised its:ampilation. The student would not consent, and proceeded to Cologne, on arriving there the swelling had so much extended as to render the amputation of both his hand and arm necessary.

WASHING WOOLENS .- If you do not wish to have white woolens shrink when washed, make a good suds of hard soap, and wash the flannels in it. Do not rub woolens like cotton cloth, but simply squeeze them between the hands, or slightly pound them with a clothes' pounder." The suds used should be strong, and the woolens should be rinsed in warm water. By rubbing flannels on a board and ringing them in cold water, they soon become very thick.

KEEPING WINTER SQUASHES.—There is just one single rule for keeping win-ter: squashes. Put them in a dry, warm place, and they will not rot. It is a warm, damp atmosphere, like that in most cellars, that causes decays in A dry stove room, or furnace heated troom, which never gets cool enough to freeze, are good places to winter squashes and pumpkins. They should be sorted singly-never in piles -when you wish to keep them long.

The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of artieles tuxed, with rates, etc., etc.

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