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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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MOON-LIGHT REFLECTIONS.

By E. L. A.

Watch the pale moon as she glides through the clouds,
And full moon's rays will reveal the stars;
Oh, could the dear planet speak to us,
And tell the story of its life.

I think of the dear one who is nestled in the cold,
My darling, my only one, who is so true,
But I hope that he is now happy with God,
The light of his household and joy.

How often I dream of you in my sleep,
With "Mother" on my lips, and in my heart,
With transport of joy, I turn to embrace,
But oh! the loved soldier has fled.

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With "Mother" on my lips, and in my heart,
With transport of joy, I turn to embrace,
But oh! the loved soldier has fled.

Union Feeling at the South.

Those that deny that there is any Union sentiment surviving in the rebel States, from their judgment from the statements of editors and others living in the large cities, which are nuclei of war-people, whose industry and business of all kinds are promoted by the war. It is not to be expected that Union sentiment will show itself in Richmond or Charleston. To find it, we must explore expeditions into the interior, and among the rural and peaceful population. Col Grierson's ride through Mississippi was such an exploring expedition, and he found what he sought in abundance. He said in New Orleans the other day:

"In passing through the Confederacy I have had a good opportunity to form a correct opinion of its strength. That strength has been overestimated. They have neither the armies nor the resources we have given them credit for, and we have been greatly deceived in regard to the means and the power of the rebels. Passing through their country (and the passage was not a very difficult one) I follow our march of good Union men, who are ready and anxious to return to their allegiance the moment they can do so with safety to themselves and families. They will rally around the old flag by scores whenever our army advances. I could have brought away a thousand such men, who were anxious to come—men whom I found fugitives from their homes, hid in the swamps and forests, where they are a terror to the hearts of the rebel conscription officers with bloodhounds. Having visited them in their own homes, I have founded my belief upon what I heard and saw there, that the day is not far distant when we shall witness the downfall of the rebellion.

Other cavalry expeditions have found Union sentiments in the South, but Col Grierson was in the very center of the Confederacy, far away from the Union lines, and his discoveries are more valuable. He swept along the eastern border of Mississippi, and it was in that region, where no Union soldier had been since the war began, and where the stars and stripes have not been shown for more than two years, that he found "thousands of good Union men." These loyal sufferers from the persecutions of the Davis despotism did not dare to avow their real sentiments until Grierson appeared. It was the sight of the old flag, borne by a band of gallant troopers, that revived their hearts and strengthened them to speak out in favor of the Union.—Evening Bulletin.

The Draft.

Preparations for Speedy Enrollment.

Col. Grierson's expedition to the South has shown that there is still a large number of good Union men in the South. These loyal sufferers from the persecutions of the Davis despotism did not dare to avow their real sentiments until Grierson appeared. It was the sight of the old flag, borne by a band of gallant troopers, that revived their hearts and strengthened them to speak out in favor of the Union.

A draft of 800,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be more fit for field service in thirty days than they would be in six months put into new regiments under green officers. It will be far better for the recruits than they are assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experienced the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid many things that injure the health and cause sickness. The old broad warrioes know how to wash, sleep, camp, and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their new comrades.

Many friends of the Union are impatient at the delay in ordering a draft, but it has been caused getting ready. Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the depots, printing them, and sending them out. There was some time lost in selecting a Provisional Marshal General.

Colonel Clemons has got the machinery of the draft nearly perfect, and the appointments of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made. In a few days more the enrollment will commence, to be followed by the draft

The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

A Defense of the Eleventh Corps.

The correspondence of the Tribune contains a vindication of the 11th Corps, from which we extract the following:

The line of battle taken by the 11th Corps was formed early Saturday morning, and kept during the day. It was a long, weak line, which might have been pierced at almost any point; and, making it still feebler, one brigade was detached to pursue the retreating rebels. No advantage was gained by this extending it. Rifle pits had been dug along the front, affording our troops a large measure of safety while firing upon the enemy, before time to sweep over the open field before them.

It was a surprise! Who doubts it? It was not an officer in the corps, aside from the guilty, who will not affirm it. No troops in the world could have stood, place as were the right of the 11th Army Corps. Far nobler would be for the guilty to frankly acknowledge their errors than to alkali behind a position of safety and fight for cowardice, and staining the memory of the heroic dead with defeat, or robbing the bereaved of the consolation of a noble death.

It is far easier to flatter and praise than to censure; but the memory of the noble war comes to their graves, and now languishing in hospitals, is entitled to a plain, unvarnished statement of facts I have given you; and if I may serve the purpose of justice, it is to be denominated a defeat, and the pride and indignation of every true soldier of the Potomac Army is touched at it. It is to be denominated a defeat, and the pride and indignation of every true soldier of the Potomac Army is touched at it.

At 6 P. M., the attack commenced without preparation. No mounted regiments were in the line; and the front was a very thin picket firing line. The first note of warning that the shock had come was the check of the line. A tremendous volley of musketry, immediately followed by a deluge of grape and canister, and the rebels were upon us in overwhelming numbers in three consecutive columns. One was moving down the turnpike, and another was moving down the road to the left, and as their position was stated, in full front of our line, they were brought up to a position in the road commanding our line, which it swept.

What could 4,000 men do with 30,000? Their flank and rear being exposed to their own guns, and their position endangered at that. But now, surely, after this surprise in the rear, they will change front; common sense demands that, and military science may well blush in shame if it be not instantly done. The commander of the 55th Ohio, casting his eye upon the right, detects it completely flanked.—Putting up to his horse, he hastens to the division commander and shouts, "Our right is turned; may I change in front?" "No," is the reply. In a moment he is with his regiment again, and, seeing his right giving way, he flies to his general a second time.—"The right is breaking, and no enemy in front of us; may I not change in front, and at them in our rear?" "No," was the gruff reply; and thus the soldiers who never yet had failed to do their duty, and who Napoleon would have deemed worthy a place in the "Old Guard" were left in the trenches under an onrushing fire of grape and canister, and unable to discharge a musket directly or obliquely at their foes, who were swooping them down. When called off at last, without money, without arms, and without revenue measure, and that a man to carry a musket must be produced for every name that is drawn from the box.

Such a network of defenses I never saw. The rebels were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as we got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut. Commander Walker on the Yazoo River, with a sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to proceed as far as Yazoo city, where the rebels have a navy yard and store houses. In the meantime, Gen. Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points.

In a very short time a general assault will be made, which I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.—There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months are about to be rewarded.

It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Fort Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, commanding the Mississippi Squadron.

Vallandigham's Transfer to the Rebels.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Major Miles, who was in the battle of Springfield, where General Lyon was killed, and has fought in a dozen battles and skirmishes. She always sustained an excellent reputation, both as a soldier and as a woman. She has been married, and her husband has been a member of the 11th Army Corps. She has been married, and her husband has been a member of the 11th Army Corps.

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Official Despatch from Adm'l. Porter.

A SERIES OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES.

CAIRO, ILL., May 25.—To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The following despatch has just been received:

A. M. PENNOCK,
Flag Ship Black Hawk,
Haines' Bluff, Yazoo River, May 20.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

On the morning of the 15th, I came over to the Yazoo River, to be ready to co-operate with General Grant, leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River and the rest at Haines' Bluff.

On the morning of the 15th, I came over to the Yazoo River, to be ready to co-operate with General Grant, leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River and the rest at Haines' Bluff. In the meantime, Lieut. Commander Wood, in the Do Kalb, pushed on the Yazoo, where the enemy commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind, in hopes of taking away or destroying the large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats, they ran, and left everything in good order—guns, forts, tents, and equipment of all kinds, which fell into our hands. As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen forts was reported to me, I moved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to fire at the two batteries, which was kept up for two or three hours.

At midnight they moved up to the town and opened upon it. For about an hour they fired and then they moved on to the night, to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day, and to annoy the garrison.

"The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted eight and ten-inch and even a half-inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege.

As the gun-carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, bow up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally.—I also burnt up the equipments, which were burnt up, and a magazine of powder, which was burnt up, and a magazine of powder, which was burnt up.

I have said, and we repeat it, that the popularity of the movement will depend upon its success; if the black fight well, they will obtain freedom as a reward; if the predictions of the conservatives are verified, and they

prove cowardly, they will be dispersed with, and left to their fate at once.—As yet, we have not had sufficient experience on the point, to allow us to form a correct judgment. They have been tried in small skirmishes, and in no instance have they been found wanting. The question now is, will they stand under a steady and continuous fire, and maintain the position front against heavy charges? The answer they give to that question will set the fate of the African race on this continent.—Chicagoan's Progress.

T.M.S.

"Take care of the minutes and the hours, and years will take care of themselves." Gold is not found in California in great quantities in great masses, but in little grains. It is panned out of the sand in minute particles, which, when put together, produce the rich nuggets that excite the world's curiosity. So the spare pieces of time, the shreds, the odds and ends of time put together, may form a great and beautiful work. Chief Justice Hall wrote his contemplations when on his circuits. Dr. Mason Good translated Lucretius in his carriage, while, as a physician, he rode from door to door. One of the chancellors of France pursued a bulky volume in the successive intervals of daily waiting for dinner.—Doyle wrote his Expositor chiefly before breakfast. Kirke White studied Greek, went over the nouns and verbs, as he was going to and from a lawyer's office. Barney learned French and Italian while riding on horseback.—Franklin laid the foundations of his wonderful stock of knowledge in his dinner hours and evenings, while working as a printer's boy. In the halls of industry there were several curious specimens of art, wrought by humble individuals, out of such fragments of time as they could find. He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Major Miles, who was received by General Rosecrans and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.