

The Globe.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, 1863.



"I know of no made in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by maintaining the Flag the Constitution of the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

The Grand Result in the County.

The majority in the county comes fully up to our expectation, and is such a gain over the majority given Curtin three years ago, that would, if there had been equal gains in all other counties in the State, make his majority at the late election not less than fifty thousand. The vote in the county is larger than it has ever been, and the majority for the Union candidates for county offices is much larger than any party candidates ever received. If all our soldiers had been at home our majority would not have fallen short of fifteen hundred. Barre, heretofore the stronghold of the Democracy, when the party was a Democratic party, has repudiated the treason of its leaders, and stands firm to the principles of the old Jackson war Democracy. Other townships have also done well—better than Union men expected. Look at Porter, War, Crossmark, Walker, and other townships. Huntingdon borough, too, has not done bad, only 113 majority for Curtin, a gain of nearly one hundred over Curtin's majority three years ago, when he had 32,000 majority in the State. Hundreds of honest Democrats were deceived into the belief that they were supporting the old Democratic party—the honorable party as it existed before traitors took charge of its organization. They will now have time to reflect, and see how badly they were deceived into the support of the rebel cause. We do not pity them much.

1093 MAJORITY FOR CURTIN.

Good for Old Huntingdon! Hip! Hip! Huzzah!!!

The Result in Pennsylvania.

The Union party has elected the Governor, Supreme Judge, a majority in the Senate, and a majority in the House of Representatives. The majority for Governor Curtin is not as large as it should be, but he is elected, and by a handsome majority, and Woodward is defeated. Bogus Democracy is shelled! The right arm of our Government is strengthened! Traitors will tremble! The rebel army will get weak in the knees! Treason will be crushed!

Pennsylvania Election.

Table with columns for candidates (Curtin, Woodward) and counts for various offices (Governor, Supreme Judge, etc.).

Vallandigham Still in Canada.

The Ohio Democracy have decided by a majority of upwards of a hundred thousand that Vallandigham can remain in Canada or any other place beyond the lines of the loyal States. The majority against him will not be less than 65,000.

IOWA, O. K.

The Union men have carried the State by 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The great West is sound for the Union.

Geo. W. Householder.

This gentleman is elected to the Senate from this district, which gives us a majority of one in the Senate. His majority in this county is 988, in Somerset 1200, and Bedford gives about 800 against him. He held the Bear handout.

Capt. Harry Gregg, of this place, and Lieut. Joseph Green, of Barre, were taken prisoners by the rebels last week on the Rappahannock.

LATEST NEWS.

It is not true that Gen. Meade's army has fell back to the defenses at Washington. His headquarters are at Centerville, and his army is in a safe position. Lee's army it is reported is in the neighborhood of Manassas. There has been several skirmishing fights lately, and a heavy battle is expected to come off soon. Meade it is said is ready for the contest. Gen. Crook's command in Rosecrank's army, is doing good service in the Southwest. He lately fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades, defeated it and capturing four pieces of artillery, one thousand stand of cavalry arms, 240 prisoners, besides the wounded. The rebels were completely demoralized and their loss during the raid was not less than 2,000.

UNFORTUNATE McCLELLAN.—On the day previous to the late election, the traitor leaders in Philadelphia, persuaded Gen. McClellan to publish a letter endorsing the political character of Judge Woodward. This letter was published in the Age and printed in hand bills and posted at all public places in the city. Of course it was supposed by the sympathizers that a "word from 'Little Mack'" would influence the soldiers at home to vote almost unanimously for Woodward, but it was soon discovered that the soldiers who were the friends of "Mack" were not willing to march to such music. They found him in bad company, advocating the election of the candidate nominated by the bogus Democracy—the candidate the rebels wanted elected, and they spurned his advice and voted for Curtin, their friend and a firm supporter of the Government. "Mack" has "put his foot in it." A Woodward man can never get the vote of Pennsylvania, and the sympathizers now know this fact, and they will be sorely troubled to find a candidate for the Presidency in '64. "Mack" is as dead as Woodward and Vallandigham—he is a used up candidate, and his friends have "did it."

What the Townships have done.—Never was a larger vote polled by the voters of this county, and never did one ticket receive as large a majority. The Union men of the different townships worked with a will and they can smile upon their success. Almost every township has succeeded in giving Curtin a majority—some doubling and others going far ahead of the vote in 1860. Union men you have done your duty well, and the soldiers in the field, fighting your country's battles, will thank you for encouraging and sustaining them in their righteous cause.

Calwell, Spicer, Petrilin, Africa, Colon, Granny Wilson & Co.—These poor devils are in a bad fix. They have labored night and day for many months that treason might prosper. What have they for their labor? Defeat, and the loss of money they were foolish to bet. More than this—they have lost the confidence of all loyal Union men—they have lost the good will of our brave soldiers—the children point at them the finger of scorn—and loyal Democrats deceived by them, curse them. No wonder they feel like crawling into a dark hole and calling upon the hole to close up, that they may be hid from the world forever. The cry of "Democratic party" will not cover up their sins—their opposition to the best Government on earth.

'CONTRABANDS'—Ever since this rebellion has been in progress, but more particularly since the first day of January last, when the President's emancipation proclamation took effect, have negroes, who had been held in bondage emigrated from amid the secession hot-beds and found homes in the North where liberty has a broader scope. Every town almost that is a considerable distance north of Mason and Dixon's line has received a fair proportion of culled broodren; and along with the rest our town has received its share. Nothing should be said against the policy of these "contrabands" in thus fleeing the wrath of their maddened "chivalric" masters; but if our opinion was required we should say that the "colonization scheme" is not receiving an extraordinary amount of acquiescence from those whom it most concerns.

How the Ohio Soldiers Voted.

CHARLESTON, Va., Oct. 14, 1863. The Ohio troops at this place held an election yesterday, which resulted as follows: Brough, 2,833; Vallandigham, 5. BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, '63. At an election of the Ohio soldiers here, 79 voted for Brough, and 2 for Vallandigham. The two votes cast for Vallandigham were given by two deserters from the regiment now in confinement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15. The Ohio soldiers at Cheam, Hill Hospital vote Brough 80, Vallandigham none. CAIRO, Oct. 16. The following is the vote of the 27th and 83d Ohio regiments, stationed at Memphis: Vallandigham, 91; Brough, 1,500.

The amendments to the Constitution giving the soldiers the right to vote in the army, did not properly come up for endorsement by the people at the late election. They must pass the next legislature before they can be submitted to the people. In this county 2178 votes were cast for the Amendments, and 24 against them.

Proclamation by the President.

A Call for 800,000 more Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, The term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the coming draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, not however, exceeding three years. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this my proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quota of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premiums and bounty as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office by special letters. I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then the said quota shall be made on said State or on the districts of said State for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 1st day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim, that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it is not yet commenced.—The quota of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, the regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been issued by the department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field and bring our needful operations to a prosperous and speedy close.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, Wm. H. SEWARD, Secy of State.

The War Democracy.

We find the following sensible article in the Harrisburg Telegraph, a leading Republican paper.

We have that tonic love for our principles and party, which nothing can turn aside, and the portion of the army of the Potomac—a scout of Gen. Warren's Second corps that was in the vicinity of Bristol Station—in January last, and suffered by the being engaged on both sides. The result was a decided Union victory. The rebels being beaten with the loss of an entire battery and 100 prisoners. Ever the termination of the fight, Maj. Gen. Syke's corps camp up and assisted in driving the enemy off the field.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Movement of the Rebel Hill's Corps on Leesburg—Meade's Army in Line of Battle—Recommending and Skirmishing—Runners of the Enemy approaching Fairfax—Our Army in Safe Position.

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EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Colonel Crosswell, the able competitor of Hon. J. W. Crisfield for Congress, said in a recent eloquent speech: "There is no alternative left us. We are bound to take up this question now in all its bearings; and, after turning it over and over in our minds, and meditating upon its consequences, the conclusion is inevitable, that Maryland must be a free State. Men who had examined the subject, came to the conclusion more than two years ago. If he presents his hearty thanks and says it is coming. There is now a crisis in our affairs, and if we are wise we will avail ourselves of it. We will assist the progress of freedom to decide our destiny for ourselves. We will determine, now and forever, that free white men are not degraded, by manly toil, to a level with the slave, and that hereafter no labor shall create or create our efforts, and bring down the blessings of God upon our people."

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