

The Globe

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Jan. 6, 1864.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag of the Confederation and the Union under all circumstances, and every man, woman and child, should be zealous of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DODD.

The Legislature convenes to-day. The session will be an unusually important one, and we hope that the members will stand strictly to the business that will be brought before them, instead of quarrelling all winter. Mr. White, member elect from Indiana, is a prisoner at Richmond, consequently there will be a tie-vote in the Senate. We trust that country, and not party, will be the ruling motive of the members, and that an organization will be effected at once. We hope that grave and wise counsels will prevail, and that no measure for the good of our cause will be laid upon the table. Although a clear spot is just apparent from behind the dark cloud which has hung over us for the last two years, our work is not yet done. Increased energy as well as the utmost vigilance on our part, must not for a moment relax, although weakened and crippled we have yet a defiant foe to combat. He must not be allowed to gather strength, and march hosts against us while we lay dormant, and unprepared to meet him. Then it devolves upon our legislative members to work.

The Union members of the House of Representatives met on Monday afternoon, and made the following nominations for officers, all of which will be elected:

Speaker—H. C. Johnson, Crawford, Clerk—A. W. Benedict, Huntingdon, Asst. Clerk—J. C. Brown, Mercer, Trans. Clerks—D. Walker, Philip, Mr. Niles, Toga; Mr. Butterfield, Erie; A. D. Harlan, Chester.

Postmaster—R. W. Stewart, Lawrence, Asst. Postmaster—M. Zook, Lancaster, Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Subers, Philadelphia, Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms—C. Anderson, Philip; J. T. Sample, Allegany; Mr. Palmer, Bradford; J. H. Miller, Centre, Messengers—R. McKinnin, Butler, Asst. Doorkeepers—Mr. Crawford, Allegany; Mr. McCauley, Philip; Mr. Martin, C. Smith, Messenger—J. C. Stedward, Crawford, Asst. Messengers—C. E. Idell, Philip; J. Brown, Allegany; J. Walter, D. Manston.

The War.

The new year opens with everything quiet in all quarters. In Virginia there have been heavy rains and long thaws. The roads are bad and all movements are impossible. Every stream is full, and fords are, in most cases, obliterated by the flood. Both armies are virtually in winter quarters, although the acknowledgment of the fact by the authorities is very tardy. The men are resting, and the animals are trying their best to recruit. General Lee's force is estimated at fifty thousand, General Meade's at sixty thousand, though furloughs granted to re-enlisting troops have caused a serious depletion. Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Orange Court House on the Rapidan, and the main force of his army are encamped in the neighborhood.

North of this, pickets extend on the right hand to Cedar Mountain, six miles south of Culpepper, and on the left hand to some earth-works a few hundred yards across the Rapidan, holding the northern approaches to the fords with a strong force, and preventing any access to any part of the river by the Federal troops.

Below the fords General Lee has lines of pickets extending to Fredericksburg, which place he holds, a handful of Federal cavalry being posted as a signal party at Falmouth, across the Rappahannock. General Meade's pickets closely confront General Lee's along the hostile line. Four miles south of Culpepper, at the base of Cedar mountain, is the outpost, which is supported by four thousand infantry at Culpepper. In the rear of Culpepper is the main body of the army, their encampment extending along the base of the Orange Railroad, back to the Rappahannock.

On the right of the railroad, cavalry patrols go a half dozen miles west and north west, but seldom venture farther. On the left of the railroad an army corps, eight or ten thousand strong, is at Stevensburg, as a support to the cavalry pickets, which go southward toward the Confederate lines near the Rapidan. Gen. Lee, if attacked, is in his strong position and will fight there. Gen. Meade, if attacked, by a retreat of a few miles will reach his strong position on the north bank of the Rappahannock.

An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis's Book Store.

Mark the Traitors.

The young men of the country, subject to the draft, must be blind indeed if they have failed to see that it is mainly, if not entirely, owing to the steadfast and determined opposition of the bogus Democratic party that the quotas called out from time to time by the Government were not picked up by volunteering. These leaders have been doing all that they could, from the start, to prevent volunteering—and to represent the services in the most odious light. They have even gone around, many of them, and persuaded persons not to volunteer, and urged parents not to permit their sons to volunteer on any account.

Many of them are so bitter and blackhearted that they hate the very sight of a Union soldier, and will give—or permit their families to give, if they can help it—their own or a cousin's worth in the shape of hospital stores, to relieve the sick and wounded, or the prisoners who are starving in the dungeons at Richmond. Is it any wonder, with such miserable semi-traitors and fawn-necked croakers in the community, that volunteering is at a discount, and that among drafted men, desertions are frequent?

Truly the bogus democracy are doing their best to cover themselves with infamy in all time to come. They are doing more to protract the war than all the armies of Jeff Davis put together. But they will fail to undermine the patriotism of the people, notwithstanding their constant appeals to the prejudices and fears of the partisans. The Union must and will be preserved. The traitors punished, and the cause of the war rooted out, in spite of all their efforts to prevent it.

Reconstruction.

At the touch of the statesmanship of President Lincoln, the difficulties suggested by politicians and journalists in the way of the restoration of the Union have vanished, and the course of true patriots in the rebel States becomes clear. One-tenth of the loyal voters in the rebellious Commonwealths may wield their respective States into the Union line, according to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. Virginia is not included in this offer, as there are already two loyal governments, one in East and the other in West Virginia. As South Carolina consists only of loyal voters for President, that State is not included either. The figures in reference to the votes of the rebel Commonwealths are as follows:

State.	Total Vote in 1860.	No. required.
Alabama	90,357	40,036
Arkansas	54,053	24,498
Florida	14,847	6,835
Georgia	108,363	49,837
Louisiana	50,500	22,830
Mississippi	69,123	31,284
Tennessee	148,323	67,344
West Virginia	10,837	4,967
Texas	62,286	28,238

Next to an abolitionist, the copperhead is a Democratic soldier. The man who dares denounce slavery—who has the courage to expose its social enormities, by which the race of the South have become debased, and Southern women are made to admire the laments of their sons for the sable daughters of bondage—is regarded, by a full grown and completely unenvenomed copperhead, as a fanatic. Copperheadism affects a consuming disgust for all who hate slavery for its political sin. To arouse a copperhead is only necessary to express a repugnance for the traffic in slaves—to declare that it is unmanly to deal in human flesh, or insist that there is nothing in our charter of independence which gives one man the right to sell the wife and children of another. In reply to such claims and declarations, the voluble copperhead has a fund of constitutional authority, all going to prove the justice and right of the barbarian, as well as the divine principle upon which the institution of slavery is based. But fully to excite the venom and passion of a copperhead, it is only necessary to remind the reptile of some honest, true-hearted Democratic soldier who has discharged his duty. At once the snake begins to writhe and hiss. You might as well place a hot peg on the back of the viper as to sound in his ear the name of Butler or Barnside. Indeed, the former is more hated by his old Democratic associates, than is the bloodiest traitor in the South. His sturdy defence of freedom—his manly opposition to treason—and the uncompromising war which he wages against rebellion, constitute the proof positive of his fanaticism, and leave no doubt in the minds of the traitors themselves that Butler is a violator of the Constitution—that instrument which the slaveholders had perverted and misconstrued until they imagined that the Constitution and the law could alone be invoked in the defence and the furthorance of the rights of slavery. Indeed, these semi-traitors, no longer daring to attack the Government as openly as they did at the precipitation of rebellion, turn their fury upon such of the Democracy as are engaged as leading officers in the struggle to crush treason.

Of late, Gen. Barnside has been made a mark for the assaults of the copperhead press in this and other States. He has been traduced and malignd, vilified and libelled, beyond all measure and description. His valor and his ability as a soldier—his virtue and his patriotism as a man—his noble devotion to the Government and his steadfast opposition to its foes, all go to increase his obnoxiousness in the eyes of the copperheads, and to win for him at their tongues, the most wilful abuse. Occasionally we are told, that the war can only be successfully fought out by the power of a "Democratic administration." And yet not a single "Democratic" holding position

in the army as an officer of high rank has been credited for the services he renders his country by those who arrogate to themselves a monopoly of "Democratic" virtue. The "Democrat" in the field and the "Democrat" in civic position of power, who renders a fair support to his Government, in the battle with traitors, is at once assailed, impudently and sacrilegiously, by the fiery zeal of his partisans in favor of treason. We leave the country to judge from this, how fairly a "Democratic" Administration would conduct the war with the slave drivers. We submit the slanders which are daily heaped upon "Democratic" soldiers, fairly and heroically discharging their duty, as an evidence of the true feeling on the part of those indulging in this work of detraction. The copperhead organs and orators, thus assailing the gallant men of the Democratic party who are in the army, faithfully discharging their duty, expose their own sympathies for treason without damaging those who are contending with traitors. No higher evidence need be desired of the loyalty and patriotism of a Democrat, than the fact that he is slandered by a copperhead. No better proof is required to show that both Burnside and Butler (as well as all other true Democrats in the army) have done their duty, than the abuse which is daily heaped upon them by the common friends of slavery and treason, the copperhead leaders of the loyal State.

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The Congress adjourned on Wednesday the 23d ult., to meet again on the 5th of January.

The Constitution act appears to cause excitement on both sides of the House, and the military committee have as yet offered but one amendment, that of the consolidation of all classes; the three hundred dollar clause will not be changed.

Despair at the South.

It is everywhere admitted at the South, in official as well as in unofficial documents, that unless means are devised for redoubling the currency, the rebellion must succumb. But it is utterly impossible to discover any practicable means, and the consequence is a gloom among the rebel leaders that is as near to despair as anything that can be imagined. The Richmond correspondent of the London Times speaks sadly of the want of faith and confidence among the Southern masses, and then, by the way of contrast, says "there is something sublime in the shadowy earnestness and misty magnificence of Northern faith and self-reliance." This was written before the glorious victory of Chattanooga, which, of course, has strengthened our faith and proportionally weakened that of the rebel people.

It is no wonder that the Southerners are in despair. The schemes and promises of their leaders have failed utterly. Instead of an independence, they find themselves a half-fed, half-clad mass, oppressed by a military despotism, which every civilized power of the world refuses to recognize as a nation. They do not believe that they do more than half the territory claimed by the Confederacy. They find the States recruited by our troops, and they find their own numbers of troops to the Union armies. They know that there is not a single State in which the halberd of the Stars and Stripes does not float. They find that the blockade has become an impenetrable barrier, which prevents all communication with the world. They realize that even with the most rigid conscription, their armies cannot be kept up. They know that with the exception of two or three practical cities, their cities are empty. They know that the rebel States are a failure, and that the little credit the Richmond government formerly had has dwindled away to nothing.

They have fully realized that the Northern people will fight for the Union, and with an energy and earnestness that are unabated after nearly three years of alternate disaster and success. They have learned that the cotton man in Europe has been a failure, and that the little credit the Richmond government formerly had has dwindled away to nothing.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.00
Barley	.80
Oats	.60
Rye	.90
Flour	4.00
Corn	.40
Beans	.50
Peas	.45
Lard	1.20
Sugar	12.00
Tallow	8.00
Butter	18.00
Eggs	1.00

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, FOR WHICH WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PLASTER, in ample supply for this and neighboring counties. Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

READ THE RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE GREAT THRU LINE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH IN THE EXCEPTIONAL THROUGH ROUTE THROUGH VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, MISSOURI, TEXAS, NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM
HUNTINGDON	7:15	10:30	7:15	10:30
BRIDGEPORT	7:30	10:45	7:30	10:45
BRIDGEPORT	7:45	11:00	7:45	11:00
BRIDGEPORT	8:00	11:15	8:00	11:15
BRIDGEPORT	8:15	11:30	8:15	11:30

HUNTINGDON & BROOKTON RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

UP TRAINS.

STATION	AM	PM
HUNTINGDON	7:15	10:30
BRIDGEPORT	7:30	10:45
BRIDGEPORT	7:45	11:00
BRIDGEPORT	8:00	11:15
BRIDGEPORT	8:15	11:30

NEWBURN, N. C., Dec. 27.—The North Carolina Times says that a five-dollar gold piece was sold at auction for \$150 in Confederate notes at Danville last Sunday afternoon.

The same paper heartily endorses President Lincoln's recent proclamation, and advises the people of the State to accept it. It also copies and publishes a number of articles from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following significant paragraph:

"Slavery has stalked itself to death. It has committed itself to the unpardonable sin, and must die." The Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Progress are very severe in their criticisms of the "Democrat" messages. They publish President Lincoln's message and proclamation, with favorable comments.

The North Carolina Times says the British sailor G. G. Bigelow, who was captured by the United States transport Fulton, and then abandoned, made her way into Swainsboro, near Wilmington, undetected by the rebels, when she was captured and burned by the United States steamer.

The health of the department is good. The weather is mild and pleasant.

Philadelphian Markets, January 2, 1864.

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.00
Barley	.80
Oats	.60
Rye	.90
Flour	4.00
Corn	.40
Beans	.50
Peas	.45
Lard	1.20
Sugar	12.00
Tallow	8.00
Butter	18.00
Eggs	1.00

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER, H. O. FISHER, T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS.

HUNTINGDON, P. A.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS, and will have on our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, price, and variety of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, and can give for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, FOR WHICH WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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DENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

UP TRAINS.

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HUNTINGDON	7:15	10:30
BRIDGEPORT	7:30	10:45
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DENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

DOWN TRAINS.

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HUNTINGDON	7:15	10:30
BRIDGEPORT	7:30	10:45
BRIDGEPORT	7:45	11:00
BRIDGEPORT	8:00	11:15
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HUNTINGDON & BROOKTON RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.
FARM OF 200 ACRES.
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale this valuable mill property, known as the "Honey Farm," in Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles from Huntingdon, on the road leading to the State Springs. This farm is surrounded by an evergreen containing about 700 Acres, and is covered with valuable timber, black oak, hickory and gum timber. About 100 acres are cleared, and the improvements are a fine spring of good water contained in the hillsides. The price is \$100,000, or \$500 per acre, if separate tracts, as purchased by the subscriber, at \$2000 per acre.

JOHN H. WOODRUFF, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned executor of John McClure, by virtue of the power and authority vested in him by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, January 7, 1864.

At 10 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

EXECUTORS SALE OF BROAD TOP COAL LANDS.

Several tracts of valuable coal land on Broad Top Mountain, the property of Captain John McClure, deceased, are for sale. They are described and more fully defined in the order of sale, which is on file in the office of Henry D. Moore, 223 Walnut street, Huntingdon.

Dec. 2, 1863. J. M. PUGH, Executor.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale:

TWO TRACTS OF LAND: In Penn Township, Huntingdon county, to-wit: 1st. A tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story house with good furniture, well fenced pasturage, and a few trees. 2d. A tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story house, well fenced pasturage, and a few trees. The price is \$100,000, or \$500 per acre, if separate tracts, as purchased by the subscriber, at \$2000 per acre.

JOHN H. WOODRUFF, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Hon. the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Huntingdon, Pa., on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1864, in and against the following named person to wit:

A tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story house, well fenced pasturage, and a few trees. The price is \$100,000, or \$500 per acre, if separate tracts, as purchased by the subscriber, at \$2000 per acre.

At 10 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

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