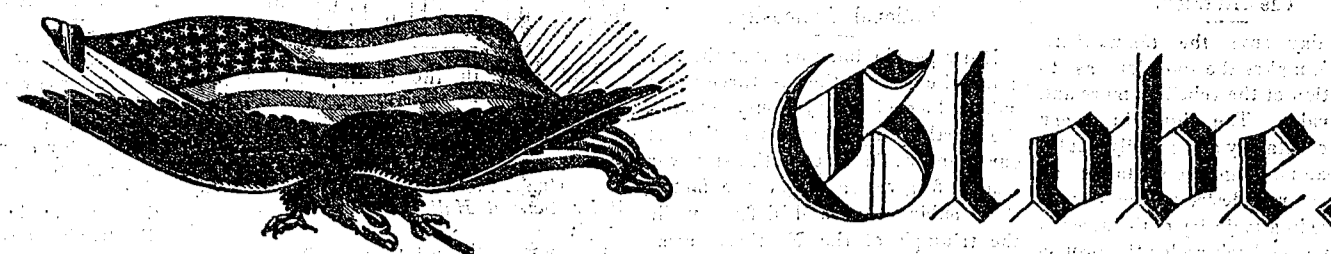


TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. VOL. XIX. NO. 32. TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. WITH WARRANTED! COGS WHEELS!

No. 1. Large Family Wringer, \$10.00. No. 2. Medium " " 7.00. No. 3. Small " " 6.00. No. 4. Large Hotel, " 14.00. No. 12. Medium Laundry (5 or 6) 18.00. No. 22. Large " " 30.00. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER." "A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is the only wringer of the kind that will allow you a large percentage on the cost. We think the best of it, and we think it important that the wringer be fitted with Cogs. The rubber breakers may get the rollers, and the rollers may get the rubber breakers. Our own is one of the best, and is as good as new after nearly two years' constant use."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular. No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels. A good CANNASSER wanted in every town. On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer free of expense.

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y. Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS. Only those faithful soldiers who from wounds or the hardships of war are no longer fit for active duty will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged, and allowance made for officers and men of the United States Infantry, except those who are entitled to pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected from three grades of duty. Those who are most disabled and who are unable to perform general duty, will be selected with preference. Those of the next grade, who are able to perform light duty, will be selected with preference. Those of the third grade, who are able to perform general duty, will be selected with preference.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER. MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE AND IMPORTER OF WATCHES. No. 148 North Second, Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PHILADELPHIA. NO MARINE RISKS - FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS. We offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest net cash price, the best quality of Varnishes, Paints, and Glass.

UNION STEAM MILLS. WM. R. HUGHES, WILLMORE, Cambria county, Pa., Dealer in Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock Lumber.

DIARIES FOR 1864. Received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD CHAIN OF SCHEDULE. Table with columns for Stations, Morning, and Evening trains.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TIME OF LEAVING TRAINS WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Table with columns for Stations, Morning, and Evening trains.

READING RAIL ROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Table with columns for Stations, Morning, and Evening trains.

CREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND NORTH-WEST FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c.

U. S. 5-20'S. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HAS NOT YET GIVEN NOTICE OF ANY INTENTION TO WITHDRAW THIS POPULAR LOAN FROM SALE.

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The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA. THE LAST CHARGE. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Now men of the North! will you join in the strife? For country, for freedom, for honor, for life? The giant grows blind in his fury and spite, One blow on his forehead will settle the fight.

Blow, trampets, your summons, till slugs-gards awake! Beat, drums, till the roofs of the faint-hearted shake! Yet, yet, ere the signal is stamped on the scroll, Their names may be traced on the blood-sprinkled roll!

Trust not the false-herald that painted your shield; True honor to-day must be sought on the field! Her scutcheon shows white with a blazon of red - The life-drops of crimson for liberty shed!

The hour is at hand, and the moment draws nigh! The G-g-star of treason grows dim in the sky! Shine forth from the battle-cloud, light of the morn, Call back the bright hour when the Nation was born!

The rivers of peace through our valleys shall run, As the glaciers of tyranny melt in the sun; Smile, smile the proud patriarch down from his throne - His sceptre once broken, the world is our own!

SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. SAMUEL T. DAVIS, OF SHAYNER'S CREEK. The following correspondence will be read with great pleasure by the friends of Captain Davis:

CAPTAIN SAMUEL T. DAVIS - Your friends - the citizens of Shayner's Creek Valley - have purchased for you a handsome and appropriate present - an elegant sword. It is a token of their respect for the services you have rendered your country in this, her time of great need.

From time immemorial it has been the custom to make presents to friends for any personal good they may have done, but in this instance, the donors have been prompted by higher and more honorable motives: it is a reward suitable for such brave men who have sacrificed the society of home and friends, to expose themselves to the fatiguing marches and hardships of a soldier's life.

the enemy, draw your present one, and ne'er sheathe it until the last battle is fought and sweet liberty won. W. WALLACE BOST. Qr. Mr. Sgt. Co. B, 15th P. V. Cav. Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 25, '63.

WHITEHIDE, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864. SIR: - In reply to your letter of the 25th Dec. 1863, it becomes my pleasant duty to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome sabre, the present of the citizens in Shayner's Creek Valley.

I fully appreciate the worth of so valuable a gift - not for the intrinsic value of the weapon itself, but the principle which prompted the donation is only a fractional part of that great principle which characterizes America and American institutions.

It is the proudest thought of my life to know that while I have a consciousness of doing my duty as an officer and a soldier in our country's army, I am respected and my services appreciated by my fellow-citizens at home. As a soldier I claim to have done nothing but my duty - a duty which I owe to the land of my birth, and to generations yet unborn.

The principle in human nature that embraces freedom and scorns despotism prompts me to act in sustaining, even at the sword's end, the pillars of what I believe to be the best Government on the globe. Although the sword is the blood of thousands of our inhabitants, slain in mortal combat, and cast a gloom over our once happy country, there are bright prospects in the future for America.

Kingdoms and empires will shake off their shackles, acknowledge her greatness, bow at her footstool, and emulate her examples until the united world recognizes the blessings of liberty and the godlike blessings of republican institutions and human equality.

Words fail to express my thankfulness to you, my fellow-citizens, for the honor which you have so lavishly bestowed upon me; and while I patiently pursue the enemies of our common country, and endure the hardships of camp, campaign and battle, I will ever be animated to new deeds of honor and encouraged by the recollection that the trusty blade at my side is the gift of my fellow countrymen, who have sent me to battle as did the Spartan mother her son, and expect me to return "with my shield, or on my shield."

I need not attempt a review of the signs of the times, though the late successes of our victorious arms, suffice to say, have greatly advanced the interest of our country, and the most scrutinizing eye cannot but see that the insurgents must soon yield to the strong arm of the government. Notwithstanding, there is a mighty work yet to be accomplished, bloody battles must be fought, and the country must undergo a gradual change from a state of war to that of peace, before swords can be changed into plowing hooks, and iron clads to merchant vessels.

In conclusion, permit me to say to those young men who are leisurely enjoying the comforts of home while the clangor of war is resounding from valley to valley, that this is not an age of dollars and cents. Three hundred dollars may buy the services which an American owes to his country, but a battalion of cases, with all their financial adroitness, could not prosecute the war wholly with "Greenbacks." 'Tis long lines, steady fronts, and many battalions deep, that gain the day - We must have soldiers to carry on a successful warfare, as well as money.

Jeff. Davis's Body Servant in Washington. The negroes are forbidden to go near the Libby Prison, and he believes there are black soldiers confined there as he has seen them at a distance.

Beauregard is known to have black prisoners at Charleston, who are reported to be subsisted on the minimum ration that will support life. He says the lower two-thirds of Charleston is now uninhabitable and in ruins.

Jim says that, at the time of Mead's advance across the Rappahannock and fight at Mine Run, Lee had made every preparation to fall back, having only 30,000 ragged and disheartened troops with him. Davis sent out all the clerks and employees of the Quartermaster's Department with axes and spades to block up the Mechanicsville and Petersburg roads leading to Richmond, leaving open only one road by which Lee was expected to make his retreat, he having sent word to Davis that he was making all the fuss and disturbance he could to detain Meade, but that he could not hold out long.

The negro appears intelligent, and evidently knows whereof he affirms. S. B. CHENEY, Editor. To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Notes on Libraries and Literature. While no library in America has yet reached 150,000 volumes, there are more than thirty in Europe, which have passed that figure. Some of these it is true, are merely repositories of ancient and medieval literature, with a considerable sprinkling of the books of the last century, and but few accessions from the more modern press.

Such, for the most part, are the numerous libraries of Italy, while others, like the Library of the British Museum, and the Imperial Library, at Paris, are about equally rich in ancient and modern literature. The latter library, undoubtedly the largest collection in the world, has now over 900,000 volumes, besides 500,000 pamphlets; while the Royal Library at Munich claims to possess 800,000 volumes, placing it, if the claim be allowed, far in advance of the British Museum, as well as of the Royal Libraries of the Prussian and Russian governments.

But it is shrewdly suspected that the learned Bavarian who presides over the Munich collection, reckons every tract and pamphlet in his vast repository of literature as a separate work. To enumerate only the collections which exceed 300,000 volumes each, we have the following table of the relative rank of the European libraries. The figures are from Edwards' "Memoirs of Librarians," London, 1829, and the "Annuaire du Bibliophile," for 1862.

Table of European Libraries: Imp'l Library, Paris, 900,000; Royal "Munich, 800,000; British Museum, London, 600,000; Royal Library, Berlin, 500,000; Imp'l "St. Peterburg, 450,000; University "Munich, 400,000; Royal "Copenhagen, 400,000; Imp'l "Vienna, 350,000; University "Gottingen, 350,000; University "Breslau, 350,000; Royal "Dresden, 320,000; Bodleian "Oxford, 300,000.

What renders the claim of the Royal Library of Munich still more open to suspicion than its enormous extent relatively to those of all the great capitals of Europe, is the similar claim put forth by the University Library in the same city, to the possession of no less than 400,000 volumes. It is scarcely creditable that two libraries in the small Duchy of Bavaria should have accumulated nearly a million and a quarter of volumes, while the largest and most rapidly increasing libraries in Europe are yet very far from approaching a million. But the best evidence against the figures which cannot lie of the Munich collection, is to be found in the following table, extracted from the Parliamentary Report on Public Libraries, published in 1850.

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It sets forth the average annual increase of the libraries already enumerated, as reported by the officers of the libraries themselves. British Museum, 20,000; Imp'l Library, Paris, 13,000; Royal "Berlin, 9,000; Bodleian "Oxford, 5,000; Imp'l "Vienna, 3,500; Royal "Munich, 3,000; Imp'l "St. Petersburg, No ret'n.; University "Gottingen, 3,000; University "Breslau, 2,000; Royal "Dresden, 2,000; University "Munich, 1,500; Royal "Copenhagen, 1,200.

Now it is not probable that two libraries growing no faster than at the rate of 1,500 volumes, and 3,000 volumes, respectively, per annum, should so far surpass collections increasing in a much greater ratio. It sounds strangely to lovers of books to read that, of the great libraries above mentioned, only one (the Bodleian) has a printed catalogue of its treasures, while some have never yet been completely catalogued, even in manuscript!

The one great advantage which European libraries possess over America, consists in the enormous "start" which the accumulations of the past have given them in the race. With one or two hundred thousand volumes as a basis, what, but utter neglect can prevent any library from becoming a great and useful institution? The most moderate share of discrimination applied to the selection of current literature, will keep up the character of the collection as a progressive one. But with nothing at all as a basis - as most of our large American libraries have started, the rate of progress seems slow, and the results small hitherto. Yet it should never be forgotten that it is not quantity, which constitutes the chief value of libraries, after all. "Non multa, sed multum" is the golden rule of reading, and what avails it to heap up even millions of books, provided you have not the best ones? Some of the American libraries have been fortunate in donations of private libraries, while several (as the Astor, and the Library of Congress) have not been the recipients of any single collection so well, their aggregate. Of all our libraries, perhaps the Boston Public has been the most "lucky." Founded scarcely ten years ago, it now stands second (or third?) in numerical rank - possessing 105,000 volumes, while its selections both of popular and erudite works, have been made with great judgment, and discrimination. It has been favored with one patron (Joshua Bates, Esq.) of rare munificence, whose gifts in money and books, closely approach the sum of \$100,000. The late Hon. Jonathan Phillips gave it \$50,000, several valuable private bequests have enriched its shelves. Its latest considerable acquisition by this means, was the noble and scholarly collection of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, numbering over 11,000 volumes, and especially rich in theology, metaphysics and German literature generally. The Library company of Philadelphia with its associate, the Loxan Library, now numbers over 75,000 volumes, and embraces a store, especially in its highly valuable stores of Arabian books, and early printed works, of which any collection might be proud. Although dependent for accessions upon the associated enterprises of a company, it is steadily advancing in completeness, and consequent usefulness.

Governor Andrew Johnson on Slavery and Compensated Labor. In the course of a speech at an 8th of January celebration, in Nashville, Tennessee, Governor Johnson remarked as follows, on the progress of opinion in Tennessee:

"Before the rebellion we could discuss all institutions, all subjects, all measures, except slavery. On that subject no one dared to write, or print, or express an opinion of the aristocracy. Now, thank God, the time has come when the press is unmuzzled - when the press can discuss this and all other subjects. This time has come when this institution is dead; when the chains are broken, and the captive set free. [Applause.] The institution is dead - [laughter] - and slaves are not worth a quarter of a dollar a dozen. [Laughter.] Being dead, let us, in a becoming manner, prepare for the funeral. Now is the time to dispose of this great question. It is a great question, and one which must be settled upon the great principle of human freedom; not by Abolitionists in the North, nor by Secessionists in the South, but by that great law of self-preservation which governs all men alike. Slavery is a cancer upon the body politic which must be rooted out before perfect health can be restored. The great law I refer to is now at work, and negroes' and all things else which may be in the way, to impede its course, must get out. Don't go to inventing, but find out the principles of that law, and confirm your actions thereto."

In the same speech Governor Johnson gave slaveholders the following sound advice: "The Union and the Constitution must be preserved intact. I have owned slaves - slaves that I bought with my own money - money earned by myself, a quarter of a dollar at a time. They were confiscated and sold; yet two of them ran away from the rebel dominions, and came here to me. I hired them, made a bargain with them for their labor, and thus recognised their freedom. And I find they do better than when they were slaves. Now, if any of you are slave-owners, I advise you to go and do likewise, while you have the chance. Hire your negroes to work for you, and you will find they will do better labor for you than when they were slaves. By this means you will do your part in this great transition to teach them self-reliance. The edict has gone forth, and all that remains to be done is to change the relation of master and slave. The day is not far distant when this nation will be the great centre of civilization, of the arts and sciences, and of true religion. Time was when the tide of emigration ran westward; the time will soon be upon it when it will run southward. Let us go on with our mighty work. Let us talk about breaking up a Government like this for slavery! 'Dis madness. Let it go on with its great mission.'"

What is Life? The mere elapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep - to be expel to darkness and the light - to pace round the mill of public, and turn thought into an implement of trade - this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber, which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart - the tears that freshen the dry wrinkles within - the music that bubbles childhood back - the prayer that calls the future near - the doubt which makes us meditate - the death which startles us with mystery - the hardship which forces us to struggle - the anxiety that ends in trust - are the true nourishment of our natural being.