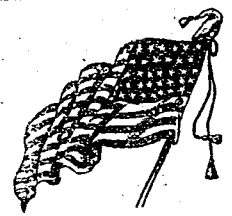


# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 20, 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, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOWLAS.

## UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.  
Geo. W. HAMERLY, Secretaries.  
W. W. HAYS.

## The Next Congress.

There is a lively contest going on just now in Blair county, between the political friends of two prominent gentlemen of that county, Samuel Calvin and L. W. Hall, Esq., both parties anxious to have the pleasure of presenting to the Union Congressional Conference of this District, the candidate to take the place of Mr. McAllister. The friends of the gentlemen named should remember that other counties in the District have claims. Huntingdon county, at the proper time, will offer for nomination, a noble and a true man.

**ABJURATION.**—It has been agreed upon by both Houses of the State Legislature, to adjourn on the 28th inst., and to meet again on the 23d of August next. There will be a special election on the first Tuesday in August, on the constitutional amendments allowing soldiers to vote, and the adjournment session will be necessary to arrange the law under the amendment in order to enable the soldiers to vote at the October election.

**THE APPOINTMENT BILL.**—As passed by the Senate, mixes this country up as follows:

21. The counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry shall compose the Twenty-first district, and elect two Senators.

The counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata to two members of the House.

John C. Rives, Esq., the proprietor of the *Globe* newspaper, and publisher of the debates in Congress, died at his residence, near Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., of rheumatic gout. He was a native of Kentucky, and was about sixty-nine years of age.

It is said that when Gen. Grant was going down from Washington to the front, the train, having attached to the special car, stopped at Brandy Station. Some soldiers who were waiting to go down asked if they could not get into the car. "No," was the answer of the officer; "this is Gen. Grant's special car." Gen. Grant, who was sitting by the window, promptly put his head out of the window and said: "General Grant occupies only one seat; the soldiers can ride."

There were killed at South Mountain 443; wounded, 1,806. At Antietam, killed, 2,010; wounded, 9,416; missing, 1,048. At Gettysburg, killed, 2,884; wounded, 13,709; missing, 6,643.

## The Rebellion.

A period of three years has now elapsed since the firing of Fort Sumter. In that period, we, of the North, have had times of universal joy, and times of gloom, almost producing general despondency. We have seen our armies marching from victory to victory, and again we have seen the rebels triumphing but for a swift following defeat. In the days of victorious news we have shouted for joy, and given thanks; and in the days of gloom and defeat, we have confided in the strength and ability of our armies, and implored Jehovah for succor. Such is the alternate state of circumstances and such the state of popular sentiment since the war began; and although the weight and value of the victories gained by us outweighs and overcompensates the losses sustained by defeat, yet we are still more gratified by looking at the situation at this time.

The loyal States of the North and West are in a condition well adapted to continuing, and even suppressing, a war—be it ever so sanguinary. Their men and means appear to be inexhaustible, and if the large army of 700,000 men should fail in accomplishing anything in the next campaign, (of which, however, there need be no fear) their ranks could immediately be filled. Our finances and credit are in a flourishing state, and, in a word, we can be considered in the light of being ready to end a protracted struggle, and also prepared, if occasion should arise, to commence and continue another.

But contrast this condition with that of the South: We continually hear of the Southern people complaining bitterly at the treatment they have sustained at the hands of their leaders—we find many deserting the ranks of the conscripted host and fleeing to the Northern army—and throughout the South the people are entertaining and cherishing a hope of speedy return to the Union and peace. With their fields desolated, famine and death staring them in the face, their lands covered with blood, and, withal, no shadow of success to give them encouragement in their efforts to dissolve the Union and destroy the Government, they have no desire that the war should be prosecuted any longer.

We now find the rebellion, which, in the opinion of a great many at the commencement, was to last but three months, still in existence, after three years of war—the most terrible. Still the armies of the rebels are in the field, to meet us, and, if possible, to defeat us. Though greatly reduced in numbers by casualties and desertions, they appear to be determined, in the army, to hold out to the last, notwithstanding the opinion that is gaining ground among their brethren at the South that their cause is hopeless. As they are determined, so with determination they will have to be met and fought, ere they will succumb. We cannot but believe that the coming war campaign, for which such gigantic preparations are being made, will be anything less than a vigorous, determined and successful one. The rebels are in the "last ditch," and will, no doubt, fight with the desperation of madmen, yet we have cool, courageous and hardy veterans, and true, patriotic and decided recruits who can and will subdue them, under skillful generalship.

Each side in this great contest have, through lessons of experience drawn from the war of the last three years, been made wiser, and the world, in general, been struck with admiration. The North has found the strength of the South, which she supposed to be so feeble, to have great significance; and the numbers she supposed to be so few in the South, have proved to be many, and possessed with strength, courage and perseverance. The South, who vainly boasted of the ability of one Southerner to whip five Yankees, has found, by dear experience, that one "Yankee" is fully equal, in point of physical, and all other, capacities, to any Southerner. She has also discovered that the people she thought so easily to conquer, are possessed with courage and patriotism equal to her own. Thus are we made wise from the trial and test of our own foolish presumption; and we are taught not to underrate nor despise an enemy. The world, looking upon this contest with anxiety to know the result, are surprised at the patience, perseverance and audacity of the South in struggling against such fearful odds, and are also struck with wonder in witnessing the courage and patriotism of the Northern troops, and amazed still more at the numbers sent forth to quell the rebellion. This war cannot lower the North in the eyes of the civilized world, but our magnanimity, courage, and the cheerfulness and promptness with which we liberally bestow from our exhausted resources in treasure, and in bone and muscle, will become known and admired by all, and will be a breastplate in the armor to guard us from the encroachment and oppression of any foreign foe.

We have only to await the issue of the coming campaign of our armies, when we will see the rebellion, if not entirely quelled, nearer its last struggle than at any time previous. But while our army in the field is doing its utmost to end the rebellion, the loyal people, at home, should not forget that in our midst are those who are treacherous to the Government, and are co-operating with the rebels in arms by secretly working to destroy that Government, and substituting a despotism. These are the rebels we are to defeat, and every effort should be put forth to do so.

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## Gen. Grant's Operations at Chattanooga.

The report of Gen. Grant of the operations last fall in and about Chattanooga and in East Tennessee, has appeared. When Gen. Grant relieved Gen. Rosecrans the Army of the Cumberland was in an extremely critical situation. It is a part of unwritten history that when Gen. Rosecrans left the army was on the point of retreating from Chattanooga, under the pressure arising from the difficulty of procuring supplies. The seizure of the point below Chattanooga called Brown's Ferry, through the mastery conception of Gen. Wm. F. Smith, and executed under his own immediate direction, solved that question. Previous to his arrival Gen. Grant telegraphed to Gen. Thomas to hold Chattanooga at all hazards, to which he replied: "I will hold the town until we starve." The army was frequently, and for a long time, on one-fourth of the usual ration of hard bread, bacon and coffee, and not much better off when the battles of Chattanooga were fought.

The report of Gen. Grant details rapidly the leading circumstances before and after these battles, which show their intimate relations with the situation of affairs in East Tennessee. Referring to the grand feat of the war the storming of Missionary Ridge—he says:

The appearance of Hooker's column, was at this time, anxiously looked for, and momentarily expected, moving north on the ridge, with his left in Chattanooga Valley, and his right east of the ridge. His approach was intended as the signal for storming the ridge in the center with strong columns; but the time necessarily consumed in the construction of the bridge near Chattanooga Creek, detained him to a later hour than was expected. Being satisfied from the latest information from him, that he must by this time be on his way from Rossville, though not in sight, and discovering that the enemy, in his desperation to defeat or resist the progress of Sherman, was weakening his center on Mission Ridge, determined me to order the advance at once. Thomas was accordingly directed to move forward his troops, constituting our center, Baird's division (14th cps) Wood's and Sheridan's divisions (4th cps) and Johnson's division (14th cps), with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, following in easy supporting distance by the whole force, and carry the rifle pits at the foot of Mission Ridge, and when carried to reform his lines in the rifle pits, with a view to carrying the top of the ridge.

These troops moved forward and drove the enemy from the rifle pits at the base of the ridge like bees from a hive—stopped but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery, from still, well filled rifle pits on the summit of the ridge. Not a warrior, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. I can account for this only on the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces.

The pursuit of Bragg's broken army was kept up no farther than Ringgold, about twenty miles. It was a favorable moment, and the following tells why it was not improved as under other circumstances it would have been:

Had it not been for the imperative necessity of relieving Burnside, I would have pursued the broken and demoralized retreating army, and by so doing supplies could have been found in the country. But my advisers were that Burnside's supplies could only last till the 3d of December. It was already getting late to afford the necessary relief. I determined, therefore, to pursue no farther.

It was only a few days ago that it was announced that General Gordon Granger had been relieved from the command of the 4th Corps. The following quotation will explain some of the reasons, though we are convinced others still exist, not necessary and perhaps not proper to enumerate:

Returning from the front on the 28th, I found that Granger had not yet got off to East Tennessee, nor would he have the number of men I had directed. Besides, he moved with reluctance and complaint. Gen. Grant bears testimony in the following manner to the services of an officer whose great skill and industry contributed very largely to the success of the campaign, and who for those qualities holds no second place in the estimation of the Lieutenant-General: "To Brigadier General W. F. Smith, Chief Engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the mastery manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, and desire that his services be fully appreciated by higher authorities."

ARCHY McALLISTER is played out as a war Democrat. He is opposed to expelling traitors from the House of Congress. He has tried to be on all sides, and is nowhere. To be a man, a man must be able and willing to act a manly part.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

## A Word to Democrats.

Webster defines Democracy in the following words: "Government by the people; a form of Government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation."

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Saturday, the 9th, a scene occurred pending a motion, made by Mr. Colfax, the Speaker, to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for advocating the recognition of the Southern "Confederacy," of which the telegraph gives us a pithy report:

"Mr. Harris (Md.) endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. Long yesterday, and he would stand by the latter for weak or for woe. If there was any honesty in any party they would rise like a hurricane and sweep away those who are proying on the vitals of the Republic. He (Mr. Harris) was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but acquiesced in the doctrine of secession."

A scene of great excitement ensued owing to the words of Mr. Harris, and for this he was compelled to take his seat.

"Mr. Fernando Wood (N. Y.) said the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had declared in his written speech that he would prefer the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an alternative rather than the people of the South should be subjected and exterminated, and he (Mr. Wood) endorsed this, and they could expel him for it."

Do the democracy stop to reflect that all the speeches made and votes cast to sustain this Copperhead Long, who professes to represent an overwhelmingly Union State, were from Democrats, or rather from men elected by the so-called democratic party?

Do they reflect upon the principles actuating the rebellious faction which this traitor Long proposes to recognize? A section which has governed the nation, either directly or indirectly, fully four-fifths of the time that it has been a nation, enters into an election and failing to carry it according to its own wishes, refuses to abide by the result and makes war upon the majority. And this is done in the name of Democracy. The Democracy which believes in a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively.

How far this rebellious section has carried out in practice the democratic principles which it pretended to adhere to in theory, is illustrated, first, by the refusal to abide by the will of the people, lawfully expressed at the ballot-box; by the tyranny of the oligarchy at Richmond; by the persecution of all men in the slave States who have endeavored to maintain the Union; by the attempt to elevate Capital above Labor, through Slavery; and by utterly ignoring every principle of equality, justice, and fair play.

This species of Democracy cost us Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, the Cumberland and the Congress, scores of thousands of precious lives, wounds and maimings almost without number, grief and sorrow inexpressible, thousands of millions of dollars in treasure, devastation among our commerce upon the high seas, and now, as the last grand sacrifice, the patent Democracy of the day calls upon us to give up our nationality, to permit the Union that Washington, Adams and Jefferson formed, and Madison and Jackson sustained, to be destroyed, the nation dismembered and disgraced, its flag degraded, the name of the great republic rendered a by-word and reproach, and the hope of true Republican liberty and genuine Democracy put back for centuries. And all this to be done in the name of Democracy! Such democracy as stole Government dollars, bonds and cannon; such Democracy as fired upon the stars and stripes at Fort Sumter, and such Democracy as made almost a St. Bartholomew of N. York in July last. Messrs. Long, Cox, Harris and Wood are not quite so daring as the party which followed up the bold work commenced by the "Venerable Rufin" at Charleston, nor so openly beastly as the brutes they instigated to rob, murder and burn in New York; but they are no less mischievous and dangerous.

Let the genuine but deluded Democracy ponder the truth, that such sentiments as those uttered by the Copperhead orators upon the floor of Congress, on Saturday, would not be tolerated by any other government under Heaven but our own; that from the time of the beginning of earthly powers down to the present period, such impudent treason would be rewarded with the Tarpeian rock, the bow-string, the guillotine, the Bastille, the stake, the block, the gallows, or exile, anywhere but in the loyal States of America. We are more merciful in our own country and in our own day and generation. Let the Democrats also remember that no country can exist long in a state of anarchy. Such sentiments as those uttered on Saturday must, if suffered to pass unrebuked, result in anarchy, and anarchy, over since the world began, has inevitably given birth to arbitrary power. Madame Roland, when on her way to the guillotine, during the Reign of Terror, exclaimed "Ah! Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" We might repeat the exclamation of the talented French woman, and say, "Oh! Democracy, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

When the name of Liberty is used and abused to sanction the worst of tyranny, and when Democracy is made the synonym for barbarism, despotism and treachery, and when its creatures preach treason in the Capitol of the Nation, it is time for genuine Democrats to take the alarm, and for those who are deluded by a barren name to be admonished.—*Phila. Ex. Bulletin.*

**Capture of Fort Pillow by Forrest—Rebel Fiendishness—Women and Children Murdered—The Garrison Butchered.**

A despatch from Cairo, dated April 14th, gives the following account of the capture of Fort Pillow, by the rebels under Forrest:

"On Tuesday morning Forrest with some 6000 men attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meantime disposing of his force so as to gain an advantage. Major Booth of the 13th U. S. heavy artillery, formerly of the first Alabama Cavalry, (colored) refused to receive the flag of truce and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in which was also refused."

Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of gaining new positions. The battle was kept up till three o'clock P. M., when Major Booth was killed and Major Bradford took command. The rebels now came in swarms over our works, compelling their surrender. Immediately upon the surrender, there ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed, but insatiable as fiends and blood thirsty as devils, the inhuman Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded."

The black soldiers becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms—both white and black were bayoneted, shot or sabred, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of seven or eight years of age and several negro women were killed in cold blood. Soldiers, unable to speak from their wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of a garrison of 600 men, 200 remained alive."

Amon one of the officers was Capt. Bradford, Lieut. Barr, Ackerstrom, Wilson, Kavel, and Major Booth, all of the 23rd Tennessee Cavalry. Capt. Poston, Lieut. Lyon, 13th Tennessee, and Capt. Young, 24th Missouri acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford, was also taken, but is said to have escaped; it is feared, however, that he had been killed.

The steamer Plate Valley came up about 3 o'clock. She was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard some of the wounded as the rebels had allowed to live.

Fifty seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored men; eight of them died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering passengers.

**Payment of the State Militia.**

We are enabled, by the courtesy of Adjutant General Russell, to lay the following official document before our readers. It will be found to be of great importance to those who served in the militia of the State in September, 1862:

**UNITED STATES ARMY,**

PAY DIRECTOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PAYMASTER,  
BALTIMORE, Md., April 9th, 1864.

Arrangements for the payment of the Pennsylvania emergency troops, called into service by the Governor in September, 1862, will shortly be completed.

To facilitate the work, I have divided the State into three districts, with a supervising paymaster for each, viz: First District, Major David Taggart, at Philadelphia, embraces the counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Wayne. Second District, Major D. H. McPhail, at Harrisburg, the counties of Adams, Blair, Bradford, Cambria, Centre, Columbia, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union, Wyoming and York. Third District, Major Russell Barrett, at Pittsburgh, the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Indiana, Lawrence, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

These, as appears from the returns to the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, are all the counties in which were organized any of the troops in question.

Any information desired by parties interested will be promptly furnished on application to the proper supervising paymaster.

Each of the named supervising officers will arrange the details within his district, looking to the convenience of claimants and the finishing of the work assigned him with the least practicable delay. He will designate the points and dates of rendezvous, and the paymasters to officiate at each. These, at the proper times, he will have announced in the newspapers of the district.

Where the officer or soldier cannot be present at his designated place of rendezvous to sign the rolls, the payment may be made to his attorney upon power duly executed. Forms will not be exacted. The simple authority, in few words, to sign and receive, will be sufficient. But in all cases the power must be acknowledged before a notary, justice or other magistrate. If the first, his seal notarial must be affixed. If the others, the exemplification under the seal of a court of record. These conditions are indispensable to protect the Government against frauds. B. W. BRICE, Chief Paymaster.

**For Rent.**

The rooms on Railroad street opposite the Exchange Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. Green. Inquire on the premises.

## Speech of Genl. Neal Dow in Boston.

The address of Brig. Gen. Neal Dow at the Boston Tremont Temple, "On Life in Richmond, and the South as it is," was an interesting narrative of personal observations and experiences, given in an easy and familiar manner, and listened to with manifest satisfaction by the audience, which, though not large, comfortably filled the body of the hall. The speaker was accompanied upon the stage by Ex-Governor Kent of Maine, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Rev. Dr. Bullard, and others, and was introduced by Mr. Joseph Story.

After referring to the request extended to him to give a short and familiar detail of matters at the South, occurring under his own observation, and of matters connected with prison life which had come within his own experience—topics which he knew were exceedingly interesting to the people at the North, especially so far as connected with our soldiers in confinement among the rebels—the speaker spoke of the steps taken to prepare the people of the South for secession, and to induce its acceptance. Most of the people, he said, were entrapped into secession, being assured by their leaders, and the men who controlled public opinion, that it would be peaceable and successful. Among those who had made it their special vocation, during several months, to go through the Gulf States, collect the people together in large numbers, and advocate its adoption, were such men as William L. Yancey, a man who was wont on all such occasions to pledge himself to drink every drop of blood which should be shed in the attempt to secede. An instance was cited of a certain officer, Major Chase, who issued a pamphlet containing several letters addressed to the people of the South, dissuading them from secession, and assuring the people that not only was the whole thing easy and advantageous, but that if the North should attempt to coerce the South, the governments of England and France, would be compelled, in consequence of their necessities in connection with cotton manufacturing, to interfere in behalf of the South.

After secession was fully inaugurated, however, a reign of terror began, Union men being everywhere proscribed, and their property, if not destroyed, being confiscated by law. The South was at the time exceedingly prosperous. The great branches of business at the South—the raising of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and the slave—were in the full tide of success; and the people were making more money than at any time before. Everything was now changed at the South, and its present condition, compared with what it was then, formed a contrast the like of which the world had never before seen. Everything was desolate, both in the Federal lines and elsewhere. Outhouses, fences, and what was of more importance to the rebels, the slaves, all gone. Everywhere, in the city as well as in the country, it was like a New England village on a Sunday. In New Orleans it was not so bad; but in Richmond, Atlanta, Raleigh, and other large places, everything was at a stand still. A striking contrast with this, was the condition of unusual prosperity which he had found in his own State, and which extended, as he learned from his means of information, throughout the whole North. Everywhere people were busy, wages higher, and workingmen in great demand. The rich and extensive plantations of Louisiana, abandoned by their owners at the approach of the Federal army, at the time of the capture of New Orleans, and now under the control of the government officials, were referred to as instances of the readiness of the negroes to do the necessary labor of gathering the crops, showing more alacrity under the stimulus of the small remuneration of three dollars per month, than under that of the lash, supposed to be necessary in order to secure any exertion on their part.

In regard to the finances of the Confederacy, although it was generally well understood that they were utterly ruined, yet the people, even the most intelligent, had some very queer notions upon the subject, imagining, for instance, that the difference between the financial condition of the South and that of the North was simply to be attributed to the management of the two Secretaries—Meminger and Chase, the whole matter being simply a question of skill between one and the other. People frequently confessed that they did not understand finance as well as the people at the North, who were used to such matters.

A minority report of a committee of the rebel Congress at Richmond was cited, in which it was stated that the rebel currency had become depreciated two thousand per cent., whereas every schoolboy knew it could only depreciate one hundred per cent. And when the Confederacy came to substantially repudiate their eight hundred and fifty millions of currency by taxing it a hundred per cent., it was a matter of no surprise to the people, for they expected repudiation, whether the South succeeded or not; and people treated more as a matter of jesting than otherwise, the monstrous inflation of their currency. Some of the Richmond newspaper writers had proposed to get rid of it by burning, but it was argued, on the contrary, that to burn it all at one time would greatly endanger the city, and to burn it at different times would require more men than could be spared from the army to attend to it. It was now proposed, after having virtually repudiated eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars of their bonds, to issue another series.

"The actual circulation of the Confederate currency no one knew. The newspapers spoke of it as being in the hands of speculators by the bale, and worth hardly any more than waste paper."

Although very few intelligent men in the South expected success, they yet hoped that anybody else would be nominated for the next President, rather than Mr. Lincoln. They believed that the nomination of anybody else would indicate a change of policy, but Mr. Lincoln's name was identified with the determination to crush out the rebellion.

No man, the speaker remarked, had a greater respect for General Fremont

or Mr. Chase, than he, or a more abiding and thorough conviction of their loyalty and ability to carry on the affairs of the nation with honor to themselves, and advantage to the nation; but, at the same time, he should regard the nomination of any other man than Mr. Lincoln, at the present time, a great national misfortune.

The ultimate success of the North, the extermination of slavery, the justice of our own suffering on account of our connection with that institution, the prejudice manifested, at first, against enlisting negroes, were alluded to, and instances of the bravery of colored soldiers in his own department were related.

But they are taken prisoners sometimes, and then it was understood what Mr. Sumner meant by the "barbarism of slavery." "The whole tone of Southern society was barbarous so far as any regard for the rights of others was concerned. And even negroes as well fall into the hands of the blacks in the interior of Africa, as into the hands of people like these."

A description was given of Libby Prison, where prisoners were taken and subjected to every privation, and the commander of which was a young man whose father, a rich man, lived in a magnificent stone house on the banks of the Rappahannock, which had been protected with great care by our soldiers.

The speaker referred to the manner in which the rebels soon acquired the habit of appropriating the supplies forwarded to the prisoners by the Sanitary Commission, and stated that the late escape of a hundred or more from the prison was aided by their being taken to be rebels themselves stealing Federal uniforms from the storehouse near by.

A visit, by permission, to the prisoners at Belle Isle, was mentioned. The prisoners had suffered so much by starvation and exposure, as to become at first wild, and finally almost idiotic in their expression of contentment. A note to General Wynder stating their suffering condition and asking more attention to their comfort, the speaker stated to have been endorsed—"it is false and contemptible," and returned. Permission to visit them was refused, and another rebel officer placed in command of them. And yet after all the extreme sufferings of our prisoners, Jeff. Davis had congratulated the returned rebel prisoners upon their escape from the Federals, because treatment they could not retaliate, because humanity would forbid.

"The conclusion the speaker remarked that the rebellion is now nearly at an end. It is without money and without credit. It is not possible for it to obtain in any way either money or credit. And if we have a vigorous and successful campaign this year, as I think we shall, and as all appearances seem to indicate, I am sure that it will be the last campaign, and we shall have a restored Union, under the same glorious old flag, recognized all over the country, and loved everywhere throughout the country, and what is better than all, it will float over slaves no more forever."

General Dow spoke for nearly an hour and a half, and his remarks were received with frequent applause. At the close of his remarks, quite a number of persons from the audience gathered upon the platform to greet him and converse with him.

## The Illinois Outbreak.

The Chicago Post more nearly reflects the sentiment of the majority of the Democrats in Illinois than any other paper published in the State. One of its editors has been visiting Coler county and the scene of the recent copperhead massacre of Union soldiers; and in a long letter written there, giving the particulars of the affair, he says that the outbreak was the result of a regular copperhead conspiracy formed several months ago. It was a regular military organization, calling itself the Mighty Herk, its object being to render aid and comfort to the rebels, with whom the leaders were in correspondence.

The attack upon the soldiers at Charleston on Monday was a premeditated affair; the secondaries had been drilling and preparing for several days, with the avowed purpose of killing the Union soldiers, and the soldiers were fired upon without the least provocation.

## A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are in pasture, and the balance is well timbered.

The improvements consist of two-story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; and frame barn, wagon shed with carriage, and other outbuildings; an orchard, and a garden bearing fruit trees. The farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is located in Valley, Schuylkill township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union. For full particulars call on the subscriber in Black Horse Valley, Schuylkill county, Pa. EDWARD ZURNER, Agent.

1864.  
SPRING AND SUMMER

## FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St. one door west of Etmer's Store,

has a fine assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY WESTINGS.

the newest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices, and will examine his goods by order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call on Hill St. at Etmer's Store, at the corner of Hill and Second St. at the corner of Hill and Second St. at the corner of Hill and Second St.

HUNTINGDON, APRIL 6-5m

## FAMILY GROCERIES.

Family Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, for sale at

LLOYD & HENRY'S.

IRON.—Charcoal Bar Iron, Nails, and

Sheet, of all kinds, at

LLOYD & HENRY'S.

Horse Bills

Printed on short notice at Lewis' Job Printing Office.

One splendid Guitar, price \$30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for \$40, but the owner has no use for it.

For post JOB PRINTING, call at the "Globe Job Printing Office," at Huntingdon, Pa.