

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, May 4, 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 *Pledge of 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. DOUGLAS.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

- SENATORIAL.
Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. H. Cunningham, Beaver co.
- REPRESENTATIVE.
Robt. P. King, Elias W. Hall, George Morrison, Chas. H. Shriver, Coates, John Wistler, Henry Bumgar, David McConaughy, Wm. H. Kern, David W. Woods, Bartin H. Jenks, Isaac Benson, Chas. M. Hunk, John Patton, Robert Parke, Sam. B. Dick, Aaron Mill, Eberard Biorer, John A. Hiestand, John P. Penney, R. H. Corryell, E. M. Junkin, Ed. Halliday, J. W. Blanchard, Chas. F. Reed.

THE WAR NEWS.

We have had little or no war news of importance for a week past, but we expect something new before many days from the Potomac, as it is certain that a heavy battle between Grant and Lee cannot be long delayed.

The Union State Convention.

This body met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Thursday last. The Convention was temporarily organized by calling Senator Henry Johnson to the chair. Mr. Johnson made a brief and highly appropriate address on taking the chair. After the reading of the names of delegates, committees on permanent organization and contested seats were appointed. The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, when Dr. Worthington from the committee on organization reported for President Hon. George V. Lawrence of Washington county; for Vice Presidents: Hon. George W. Hotelsholder, Hon. J. P. Penney, and a number of others. Secretaries: S. Alleman, Esq., and some half a dozen others.

Hon. G. V. Lawrence on taking the chair made a lengthy and eloquent address. The Convention then proceeded to choose four Senatorial Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. They are Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. A. McClellan, Hon. W. V. Ketchum and Hon. M. B. Lowry.

The electoral ticket was then chosen as it will be found at the head of this paper.

We shall hereafter publish the names of the State Committee, with the patriotic address and the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention. We will only add here that the instructions for Abraham Lincoln as the Union candidate for the Presidency were unanimous and enthusiastically cheered.

The Expenses.

There is, says the Harrisburg State Sentinel, an evident disposition on the part of some to harp on the expenses of the war, and if possible, to depreciate the national currency. They must at least ought to know, that every note of complaint they utter, is designed to discourage the people, to render them averse to prosecuting the war and to weaken the power of the government. But what are taxes? What are houses and lands, or any other possession, without the protection afforded by the government? If the rebels gain their object, title deeds would be worth no more than the parchment on which they are written. The question comes to the land-holder, whether he will cheerfully aid the government by the tax necessary to crush the rebellion, or whether he will refuse the tax and lose his all. If they wish to surrender all their property and give their personal liberty, and life itself into usurpers and tyrants more hungry and relentless than Nero, more capricious and soulless than Robespierre, then let them grumble at the taxes and labor to destroy public confidence in the national currency. Let them prate about gold and silver; let them labor to embarrass the government and soon they will have nothing left to be taxed. If they want a picture of the awful scene that lies beyond the dark curtain of rebel assent, let them contemplate that which France presented in 1793, when the faint of suspicion was an introduction to the guillotine, when the Christian Sabbath was abolished, when all the restraints of religion were thrown off and when all the moorings of Christianity were abandoned; when the lying declaration was blazing in

guided letters over the gateway to the grave, that 'death is an everlasting sleep.' Let the people of this country weigh the profit and the loss of a country saved or lost, in the balance with 'the expenses of the war' and the consequent taxation; and then with a full knowledge of all the mighty interests involved in our national struggle, they will hurl back an indignant rebuke to those who sound the notes of alarm, on account of the cost of the war.

It is, therefore, the duty of every patriot to prefer the national currency to encourage the cheerful payment of taxes, the enlistment of soldiers, and all else that will strengthen the government in its efforts to crush the rebellion.

THE STATE CAPITAL.—The city of Harrisburg has appropriated \$20,000 towards purchasing a permanent residence for the Governor, and a committee of members appointed for the purpose have purchased the residence of Wells Covery dec'd, for said purpose. The bill for the removal of the seat of Government to Philadelphia, was defeated on Wednesday last by a vote of 19 for 71 against.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.—The apportionment bill, agreed upon by Committee of Conference, was adopted on Wednesday last. Our Senatorial District is composed of the following counties, and elects two Senators: Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry. Our Representative District is composed of the following counties, and elects two members:—Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.

The President's Address at Baltimore.

The remarks of the President at the great Maryland Fair, in Baltimore, on the evening of Monday 18th, having been sent forth with some imperfections, we now print and submit a corrected copy. It is unnecessary that we should attempt to interpret the which so aptly and characteristically explains itself. But he who reads these forcible sentences must summon to his recollection the place in which they were delivered, the events to which they so aptly refer, and the great questions with which they deal and almost decide.

LAURENCE AND GRANT. Calling to mind that we are in Baltimore, we cannot fail to note that the world moves. Looking upon these many people assembled here to serve, as they best may, the soldiers of the Union, it occurs at once that three years ago the same soldiers could not march as pass through Baltimore. The change from then till now is both great and gratifying. Blessings on the brave men who have wrought the change, and the fair women who strive to reward them for it.

But Baltimore suggests more than could happen within Baltimore. The change within Baltimore is part only of a far wider change. When the war began, three years ago, neither party nor any man, expected it would last till now. Each looked for the end, in his own way, to be near. Neither did any anticipate that domestic slavery would be much affected by the war. But here we are; and the war has not ended, and slavery has been much affected—how much needs not now be recounted. So true is it that man proposes and God disposes.

But we can see the past though we may not claim to have directed it; and seeing it, in this case, we feel more hopeful and confident for the future.

The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people just now are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some, the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor, while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a liberator, while the wolf denounces him for a murderer, calling by the name of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails to day among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty. Hence, we behold the processes by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage, hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty. Recently, as it seems, the people of Maryland have been doing something to define liberty and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the wolf's dictionary has been repudiated.

It is not very becoming for one in my position to make speeches at great length; there is another subject upon which I feel that I ought to say a word. A painful rumor, true, I fear, has reached us of the massacre, by the rebel forces at Fort Pillow, in the west end of Tennessee, on the Mississippi river, of some three hundred colored soldiers and white officers, who had just been overpowered by their assailants. There seems to be some anxiety in the public mind whether the Government is doing its duty to the colored soldier, and to the service, at this point. At the beginning of the war, and for some time, the use of colored troops was not contemplated; and how the change of purpose was wrought I will not now take time to explain. Upon a clear conviction of duty, I resolved to turn that element of strength to account; and I am responsible for it to the American people, to the Christian world, to history, and on my final account to God. Having determined to use the negro as a soldier, there is

no way but to give him all the protection given to any other soldier. The difficulty is not in starting the principle, but in practically applying it. It is a mistake to suppose the Government is indifferent to this matter, or is not doing the best it can in regard to it. We do not know that a colored soldier, or white Officer commanding colored soldiers, has been massacred by the rebels who made prisoner. We fear it, believe it, may say, but do not know it. To take the life of one of their prisoners on the assumption that they murder ours, when it is a matter of certainty that they do murder ours, might be too serious to be perpetrated. We are having the Ft. Pillow affair investigated; and such investigation may show conclusively how the truth is. If, after all that has been said, it shall turn out that there was no massacre at Fort Pillow, it will be almost safe to say there has been none, and will be none elsewhere. If there has been the massacre of three hundred, or even the tenth part of three hundred, it will be conclusively proved, and proven, the retribution shall accordingly come. It will be matter of grave consideration in what exact course to apply the retribution; but in the supposed case, it must come.—Wash. Chronicle.

The Negroes and the War.

Important Letter from the President.

The following noble letter from President Lincoln appears in a correspondence published in the Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth:

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 4.—A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky. My dear Sir: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that was the best of my ability, preserved, and defended in the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view, that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath, in using the power. I understood that my ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me, to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in my administration, in which I have indulged in my abstract judgment, and feeling on slavery.

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every means, not inconsistent with the Constitution, that Nation under its Constitution, which was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I felt that most conscientious feeling, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the Nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now know it to be correct. To do the best of my ability I had ever tried to preserve the Constitution, if to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of Government, Country and Constitution, all together. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to Congress, to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I, as in my best judgment, drove to the issue. I was of either surrendering the Union, and with it, the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial I have no loss by it in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force—no loss by it any how or any where. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

"And now, let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line, that he for so doing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. He cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale I attempt to confess to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. If God now will the removal of a great wrong, will also the will of the North, as well as of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong. Impartial history will find therein good cause to attest, and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

New York, April 25.—A special dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "Twenty-five miles above Grand River, from the left bank of Red river, over two days ago, the transports Clara Bell and Rob Roy, firing 12 shots into them. A force of 1,000 mounted infantry—said to be the rebel General Green's command—came down in front of the battery and poured volleys of musketry into the transports, which were small gun boats opportunely came up and silenced the battery, and compelled the rebels to fall back. Gen. A. J. Smith's corps (16th) subsequently arrived near the scene of action, having crossed over from Grand Escro, and again crossed to punish the enemy. They captured two guns and seventeen wounded prisoners, who say positively that the rebel general was killed by a shell from our boat.

"This is an other signal victory. The rebels lost 150 of their dead on the field, slaughtered by the terrible fire of our gunboats and transports, in their hurried retreat. Their slightly wounded were taken off.

OFFICE SEEKERS WILL TAKE NOTICE.—Politically our county lines have been extended to take in the counties of Blair, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, and in the choice of a Congressman, Cambria.

TO FARMERS.
THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the *Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.*

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and give universal satisfaction in every particular, and it can be had for right dollars lower than any other horse rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,
J. W. WALKER & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

IRON—Charcoal, Best Iron, Nails, and Sheet, all kinds, at **LEWIS & TRUMBLE.**

WAR FOR THE UNION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Battles on the Red River.
A Three-days Contest.

The first day of the Battle.

The first battle took place on the 7th, in which the Union cavalry, after skirmishing with the enemy and driving them fourteen miles, until they got two miles beyond Pleasant Hill, came upon twenty five hundred rebel cavalry, posted in a strong position, under General Green. They were charged upon by the Federal cavalry, and after a spirited contest, driven off the field. Our losses were about forty killed and wounded; that of the enemy about as heavy.

The second day of the battle.

On the 8th, Col. Ganderum's brigade of infantry, with the cavalry, pressed forward, and finally met the rebels in strong force under Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor, Mouton, Green, and Price, with four or five thousand men. There was brisk skirmishing, and finally the rebels came on in force. General Banks and Ransom being upon the field. Franklin was sent for, but before he came up the rebel success had been great. They made desperate charges in many places, and were resisted. The losses on both sides were frightful. Finally after Franklin had come up, the whole Federal force was driven back three and a half miles, but the enemy were checked, with fearful slaughter, by two brigades under Gen. Emory, and the contest. The Federals were under Banks, Ransom, Stone, and Lee. Many were lost. On the rebel side it is known that General Mouton was killed.

The third day of the Battle a Union Victory.

By falling back General Banks had effected a junction with A. J. Smith, and arrangements were made to receive the enemy with effect. General Emory had charge of the first line of battle, with Generals McMillan, Dwight, and others. Behind Emory, posted in a hollow, were Gen. Smith's forces. Skirmishing was kept up until 10 o'clock in the afternoon when the rebels came up in their old style in masses, in their three lines of battle. Our batteries opened upon them with terrible effect. The 19th Army Corps was gradually forced back. The first line of the rebels had been entirely routed by General Emory's resistance, but the remaining two pressed on.

The final charge.

Now came the grand *coup de main.* The 19th, on arriving at the top of the hill, suddenly lifted over the hill, and passed through the lines of General Smith. We must here mention that the rebels were in but two lines of battle, the first having been almost annihilated by General Emory, who remained having been forced back into the second line. But these two lines came on exultant and sure of victory.

The first passed the knoll, and all heedless of the long line of canons and *crouching horns* of his brave men as he advanced. The second line followed on, and the *de la signal* was sounded. Words cannot describe the awful effects of this discharge. Seven thousand rifles, and seven batteries of artillery loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister, were first by General Emory, who remained having been forced back into the second line. But these two lines came on exultant and sure of victory.

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And thus ended this fearful and bloody struggle for the control of Western Louisiana.

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CLOTHING. 1864.
H. ROMAN.
NEW CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin Hotel in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 27th.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA, AND COCOA.
RICE, FLOUR, BREAD AND YEASTING.
CONDIMENTAL FRUITS, CHOCOLATE AND TOBACCO.
Call at every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—
Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Hair Dressing, Toilet Soap, Toilet Articles, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE AND BRANDY for medicinal purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT HAWKINS.
Call at a large number of articles too numerous to mention for which we will give you the lowest price, and examine for yourselves and learn my price.

Huntingdon, April 27th.
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NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, AC., AC.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Lewis & Trumble's.

MANUAL CUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 27th.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
25 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION.

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons especially, and of his new customers, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods just received from the Eastern cities, consisting in part of:
Clothing, Wool-ens, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Goggles, Hats, Hardware, Quenawares, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisional, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tin-ware, Paper-ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c., &c.

and all other articles kept in the country, almost all selected with the greatest care, and which were purchased at the lowest prices. He is prepared to give the very lowest price for all goods that will bear it, in any quantity. He is also prepared to receive orders for goods to be sent by express, and to be delivered at the place of destination. He is also prepared to receive orders for goods to be sent by express, and to be delivered at the place of destination.

BIRNBAUM'S
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A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
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Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken
in the Best Style.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
Lycorning County Mutual Insurance
Company.

It being the best conducted and safest Company in the State, and the only one in the State that will insure property, goods, &c., for three, six, nine, and twelve months, and for two or three years without a premium and without assessment, and at a lower rate than any other company. Please give the undersigned a call, who has been agent of the company over twenty years.
Huntingdon, April 27th—
W. H. BARNES, Agent.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron
Manufactory
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The subscribers inform the public generally that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Clark the tin shop in the borough of Huntingdon, which they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
which they will sell wholesale and retail.
Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.
All kinds of Tin work done in the most skillful manner.
Glass Farming Cook and Parlor Stoves,
Old plates furnished for stoves: Fire Bricks, Ac., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Solds Sold, and Made to Order.
W. S. WALKER & BRO.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
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D. P. CWIN
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COME AND SEE.
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April 27th.

J. E. GREENE,
ORNITHIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of
J. P. GWIN, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

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BRIEN'S GREAT SHOW

TOM KING'S
Excelsior Circus
(From Baltimore and Washington.)
COMBINED!
WILL EXHIBIT AT
HUNTINGDON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

Wm. Middleton, Treasurer
THOMAS KING, Equestrian Director

The fine of this combined Troupe is world renowned. The Troupe will appear in double or double exhibitions in Baltimore, Washington, and other places. In the physical strength of the performers, as well as in the beautiful riding, the Troupe is unequalled. The Troupe will be a grand attraction to the spectators, transferring him or her from the horse to the very realm of society or Macedonia.

A GRAND PROCESSION!
With a band of music, will be made at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 11, 1864, from the residence of Mr. Middleton to the place of exhibition. The Troupe will be a grand attraction to the spectators, transferring him or her from the horse to the very realm of society or Macedonia.

THE TROUPE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING
Mad. LOUISE TOURAINE
The Troupe of the Excelsior Circus is world renowned. The Troupe will appear in double or double exhibitions in Baltimore, Washington, and other places. In the physical strength of the performers, as well as in the beautiful riding, the Troupe is unequalled. The Troupe will be a grand attraction to the spectators, transferring him or her from the horse to the very realm of society or Macedonia.

Mlle. VIRGINIA
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Mlle. LAURENTE
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JAMES REYNOLDS
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JAMES WARD
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WILLIAM W. ALEXANDER
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LOUIS ZANERETTA
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