

"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 assailants, at home and abroad."--Stephen

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL. Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia. Thos. H. Cunningham, Beaver co REPRESENTATIVE. 1 Robt. P King, 13 Elias W. Hall,

2 Geo. Morrison 14 Chs. H. Shriner, 4 Wm. H. Kern, Robt. Parke, 8 Agron Mull.

Coates, 15 Jno. Wister, 3 Henry Bumm, 16 D. M'Conaughy 17 D. W. Woods, 5 B. H. Jenks, 18 Isaac Benson 6 Chas. M. Runk, 19 John Patton, 18 Isaac Benson, 20 S. B. Dick. 21 Ev. Bierer, 9 J. A. Hiestand, 22 Jno. F. Penney 10 R. H. Coryell, 23 Eb. M'Junkin, 11 Ed. Halliday, 24 J. W. Blanch'rd 12 Chas. F. Reed.

Union County Convention.

The Union delegate county Convention which assembled in this place on Wednesday last, was one of the fullest and strongest we have seen for years. Other important matter compels us to out down the proceedings to as small a space as possible.

The Convention met for the purpose of selecting a delegate to represent the Union party of this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention ted as follows: R. B. Wigton 35 votes, H. S. Wharton 29 votes; Mr. Wigton was declared the choice of this county and was granted the privilege of appointing his own conferees.

By a unanimous vote, the Delegate also instructed to support A. G. Curtin for Vice President.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the present County Committee be continued by this Con-

vention until the next Convention as-Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Chairman of the County Committee to request the people to assemble at their usual places of hold-what? To a Government that the

of June next, for the purpose of putting in nomination a county ticket and to elect Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative conferees. The Convention then adjourned.

An Example for Democratic Croakers

Washington Irving was a Federalist, and opposed in politics to James Madison. But he was a patriot, could permit love of country to rise above of his party who would not. His fame is none the worse for it. Democrats posed leaders who now sneer at "Abe | traitors." Lincoln" whenever there is a Union disaster, just as their prototypes did at "Jimmy Madison" in the war of

1812, when there was a British success. We have been led to these remarks from hearing a few days since, the de-Vallandigham Democrat, sneerat"Abe public altogether wholly and forever Lincoln" and "this nigger war" when news of the Red River and Plymouth echo of a larger class who are disgracing the name of Democrat, and to put lowing editorial recommendation. such men in contrast with true patriots we extract the following from the der than an attentive perusal of Mr. recently published life of Washington Long's speech. We endorse every word of it, and more too. Mr. Long Irving, and commend the example to the sober consideration of all true DE-MOCRATS:

"In his biographical sketch of Perry, published in the Analectic Maga-

zine, he writes: "Whatever we may think of the ex-"pediency or inexpediency of the pre-"sent war, we cannot feel indifferent "to its operations. Whenever our quitting to wear hoops. By this "arms come in competition with the sign they all knew each other. Good "enemy, jealousy for our country's ho-"nor will swallow up every other con-"sideration-our feelings will ever ac-"company the flag of our country to battle, rejoicing in its glory, lament"ing over its defeat. For there is no "who fancies he can stand aloof in in-"terest, and by condemning the pres-"the shame of its disasters, is wofully "mistaken. Other nations will not "wranglings and party questions; they "will not ask who among us fought, or "why we fought, but how we fought."The disgrace of defeat will not be "confined to the contrivers of the war, "or the party in power, or the con-"ductors of the battle; but will extend "to the whole nation, and come home

ternations of defeat and success, it may be imagined with what a feeling of outraged patriotism he heard of the triumphant entry of the British into Washington, and the acts of unciviliz-

reached him. It was night, and the passengers had betaken themselves to their settees to rest, when a person came on board at Poughkeepsie with the news of the inglorious triumph, and proceeded in the darkness of the cabin to relate the particulars; the destruction of the President's bouse, the Treasury, War, and Navy offices; the Capitol, the depository of the national library and public records. There was a momentary pause after the speaker had ceased, when some paltry spirit lifted his head from his settee, and in a tone of complacent derision wondered what Jimmy Madison would say now.' 'Sir,' said Mr: Irving, glad the United States.' of an escape to his swelling indignation, 'do you seize on such a disaster only for a sneer? Let me tell you sir, it is not now a question about Jimmy Madison, or Jimmy Armstrong. The pride and honor of the nation are wounded; the country is nsulted and disgraced by this barbarous success, and every loyal citizen would feel the ignominy and be earnest to avenge it. 'I could not see the fellow,' said Mr. Irving, when he related the anecdote to me, 'but I let fly at him in the dark.' A murmur of had cowed the spokesman, for he did not again raise his voice."

That was well said, and every so-called Democrat, who is imitating that party spirit," during this more vital That was well said, and every sostruggle, deserves to have it "let fly at him" in the same manner.

Separation or Submission.

Gen. Sickles made a longthy and able speech at Chicago while passing through that city, a few days since, from which we make the following

eloquent and striking quotation: Separation! my countrymen, separation is war—endless war, and the decline and fall of the Republic. Peace! in June. After an organization the union is peace; union is the perpetua-Convention took a ballot which resultion of our free institutions; union makes us one as a Republic, one as Americans. This peace, this union, we all hoped in the earlier days of the war would be possible through the return of reason to the South, through a perception of the impossibility and recklessness of resisting the United States, that would compel submission was instructed to vote morning, noon to the lawful authority of the United and night, and all the time, for Abra- States Government. These hopes, ham Lincoln for President, and he was however, proved illusive. The peace! What is it? It is said we are exacting submission. Submission to what To the Constitution of the United States-submission to the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the people of the United States—submission to the Government that up to the moment when this rebellion drew its sword and fired its first gun had never inflicted a grievance upon any man south of Mason and Dixon's line.

some at their usual places of noise find delegate elections, and elect delegate statesmen south of Mason and Dixon's gates to a Convention to be held at Huntingdon on Tuesday the 14th day of the Company of the Compan ruling down to the hour of the rebell-

When do we hear from the South a word about peace except it is accompanied by the condition of separation? To the honor of the North be it said, that few, very few, are so lost to what is due to their country as to tolerate the idea of seperation and peace. [Applause.] The armies of the Union that are in the front to day were not summoned to the field for any such degradation as that. (Loud cheering) love of party, and could rebuke those I would not envy the fate of that states man, the leader of that party who would, if they had the power, make a peace which involved the separation of the present day will not regret that of these United States, when that galthey have risen above party, and op- lant army came home to confront such

"Now and for the future, the only peace that is possible, is the peace that is to be conquered. (Cheering.) It is a peace to be won and preserved by battalions, by skillful generals, by wise statesmen, by the constant, steadfast, loyal people; that peace will be honor able, it will be permanent; that peace scendant of an old Federalist, now will give to us a republic which our transformed into a first rate, modern fathers intended we should have, a re-

TREASON IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The disasters came. He was merely the | Selinsgrove Times of Friday publishes Long's infamous speech with the fol-"Nothing can better repay the rea-

> is a true patriot and statesman." The same papers contains the following remarks, which entitle the editor

to arrest: "The Yankees at Memphis are very severe on the rebel ladies, and won't allow them to wear their rebel badges. But they finally managed to outwit the Puritan nigger worshippers by

A Pennsylvania newspaper has no right to publish treason.

The Monroe Doctrine. The recent action of Congress in "such thing as releasing ourselves from the consequences of the contest. He reference to the attempt of certain European powers to gain footholds on this hemisphere, has excited the inqui-"ent war, can exonerate himself from ry of the general reader as to the real meaning of the Monroe doctrine. The following extract from President Mon-"trouble themselves about our internal roe's annual message of December 2d. 1823, contains the assertion of that policy in reference to the extension in America of the monarchical system of government, since known as "The Monroe Doctrine:"

Extract from President Monroe's Annual Message, Dec. 2, 1823.

American is to be rendered honorable respect from that of America. This of incorporated companies; and in "in the fight, we shall each participate difference proceeds from that which case of any officer neglecting or refuin the honor; if otherwise, we must exists in their respective Governments. sing to retain the same, he shall be inevitably support our share of the And to the defence of our own, which ignominy. | has been achieved by the loss of so "With such sentiments, watching much blood and treasure, and matured has been achieved by the loss of so with mingled pride and sorrow the al- by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled facility, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United General, of the amount of scrip, bonds States and those powers, to declare or certificates of indebtodness outgerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifes tation of unfriendly disposition towards

AN IMPORTANT ACT.

An Act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Sen-

ate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to the taxes now imposed by law, hereafter every railroad, steamboat, canal, slack-water navigation, or approbation followed the outburst, and other transportation company doing then every ear was listening for the business within this Commonwealth, reply, but the energy of the rebuke shall, by its president, treasurer, cashier or other financial officer, make quarterly returns to the Auditor Genmination of each quarter, under oath or affirmation, and shall fully and particularly state the entire number of tons of freight traffic carried or moved by said company or corporation during the three months ending on the first day of that month; and said company or corporation owning or managing said railroad, steamboat, canal slackwater navigation, or other transportation company, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, the following taxes, to wit: Upon all tonnage carried upon or over their respective lines of transportation to be graduated as follows: First, upon the products of mines, for each ton of two thousand pounds, two cents. Second, upon the products of the forest, on animal or vegetable food, and all the other agricultural products, three cents.. Third upon merchandise, manufactures and all other articles, five cents. In all cases where the same freight is transported over different but continuous lines of transportation, then the tax hereby imposed shall be paid by the several corporations carrying the same each in proportion to the distance carried, as may be adjusted among them-selves; the State Treasurer being and he is hereby authorized to collect the whole of said tax from either of the companies carrying the freight as he chargeable with but one tax as afore-

company, every gas company, express company, bridge company, insurance company, building and land associations, manufacturing, mechanical, mining and quarrying company, and all other companies and corporations doing business in this Commonwealth, except those specified in the first section of this act, not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws, shall annually, upon the first day of November of each year, make a report to the Auditor General, under oath or affirmation, setting forth the amount of not earnings or income received by said individuals or corpo rations from all sources during the preceding year; and upon such net carnings or income, the said individuals or corporation, as the case may be, shall pay to the treasurer, for the use of the State, within sixty days thereafter, three per centum upon such an nual net earnings or income, in addition to the taxes now imposed by existing laws: Provided, That institutions, individuals or corporations paying under this section are not to be also taxed under the act of the sixteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred on all amounts exceeding twenty five hundred dollars, five per centum anand sixty one, relative to private banand sixty one, relative to private ban-kers and brokers, and the act of the derived from this act shall, so far as ninth of April, A. D. 1856, and first of May, A. D. 1861, except so far as the foreign insurance companies: Provided for such purposes shall be trans ded further, That any corporation ferred to the sinking fund, as directed which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth, as required by the act of the twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred the act of April twenty first, A. D. 1858, entitled An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the reduce the State debt and incorporate payment of taxes due by incorporated ompanies, may make such return within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and all delinquent companies failing or refusing to make full returns and payment to the State, as required by the general laws of this Commonwealth in relation thereto, shall have all their rights and privi-leges declared forfeited by proclama-

tion from the Governor. Sec. 3. That every president, treasurer, cashier or other officer of any company incorporated, or that may hereafter be incorporated, which pays interest to its depositors, bond hold-ors or other creditors, upon which, by the laws of the Commonwealth, a State tax is imposed, shall, before pay ment of the same, retain from said de positors, bondholders or creditors the amount of State tax imposed by existing laws, and shall pay over the same to the State Treasurer; and that all the laws regulating the mode of such payment in regard to treasurers of counties, cities and boroughs be and the same are hereby extended to the financial officers thereof; and they are hereby required to collect and pay over the taxes due to the State on "to every individual. If the name of Powers is essentially different in this in this section, to be done by officers Store.

From the Army of the Potomac. Sec. 4. That the treasurer of each county and city, the burgess or other chief officer of each incorporated dis-GLORIOUS NEWS trict or borough of this Commonwealth within ninety days after the passage of this act, shall make return, under

ed hostility which followed.

"He was descending the Hudson in that we should consider any attempt to extend their system to on their part to extend their system to existed on the first day of January, and the standard and their system to exist on the first day of January, and the system to exist on the system one thousand eight hundred and sixty With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interest thereon at each of those peterfere. But with the Governments and dollars, the amount to be settled by the Auditor General, and the amount thereof sued for and collected as debts due by defaulting public officers are collected: Provided, That on the receipt of said returns the Auditor

oath or affirmation, to the Auditor

General shall proceed to settle the accounts of each county, city and borough with the Commonwealth, fix the State tax due and unpaid, and trans mit notice of the amount by mail to officers making said returns; and if the amount so found due shall not be paid within sixty days, the Attorney General shall sue and collect the same, with interest from the date of such settlement; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the treasurer of every county, city, borough and incorpora ted district in this Commonwealth to

deduct the said State tax, or dividend on payment of any interest on debts due by the county, city, borough or incorporated district, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer within thirty days after the said interest or dividend has fallen due. Sec. 5. That in case any officers of

any corporation, or any person or persons required by this act to make return under oath or affirmation, shall falsely make such return, he or they shall on conviction thereof, be held guilty of perjury; and in case he or the forces were marching for another they neglect and refuse to make any | conflict, General Grant moving on return required by this act, he or they shall be liable to the Commonwealth for a penalty of five thousand dollars for every such neglect, to be sued for said corporation, or company upon notice given, persists in its refusal to make return and pay over the tax hereby imposed, it shall be liable to an additional tax of one per centum upon the amount of its gross receipts; State Treasurer, or any agent appointed by them, are hereby authorized to

Sec. 6. That every incorporated company whose lines extend into any other States, and every corporation created under the laws of any other State, and holding and enjoying any franchises, property, railroad, canal work or priviloge whatsoever, within this State, shall make the same returns in regard to the tonnage of such portions of their lines as lie within this State, as if the whole was within: and if any president, treasurer or other financial officer required to make returns shall, after demand for thirty days, may select; Provided, That freight still neglect and refuse to make the shipped through and over one or sov returns or pay over the amount of eral lines of transportation, shall be such tax, the same shall be handed over to the Attorney General, who shall forthwith institute proceedings

second section of the act approved the twenty ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, as provides for the abatement of five per centum on the amount of State taxes paid fifteen days prior to the first of September, in any year, be and the same is hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to add five per centum penalty to each county, on all State taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of each year thereafter, which shall be charged in the duplicate against each delinquent tax payer in arrears on and after said day. That in addition to the taxes already imposed by law, all persons appointed to an office by the Governor or elected under the provision of any law of this Commonwealth, the gross receipts of whose office shall exceed six hundred dollars and not exceed twelve hundred dollars, shall pay into the treasury of the State a tax of one per centum; and on all amounts over twelve hundred dollars and not exceeding twenty five hundred dollars, two per centum; and necessary, be first applicable to the licenses therein required relative to payment of the ordinary expenses of

the Pennsylvania railroad company, approved twenty ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, and the several supplements thereto, requiring the appointment of revenue commissioners from the several judicial districts of the State, be and are hereby repealed; and that all the powers granted to the said board, and the duties onioined thereupon, shall bereafter be vested in a State board, to consist of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and that all acts of Assembly inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the

same are hereby repealed.
HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker House of Representatives. JOHN PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the 30th day of April, A. 1864. A. G. CURTIN.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS .- Persons in vant of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

A fine stock of Spectacles just re-

suit. This is official.

Great Victory! alry scattering it to the wind. Reports from the West are still Lee hears Thunder all Around

GRANT VICTORIOUS!

Good News from Chattanooga.

Washington, May 7.—The Repub can has the following:

The government has information The government has information this morning, whether from official sources or other we are unable to learn positively at the moment of going to positively at the moment of going to press, that on Wednesday at daylight Gen. Grant's whole army was entirey across the Rapidan; it marched to a lain a little beyond and near the old Charcellorville battle-ground, when Lee was forced out of his works and offered battle, which was at once accepted. The fight became fierce and lasted until dark, the enemy being fore ed back some distance, with great loss, leaving most of his killed and wound ed in our hands. The two armies lay on their arms all

night Wednesday, and at daylight on Thursday the battle opened again and raged with the greatest fury on both sides until dark, when it was found that the enemy had been forced back n the two day's fight about two miles buried and taken care of by our troops. We have heard various estimates

at this moment it is useless to speculate on the subject. Every one knows that it must have been terrible, and on the 24th ult., to destroy the railroad will speak to the senses when the facts are known! On Friday morning at five o'clock

Lee's works.

Up to this time General Burnside's corps, numbering thirty thousand men, nad taken no part in the battles, but as other penalties now are; and if the at half past five were marching into position to engage in the bloody test of the third day's battle and of the result of this days fight, we have no report up to the moment of going to

The battle commenced at six o'clock and that the Auditor General and in the morning. Unless Lee received reinforcements equal to Burnside's corps, the battle of Friday must bave examine the books and papers of any proved terribly disastrous to him.

corporation. company, individual or The fact that we have received no corporation, company, individual or individuals, to verify the accuracy of news of yesterday's fighting leads to any return made to them, or either of the belief that Lee is endeavoring to

get away to Richmond and Grant is pursuit. It is evident that the rebel forces about Richmond cannot be spared to reinforce General Lee, as they have discovered ere this that they have enough to attend to these, probably

General Butler's force Washington, May 8, Noon. Up to one o'clock this (Sunday) morning no reports had been received at the War Department from the Ar-my of the Potomac of operations later

than Thursday night. Gen. Burnside had at that time formed a junction by a forced march from Manassas, with Gen. Meado's ar-

On Thursday vigorous efforts were Meade's line and separate his corps or this rurnose th celebrated General Longstreet, endeavored to penetrate between the centre, held by Gen. Warren, at the wilderness, and the right wing, commanded by Gen. Sedgwick, and resting on Germania ford.—Failing in this, Hill's corps, under command of Gen. A. P. Hill, the strongest in the rebel army, was further strengthened by a portion of Ewell's corps, tried to break thro' between Warren's centre and left wing, commanded by Gen. Hancock.

But this effort was abortive. The New York cavalry were pushed forward towards Orange C. H., but were forced back with heavy loss. On Thursday night the position of

the Army of the Potomac remained as it had been during the day. In these operations not more than one half of our arms was engaged, but our loss is reported to have been se-

Among the casualties the country will regret the death of Gen. Alexan der Hays, of Pittsburg, Pa. He held the position which bore the brunt of Gen. A. P. Hill's attack, and fell at the head of his command, just at the moment that support had been ordered forwarded to assist him.

A great many other officers are wounded, &c., but the details have not been received.

Gen. Siegel with his force occupies the Shennandoah Valley, and is in position to threaten the enemy from that quarter, and co-operate with General drant as circumstances may require. WASHINGTON, May 8-12 o'clock. News has been received from the

front.

The report sent yesterday is substantially correct.
The Chief Quartermaster has issued a requisition for grain. This imports

an advance by Gen. Grant. We have lost from 6,000 to 8,000 in killed and wounded. They are on their way to Washington. The whole city is jubilant, and no

one here questions that a great victo-

ry has been achieved. Gen. Ingall says we have fought for three days.

The enemy are reported to be re The enemy has been completely

foiled.—They expected to drive back General Grant before his plans could be developed. Lee has been forced to give way.

The tactics of the enemy have uniformly been to strike his heaviest blow To this their success has always

been owing. This has now failed. During the present war, as in other Boots and Shoes, instances, a baffled and retiring army and is propared to accommodate everybody with good ar soon becomes disorganized. No reason is perceived why this re-

sult will not happen to Lee. Message, Dec. 2, 1823.

"The political system of the allied such payment of interest, as provided ceived and for sale at Lewis' Book ing 3,000 killed and about 10,000 wounded upon the field.

Grant is master of the field. Lee is in full retreat. Grant is in hot pur-

Lee is believed to be falling back by the way of Orange Court House. The Peninsula news is glorious. Sherman is victorious. Butler is at City Point, six miles from Richmond. Sheridan pitched into Stuarts's cav-

nore favorable. New York, May 8. The steamer Western Metropolis from Fortress Monroe, on the 7th, reports that on the 5th inst, the 1st and 2d regiments of colored cavalry, under West, made a dash across the Chickahominy river, and two compa-

horses. The horses were immediately mounted by our troops who pursued the rebels to within ten miles of Richmond. On the 6th inst. our forces who had landed at City Point marched on Petersburg, when the enemy immediate ly set fire to the town and abandoned it NEW YORK, May 7.

Private letters from Chattanooga affirm positively that Sherman's armies would move on the 2d inst. · His force is large and in the best spirits Private letters from Ball's Gap, Tenn., on the 27th ult., announce the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, for a distance of 15 niles between Lick creek and Green ville, Tenn., by a brigade of troops beand a half, leaving heaps of dying, longing to Gon. Cox's command. Ev-killed and wounded on the field, to be whole extent of 15 miles was burned and the rails bent, and the road in nade of the number slaughtered, but such condition that it cannot be repaired for a month.

over Watanga river, 54 miles distant from the Gap. Our forces had a figh during the movement with a body of the enemy under Mudwall Jackson completely routing him. On their re turn our troops burned all the bridge and tore up the entire track at all points within their reach.

NEW YORK, May 8 ... 11 Pa M. The Tribune special says news has been received by the Government that Gen. Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill successfully, and falling upon Dalton. The enemy is falling back, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands

LATEST NEWS. GRANT ON TO RICHMOND!

Washington, May 9th—Dispatches from Lieut Gen Grant have just been

eccived by the War department. Our army was in full pursuit of the enemy towards Richmond. We have 2,000 prisoners. Our forces occupied Fred ericksburg at 8 o'clock last night. The Hospital for our wounded is es

tablished there. Supplies, nurses, phyfrom two attacks upon the city by sicians and attendants have been rea ly for 2 days and have gone forward The number of wounded is estima ted at about twelve thousand. Washington, May 9.—In the Senate, this afternoon, Mr. Collamor read a

telegram from the Secretary of War as follows :- Dispatches have been received from Genl Grant and General Meade; they were on to Richmond. Lee is in full retreat, with Generals Sedgwick, Hancock, Burnside and

Warren close on his heels. nade by the rebels to break General To Major General Dix, New York: 4:15 P M-A bearer of dispatches from General Meade's headquarter massed and under command of the has just reached here. He states that PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday

morning.
The rebels are in full retreat for Richmond by the direct road.

General Hancock passed through
Spottsylvania Court House at daylight esterday. His headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles South of the battle field.

We occupy Fredericksburg.
The Twenty second New York Cavalry held that place at eight o'clock last night. The depot for our woun-

ded is established at Fredericksburg (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON Executive Mansion, Washington, May 9, 1864. Friends of Union and Liberty!

Enough is known of the Army op erations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers and reliance upon Him, without whom all human effort is vain. I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in 'common thanksgiv' ing and prayer to Almighty God. [Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN

HARDWARE

CUTLERY! IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

AND FOR SALE BY JAS. A. BROWN,

NOW OPEN

HUNTINGDON, PENNA. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Apl 13, 1864 REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES. LEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully Informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardwars Store where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good ar-ticles at reasonable prices. It is also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes. Ituatingtion, April 13, 1864.

For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "Globe Job Printing Office," at Hun tingdon, Pa.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

CLOTHING SPRING AND SUMMER.

JUST RECEIVED ΔT H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE. r Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made H. ROMAN'S,

on. Pa. Huntingden, April 27 '64. YEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA. BUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SAIT and YINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGAIIS and TOBACCO
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
d every other article usually found in a Grocery S

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishos, Oils and Spis. Turpenting Mind, Alcohol, Glass and Puty.
BEST WINE and HIKANDY for medical purposes ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SIDES, and a large number of articles too numerous to month of the public generally will Pease call and examine thomselves and learn my prk.ss.

S. S. SMITH ALSO-

Huntingdon, April 27 '64. NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, Vhich 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.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or ent of lothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their reasure they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's

MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon p.: 12 7 '64. 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 specially, and the public to general, to his extensive stock of well selected now Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Wool-en Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circu-lars, Hardware, Queensware, Gro-ceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Sacars, Nails Class Provisions Segars. Nails. Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish. Salt, Tinware, Cop-per Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

WATCHES, &CC., and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest ears and which were purchased for each only, and affords him to soil them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsatipased stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Laddes are specialty invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolon Goods, Hoslery, &c.

ry, &c.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest
market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention te narket prices—Cash not refused. By struct account he wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal puttonage with which we have been herete ore favored. Cume one and all, and TRY.

***D. New Goods received duily.

FIMON COIIN.

BIRNBAUM'S

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! INSURE YOUR PROPERTY in the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance

Company, Company.

It being the best conducted and safest Company in the State. Their capital is over 2,000,000 Dollars, and have a perpetual charter, and new over twenty-three years in operation, and during that time have paid over \$1,000,000 for damages done by fire, without being one dollar in debt. The company continues to insure all kinds of property from loss by fire for five years, with a premium note—Also insure property, goods, &c. &c., for three, six, nine, and twelve months, and for two or three years without a premium note and without assessment, and at a lower rate than any other company. Please give the understand a surface of the company over twenty years.

Huntingden, April 27-1m*

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA. THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Ben Graffus his tin shop, in the borough of fluntia where they intend to keep constantly on hand a ge-assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assorting the state of the stat Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish Stove Brushes, &c.

\$3° Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

aprill 9-6m.

W. S. WALKER & BRO.

HEAD QUARTERS

NEW GOODS.

D. P. CWIN INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED A

SPLENDIX 3TOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT CAN'T BE BEAT

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY. COME AND SEE.

E. GREENE, Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, F2. April 13, 1661.