

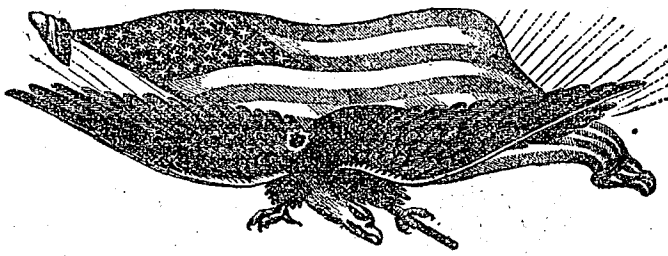
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The



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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Returned Home—The Pa. Reserves.
They have come home—home to the spot
That loved them long ago;
Te'een with tender memories fraught,
Lies holy as earth may know!

action, at this late day, for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices, and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots, and whose civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been conducted so as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proved guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be insured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equality, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts, forfeit for these thus engaged all political rights, every franchise of a free-born or institutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect for the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blurb the judgement or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of education affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot effect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. It cannot lessen their ability for self-government. If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defence of the Government and the safety of the public weal had better be stopped immediately.

rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right in the wilds of the chapparel, the heats of the sea-shore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in personal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Let those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, G. W. Woodward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time now places within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government, which seeks to degrade a freeman while perilling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the rights of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children." We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by gallant neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it comes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond each here of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a returned Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, } Sec'y.
WINE FOREY, }

Order of General Sherman.

Punishment of Guerrillas, Emisseries, and their Sympathizers.

The following letter is published to the people of Tennessee and Georgia, living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information, as expressing the sentiments of the Department commander. The same instructions are hereby given to post and district commanders, and the consequences imposed upon all murderers, robbers, incendiaries, and raiders, their aiders and abettors, and any person upon well-founded accusation of having violated his oath of allegiance to the United States, will be brought to trial before a military commission as a traitor.

Headquarters Military Div. of the Miss., In the Field.

Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864.

General Burbidge, Com'g Dist., Keny: GENERAL: The recent raid of Morgan and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate partisans or guerrillas, call for determined action on your part.

Even on the Southern 'State Rights' theory, Kentucky has not succeeded. Her people, by their votes and by their actions, have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coere her out of our Union and 'into theirs, by the very dogma of 'coercion' upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the middle and border slave States.

So put politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans or guerrillas are nothing but simple murder, horse stealing, arson, and other well defined crimes which do not sound so well under their true name as more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign, I foresee, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Governor Bramlette to at once organize in each county a small, trustworthy band, under the sheriff if possible, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerrillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country personal liberty has been so well secured that public safety is lost sight of in our laws and Constitution; and the fact is we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, law, and every thing else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrest our downward progress. We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger, lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

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Trapping a Tiger.

A most ingenious mode of tiger killing is that which is employed by the natives of Oude. They gather a large number of the broad leaves of the praus trees, which much resembles the sycamore, and having well smeared them with a kind of bird lime, they strew them in the animal's way, taking care to lay them with the prepared side uppermost. Let a tiger but put his paw on one of those innocent looking leaves, and his fate is settled. Finding the leaf sticking to his paw, he shakes it to rid himself of the nuisance, and finding that plan unsuccessful, he endeavors to attain his object by rubbing it against his face, thereby smearing the rosy bird lime over his nose and eyes, and gluing the eyelids together. By this time he has probably trodden upon several more of treacherous leaves, and is bewildered with the novel inconvenience; then he rolls on the ground, rubs his head on the earth, in his effort to get free. By so doing he adds fresh bird lime to his head, body, and limbs, agglutinates his sleek fur together in unsightly tufts, and finishes by hoodwinking himself so thoroughly with leaves and bird lime, that he lies floundering on the ground tearing up the earth with his claws, uttering howls of rage and dismay, and exhausted by the impotent struggles in which he has been so long engaged. These cries are a signal to the authors of his misery, who run to the spot, armed with guns, bows, and spears, and find no difficulty in despatching their blind and wearied foe.

A Patriot's Platform.

Iron Schuyler Colfax writes a letter to his constituents, in which he says: I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of habeas corpus; for, as I read the Constitution, this was the express intent of its framers, when, in time of insurrection, the public safety required it. I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as 'arbitrary arrests,' and only regret that any thus arrested, against whom there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshal Kane and others, were discharged without trial. I justify a Butler in daring to hang a traitor in New Orleans, and a Burnside in arresting an influential politician for publicly defying and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause.

I heartily approve the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and his solemn declaration that no slave of any State, whether on the border or further South, who fights for his country, shall ever wear the chains of bondage. I am for the most vigorous exertions to reinforce our armies by the largest possible addition of colored troops, and only regret that the persistent opposition to them by the enemies of the Administration, their Congressmen and their presses, has retarded their organization; when, had they unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, 400,000 of such soldiers, instead of 100,000 and avoided all impending drafts.

I endorse most heartily the policy of confiscating the property of rebels voluntarily in arms against their country; and who, guiltier than the paricide, seek to involve country and citizen alike in a common destruction. I am for striking at slavery, the progenitor of this gigantic rebellion, with every power under our control—war power of the army, the naval power of the navy, and the proclamation power of the President; and for its final and irrevocable extirpation from the land, by an amendment to the Constitution, which shall make that instrument, as well as the Republic itself, forever free; and thus, also, obey the Divine injunction, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

I am against treason, whether it roars its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or under the roof of our capitol; in the streets of New York, or within the borders of Indiana; and I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, or by a base surrender of the sacred cause in which so many martyrs for the right have so sadly, and yet so bravely fallen.

And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln—the pilot who sbarck not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Johnson—"faithful among the faithless found"—for the highest offices in the nation's gift, of which they are each so worthy.

Very truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX, MARK L. McCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

Ingratitude to Parents.

There was once a father who gave up everything to his children—his house, his fields, his goods—and expected that for this his children would support him. But after he had been some time with his son, the latter grew tired of him and said to him: "Father, I have had a son born to me this night, and there, where your arm-chair stands, the cradle must come. Will you not, perhaps, go to my brother, who has a larger room?"

After he had been some time with the second son, he also grew tired of him and said: "Father, you like a warm room, and that hurts my head. Won't you go to my brother, the baker?"

The father went, and after he had been some time with the third son, he also found him troublesome, and said to him: "Father, the people run in and out here all day, as if it were a pigeon-house, and you would have your noon-day sleep. Would you not be better off at my sister Kate's, near the town wall?"

The old man remarked how the wind blew, and said to himself:—Yes, I will do so; I will do and try it with my daughter. Women have softer hearts!" But after he had spent some time with his daughter, she grew weary of him, and said she was always so fearful when her father went to church or anywhere else, and was obliged to descend the steep stairs, and at her sister Elizabeth's there was no stairs to descend, as she lived on the ground floor.

For the sake of peace, the old man went to his other daughter. But after some time, she too was tired of him, and told him, by a third person, that her house near the water was too damp for a man who suffered from the gout, and her sister, the grave-digger's wife, at St. John's, had much drier lodgings. The old man himself thought she was right, and went outside the gate to his youngest daughter Helen. But after he had been three days with her, her little son said to his grandfather:

"Mother said yesterday to go and see Elizabeth; that was no better chamber for you than such a one as father digs."

These words broke the old man's heart, so he sank back in his chair, and died.

A good story is related of Sully, the painter, a man distinguished for refinement of manners as well as his success in art. At a party one evening, Sully was speaking of a belle who was a great favorite:

"Ah," says Sully, "she has a mouth like an elephant."

"Oh, oh! Mr. Sully! how can you be so rude?"

"Rude, ladies! what do you mean? I say she has got a mouth like an elephant, because it's full of ivory!"

The Chinese picture of ambition is a mandarin trying to catch a comet by putting salt on his tail!

A little urchin, begging in the city the other day, was asked by a lady who had filled his basket, if his parents were living.

"Only dad," said the boy. "Then you have enough in your basket now to feed the family for some time," said the lady.

"Oh, no, I haven't neither," said the lad, "for dad and me keeps boarders; he does the housework and I does the markin'."

How to RUN UP A WASHING BILL.—A needy swell, who had ventured to give a laundress a single shirt to wash, was astonished when she presented a bill for six pieces, instead of one.

"Aw, my good woman," said he, "I gave you 'but one single article." "True," replied the woman, "but that same one article was so old and ragged that it washed into six pieces, and it would puzzle Old Nick to put them together again."

The eye of the law has become so weak from the want of proper practice in the different courts, that it is going to advertise for a pupil.

A crusty old bachelor says, that Adam's wife was called 'Eve, because when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

"Awls gone now," said the coal-brier, when his last awl snapt in two.

"Ma, what makes sister Ellen shako and shiver so when she sings?" "Why, my child, she took a ticket to the opera, and it struck in and gave her the delirium screamers.

Tom Thumb and wife were robbed of \$1,297 at White Hall, New York.