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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE-

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE. THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as: HAND BILLS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, POSTERS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS, LABELS, &c., &c.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Just before the Battle, Mother.

Just before the battle, mother, I'm thinking most of you; While upon the field we're watching, With the enemy in view; Comrades brave are round me lying, Filled with thoughts of home & God; For well they know, that on the morrow Some will sleep beneath the sod.

A Thrilling Incident.

The records of ancient or modern history may be traced in vain for a more remarkable instance of heroic fortitude, sublime patriotism and unflinching faith in the Almighty arm than that which we relate below, the particulars of which are furnished by the Rev. Mr. Startzman, formerly a resident of Hagerstown, who witnessed the closing scenes of the occurrence.

Mr. George Blessing, a farmer, residing near Myersville, Frederick county, (Md.,) when it was learned that the rebels were prowling thro' the neighborhood stealing horses and committing depredations generally, was impetuously by his family to remove his stock beyond the reach of the marauders, which he declined doing, avowing his purpose to defend his property to the last extremity.

At noon, on the 2d of July, he gathered his family about him and read aloud the 91st Psalm—"I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress; my God! in Him will I trust."

Taking two guns, he repaired, with his son, a lad yet in his teens, to his barn, from which he descended a squad of rebels approaching on horseback. Handing his son a gun, he ordered him to take a certain position, and, should the squad dismount and attempt to break open the doors of the stable, which were fastened by locks, he should fire upon them.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and destitute parents, and for other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon the payment of three hundred dollars is repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non-combatants," and if drafted be held to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen.

Fourth. The age of liability to the draft is between twenty and forty-five years. Fifth. Volunteers may be received who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Youth between sixteen and eighteen years may be re-

fo. They were not long kept in suspense. Twenty mounted rebels, accompanied by four citizens of Myersville, with whom Mr. B. was acquainted, were advancing on his premises. When within a short distance of Mr. B's barn the citizens were ordered in front of the rebel squad, as a protection to them from the bullets which the cowardly land pirates knew were ready to greet them.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for three years, \$300. These amounts are paid in installments.

Seventh. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month for one, two or three years, according to the time for which they agree to serve.

Eighth. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Government, and we presume they will not receive any from the town or county to which they belong.

Ninth. Substitutes for drafted men, or for men liable to draft, furnished in advance of the draft, receive no bounties from the Government. In Philadelphia, if they go for three years, they will receive two hundred and fifty dollars, and for a lesser term in proportion.

Tenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered in for one, two, or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one, two, or three years, according to the time that the principal would have to serve, or as he may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable. They may either be a sons, veterans or sailors who have served two years and been honorably discharged, or the citizens of the States in rebellion, or slaves of rebel owners.

Recruits procured under this privilege must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, namely:—Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast Virginia; Camp near Fortress Monroe for Southeast Virginia; Camp Newborn, N. C., for North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Camp Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi; and Camp Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

Twenty-second. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits from the rebellious States into service as substitutes before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers.

Twenty-third. The enlistment of hundred day men does not operate to reduce the liability of the district from which he volunteers. But if any hundred day men is drafted his hundred day's service counts in reducing his term of service.

Twenty-fourth. Although the volunteers are taken for one, two or three years, the draft is for one year. There is sufficient in these statements, we think, to arouse the attention of every citizen to the necessity of doing all he can to meet the emergency which will come on the 5th of September.

Hon. Andrew Johnson's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the letter of Hon. Andrew Johnson accepting the nomination of the National Union Convention for Vice President of the United States: NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2, 1864.—Hon. Wm. Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention.—GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th ult., informing me of my nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States by the National Union Convention, held at Baltimore, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, was not received until the 25th ultimo.

In view, however, of the desire expressed in your communication, I will more fully allude to a few points that have been heretofore presented. My opinions on the leading questions at present agitating and distracting the public mind, and especially in reference to the rebellion now being waged against the government and authority of the United States, I presume, are generally understood.

By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, and are, therefore, most cordially endorsed and approved, and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part, it is with the greater pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination I might here close, but I cannot forego the opportunity of saying to my old friends of the Democratic party proper, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expediency. The war is a war of great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs free government North and South fails.

The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the war power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind.

ed and designing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out, and that no compromise, short of an unconditional recognition of independence of the Southern States, could have been or could now be proposed which they would accept. The clamor for "Southern rights," as the rebel journals were pleased to designate their rallying cry was not to secure their assumed rights in the Union and under the Constitution, but to disrupt the government and establish an independent organization based upon slavery, which they could at all times control.

The separation of the Government has for years been the cherished purpose of the Southern leaders. Baited, in 1852, by the stern, patriotic heroism of Andrew Jackson, they sulkily acquiesced, only to mature their diabolical schemes, and await recurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them.

In a letter dated May 1, 1853, to the Rev. A. J. Crawford, after demonstrating the heartless insincerity of the Southern nullifiers, he said: "The tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and a Southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or slavery question."

Time has fully verified this prediction, and we have now not only "the negro, or slavery question," at the present, but the real cause of the rebellion, and both must go down together. It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it.

The authority of the Government is supreme and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can rise above it, whether it be slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto—State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the government itself.

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The war is a war of great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs free government North and South fails. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful, as I do not doubt, its destiny is fixed, its basis permanent and

enduring, and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence of free government, the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the duty of first preserving the Government, and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such diversity of opinion only encourages the enemy, prolongs the war, and wastes the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watchword and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field—the great power of the rebellion—will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of re-establishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American freedom.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard, yours truly. ANDREW JOHNSON. Jeff Davis Speaks for Himself.

There lately went to Richmond, in a rather curious way, Col. JAMES and Mr. GILMORE (otherwise "Edmund Kirko"), to have a talk with JEFF DAVIS. It was going to the head fountain to talk about peace, and the result of the interview capitally illustrated the Niagara Falls conference.

Concerning JEFF DAVIS' views, Mr. GILMORE, in a letter to the Boston Transcript, says: "JEFFERSON DAVIS said to me last Sunday, (and with all faith I believe him a man of truth): 'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.'"

Here we see how much sincerity there was in the professions of peace by the rebels convened on the border. It is not an uncharitable conclusion that what they wanted most was, to get to Richmond. To accomplish this they undertook to pull the wool over the eyes of "Old Abe." Their success should teach them a lesson.

JEFF DAVIS, speaking for himself, says he wants not and will not consent to peace that does not acknowledge the independence of the South. This ought to be satisfactory so far as he is concerned. There is proof, however, that he does not speak for the southern people. He knows that for him—the arch-traitor—there can be no future. Not so with the people, led at first but now driven and despairing. For them there is a standing offer of pardon. They have but to accept it to have their ardent desire for peace gratified. For DAVIS and his fellow conspirators, there is nothing possible but to fight on—there can be nothing worse than peace; whereas, the people of the South realize that there can be no state so bad as that under which they are groaning.

It may be of no little service to know that DAVIS is as unyielding as ever. The loyal people of the North have undertaken to put down the rebellion of which he is the head. Two-thirds of the territory it first included has been wrested from it. Its armies have been continually beaten for nearly a year. All there is left of the rebellion is represented by the armies of LEE and that which SHERMAN has driven from nearly every stronghold in the State of Georgia.

The condition of the entire South is deplorable and really hopeless. If at such a moment there exists not the disposition to yield, there of course is but one thing for the Government to do, which is, to make a finish by hard blows, and that, too, speedily. We perhaps ought to thank JEFF DAVIS for giving us the best of all reasons for filling the ranks in response to the President's call. There is nothing else that we can do, except to consent to the destruction of the Government, confess the superiority of the rebels, and submit to the terms imposed by them. VALANDINGHAM and a few others may be prepared for that, but not the people of the North, who will go through with this war as they ever do with what they undertake.

We commend the testimony of Mr. Gilmore, touching Jeff Davis' peace and lamb like disposition to the Copperheads, who are continually denouncing the war. You see, gentlemen, what the alternative must be, if

we do not fight the war to the end, which is close at hand. Are you ready for that alternative? If you are, say so at once, like men and traitors, as you are. If you are not, then come out like patriots on the side of the Government. At any rate, let us hear no more whining about peace; unless you are prepared to accept just such peace as Jeff Davis is willing to accord.—Pittsburg Commercial.

A SORT ANSWER.—A Christian man, who was noted by a neighbor for his religion, was once attacked by him with abusive words, at his own door. He bore the violence of the other's language, who called him all the fill names he could think of. When at length he ceased, being exhausted with passion the other, meekly, but loudly and sincerely replied: "Will you come into my house and take some refreshment?" This was too much. The enemy was softened—"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

United States Presidents. (Great Washington was number one. Then senior Adams next came on. Jefferson made number three.—Then Madison the Fourth was he, Monroe the fifth just here came in. Then sixth an Adams came again. Then seventh Andrew Jackson came, and eighth we count Van Buren's name; Then Harrison made number nine. And tenth John Tyler filled the line. Polk was the eleventh, as we know, The twelfth was Taylor in the row. Fillmore, the thirteenth took his place And Pierce was fourteenth in the race; Buchanan was the fifteenth in the chair, And Abraham Lincoln is at present there.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—In the Dublin University Magazine we have a biographical sketch of Peter Burrows, the celebrated barist, and among the personal anecdotes told of him is the following: A friend called upon him one morning in his dressing room, and found him shaving, with his face to the wall. He asked why he chose so strange an attitude.—His answer was, to look in the glass.

"Why," said his friend, "there is no glass there?" "Bless my soul!" cried Burrows, "I did not notice that before." Ringing the bell, he called his servant and questioned him respecting his looking glass.

"Oh, sir," said the servant, "mistress had it removed six weeks ago."

Davy Crockett had a wonderful memory of which Col., whom he once ran against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof: "When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A., "not being able to speak very well extempore, I rather not at all. I wrote out a speech with great care, and committed it to memory. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth, which was a very numerous one, Crockett proposed that he should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and, to my utter astonishment recited every word of my speech, only changing very slight by a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone—gone—used up—and I was left without a word to say. To complete my mortification the rasal was chuckling and laughing if he had don the very cleverest thing in the world."

Truths the most awful and mysterious are too often considered as so true that they lose all the life and efficiency of truth, and lie hid in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised errors.

A breath of New England's air is a great deal better than a sip of old England's ale. The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it. Despair not. The course of God's providence may be as winding as his rivers. Tell not your secrets in a cornfield, it has thousands of ears. An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed portions of the urethra's perian with vehemence, when the young one dug into the paternal leg with his venomous little teeth. "Blazes! what are you biting me for?" "Well, who began this ore war?" The first instruction given to our race was the Sabbath; the next was marriage. Reader, give your first thoughts to heaven, the second to your wife. It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.