TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per ánnum in advance ce at the expiration TERUS OF ADVERTISING.

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auvertisements not marked with the number of inser as desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac-tiling to these terms.

## 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.

CHORES. Farowell, mother, you may never Press me to your heart again; But oh, you'll not forget me, mother, If I'm numbered with the slain.

Oh, I los to see you, mother, And the loving ones at home ; But I'll never leave our banner, Till in honor I can come ; Tell the traitors all around you, That their cruel words we know, In ev'ry battle kill our soldiers, By the help they give the fue.

Hark! I hear the bugles sounding, 'Tis the signal for the fight ; Now may God protect us, mother, As He ever doce the right ; Hear the "Battle-cry of Freedom," How it swells upon the air; Oh, yes, we'll rally round our standard, Or we'll perish nobly there.

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 unwavering 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 occur rence.

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, tance off. A large body of horsemen was importuned by his family to re- were moving toward him. In the admove his stock beyond the reach of the marauders, which he declined do | to be a rebel scout. In an instant the | ongage them. ing, avowing his purpose to defend old man raised his gun and was in the his property to the last extremity. act of firing, when the object of his He had ten guns in his house, which he proceeded to load and put in readiness, in the event of a necessity arising for using them.

At noon, on the 2d of July, he ga-



companied by four citizens of Myers of boys under sixteen years of age is ing agents at one of the following na. ry it out, and that no compromise, ville, with whom Mr. B. was acquainted, were advancing on his premises. recruits thom, who may be punished When within a short distance of Mr. therefor.

B's barn the citizens were ordered in Sixth. Volunteers, whether white front of the rebel squad, as a protection to them from the bullets which bounty, according to the time for Hilton Head, S. C., for South Caroli- rebel journals were pleased to desigthe cowardly land pirates knew were which they agree to serve. For one ready to greet them. Undismayed, year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for Miss., for Mississippi ; and Camp Nash eure their assumed rights in the Union Mr. B. warned his acquaintances three years, \$300. These amounts are ville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama. and under the Constitution, but to disagainst moving a stop forward, assupaid in installments. To a one year's ring them that should they do so they volunteer, when mustered in, \$33,33; put any of the volunteer recruits from an independent organization based upwould meet with swift and certain to a two year's recruit, \$66,66; to a the rebellious States into service as on slavery, which they could at all three year's recruit, \$100. Two othdeath.

do. Every shot fired in the direction Seventh. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or diers' were secreted, was promptly and vigorously answered. 'What should drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month ving sons of Mars. Evidently they officers receive an increased pay bewere fighting superior numbers, and vond the rates which were allowed be

would not hazard the chances for suc- fore the last session of Congress. cess with their present force, but w'ld Eighth. Drafted men receive no go back for artillery. As they were bounties from the Federal Governwheeling their horses to retrace their ment, and we presume they will not course, Mr. B. shot the leader of the receive any from the town or county band through the head, killing him into which they belong. Ninth. Substitutes for drafted men. stantly.

A second time Mr. Blessing's neigh. or for men liable to draft, furnished in bors waited upon him and urged him, advance of the draft, receive no bounin the most carnest language they ties from the Government. In Phila- his term of service. could employ, to desist from the haz- delphia, if they go for three years,

ardous course he was pursuing. Their | they will receive two hundred and fifentreaties were unavailing. He was ty dollars, and for a lesser term in prodetermined to fight to the bitter end, portion. severe as the consequences might | Tenth. Representative substitutes prove to him. Would God permit him for persons not liable to draft, are conto kill one more traiter he was wil. sidered as volunteers, and receive the

Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay Momentarily expecting the marauders to return with artillery, Mr. B. them. shouldered two guns, and posted him-Eleventh. Volunteers and represen-

ling to die.

tative substitutes may be mustered in self in a clump of trees on a lane leadfor one, two, or three years, as they ing from the public road ts his residence. He had been there but a short | may elect. Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted time when he observed heavy clouds men, or men liable to draft, may be of dust rising from the road, some dis-

accepted for one, two, or three years, according to the time that the princivance he noticed what he conceived pal would have to serve, or as he may Thirteenth. Representative cubeti tutes for persons not liable to draft,

aim fell back into the main column of may be persons who are liable to soldiers riding rapidly up the lane. draft. Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons He now recognized the Blue Coats,

who, having heard of the heroic conliable to draft, furnished before drafduct of the dauntless old patriot and ting, must not themselves be liable. thored his family about him and read his worthy son, were hastoning to They may either be aliens, veterans aloud the 91st Psalm-"I will say of their rescue. The scene which follow- or sailors who have served two years at Baltimore, and enlosing a copy of whether it be slavery or any other the area of "Old Abe". The imprint discharged on the the Lord, He is my refuge and my ed can better be imagined than descri-fortress; my God! in Him will I bed. at bear of the States in rebellion, or was not received with the States in rebellion, or was not received with the States in rebellion, or was not received with the States in rebellion, or was not received with the States in rebellion.

a military offence in the officer who | med rendezvous, namely :- Camp Ca- | short of an unconditional recognition sey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast | independence of the Southern States,

Virginia; Camp near Fortress Monroe | could have been or could now be profor Southeast Virginia; Camp New- posed which they would accept. The should give way to the duty of first vernment. At any rate, let us hear or colored, receive the Government born, N. C., for North Carolina; Camp clamor for "Southern rights," as the na and Florida; Camp Vicksburg, nate their rallying cry was not to so-Twenty-second. If it is desired to rupt the government and establish substitutes before or after the draft, | times control.

Intimidated and bewildered, there er installments are to be paid to the they must be sent without expense to the rebels stood, hesitating what to volunteer or his representatives du. the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the prin- of the Southern leaders. Bafiled, in accomplished, the time will rapidly passion the other, meekly, but kindly accomplished a cipal is enrolled, and there be muster. 1832, by the stern, patriotic heroism ed in by the Provost Marshal, who of Andrew Jackson, they sullenly acwill issue the proper substitution pa- quiesced, only to mature their diabothey do ? reasoned these baffled, thie- Non-commissioned and commissioned pers. It is made the duty of command lical schemes, and await recurrence of ing officers to afford to recruiting a more favorable opportunity to exc- ere long they will return to their agonts all such facilities as they can cuto them. Then the pretext was the homes and firesides to resume again provide, without detriment to the pub | tariff, and Jackson, after foiling their | the avocations of peace, with the

by unauthorized parties. with prophotic porspicacity, warned Twenty-third. The enlistment of the country against the renewel of hundred day men does not operate their efforts to dismember the governto reduce the liability of the district ment.

from which he volunteers. But if any In a letter dated May 1, 1833, to hundred day men is drafted his hun- the Rev. A. J. Crawford, after demondred day's service counts in reducing strating the heartless insincerity of the Southern nullifiers, he said :

Twenty-fourth. Although the vol-"Therefore the tariff was only a pre text. and disunion and a Southern conunteers are taken for one, two or three years, the draft is for one year | federcy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, 'or slavery There is sufficient in these statements, we think, to arouse the attenquestion." tion of every citizen to the necessity Time has fully vorified this predic tion, and we have now not only "the of doing all he can to meet the emergency which will come on the 5th of negro, or slavery question," at the pro-September. After that day all Gov- text, but the real cause of the rebell-

ernmont bounties cease, and every one | ion, and both must go down together. who is drafted or liable to be drafted It is vain to aitempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting clowill have to take care of himself.

Hon. Andrew Johnson's Letter of Ac ceptance.

The following is the letter of Hon. States:

MASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2, 1864 .-Hon. Wm. Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention-GENTLEMEN: Your com. munication of the 9th ult, informing it.

me of my nomination for the Vice The authority of the Government Presidency of the United States by is supreme and will admit of no rival-

glory just begun. In a great contest which is close at hand. Are you reaike this for the existence of free gov- dy for that allernative? If you are, ernment, the path of duty is patriotism | say so at once, like men and traitors, and questions of administrative policy out like patriots on the side of the Gopreserving the Government, and then no more whining about peace; unless there will be time enough to wrangle you are prepared to accept just such over the men and measures pertaining peace as Jeff. Davis is willing to acto its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and the country. Unity of action and field—the great power of the rebellion -will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and turneth away wrath." lic service, and to prevent recruiting schemes of nullification and disunion, proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of re-ostablishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American freedom.

> 1 am, gentlemon, with sentiments of high regard, yours truly. ANDREW JOHNSON.

## Jeff Davis Speaks for Himself.

There lately went to Richmond, in a rathor curious way, Col. JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE (otherwise "Edmund Kirke"), 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 mont of slavery in it. Experience has faults I believe him a man of truth): demonstrated its incompatibility with it would be unwise and unjust longer nation of the National Union Convon- of the country. While it remained our battle, unless you acknowledge the following: tion for Vice President of the United subordinate to the Constitution and our right to self-government. We are A fright called upon him one morn-

to it my support, but when it became fighting for independence, and that him shaving, with his face to the rebellious and attempted to rise above or extermination we will have." the Government and control its action, there was in the professions of peace to look in the glass. I threw my humble influence against by the rebels convened on the border.

It is not an uncharitable conclusion that what they wanted most was, to the National Union Convention, held ry. No institution can rise above it, get to Richmond. To accomplish this did not notice that before.

we do not fight the war to the end. and principle. Minor considerations as you are. If you are not, then come cord.—Pittsburg Commercial.

A SOFT ANSWER .- A christian man, division among ourselves. Such dif forences of opinion only encourage the enemy, prolong the war, and waste He bore the violence of the other's language, who called him all the ill names he could think of. When at approach when their armies in the field—the great power of the rebellion —will be broken and crushed by our ment?" This was too much. The

United States Presidents, 'Great Washington was number one Thon senior Adams next came on its Jefferson made number three-Then Madison the Fourth was he, Monroe the fifth just here came in-Ther. sixth an Adams came again ; Then seventh Andrew Jackson came And eighth we count Van Buren's

namo; Then Harrison made number mine-And tenth John Tyler filled the line, Polk was the eleventh, as we know, The twelfth was Taylor in the row. Filmore, the thirteenth took his place And Pierce was fourtcenth in the race,

Buchanan was the fifteenth in the chair.

And Abraham Lincoln is at present there.

Now let us stop and we shall see, Who our next President will be.'

THE FORCE OF HABIT .--- In the Dublin University Magazine we have a bifree and republican governments, and 'This war must go on till the last of ographical sketch of Feter Buirows; this generation falls in his tracks, and the celebrated barrister, and among Andrew Johnson accepting the nomi- to continue it as one of the institutions his children seize his musket and fight the personal anecdotes told of him is

laws of the United States, I yielded not fighting for slavery. We are ing in his dressing room, and found wall. He asked why he chose so Here we see how much sincerity strange an attitude.-His answer was

'Why,' said his friend, 'there' is no glass there'

'Bless my soul !' cried Burrows, I

trust."-when he engaged in devotional worship, imploring the Most High to shield and protect his house. is brimfull of the spirit of '76. He is native soil, and seeking to overthrow presides. the best Government over devised by the wisdom of man, pleading God to uphold and sustain the old flag of his fathers.

Taking two guns, he repaired, with his son, a lad yet in his teens, to his barn, from which he descried 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. The rebels advanced to within a short distance of the stable, when one of the number threw himself from his horse and comon, and others not yet noticed. menced the work of demolishing the stable door. At that moment the old man and his son fired simultaneously upon the offender, both balls taking effect in his right arm. The balance of the party scampered away, leaving their wounded comrade behind, and

tants. Before they had escaped beyond the reach of Mr. B's gun he fired a second shot at the fleeing foe, but by which a person who was drafted with what result he could not toll. The rebel at whom he aimed fell forward on his horse, evidently wounded but he managed to get away.

Mr. Blessing's neighbors, learning what he had done, waited upon him, and, by every argument they could advance, endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose to 'stand his ground.' They tried to prevail upon him to leave the vicinity and seek refuge from the infuriated rebels, who would return with reinforcements, and not only destroy his property but would murder him and his son. The brave old patriot was immovable in his purin the event his life should be forfei- class and may be held to similar serted He expressed infinite confidence

in his Shield and Buckler, assured that Fourth. The age of liability to the needed strength would be given him in the unequal contest which might years. ensue.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless chilswearing vengeance upon the resisno longer allowed. Second. The commutation clause,

some members of families in which rents, and for other similar causes, are

> 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 "noncombatants," and if drafted be hold to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen. Persons physically insurvical examination.

Third. The division of citizens into of commanding officers of rendezvous, was exhausted, is abolished, and all best, any recruiting agent who shall

draft is between twenty and forty-five

The guns were reloaded, and father

slaves of rebel owners.

Mr. Blessing is upwards of seventy Fifteenth. The principal shall be years of age, enjoys good health, and exempt from draft during the time hold from the assaults and rapacity of an elder in the Myersville .Lutheran that the said substitute is not liable to the enemy who were laying waste his Church, over which Mr. Startzman draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Sixteenth. The United States no Information in Relation to the Comlonger pays premiums for the procuing Draft. ration of recruits.

Seventeenth. Men furnished under Volunteers, Substitutes and Drafted Men. the call of July 18, 1864, whether en-Although we have heretofore given listed for one, two or three years, as consideration to the rights, duties and well as all excess or deficioncy of three incidents arising under the enrollment laws, we are admonished by frequent years' men on calls herotofore made, will count as man for man. The equalcommunications and inquiries that ization of the amount of military ser there are many citizens under exervice rendered by the different States cise of mind upon the subject, who and parts of States will be effected have not yet paid sufficient attention hereafter. to the matter, or properly understood

Eighteenth. A substitute for an en that which has been said about it. We therefore give the following synopsis rolled man is credited, and, therefore, of the requirements of the law, embradeducted from the quota of the localcing some things hitherto touched upity he enlists in.

Nincteenth. An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substituto is exempt for the time of service of the subdren under twelve years of age, to stitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to beothers are in service, to sons who are come so, in which case the substitute the support of aged and destituto pa- is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

> Twentieth. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a ern politicians. The have since unsubstitute. If in the navy, he must dorgone but little, if any, change. be twenty three years old.

> Twenty-first. Recruiting agents in rather confirmed than diminished my Robel States must have a letter of ap- confidence in their correctness. pointment from the State Executive.

The particular field of a State in which the agent is to operate, is to be speci- it I do now, and in my place in the fied in the letter of appointment. All Senate I denounced it as treason, worrecruiting agents will be subject to thy the punishment of death, and

made the duty of the commanding of- the impending danger. But my voice capable of duty are exempted upon ficer of any department or district in was not heard or councel heeded un-

instructions issued to govern this reagainst military law. No man shall

form of government all must be suborwas not received until the 25th ultime.

A reply on my part had been proviously made to the action of the Convention in presenting my name, in a laws made pursuant thereto-State or evening succeeding the day of the adjournment of the Convention, in which and cannot be disregarded without the I indicated my acceptance of the distinguished honor conferred by that body, and defined the grounds upon which that acceptance was based, substantially saying what I now have to say. From the comments made upon that speech by the various presses of the country to which my attention has been directed, I considered it to be reernment itself. garded as a full acceptance.

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 referonce to the rebellion now being waged against the government and authority of the United States, I presume, are generally understood. Before the Southern people assumed a belligerent attitudo [and frequently since] I took occasion most frankly to declare the views I then entertained in relation

distracted public mind. to the wicked purposes of the South-By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unani-Time and subsequent events have mously adopted by the Convention, I

find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions here-

At the beginning of this great strugtofore made known and expressed, and gle I entertained the same opinion of are, therefore, most cordially endorsed and approved, and the nomination, having been conferred without any so licitation on my part, it is with the the rules and articles of war. It is warned the govornment and people of greator pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination I might here close, but I cannot forego the which recruiting agents operate, and til it was too late to avert the storm. opportunity of saying to my old friends It still continued to gather over us of the Democratic party proper, with two classes, the second class not being to order back to his State or arrest without molestion from the authorities whom I have so long and pleasantly liable to service until the first class and hold for trial, as he may deem at Washington, until at length it broke been associated, that the hour has now

with all its fury upon the country. come when that great party can justpose to defend his property, whether citizens liable are enrolled in the same commit frauds upon the Government And now if we would save the govern- by vindicate its devotion to true Demor recruits, or who shall violate the ment from being overwhelmed by it, ocratic policy and measures of expediwe must meet it in the true spirit of ency. The war is a war of great

cruitment, or bo guilty of any offence patriotism, and bring traitors to the principles. It involves the supremapunishment due their crime, and by | cy and life of the Government itself. be recruited who is already in the mil- force of arms crush out and subdue the If the rebellion triumphs free gov-Fifth. Volunteers may be received | itary service as a soldier, teamster, la- | last vestige of rebel authority in every | ernment North and South fails. If, on who are between the ages of eighteen borer, guide, &c., or who is so employ- State. I felt then as now that the the other hand, the Government is and son resumed their former posi- and forty-five years. Youth between ed by the military authorities as to be destruction on the government was successful, as I do not doubt, its destitions and awaited the return of the sixteen and eighteen years may be re- of importance to military operations. deliberately determined upon by wick- ny is fixed, its basis permanent and men, what the alternative must be, if ter.

JEFF DAVIS, speaking for himself, dinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and to peace that does not acknowledge

speech delivered in this city, on the Federal. This great principle lies at the independence of the South. This memory of which Col. the foundation of every government, destruction of the government itself. that he does not speak for the south-In the support and practice of correct principles we can nover reach wrong results; and by rigorously adhearing to this great fundamental truth the end will be the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon and attempted the destruction of the gov-

> but to fight on-there can be nothing 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 they are groaning. the United States. This plan is effec-

tual, and of no doubtful authority; It may be of no little service to and while it does not contraveno the know that DAVIS is as unyielding as the world. ever. The loyal people of the North timely exercise of the war power by the President in his Emancipation have undertaken to put down the rebellion of which he is the head. Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, Two thirds of the territory it first included has been wrested from it. Its acting in accordance with the written armies have been continually beaten rule of the supreme law of the land. and must therefore, give more generfor nearly a year. All there is left of the rebollion is represented by the al satisfaction and quietude to the armies of LEE and that which SHER-

MAN 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. DA-

vis for giving us the best of all reasons for filling the ranks in responses 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's peaceful and lamb like disposition to the Copperheads, who are continually denouncing the war. You see, gentle-

his looking glass. 'Oh, sir,' said the servant; 'mistress'

says he wants not and will not consent | had it removed six weeks ago.

13 Davy Crocket had a wonderful ought to be satisfactory so far as he is concerned. There is proof, however, gave the following anecdote in proof. "When we began our electioneering that he does not speak for the south-ern people. Its knows that for him-the arch-traitor-there can be no fu-rather not at all; I wrote out a speech ture. Not so with the people, led at with great care; and committed it to memory. I had always spoken first, but now driven and despairing. but at the fourth which was a very For them there is a standing offer of pardon. They have but to accept it ho should take the lead. He accordingly to have their ardent desire for peace mounted the stand, and, to my atter gratified. For DAVIS and his fellow astonishment recited every word of conspirators, thore is nothing possible my speech, only changing very slight but to fight on them have be suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my worse than peace ; whereas, the people | life. My turn to speak came, and my of the South realize that there can speech was gene-stolen-used ap-be no state so bad as that under which and I was left without a word to sty. To complete my mortification the rascal was chuckeling and laughing if he had don the very cleverest thing in

> non 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 botter than a sup of old England's ale.

the poorest education that tea-ches 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.

ren. Tell not your secrets in a corn-ield, it has thousands of ears.

no. An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed portions of the urchin's person with vehemence, when the young one dug into the paternal leg with his venemous little teeth.

'Blazes ! what are you biting me for ?'

"Well, who beginned this ere war ?"

our race was the Sabbath ; the next was marriago. Reader, give your first thoughts to heaven, the second to your wife.

ner It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name if a nice young gentleman gives her a bet-

10 The first instruction given to