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The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Aug. 9, 1864. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN:—I have called you to...

dent within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined General Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight, by the small force under Gen. Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 o'clock, A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeney, entered the town followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or 500,000 dollars in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment.

pod and supplied as other volunteers in the service. We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance. Soon after the outbreak of 'this rebellion the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made. I am, sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed) D. N. COUCH. Major General Comd'g Dept. Headquarters, Dep't Susquehanna, Harrisburg, Aug. 4, 1864. A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin. JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Assistant Adjutant General. On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch. (Copy) War Dep't Adjutant Gen. Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864. Major General D. N. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa. GEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question. I am, General, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General. Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg, August 6th, 1864. A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin. JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Assistant Adjutant General. In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the selection of officers, and to secure the service of the most deserving and competent men. The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority, and appointments of meritorious privates has produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments to be styled "Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for

drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia. As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border. A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expense of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence. The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements. The suggestion has been made frequently by unreflecting persons that the State could raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expense of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State. To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State effectual protection, and if the Legislature think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise. Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens. The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflections and experience which I have had during the three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to cooperate heartily in carrying it into effect. In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortion to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessities, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end. It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence of the Legislature passing the act of 4th of May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the

necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation. The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury. As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress. The Revenue Bill passed at the last session had been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it. The Bonny Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it. As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I recommend them to your earnest and exclusive attention. A. G. CURTIN. An Interview with General Grant. A New Yorker returned yesterday morning from City Point, Virginia, having visited the Army of the Potomac to distribute supplies for the soldiers, which had been contributed by the congregation under his charge, in Thirty-seventh street. After performing this duty he made a tour of the camps, and paid his respects to General Grant. Of this interview he gives the following interesting account: "I learned that the headquarters of the General were about a quarter of a mile from my own stopping place, and immediately repaired there. The person whom I met at the entrance I told my business, stating that I was a member of the committee appointed at the Grant meeting, held in New York in June. "I think the General will be glad to see you," said he; "he is disappointed to see you here, and the fact is, I went at once and introduced myself to him. His address is remarkable. He has the faculty of putting everybody in his company immediately at ease, and at the same time never lowers himself. There is not a trace of the affectation that characterizes a man who has stepped into a rank which he feels to have added to his importance, and his ready descent to vulgar familiarity of manner. He is a good representative of republican life in this country where a man may take the place which his talent, taste and ability indicate, and yet be a 'man for a' that.' "As soon as salutations had been exchanged, I opened my business, referring to the great meeting held in Union Square in June, where I had the honor of speaking, as well as of signing the address which had been prepared and transmitted to him by the National Committee. "The sentiment of that meeting," General Grant remarked, "was to uphold the Union cause and to support even though we that same day had heard of a repulse." "There is no danger of a permanent repulse," he answered, "though I might say, yet you are using the word 'repulse' as if it can be replenished. It will take more time, but I am fully confident of the result." "General," I remarked, "the people of New York now feel that there is one at the head of our armies in whom they can repose the fullest confidence." "Yes," he interrupted, "there is a man in the West, in whom I can repose the utmost confidence, General Sherman, an able, upright, honorable, unambitious man. We lost another one of like character a few days ago, General McPherson." Changing the subject, he asked me to make his apologies to the National Committee for neglecting to acknowledge their resolutions. "I am glad of an opportunity of explaining why I have not returned a reply," said he; "I sent the resolutions immediately to Mrs. Grant, and they have not been returned." The position of our army before Petersburg is one which gives us the advantage. Heretofore the enemy have had the inside, and been enabled to manage troops so to secure all the facilities which that position affords. General Grant has now got the interior, and can throw troops from one point to another, mass them, and employ them to the greatest advantage, and the rebel general cannot prevent him. General Lee has found his master. The attack on Petersburg, last week, though failing to insure a triumph, was by no means a serious disaster. The plans of the General commanding were such as to avert the possibility of any encircling fire; but some of the subordinate generals failed to carry out their part of the programme. But for this omission on their part, Petersburg, it is safe to declare, would have been ours. It will be, yet; but at a sacrifice of more time. There is every reason for confidence in the operations of our army in Virginia. They are exhausting the enemy, maintaining their own ground, and encroaching on their adversaries. Their commander, too, is an earnest man, and believes in the work at which he is engaged. A tailor, who in skating, fell through the ice, declared that he would never leave hot goose for a cold duck. A favorite mode of introduction in Brazil is said to be: "This is my friend; if he steals anything from you, I am responsible for it." When is a man like a thief? When he needs a resting.