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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

From our Hundred Days' Boys.

CAMP AT MONOCACY JUNCTION, MONDAY, Aug. 29, 1864.
THE 195TH P. V.

DEAR GLOBE:—After another interval of two weeks, I again prepare to give your readers a brief summary of events that have occurred since my last. In the first place, however, be it known to all—whether to the concerned or unconcerned, to the anxious or indifferent—that notwithstanding our close proximity to the field of strife, no engagement of whatever magnitude has been participated in by us, and nothing of any exciting moment has transpired to mar the usual monotony of camp life. No doubt, wild and distracting rumors have reached your citizens of the fancied action of this regiment in some fancied battle—that, following the belief of the self-wise with respect to raw recruits, we broke and fled, or else were surprised by the enemy and cut to pieces; but allow me to inform you, in this as perhaps you have been informed by others, that the regiment, as a body, is still in existence, having suffered no decimation or annihilation from rebel bullets nor demoralized from rebel surprise. We can still boast of our original strength and numbers to cope with the rebel foe; and as to "flying" before the enemy, I trust—yea, I feel confident—I shall never record such an event. Other regiments from our Commonwealth which embraced no veterans have entered and participated in the mortal fray at a much earlier period after enlistment than we can now do, and yet they have come out having accomplished mighty deeds of valor which redounded to the honor of both State and Nation. It is reasonable to suppose that this regiment from the same Commonwealth, composed of veterans and others who have seen and felt service, will also, when the time arrives for a display of its prowess, give full and satisfactory proof of the same. I am not egotistic, and I am confident I do not exaggerate the truth. I have been led to write thus from the fact that many are possessed with the belief that we cannot stand fire nor smell gunpowder.

A STORM.

On Sunday the 14th inst., a terrific thunder shower visited us, and almost immediately torrents of water were coursing over the camp ground, and, passing underneath the shelters of our boys, perpetrated damages to a considerable extent upon things valuable and invaluable. Since then black clouds and heavy rains have been with few exceptions the alternate order of the days; and as I write I am surrounded with the disagreeable evidences of a perfect night storm. We have all experienced what it is to sleep under shelters in a thunder-storm, and all agree in saying, notwithstanding the subject for fun that it sometimes affords, it is not *very* pleasant.

"CHANGE OF BASE."

On Monday morning, the 15th inst, it was deemed advisable, on account of the swamping of tents, by the rain, of the day previous, that we move to the north-western side of the railroad, where the ground is not so low, being on a hill. This was accordingly done; and here we have since remained.

ENLISTING.

A subject of some importance and one which received serious attention from some of the boys was broached in camp on Saturday, the 20th inst. In the morning of this day and while assembled for battallion drill, the Colonel addressed his men on the policy of enlisting for the one year period. He advised all to enlist, signified his willingness to give all information and counsel with respect to the same, but stated that no transferments could take place until the expiration of 40 days after muster. These forty days having as yet unexpired, no transferments have occurred. Judging from the tone of the remarks of the boys at present, many will go for one year and thereby escape the draft, receive a reasonable bounty, and take advantage of a short furlough. It is the Colonel's expressed desire to credit the men to districts where the largest bounties are offered.

THE UNIFORMS.

Could I foretell events, or had I thought of the same, most assuredly would your readers have been informed at the first of the texture of our uniforms; but now facts disclose to a *curious* gaze that the cloth which composes them is exceedingly poor, mean frail, or whatever term you may apply. Before we were in the service one third our time the pantaloons of some of the boys were unfit to wear, outrivalling in "rips" and "tears" those of the first three month's men. We know not whom to censure for the distribution of such articles of apparel, but we do think that the Inspector examined them blindfolded. Luckily, however, steps have been taken to have these condemnable concerns removed from sight; the boys have had the liberty to draw new clothing, and the "dark" will soon be substituted by the light blues. Then, it is to be hoped, cause for uncomfort and grumbling will be displaced.

FIGHTING.

I stated above that we were in close proximity to the field of strife. Such is the fact, if our ears and eyes do not betray us. Ever and anon the rumbling of artillery is heard in the distance and volumes of misty smoke ascend to the clouds, beyond the western hills, to disclose the fact that beneath a bloody strife is raging. As this scene presents itself and as the roar continues various thoughts possess the boys; some dread a defeat, others rejoice in victory; and speculation is rapid and changeable as to what will be done with us; some thinking from the nearness of the conflict, that a rebel force might be detached to surprise and capture us, while others, of a more composed temperament, judge that we are safe, and, if we see them at all, we will be led against them. Of course, it is interesting to listen to such opinions from our comrades, who each knows as much as his brother what movements are taking place; and the conversation occasions a pleasant, if not instructive, pastime. All have confidence in the leader of the Union army in the Shenandoah valley and believe that everything will result favorably to the success of our cause.

OUR FLAG.

On Friday evening last, the 26th inst., a new and beautiful flag, given us by the Government, was brought on dress parade for the first time. Nothing was said on the occasion in the way of speeches and nothing was done in the way of presentation, but the emblem was unfurled to the breeze and each man felt that was his to defend and preserve, and that under it, if need be, he would die.

A CAPTURE.

Immediately after inspection on yesterday (Sunday) morning, the boys were thrown into a considerable state of excitement by the manufactured reports of the advance of rebel cavalry and the driving in of our pickets, together with other canards which have a tendency to excite and arouse if not to surprise. A train of armed Union soldiers was standing on the railroad bridge, at the time, and from them repeated firing could be heard, occasioned by some of the more impatient, boisterous and unruly. It was the reports of the guns belonging to these men that produced the reports of the rebel advance, and caused the issuing of the order to "fall in." Immediately the companies fell in, with minimum numbers, (some of the boys having unintentionally strayed) and were in line, when the Colonel ordered the right flank to move forward upon the railroad, a few rods distant. This was done, and the flank halted a few feet from the same. The left flank crossed the railroad and halted a few feet on the other side, and faced toward the railroad. This may seem a mysterious movement to an advancing enemy, but one which resulted most favorably.

While these movements were taking place, the train which contained the soldiers was backed to a position opposite the right flank of our regiment, and there stopped. Here were the promoters of the disturbance already in our hands, and taken without the firing of a gun. The carbines of the cavalrymen (for they were Union cavalrymen going to join their regiments under Sheridan, but not rebels) were then examined by orders of Gen. Tyler, who was then at this post, and those who had discharged their pieces were placed under arrest. There were about three hundred of them on the train. The train moved on, and we are ordered to our quarters. This was *glory* enough for one day.

I can again repeat that the health of our regiment is excellent; but one death has occurred from sickness. The boys, notwithstanding their proximity to *war in earnest*, and notwithstanding the rumors of capture, &c., that you have heard at home, are in good spirits, and ready to do their duty.

"JUNTO."

☞ Many thistles grow upon Parnassus.—That must be the reason why so many donkeys brows there.

Bounty Act.

A Supplement to an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the authority of township, borough and ward authorities, respectively, to make, or contract, loans, for payment of bounties to volunteers, or to levy and collect taxes, for the payment of loans made, for paying bounties to volunteers, under the provisions of the act to which this is a sppplement, therefore.

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate 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 all cases, when by virtue of the provisions of said act, the county commissioners are authorized to contract loans, for paying bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the re-payment of such loans but neglect, or refuse so to do, the respective cities, townships, wards and boroughs, of such county, by their authorities, or board of election officers, in said act named, shall have full power to contract loans, to pay bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the re-payment of such loans, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as the said county commissioners might, or could have done, under the provisions of said act; and proceedings taken, or had, by any township officers, or authorities, or board of election officers, as in said act named, for the purpose of contracting loans, and all loans contracted by them, to pay bounties to volunteers, and all taxes levied by them to re-pay such loans, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, are hereby legalized and made valid, as fully, as if said act had clearly conferred authority upon said officers for the purpose; and that in case commissioners of any county shall neglect, or refuse, to raise the full amount of bounty, authorized by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, then, and in that case, it shall and may be lawful for the authorities of any city, borough, township, and ward afore-mentioned; to borrow such sum, or sums, of money, and levy and assess taxes for the payment thereof, as will be sufficient, when added to the amount raised by the said county commissioners, to pay a bounty, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who may have volunteered, or may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States, for said several sub-districts, and be credited to the respective quotas thereof, in pursuance of the existing, or any future requisition of the President of the United States, now of any law of the United States hereafter to be made.

SEC. 2. That whenever a majority of the citizens of any ward, borough, or township, have borrowed money, to procure volunteers, under the late requisition of the President of the United States, with the understanding, or agreement, that it should be re-payed by taxes, the constituted authorities, or board of election officers thereof, as the case may be, are hereby required to assess such amount of taxes, under the provisions of the act, to which this is a supplement, as will cover the same: *Provided*, That the sum paid, as a bounty to each volunteer, shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. If any person liable to draft, in any ward, township, or district, shall furnish, and have mustered into the service of the United States, for the term of one year, or longer, a suitable substitute, credited to the ward, township, or district; and if said substitute has received the full consideration, agreed to be paid by the person, who made the contract with him, such person, so furnishing the substitute, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive the amount of bounty from the county, city, ward, township, or district, to which the substitute may be accredited: *Provided*, That if the amount offered by such ward, township, or district, shall exceed the amount paid by the person thus procuring the substitute, then, and in that case, the difference between the sum paid and the amount of bounty, shall be paid to said substitute.

SEC. 4. That the county commissioners, town council, school directors, supervisors, or board of election officers, of any county, borough, ward, school district, or township, shall not be authorized to levy and collect, in any one year, a greater tax than two per cent., on the last adjusted valuation for state and county purposes, in said counties respectively for the payment of bounties as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be lawful for the county commissioners, school directors, supervisors or road commissioners, city, borough or ward authorities, or board of election officers, as the case may be, to levy and collect a *per capita* tax on all made taxible inhabitants in said county, city, borough, ward or district, respectively, not exceeding five dollars each in any one year: *Provided*, That non-commissioned officers and privates in the actual service in the army and navy of the United States, from this Commonwealth, or who were permanently disabled in such service, and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers, of non-commissioned officers or privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from taxation, under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette shall be exempted from the operations of this section: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the counties of Butler, Venango, Berks, Bucks, Erie or Tioga.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker House of Representatives,
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four
A. G CURTIN.

The Democratic Principle.

It has all along been maintained by the friends of the Union that the insurrection got up at the South was not alone to protect slavery from agitation at the North, or from restrictions by Congress upon its universal extension, but to get rid forever of the democratic principle that the *majority shall rule*; that, consequently, northern democrats, who have most to lose by the abandonment of this, ought to set their faces the most strenuously against the rebellion. Those who have been accustomed to peruse southern papers for a number of years will not need to be reminded of the truth of this position. Dr. Russell, in his interview with the glum and sullen Governor Pettus of Mississippi in 1861, learned how the programme of disfranchising poor foreigners, as the first step toward disfranchising poor native whites, had been arranged and adopted. Jefferson Davis said to Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques, in their recent interview with him at Richmond "We seceded to get rid of the rule of the majority; for which reason he c'ld not bear to have propositions looking to the re-establishment of peace and union submitted to the people. To the incidental remark that the majority must rule finally, he further replied: "I am not so sure of that." Neither events nor history shows that the majority rules or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the southern people with such a proposition—with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the relations of the South—could not live a day. He would be hanged to the first tree without judge or jury."

It may be thought that these doctrines are but the momentary ebullitions created in the minds of a few leaders at the South by the passionate heats of the war, but that is not the case. During the dark ages in our country's history, while the love of liberty was gradually weakening from a passion to a sentiment, from a sentiment to an abstraction, and from an abstraction to a mere "glittering generality," the master minds of secession were busily engaged in devising some plan by which, under the forms of universal suffrage, the will of the majority could yet be set aside. In the September number of *Harper's Magazine* appears a letter written by the Rev. Aaron Foster, who was for many years pastor of a Presbyterian church in South Carolina, in the neighborhood of Mr. Calhoun's residence, and who enjoyed a close intimacy with that distinguished man. We quote:

"I will suggest—and I think my peculiar opportunities for judging must guide me right in the opinion—that the mind of Mr. Calhoun, during those years between 1824 and 1835, was laboring on the certainty that freedom must out-vote slavery; and that, in the progress of the race, freedom must be united against it politically. He either honestly believed in slavery, or saw that his lot and political hopes were cast out of freedom into slavery. For many years he labored with the problem how minorities could be made to govern majorities. This was the burden of his conversation with me between 1828 and the end of 1832, including state rights and nullification and the insufficiency of the United States constitution to protect minorities. My opinion is, that finding no relief in these theories so long as a majority of the state votes controlled the policy of the nation, he turned, with hope for the institution of slavery, to secession, thinking to live long enough to be its head and glory."

Thus, a generation ago, the active and tenacious mind of John C. Calhoun was employing itself for years in succession to work out the problem of making minorities govern majorities under the constitution. That failing, secession or civil war were to follow. Davis is but the outgrowth of Calhoun's speculations. South Carolina forged the bolt; the Mississippian only shot it off.

In view of this evidence it is utterly absurd to suppose that any concessions granted to slavery and the southern states in the beginning of 1861 would have prevented the outburst of disunion feeling. That audacious and powerful faction, which had arrogated to itself the title of "the South," was determined not to be conciliated by any sacrifice which the North could make, short or utterly and forever abandoning the principle that the majority shall rule—of course accepting, with the honors and emoluments, the responsibilities of government. As long as this war regarded as fundamental in the free states the slavery oligarchs felt insecure; and indeed, had they carried this great line of popular defences, they would have again felt insecure until other and inner lines had also been carried; for it is of the nature of wrong to be aggressive, and after one success to become insane for further conquests, generations will point to the stand against southern aggression made by national men of all parties in 1861 as one of the great glories of the age, the whole loyal people being more willing to sacrifice debts, business, property, aye, life itself, than give up the great majority principle.

This rule of the majority, it is true, may not be absolute perfection in politics. Mr. John Stewart Mill has developed a plan by which, he thinks, he has succeeded in uniting the rights of minorities with the rule and responsibility of majorities. We are not sure that it is entirely practicable; but in case it is one thing to go forward and upward from one plane to a higher and a more equitable one; it is another and a very different matter to descend from majorities to professed minorities—that is, from the whole people to a mere order, which, if followed up to its legitimate consequences, would proceed further from an order to an individual, thus concentrating all authority in the hands of an absolute monarch, "to which complexion" the anti-majority principle, "must come at last." It is essentially retrograde, feudal, European; not American, enlightened and progressive. Washington represents the one principle, Richmond the other; Abraham Lincoln is the standard-bearer of the one, Jefferson Davis of the other; the armies under Grant and Sherman are the armies of democracy, those under Lee and Hood the armies of aristocracy or despotism. Our whole contest hinges on these differences, and until these are settled, until the glorious truths of freedom and equal rights are accepted by the whole nation, there will be no end to the war. It involves the essential, the distinctive, the single principle on which our political societies are built; and if we fail to maintain it now, democracy fails—not only on this continent, but over the world.—*N. Y Post.*

How to make Beautiful Homes.

The greater part of our population are waiting till they can afford to have pleasant homes, forgetting that they can at no time afford to have any other. We take the color of our daily surroundings, and are happier, more amiable, stronger to labor and firmer to endure, when those surroundings are pleasing and in good taste. To possess these important qualities they need not be expensive. True beauty is cheaper than we think. The first charm of a home, within and without, is thorough neatness, and this is the result of habit, not outlay. It is often cheaper than filth. Paint the house if you can; if not, whitewash; but in any case let it be in thorough repair. Let there be no loose shingles or dangling clapboards or gates hanging by a broken hinge. These hints favor thrift as well as taste. Let the house be sufficiently shaded. This will pay in comfort, wear of furniture and lack of flies. If you cannot afford green blinds, you can always afford a green tree or two, that costs nothing but labor and patience, and will shelter you from the sun in summer and the wind in winter.

Plant vines of some kind about your premises; they are indispensable to grace; they show that nature takes kindly to your home and has thrown her arm around it. You need not resort to costly climbers; woodbine and clematis may be had for the gathering, and grapes and hop-vines may be so trained as to combine beauty and profit. Let your turf be smooth and firm as velvet, and enforce the death penalty upon weeds with an unsparing hand. No man, rich or poor, can afford to raise weeds. They choose the richest spots, where flowers, or fruit, or vegetables might grow, and send abroad their seeds as missionaries of evil into every nook and corner. Ill-kept places always have their vegetable Five Points, where sin and misery are mimicked in pig-weed, burdock and nettles. A very few flowers will suffice; a monthly rose in the window, a morning-glory over the door-way, a bright border between your kitchen garden and the street; these add to the picture just those touches of color that make it pleasant to the eye. With half a dozen cheap and common kinds, your wife will take care that something is always in bloom.

But flowers are gross feeders, and if you keep no domestic animals, you fancy, perhaps, that you have no manure. You were never more mistaken. Every human dwelling is a centre of fertilizing agents, mostly wasted as times go, rich enough to make the whole plot around it blossom like the rose. Tell the soil that you have nothing to give it! Give it what you have and it will laugh in your face. The suds from the laundry is a store of liquid wealth. Never waste a drop of it in drains or sewers. It is a floating currency promising to pay roundly in grass and vegetables and fruit. Invest it in your home bank, which never suspends payment. Those grassy slopes are greenbacks whose issue is as good as gold. Carpet sweepings are manure in a concentrated form. Dug into your flower borders they weave a richer pattern than the one from which they were worn. Those old bones that deform the premises, if buried beneath the grape vine, will be "health to the bones" of all your friends. Old boots and shoes, those most unsightly wrecks, are the favorite food of the raspberry and all its palatable kin. Tainted brine, if such unhappily is yours, is a treasure for the plum trees and the asparagus bed; slacken lime with it, and it will make a rich dressing for any garden soil. Every household should have its compost bed, be it only an old packing box where woolen rags, bits of paper, apple parings, refuse of vegetables, slops from the kitchen, chips and saw dust are storing up the elements of a glorious growth. Let not yours be one of the homes where all these bright possibilities arrive only at "burning instead of beauty." We have named but a part of the fertilizers of every household. Generally speaking whatever is offensive to sight or smell is urging the appeal to our revolted tastes.—Bury me, and I'll do you good.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Rat Story.

A neighbor, whose "statements are entitled to implicit confidence," relates the story of the cunning and intelligence of a rat which is truly remarkable. Being plagued with the depredations of the rodent mammels, he made various attempts to secure the representative of this small race of quadrupeds. The trap used was a wire one, and so constructed that on a rat entering and nibbling at the bait, the trap would spring and cage the intruder. Our neighbor when he went to examine his trap always found it sprung but no rat, and what was the strangest of all, the bait was gone. So he resolved to watch the trap. His patience was presently rewarded by beholding a half dozen rats making their appearance, and at their head one who appeared to be a leader. This rat advanced slowly and cautiously towards the trap, and when the others would make a move as if intending to rush at the bait, the old fellow would wag his tail and they would fall behind him. After viewing the trap closely, the old fellow approached the back part of it, and getting on it shook the raised part until the trap sprung, and then put a paw through one of the openings between the wires, and taking the bit off, made good his retreat with his booty.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of any first-rate book obtain it, if you can. After awhile get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it—Take the best care of your books; and in this way when you are men you will have good libraries in your head as well as on your shelves.

☞ A gentleman walking with two ladies stepped on a hogshead hoop that flew up and struck him in the face:

"Mercy?" said he, "which of you dropped that?"

Subscribe for the *Globe.*

Gen. Grant.—The Confidence of the Army.

An army correspondent writing since the seizure of the Weldon railroad, speaks of Gen. Grant as follows:

It is wonderful to see the celerity with which Gen. Grant moves from point to point of the line. He passes here at all hours of night and day. Surely, if ever human being exerted all his energies in any cause, he is exerting his in the cause of his country. The qualities that are daily developing themselves demonstrate fully that, if there is a man on the American continent calculated to bring this war to a successful issue, Gen. Grant is that man. He goes about his work in working style, devoid that foolish ostentation that characterizes many of the minor generals. I do wish that some of the croakers and copperheads of the North could but follow him in his career for one week, and they would forever after hold their peace and hang their heads in shame. Gen. Grant has the unshaken confidence of every soldier, from the highest in office to the humblest private. He receives, as he justly merits, the warmest manifestations of their esteem wherever he goes. Not a single act of his military career is calculated to becloud a single star in the bright diadem that is being wreathed to crown his brow at the close of this war, when the States in rebellion shall reacknowledge their fealty to the Union, and we, from Maine to the Gulf, (forgetting the past,) shall become as united at home as we were, and shall be respected abroad.

MAC.

Dreadful Case of Depravity.

A recent occurrence at Patterson, N. J., shows a horrible state of morals among a certain neglected class of the community. It seems that a girl, aged thirteen years belonging to a vagabond, poverty stricken family, picked up from the street a little child of two years, that had wandered from the house of its mother, carried it home, and after stripping the clothes from the infant, threw it into a well. A younger sister of the murderess testified that the clothes were stripped from the baby for their own (meaning the murderess' sister's baby.) That she (this girl of nine years) looked into the well and saw the baby kicking in the water, and ran away into the house. The heartlessness of the two girls shows either a greater degree of natural depravity than usually belongs to children, or that they had been schooled in vice and crime from early infancy by brutal parents. From the accounts published in the Patterson papers, this last would seem to have been the case, as when the murderess was arrested the mother attempted to rescue her from the officers of justice, and fought and tore at the officers, cursing and swearing at a fearful rate. The mother at that time had to be arrested and sent to jail, only coming out yesterday at 10 o'clock a few hours before her daughter was re-arrested for murder. The destitution of this family may be understood when our readers learn that the children have been entirely naked a greater part of the day when their only clothing was being washed and dried. Two of the girls had previously been arrested for stealing shoes from better clad children in the street.

CHECKING PERSPIRATION.—A merchant, in "lending a hand" on board of one of his ships, on a windy day, found himself, at the end of an hour and a half, pretty well exhausted, and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest. The cool wind from the sea was delightful, and, engaging in conversation, time past faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise, found he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained for two years, and for a long time afterwards could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposure than this has, in constitutions not so vigorous, resulted in inflamation of the lungs, pneumonia, ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatism, to be a source of torture for life time. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children, at the age of three or four years the danger which attends the cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, or work or play, or of remaining exposed to a wind, of sitting at a window or door, or of pulling off any garment even the hat or bonnet, while in a heat. It should be remembered by all that a cold never comes without a cause, and that, in four times out of five, it is the result of leaving off exercise too suddenly, or of remaining still in the wind, or in a cooler atmosphere than that in which the exercise has been taken.—*Edinburg paper.*

☞ ARGUMENTUM AD FEMINAM.—A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the burial of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave-digger, who, bringing his hand down on the shovel, said: "Down wi' anither shilling' or up she comes!"

THE Persians, as ancient writers inform us, used to teach their sons these three things: to ride, to pay their debts, and to tell the truth.