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# The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. PERSERVERE.  
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## PARTY PLATFORMS.

### PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th, 1864.

**Resolved**, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain faithful and unflinching loyalty to the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the Rebellion, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

**Resolved**, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostilities to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

**Resolved**, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions; as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

**Resolved**, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have sacrificed their lives in defense of the Union, and to the brave men who, in the face of the flag, that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and reverent remembrance.

**Resolved**, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and commend his demands for emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out to the end every measure essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

**Resolved**, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and who should share the administration of the Government.

**Resolved**, That the Government owes to all men employed in its arms, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

**Resolved**, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

**Resolved**, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

**Resolved**, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must not be violated, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

**Resolved**, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

## PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

**Resolved**, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

**Resolved**, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the presence of military necessity, or the temporary exigencies of the war, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

**Resolved**, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

**Resolved**, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, and employment of military force, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

**Resolved**, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who have and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

**Resolved**, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

**McClellan's Record.**

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: I take the following from a book entitled "The Battle-fields of the South," written by an officer in the rebel service, page xvi of the Introduction. It speaks for itself:

"It may not be generally known, but men of high position and great veracity have said, in Richmond, that McClellan offered his services to the South when the war began; and that he asked to command a division. He was answered that if his heart was in the cause let him join the ranks, like Lee and Johnston, and fight his way up in that position. There are documents which put this question beyond dispute."

The book in question was published in 1864, by John Bradburn, No. 49 Walker street, New York, and can be seen at the Merchants' Library, in this city, class 26 A, No. 547.

I am, sir, yours truly,  
Wm. J. H. H. H.  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1864.

"I could not," says General McClellan, "look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—That we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives." "I could not," you could not, but how can you look in their faces, now that you have accepted a nomination from a Convention which declares that those gallant comrades had labored, sacrificed and bled to no purpose, and that the first thing to be done was to make immediate efforts for the cessation of hostilities? How can you look into their faces, knowing, as you do, that you are used as a tool by a party, which is doing all it can to prevent those comrades from being reinforced, which is ready to sacrifice them in order to conciliate the public enemy, which is fomenting those divisions in the North on which the rebels rely more than on their own power, and which, has nothing but soft words for the crimes of the Confederates, and no words, at all for your gallant comrades, now upholding the nation in the field?

## THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

HON. NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE,  
New York, Sept. 9, 1864.

The great rebellion, which for more than three years has wracked the nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territories have been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential election of November next.

If the People in that election sustain the Government, and reaffirm their purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the rebellion will speedily end. If they fail in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the rebels will renew their courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of the organs and their agents will inflame and confirm this position. Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every bator of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of man, and every laborer for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unflinching denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the gigantic usurpations of Jefferson Davis and his confederate traitors—while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights, and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been engaged in maintaining their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath, without stint or measure, upon every act by which the Constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the nation, whose executive power is placed in his hands.

That convention had no words of exaltation for our veterans, no thanks and honors for the soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our fellow citizens, who are now, and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity, have subjected our prisoners to the tortures of exposure, neglect, starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned. And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories of our arms, it denounces our arms and our Government for neglect of duty toward the territory originally held by the rebels has passed into our hands; at the very moment when the rebellion itself is tottering to its fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to its old supremacy, the party represented at Chicago demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities" a step which would instantly arrest our conquering armies, and snatch from them the glories of a final triumph, repeat the blockade, and throw the whole rebel frontier open to the supplies they so sorely need, secure the recognition of foreign powers, and either accomplish their independence or give them the ability to fight for four years longer.

We appeal to the people of the United States—lovers of the Union and friends of Freedom—against the consummation of the crime which would both nullify the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention involve. We invoke them not to sanction these principles and sentiments by electing the candidates put forward to represent them. We implore them, as they love their country, as they seek the renewed integrity of its territory, as they desire the peaceful protection of its flag, and the blessing of its institutions and its equal laws for themselves and their posterity, not to arrest the blow which is just ready to descend upon the rebellion now tottering to its fall; not to give the rebels time to renew their strength for fresh conflicts; not to aid those who would aid them in overthrowing our Government, in destroying our Union, in plunging into a chaos of anarchy the great communities of which the Constitution makes one great and glorious nation, and in thus extinguishing finally and forever, the hopes of all who have faith in Freedom and the Rights of Man.

We call upon the people to bear in mind that, by whatever sophistries they may cloak their purposes, the Chicago Convention neither condemns the action of the Richmond rebels, nor proposes to expel them against their will or by any exercise of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all essential respects the action that Convention took accords with the re-

## Gen. Sherman's Army.

The Great Exodus Ordered—It Will Be Withdrawn—It was Issued for Peace.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864. James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. B. Rawson, and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta, Gentlemen:—I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and I will not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yes, hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta, gave a deep interest.

We must have peace, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must close the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop the war we must defeat the rebel army, which are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with arms and instruments which will enable us to accomplish our purpose.

No, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that they may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore I deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent in its character as a home for families. They will be no manufacturers, commerce, or agricultural, except for the maintenance of families, so long as the war exists. Will you compel the inhabitants to go to the front?

Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scene of the past month? Of course, I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assure that by military policy it is necessary for the authorities to go on, and I can only review the effect of our orders in making their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will, and you cannot refuse it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifice to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submit to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, and the United States does not submit its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit, to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union.

Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of roads and roads to the dread usages of war, I and this army, become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come, from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire to overthrow the Government, and we will not fight and desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunderbolt as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop the war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is impracticable in principle. I want you to say to your Government, and to those who insist on war and desolation, that you will have justly obeyed to the laws of the United States. That you will have, and it involves the destruction of your improvements, we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, and live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you.

I repeat, then, that by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one iota of title of protection. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi, we feel thousands upon thousands of the families of Rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve.

Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different; you depreciate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car loads of soldiers and ammunition, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi, we feel thousands upon thousands of the families of Rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve.

## Government of their inheritance.

But these commissions are idle. I want peace and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call me for anything—Then will I share, with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield our homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble, feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet homes their proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and settle the Union and peace once more to allow on your old homes at Atlanta. Yours, in haste,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

**The Soldier's and the Presidency.**

In answer to the statement of the copperheads' and peace-on any terms press; that the soldiers in our army are unanimously in favor of McClellan, and that none but Democrats are in the ranks we submit the following:

Capt. F. 195th Regt. Pa. Vols.,  
Monocacy Junction, Pa.,  
Sept. 18th, 1864.

Mr. Editor of Globe.—My object in sending you this letter is to show the friends and also the enemies of our cause, how the soldiers of Co. F, 195th Regt. P. V., view the present contest, and how they feel in regard to the two candidates for the Presidency, now before people. On the evening of the 17th ult., it was decided to take a vote in the company, and the result was as follows:

McClellan, 43  
Lincoln, 39

Majority for Lincoln.

This company was recruited in three different counties: viz., Union, Lycoming and Huntingdon, where the peace Democrats are very numerous, and cry out "settle this war on any terms," and some of them think that soldiers would be willing to seek peace and accept it, or any terms, but it is not so. They see, but an honorable way of securing a permanent and honorable peace, and that is by the arbitrament of the sword. The rebels appealed to Caesar and to Caesar they must go.

But our general, our general government lay down the arms and submit to the authority of the Constitution and the laws. This is all we ask and this we must and will have. The vigorous prosecution of the war we believe to be the shortest road to a glorious and triumphant peace. And this is the reason why we go for Lincoln and the present administration; its policy is right and will win the day.

Capt. JOHN E. POTTER,  
195th Regt. Pa. Vols.,  
CAMP NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.,  
Sept. 11th, 1864.

**FRIEND LEWIS**—Being a reader of your valuable paper, as my worthy captain received it and we all get the rating of it of course, every time I get it first, for it is like getting a letter from a friend to get the Globe, and as we have never seen the 10th Pa. Cavalry mentioned in its columns, I thought I would write you and let you know that we are still living. We have been encamped about ten miles from Memphis for some time, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Last Monday we were ordered to push on, and the orders were that we were going to Memphis, where we now are. Forrest's raid into Memphis occasioned considerable surprise but he had not time to do much damage, however he took a great many mules and horses, but had hard work to get them away, he had to get out of the city a little quicker than he came in; the excitement however, now has died away and business is going on as before.

We are expecting him again soon. We heard he was advancing, but he comes when he is least expected, we have been chasing him around for the last ten months but he is like the Irishman's flea, hard to catch. Gen. A. J. Smith caught him once at Phipps and gave him a sound thrashing, but he did not mind it long, the next place he was in Memphis. Our regiment has been in several battles and skirmishes, and our company has been in them all, and has been very fortunate; we have not had one man killed, and only one wounded, we have three taken prisoners, we have lost six of disease. Part of our regiment is away now on their way to Little Rock, Arkansas, we hope however, they will return soon, as we have not been paid for four months, and are waiting for our greenbacks, but camp reports say they will not be back for some time yet.

I think it will be some time before the war is settled in this State; the country is swarming with guerrillas, and the most of them have taken the oath of allegiance. The day before Forrest came into Memphis there were men stepping around with the oath in their pockets, and as soon as the rebels came in they joined them; two were killed but had only taken the oath a few days before. The militia of the city came out and proved their loyalty by fighting the rebels. There are a great many colored soldiers and they are good pluck, but they never take any prisoners since the massacre of Fort Pillow. Whenever they get into a fight they cry in Fort Pillow, and we go to the rebel thall into their hands. The department has issued a very strict order here now to citizens; any citizen going into the

## city is instructed by the outside pickets, if they cannot prove their loyalty at headquarters by substantial witnesses, they will not get leave to go out again, but will be kept as prisoners.

It was on picket yesterday, it was very troublesome to stop all that went in, the road was full all day, some did not know whether they'd prove their loyalty or not; but were willing to try it. I must tell you something of our officers and company. Our company is commanded by Samuel T. Hayes, from the vicinity of Huntingdon, and all of our boys have a good knowledge of a good hand and a good soldier; he has protected himself so on the battle-field and elsewhere; the men love him and do their duty without a murmur. Our first Lieutenant, Roland C. Allen, is a promising young man and bids fair to become a good officer; he has been promoted to a captain; we are sorry to have him leave us, but are pleased to have him promoted. The men of our company are chiefly from old Huntingdon and Blair, and you know they never have been any soldiers west from Huntingdon and Blair, but what has stood up to the work like men. We are still getting some recruits and our company is one of the largest in the regiment, and has the best officers. Our orderly Sergeant, Wm. A. Black, a young man, well known in Huntingdon county, he served one year in the 110th Regt. as a private and by paying strict attention to discipline he rose to the position of sergeant. Our other non-commissioned are all rising by degrees, and I think under the present officers the men are willing to fight the rebels any place. I understand the snakes are still crawling around the streets of the ancient city, and their slime wherever they crawl. I would like to have the drafting of a few men in town; I think I could draft a good pack of cowards. Well, there is a good time coming.

The weather is very warm here as warm as it has been any time this Summer, we have thunder showers occasionally but they do not seem to cool the air. Well, we close for the present of printing, I will give you my patience. I will write you again long if anything worthy of note should occur. Our boys are all well and in good spirits and anxious to get at the Johnnies.

Yours, &c.,  
S. J. SHERMAN

**Co. M, 19th Pa. Cav., Memphis, Tenn.,**  
Sept. 11th, 1864.

**The Soldiers and the Copperheads.**

Gen. Robert C. Schenck in a speech at Dayton, Ohio, a few days since, in referring to the false expressions of the Democracy for the soldiers, said: "There is another way to get the platform, and I think it is the tail end of the Chicago Convention, expresses its deep sympathy with our soldiers in the field, and its determination to give to them their care and protection, in the event of their attaining power. What do you think of that, soldiers; if there are any here? Would, you not like to have a little manifestation of the love and affection of the soldiers before you think strange that as a party they have always opposed, your rights to vote while you were absent, fighting for your freedom and your glorious country?"

Would it not have been more becoming to them, with George Pendleton at their head, to have voted for money to pay our men, for more troops, for reinforcements, before they began talking such hypocrisy? This care and protection of the dear soldiers! Suppose the dear soldiers had no votes, would their bowels of compassion have been so much moved? Suppose they had succeeded in preventing the soldiers from voting, would you have had that plank in the platform? I rather think not. A vote is a pointed thing; it has the effect of striking back at the bayonet has in striking a sword. A trick and a bullet in the hands of a soldier will kill a rebel in either direction. Suddenly, after calling them Lincoln's hirelings, denouncing them in public and private, they are filled with love for the dear boys in the field, and want them to understand, if they will hold them to put to rest the Democratic party, that the body will, so well protect them as they will. I know something of the feelings of soldiers. I know the soldiers are not fools. I know with what scorn they spit upon and despise such hypocritical pretences now when wanting their votes, when it is necessary to get their help. You cannot catch these birds, with that kind of chaff. You must try other stuff to put upon the tails of your game, if you expect to put any of them in your trap.

From the diaries of officers on board the gunboat Catalpa, during the retreat from Richmond, it seems to be conclusively proven that General McClellan was part of the army, instead of the army, during the battle of Malvern. To which, then, does General McClellan belong, the army or the navy? We presume that he is an ambitious general.

Salt Lake is perhaps the saltiest body of water on the globe. The barrels of this water are said to yield a barrel of salt. The waters of a light green color for about ten or twenty rods, and then dark blue. No fish can live in them, nor frogs, and a few birds are seen dipping in its water.

Why is little nurse-maid like the evening star? Because she's a nice nut.

To stop potatoes from rotting—eat 'em.

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