

TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Per annum in advance \$1.50. Three months .75. One month .25. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. PERSEVERE. TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance. VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. NO. 22.

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

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2ND ARMY CORPS, Nov. 24, 1864. REB. GIBB: Sir—As a number of the readers of your paper have friends in the 148th Regiment, P. V., I have the honor of submitting the following for their information:

On the evening of the 27th October, while this army was operating on the extreme left of our lines and near the South Side railroad, one hundred men of the 148th Regiment, P. V., under the command of Captain Brown, Lieutenant Sprankel, Gibb and Banner, charged on the enemy's fortifications near Petersburg, Va., known as the Crater, which burst blew up the 30th July last, capturing the Fort with one Colonel, one Lt. Colonel, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and twenty enlisted men, belonging to the 34th Regiment, Va. Vols.

The officers and men of the 148th Regiment, P. V., held the Fort against three times their number over half an hour, but finding themselves completely surrounded and reinforcements not coming to their support, the officers rallied their men and cut their way into our lines.

We deeply regret the loss of Captain H. D. Price, 116th P. V., and A. A. G., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2nd A. C., who volunteered to accompany the charge. The brave and daring Captain fell while entering the Fort in the early part of the engagement. His loss will be deeply felt by all who know him; his bravery and gentlemanly bearing as an officer and a soldier, cannot be surpassed.

Lieut. Sprankel was severely wounded; he with eighteen of the men were taken prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to thirty-two; all of our wounded, excepting Lt. Sprankel, got in our lines.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully, Your Obedt Servt., JAS. E. MCGARRAH, Lieut., 148th P. V., and A. A. D. C.

CHROULAN:—The Colonel commanding the Brigade, takes pleasure in congratulating the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the gallantry displayed in the assault and capture of the enemy's Fort, on the evening of October 27th, 1864.

Capt. Jerry Brown, Lieut. Sprankel, Gibb and Banner, deserve special mention, for their bravery and skill in leading the charge.

He deeply regrets the loss of Captain Price, 116th P. V., and A. A. G., 4th Brigade, who fell nobly sustaining the proud name he had won by his valor in the field, and sympathizes with the brave man who were wounded.

By Order of COL. MULHOLLAND, THOS. B. ERVING, Lt. and A. A. G.

FRIEND GLOBE:—This evening there was a mail came for our Regiment, and that is always a welcome visitor in a Camp, and after reading my correspondence, by letter, I took up a copy of The Monitor, and among the other articles, it contained one urging its readers to send their friends in the army plenty of tickets, saying that he the Editor, did not doubt that there were thousands of what he calls Democratic (but a great majority of us soldiers call Reb) documents, taken from the mail and destroyed, and saying that many could not vote on account of having no tickets. In fact, in our Regiment it was the other way; there was an overplus of "Opp" tickets and a deficiency of Union tickets, but nothing daunted, we set down and wrote our own tickets, which answered as good as printed ones; and in any other Regiment they had the same privilege, so we think that a poor excuse for a defeat in the Army.

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD EXPEDITION. Nearly two weeks have passed since the work began, and still it progresses rapidly. During that time we have had a number of skirmishes and engagements with the "Jonnie's," a brief account of which I beg leave to submit, through the columns of the Globe, to the public. I wish also to correct some errors which have been

made in accounts given of the Railroad disaster near this place.

In the expedition, no impediment checked our advance until we passed Salem, when Mosby with a considerable force of Cavalry dashed upon a battalion of infantry left to guard said place; and while inflicting some injury, I am proud to say, he received at least as much in return. It was in this skirmish that Lieutenant Hudson of Johnston, Pa., was wounded in the thigh, and his brother in the shoulder, the latter of these was shot after surrendering—an act common among guerrillas. Several rebels were captured and brought into our lines, who said that they were Mosby's men—drilled, but not receiving any pay, and left at home, subject at any time to the Old Fellow's call. On the evening of the same day, another skirmish took place at Rectortown; but without injury to our forces. On the day following, the enemy opened upon us their artillery; and, although we had none with which to reply, yet the construction train, the object of their fire, was bravely defended and our position held. The enemy having succeeded in damaging the road in our rear, supply trains could not reach us; consequently, we were obliged to return to White Plains in order to repair the road—Shells were thrown at the train all the way from Rectortown to Salem; a distance of four miles. Here we found the track, in front of a commanding hill, torn up a considerable distance; and the train would doubtless have been knocked to pieces, or captured, had it not been for the gallantry of some five companies of the 202d Regt., Pa. Vol., who, under the command of Lieut. Col. Mans, possessed and held the aforesaid heights, and not only turned the fire, but brushed the rebels handsomely. The track was repaired, and the day following, the train advanced, and has been advancing ever since.

Guarding a Railroad in the midst of guerrillas, is, to some degree, a scaly business. I said "guerrillas," but the term is too mild for the vandals that infest those wilds. No epithet is too strong to express their true character. They never attempt to fight a regular battle, but prowl around like beasts of prey and in an unguarded moment dash upon their victim.

In the Railroad disaster near this place, of which you have already received an account, they had attached a wire to a rail, and just as the train approached, the rail was drawn off and the train derailed simultaneously.

Col. Albright of the 202nd Regt., Pa. Vol., on hearing of the disaster, rode immediately and without an escort to the scene, and ordered all the houses and barns within one mile of the place to be laid in ashes. In a short time the wild flames could be seen in different directions; the very sky, as if calling for vengeance upon the perpetrators of such a vile deed. Let rebel citizens in this section receive more such treatment and we will have less trouble with them and their guerrilla bands. It is useless to be mild and humane with fiends; "We must fight the Indians in their own way."

Several cavalry skirmishes have recently taken place, in one of which Mosby's horse was shot from under him. A squad of more than one hundred were making a dash, the other day, upon the trains lying at this place. When first discovered, Col. Albright came with ten men, before any more could come to his assistance, dashed upon them and put them to flight.

The Colonel gives the rebels no quarters. I submit a copy of a letter which he sent in reply to a rebel citizen asking protection for his property, which will enable you to form some idea of the nerve of our gallant Colonel, who commands all the forces on this road from Gainesville to Rectortown.

The trains are now running from Alexandria to some six or eight miles beyond Piedmont. More anon, PLATO. WHITE PLAINS, VA., Oct. 15, 1864. MR. JAMES H. FOSTER—Dear Sir:—Your communication of this morning has been received. It was hardly necessary to remind me of the privileges you have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of other officers. I regret the hardships of war—regret that you are in a condition to be a sufferer from it—but that is not my fault. If you are a loyal man, the losses you sustain from the Union forces will be made up to you—if you are not a loyal man, you have no claim to our sympathy or protection; but all the property you own is subject to such uses as we may choose to make of it. Are you a loyal man? Do you ac-

knowledge allegiance to the United States Government? If so, I am not aware of it. On the other hand, I have conclusive evidence that you sympathize with the rebellion, and wish for the success of Jefferson Davis; and yet you ask that the Government which you despise shall protect you. "Other officers" may accord you this special privilege; but until I must, I won't.

Respectfully, CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Colonel Commanding. HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2ND ARMY CORPS, Nov. 6, 1864. WM. LEWIS, Esq., Sir—The following election returns have been received from these headquarters, officially, from the Pennsylvania Regiments serving in this Brigade:

Table with columns: UNION, DEM, REGIMENT, VOTES. Includes 53d Regiment, 116th, 145th, 148th.

No official returns have been received at these headquarters from other Regiments or Brigades. Major-General Hancock leaves this corps in a few days, to organize a new corps composed of veterans, to be called the 1st Veteran Corps. Major-General Humphreys takes command of this corps. We deeply regret that our noble Hancock leaves us.

Yours respectfully, JAS. E. MCGARRAH, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, 2ND P. V. CAVALRY, Nov. 9, 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—No doubt you will be surprised when you glance at the name appended to this short epistle, but I feel somewhat elated, and thinking you would be glad to hear some news in reference to the election, I thought I would drop you a few lines. I know you will be gratified at the result so far as I am able to give at the present time. I think a pretty correct idea may be formed of the army vote from the returns I send. They are the only regiments I have heard from. I have not selected them because they give Union majorities—I have not heard of a single regiment giving a Democratic majority; no doubt, however, but there are some, but I think they are "few and far between." Yours truly, B. J.

BROAD RUN STATION, VA., Nov. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Globe: DEAR SIR:—As a citizen of Huntingdon county we naturally feel an interest in all that concerns our welfare, especially in the noble stand she has taken in the present rebellion. Most nobly have her sons responded to every call of their country. They have shown by their readiness to enter the army, that patriotism with them is not an unmeaning word; but that they are willing and ready for their country's sake, to give up for a time, and if need be for ever, the comforts and endearments of home that the life of the republic may be preserved. Such self denial and personal sacrifice will challenge a place in history along side the names of the noblest benefactors of our race. Among the class not called upon to enter the field in the deadly contest, there are many glorious examples of true devotion to the perpetuity of free institutions. Liberal contributions have been made in many instances in the form of bounties for contributing to the support and comfort of loved ones left behind; thus encouraging the heart and moving the arm of the patriot as he goes forth in the defence of liberty. Such persons demonstrate to the world that their professions of patriotism and loyalty are not empty sounds without meaning. But they are willing to employ the means that a beneficent Providence has seen fit to bestow, for the protection of the government that has protected both their persons and property. On the other hand we find a class of individuals loud in their protestations against the rebellion and very urgent that the war should be prosecuted to the bitter end. But when urged to go into the army, they declare that they are not of the proper age contemplated by law, or they have some of the mental or physical disabilities for which the law exempts. And as they have no per-

sons in whose escape from conscription they are peculiarly interested, they very pointedly tell you they are not going to contribute a cent either to relief or bounty funds. No matter to them if the able bodied men of their district give their credits to other districts which give liberal bounties, in order to leave some support for their families during their absence; until their district is so completely drained of men as not to be able to fill its own quota by conscription. No matter to them if their neighbor's farms lie uncultivated, their work shops forsaken, and the general business of society stopped for want of laborers. Gallio like they care for none of these things so long as they can make money and use it for their own selfish purposes. These pseudo patriots are very willing to enjoy the blessings of free government, provided it can be done at the expense of others; but to suppose that this class of individuals will aid in suppressing the rebellion in person, or by their means, is to suppose that the author of all evil will learn to do well. Of this class of individuals, Cromwell township has its full share. In making this assertion we speak only of what we have seen and heard, and do not wish to be understood as casting any reflections on the many good and patriotic citizens of that township. And when the class referred to shall prove their sincerity by their actions we will very willingly accord to them the full meed of praise.

RESPECTFULLY, SOLDIER. Acknowledgment. YORK, Nov. 8, 1864. REV. J. H. MCGARRAH—Sir—It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five pair woolen socks, five woolen shirts and four dollars in money, from your congregations—freight prepaid. I assure you we appreciate the value of these articles, when we see daily how much comfort they give to our suffering, wounded soldiers, who are cheered by the knowledge that they are kindly thought of, and cared for, and are very grateful to you. We desire, too, to express our warm thanks that you have enabled us to meet their wishes for these comfortable garments.

There are now over two thousand patients here, and many of them badly wounded, new from Sheridan's army. Many came here with the dust and blood of the battle field upon them, with tattered garments, and often destitute of under-clothing. After being here a short time, a large proportion of these are able to be moved to their own State hospitals, or perhaps have furnished given them that they may visit their homes. They are not permitted to wear away hospital clothing, and we cannot have them go away in the same miserable condition they came here; but use every endeavor to care for those who leave us, as well as those who remain with us. As new cases constantly come in, the drain upon our supplies is of course, unceasing. While very grateful for what you have done, may I add, that any further aid you can give to our brave, wounded men, through us, will, indeed be most acceptable, and will be applied. It may be satisfactory to the donors to know that their gifts are brought into immediate use, for we have no stores lying idle.

Very Respectfully, LOUISA DORRIS, Sec.

For the satisfaction of those interested in the above matter, I may just add, that the money invested in these articles of clothing, was given as follows:

Table with columns: NAME, AMOUNT. Includes Manor Hill Congregation, 12.00; Bridge, Congregation, 3.45; Mooreville Congregation, 9.00; etc.

JAS. H. MCGARRAH.

BRITISH IGNORANCE.—"As an exemplification," writes Mr. Conway to the Commonwealth, "of the ignorance with regard to America, which one sometimes finds, even in the best society in England, let me mention that Professor Rogers, of Boston, was the other day asked by a lady, at a dinner party, [where I was present] whether the English language was to any extent spoken in the United States?"

Governor Curtin has appointed James Watson of the borough of Washington, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of Washington, Fayette and Green counties.

HONORS TO GENERAL BUTLER AT NEW YORK.

HIS SPEECH AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL. An immense crowd of citizens assembled last evening at the fifth Avenue Hotel to meet General Butler and show him all the honors merited by his distinguished services to the country. We have seldom seen such a brilliant assemblage. In the course of the evening there were not less than eight thousand persons who passed through the hall. The meeting was called to order at about eleven o'clock, and Mr. James Wadsworth called upon General Butler to give his views on the recent election, when, when he addressed the people present as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER. Mr. Wadsworth, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The citizens of New York have done me honor over much. Their kindness, extended in every form known to Christian courtesy, overwhelms me. That I should be supposed to be able to add anything to their sum of intelligence is a still greater honor. What I entertained very distinct views upon the subjects to which you have alluded, is most true. "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than War," and of all the peaceful victories ever yet achieved in the interests of human freedom, that achieved in the peaceful quiet which almost brooded over this land on the 8th of November is the greatest. But before we proceed for a moment to look upon its material results, let us look at its moral. It has taught all the world who shall look on (and it is now to be said that it is a vain boast that the eyes of all the world are upon us), that we are able in the stress and strain of a civil war like this, which has never been seen before, to carry on our institutions in peaceful quiet; that we can change or re-elect our rulers as we weigh them in the balance, and find them either meritorious or wanting; without so much of trouble, disorder, or commotion as pertain to a constant election in a parish in England. The moral then is, that a Government embodied in the hearts of the people, depended on the intelligence of the people, is the strongest Government on earth; strong in the affections, strong still in the arms of the people. We have heretofore been told that it was necessary there should be either monarchy or despotism to wield bayonets; yet we see bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands of us where other Governments have not been able to wield by hundreds and find them entirely subservient to the people's will. The natural results are not less striking. First in the fact that all disputed questions which have divided the country are now settled by an almost unanimous verdict of the whole people. Does any one complain that in the conduct of military operations there should be the arrest of a traitor? That question has been argued and settled, and the verdict is guilty. Arrest him if he is guilty. [Cheers.] Does any one complain that the theory of the Constitution in relation to arming the people in defence of the country has been carried out, which enrolls all able bodied men to fight in defence of their country's life and liberties, and drafting as many as are necessary? That question has been settled, and hereafter it will be more honorable to be drafted than to volunteer. [Laughter.] Does any one complain that the government in its wisdom has organized troops irrespective of color, and believes that the black man's grave would fill as much space as if his color was white when he falls in battle in defence of his country's liberties? That question has been settled, and has passed away forever to be among the things of the dead past. Does any one now claim, as was claimed in 1860, of Abraham Lincoln is President of a minority of the people of the Union? That question is now settled by an overwhelming majority. [Cheers.] Let us consider a moment the fact that if we count every rebel sympathizer against him—as they were—if we count every disloyal man against him—as they were—yet, he is elected by a majority second only to that with which Jackson swept the country in a season of financial peril. These material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the government in the present future? War can not last always. The history of nations shows—the experience of the world demonstrates—that war must come to an end. "But how? In what way? A war such as this, prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those who opposed the government and bringing them back under the au-

premacry of its laws, must be terminated either by reconciliation or subjugation. In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people, in view of the strength, the majesty, the might of the nation, may it not be suggested that now is the time to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them "Come back, come back, and leave off feeding on husks, and share with us the fat of the land, and by-gones shall be by-gones, if by-gones are by-gones, and in one country and with one law we shall live in peace hereafter. (Cheers.) Are we not able to offer them this now? Are we not strong enough? Do we not stand firmly, with unanimity of sentiment enough to offer peace to all, if all will submit to the laws? There might have been some complaints I think among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders, by taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln. But none when we come to them and say, "Come back and you shall find the laws the same, save so far as they have been altered by the wisdom of the land—both for leaders and followers." Can there be any excuse for either if they rebelliously remain in contempt of the authority of the Government. Are we not in a condition now, not taking counsel from our fears or from our weakness, but of our strength and magnanimity, again to make offers of peace and amnesty in the most beneficent terms, but for the last time? By so doing shall we not in the eyes of the world, "have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in an effort to restore peace to the country?" (Applause.) Who shall hinder them from returning? And if they will not come back, who shall complain? Let us not permit the rebel, after he has fought as long as he can, and then, if he chooses to come back, let us state some time, perhaps the 8th of January—for the association will be as good as any—for all to lay down their arms and submit to the laws and then that hour has passed, to every man who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation, speaking in love, in charity, in kindness, in hope of peace and quiet forever to its rebellious sons, I say then let us meet him or them with sharp, quick decisive war, which shall bring the rebellion to an end forever by the extinguishment of such men, wherever they may be found. (Applause.) How is that to be done? Blood and treasure have been poured out without stint or measure, until taking advantage of the supposed depletion of treasure, bad men have banded together by speculating in gold, which ought to be the circulating medium, have raised upon the price of coal upon every poor man's hearth, and the price of bread upon every poor man's table. Let the government take some measure to stop this unholy traffic, and let it be understood that the policy of the government will be hereafter to pay no more bounties for the recruitment of soldiers from the taxes of the loyal North; but, taking counsel from the Roman method of carrying on the war, to say to our young men, "Look to the fair fields of the sunny south; they have released our amnesty and offers of peace; they have turned away the day of grace. Go down there in arms in support of the Government, extinguish the rebellion, and you shall have what you conquer, in a fair division of lands to each man to pay for his military service." We will open new land offices wherever our armies march, dividing the lands of the rebellious States among our soldiers, to be theirs and their heirs forever." (Applause.) A harsh measure, it may be said. But is it not quite as just as to tax ourselves, and thus raise the price of the necessities of life for the purpose of giving bounty to and supporting the soldier in fighting those rebellious men whom we have three times over solemnly called to come and enjoy with us the blessings of our liberties and our friends; saying in 1862, come in June; in 1863, come in December; in 1864, come by the 8th of January, 1865. When the clock strikes the last knoll of that parting day, then all hope to those who have not made progress to return should be cut off forever and ever. No longer should they be permitted to live on the land, or even within the boundaries of the United States. Let them go to Mexico, the islands of the sea, or some place that I care not to name, because I know no land bad enough to be cursed with their presence, but never to live here again. (Cheers.) I look, therefore, with some considerable interest upon what I believe to be the present results of the election. I believe, first, that we have settled by it the war by settling the question that the

people are determined to carry on the war to the bitter end, unless we have submission to the laws. I think it has always been claimed that we should be strong enough after a great victory to offer to the rebels new terms of peace. I never expected to see in arms or in civil affairs a greater victory than the one we have just achieved; and I think we are now strong enough to make that offer with due regard to our interest, our dignity and our honor as a nation. [Applause.] I take it that the most spacious of all the friends of the country will agree with us when they find that in truth we have "exhausted every resource of statesmanship" in attempting to obtain peace by an offer of amnesty and forgiveness of the past, limited only by a submission to the laws. We will then be ready to make war—war to the hilt—and such war as should be made to decide the fate of a great nation. Therefore, while asking pardon for trespassing too long upon the festivities of this occasion, keeping the ladies waiting, in answer to what you were kind enough to suggest, I look upon this victory as one which has decided the war—decided it, if not in a military point of view, yet overwhelming as a civil victory, which after all, decides the fate of nations everywhere. To this it may be answered, and to that answer I take leave for a moment to call your attention, so that every one may work out the problem in his own mind, much more clearly than any suggestions of mine could do, if we carry on the war with the strength and stringency which I have suggested—how shall we ever live in the same land with the men with whom we thus fight? Let us go to the teaching of history, and draw from the history of that land which we were once proud to own as the mother country. Every considerable estate in England, in the wars under Cromwell, passed through the courts, or commissioners of confiscation—every considerable household fought against the noble, and the noble against the people. And yet, when the king came to his own again, the nation came together, cemented in friendship, never thereafter to be divided. Is there any difficulty then, in looking at the teachings of the history of the Anglo-Saxon, to know how to live in quiet and peace, in unity and friendship, with those with whom we have been fighting? Is it not a well known rule of social action, that those with whom we have fought bitterly, after the fight is over are more ready than ever to be taken by the hand? They are more eager to do us after a fair fight, and we are more ready to accept both them and their rights. Therefore, I see no difficulty in every good man of the South and every good man of the North coming together—to let bygones be bygones. I have already said that I desire the extinguishment of the bad men so far as this country is concerned. I am glad of this opportunity to tender to the citizens of New York, who have so kindly come here this evening to do honor to the government which I represent, my most sincere and heartfelt thanks, for their loyal appreciation of the efforts of the government in their behalf, and to say to them collectively, in reply to the suggestion, that the presence of the United States troops here prevented all disorder, that far more did the influence of every good man, all tending in one direction, aid to prevent disorder, and still further, the solemnity of an occasion in which a nation's life was weighed in the balance of a nation's power; which had men seemed to feel, repelled tumult. Added to this that the wicked could find neither countenance nor support from any good man of any party. To these we owe the peace of the city. I again return you my thanks. I am happy to bid you God speed on the morrow, when I leave for the armies and operations in the field. (Loud applause.)

Three cheers were proposed for General Butler, which were given with great enthusiasm, and were three repeated.

The company then passed on to visit Mrs. and Miss Butler, the General's wife and daughter, after which they adjourned to the banquet hall, where the festivities of the evening were carried into the early hours of the morning.

FRUGALITY is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses, the latter is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begets covetousness, the last without the first begets prodigality. Both make an excellent temper. Happy the mind where they are found combined.