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TERMS OF THE GLOBE

One square, 10 lines, for 1 insertion, 2 do. 3 do. 4 do. 5 do. 6 do. 7 do. 8 do. 9 do. 10 do. 11 do. 12 do. 13 do. 14 do. 15 do. 16 do. 17 do. 18 do. 19 do. 20 do. 21 do. 22 do. 23 do. 24 do. 25 do. 26 do. 27 do. 28 do. 29 do. 30 do. 31 do. 32 do. 33 do. 34 do. 35 do. 36 do. 37 do. 38 do. 39 do. 40 do. 41 do. 42 do. 43 do. 44 do. 45 do. 46 do. 47 do. 48 do. 49 do. 50 do. 51 do. 52 do. 53 do. 54 do. 55 do. 56 do. 57 do. 58 do. 59 do. 60 do. 61 do. 62 do. 63 do. 64 do. 65 do. 66 do. 67 do. 68 do. 69 do. 70 do. 71 do. 72 do. 73 do. 74 do. 75 do. 76 do. 77 do. 78 do. 79 do. 80 do. 81 do. 82 do. 83 do. 84 do. 85 do. 86 do. 87 do. 88 do. 89 do. 90 do. 91 do. 92 do. 93 do. 94 do. 95 do. 96 do. 97 do. 98 do. 99 do. 100 do.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

TERMS, \$2.00 a year in advance. NO. 32.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Receipts from the Huntington County Almshouse, from December 25, 1864, to January 1, 1865, inclusive.

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for Dr. G. T. Tate, Dr. J. H. Stewart, and Dr. J. H. Stewart.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Life is What We Make it.

It may not be our lot to live in luxury's gay halls of pleasure, but it may be our lot to find in secret mines a hidden treasure. Perchance the path that we most tread is not our choice—Fate has us taken; Ah, we would we were Fate, for still our life is what we choose to make it.

The craven heart's subdued by doubt, It craves itself in vain repining; It wishes for the close of care, But through the sun's brightly shining, But the truthful, brave, bold, trusting soul, Knows Grief's tempest cannot smother it; Though every life it soars aloft, And feels that life is what it makes it.

We may not always glide along, With songs of joy and notes of gladness; The happiest traveler on life's path, Must feel sometimes the touch of sadness, Stern Duty offers us her aid; Her path is always well defined, And life is what we choose to make it.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The Prison-pen at Salisbury.

Testimony of the Escaped Tribune Correspondents.

Fleeting Cruelty of the Rebel Authorities—Wholesale Starvation and Murder of Union Prisoners—The Horrors of the Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following testimony was given to day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War by Albert D. Richardson:

I am a Tribune correspondent; was by the rebels May 24, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons, was sent to Salisbury, N. C., February 23, 1864, and kept there until December 18, 1864, when I escaped. For several months Salisbury was the most unendurable prison I had seen. The six hundred inmates, exercised in the open air, were comparatively well fed and kindly treated. But early in October ten thousand regular prisoners of war arrived there, and it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horrors. It was densely crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly; friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the prisoners suffered constantly and often in want of want of water, bread and shelter.

The rebel authorities placed all the prison hospitals under charge of my two journalistic comrades and myself. Our position enabled us to obtain exact and minute information. Those who had to live or die on the prison rations always suffered from hunger. Very frequently one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for twenty-four hours; sometimes they went without a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. The fellow who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars for a loaf of bread, a little loaf of bread. Most prisoners traded the buttons from their blouses for food. Many, though the weather was very inclement and snows fell, sold coats from their backs and shoes from their feet. Yet I was assured, on authority entirely trustworthy, that the great commissary warehouse, near the prison, was filled with provisions; that the commissariat found it difficult to obtain storage for his flour and meat; that when a subordinate asked the post commandant, Major John H. Geo. "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied, "No God damn them; give them quarter rations." I know, from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury.

For several weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were all thinly clad. Thousands were barefooted. Not one in twenty had any overcoat or blanket. Many hundreds were without shirts and hundreds more without blouses. At last one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred. With the closest crowding these sheltered about one half of the prisoners. The rest barrowed in the ground, crept under buildings, or shivered through the night in the open air, upon the frozen, muddy, or snowy soil. If the rebels, at the time of their capture, had not stolen their shelter-tents, blankets, clothing, and money, they would have suffered little from cold. If the prison authorities had permitted a few hundred of them, either up on parole or under guard, to cut logs within two miles of the garrison, the prisoners would have gladly built comfortable and ample barracks in one week. But the commandant would never, in a densely wooded region, with the cars which brought in passing by the walls of the prison, even furnish half the fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible condition. By crowding the patients as thick as they could upon the floor they would contain six hundred inmates. They were always full to overflowing, with thousands seeking admission in vain. In the two largest wards, containing jointly about two hundred and fifty patients, there was no fire whatever; the others had small fire-places, but were always cold. One ward, which held forty patients, was comparatively well furnished. In the other eight the sick and dying men lay upon the cold and usually naked floor, for the scanty straw fur-

THE GOOD OLD WINTERS.

In 401 the Black Sea was frozen entirely over. In 763 not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Rhine, &c., were so hard-frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 901 everything was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sicks were burst; the trees split by the action of the ice with immense noise. In 1237 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained so for that state. In 1317 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s. the quarter, rose to £2. In 1305 the crops failed in Scotland and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1568 the wine was frozen everywhere, but it was so barbarous and inhuman at Salisbury for two months previous to my escape that I regard the exposure thereof a duty I owe to the thousands who still remain there.

Early in October from nine to ten thousand of our enlisted men were sent to Salisbury from Richmond and other points, and as they had been robbed of their clothes and blankets, and received very little food or shelter, the mortality among them became almost immediately widespread and alarming.

Every tenement within the prison limits was converted into a general dispensary and as assistant to the rebel surgeons. I soon made daily visits to the sick who could not obtain admission to the over-crowded hospitals, all lying in tents on the ground, without covering and with very scant raiment, where they had crept for protection from the cold rains, the snow, and the biting winds—and performed each poor service as lay in my limited power.

The sick condition was distressing in the extreme. They had no means of keeping warm except by fires of very green wood that filled the rude shelters with bitter smoke, and which added to the carbonic acid atmosphere from so many breaths, and the emanations from unwholesome and unwashed bodies, packed together like flies, entirely polluted the air, and destroyed the health of almost all who inhaled it.

This sickness and mortality in those outside quarters, as well as elsewhere, continually increased, and the marvel was that any survivors. Starved and freezing, with hardly water enough to drink, much less to wash their faces, the poor fellows naturally and necessarily despaired and not a few of them were anxious to die to escape from the slow torture of their situation.

I had the best means of knowing, and it is my firmest belief that out of eight or ten thousand prisoners at Salisbury there were not at any time five hundred of them in any health, and in the North are to the best of my knowledge and information, not less the mortality at Salisbury would not have been more than an eighth of what it was.

The capacity of the so-called hospitals—nine in number—which were without any of the comforts or conveniences of those institutions, were not to the fullest over five or six hundred patients; and the number of prisoners who ought to have been inmates thereof was at least, as many thousands.

The hospitals merely afforded some protection from the cold and wind, but furnished rather better rations than were given to the men who were supposed by a transparent fiction, to be in good health. Hardly any one would go to the hospitals so long as he could help himself, or induce any one to help him, the daily spectacle of ghastly and hideous corpses going therefrom to the dead-house filling all beholders with horror, and inducing the soldiers to believe that all who entered these filthy and pestiferous tenements were doomed.

The prison limits at Salisbury revealed a sense of wretchedness, equalled nowhere else, such as I—accustomed as I am to army life and the horrors of military hospitals and battle-fields—had never before witnessed. The prison authorities—especially after the massacre attending the attempted outbreak of November 25th—appeared not only indifferent to the miserable condition of the men, but to the fact that a brutality and malignity towards them which I could not recognize with my ideas of human nature.

They permitted the guards to shoot prisoners whenever they pleased, without the least pretext of explanation; and no man's life was safe for a day or an hour. The air was full of pain and pestilence, and all the horrors of imagined hell seemed realized in that most wretched place, of which I shall never think without a shudder, and a lesson of well-earned retribution.

What's the difference between the top of a mountain and a person afflicted with any disorder?—One's a summit of a hill, and the other's is a "summit."

MAXIMS OF SHEEP FARMERS.

Sheep do better in small flocks than in large ones. By small flocks we mean from thirty to fifty, and over if a farmer keeps this number, they should be separated—the lambs and decrepit sheep being yarded by themselves that they may receive extra care.

It is better to keep sheep confined in yards at this season of the year than to allow them to range at will over field and pasture.

Separate yards should always be provided for sheep and cattle, where practicable; but if not so they should never be turned into the yards together, as accident and loss often result therefrom.

Convenient and suitably arranged houses or sheds are indispensable to successfully wintering even a small flock of sheep. Shelter being provided, the sheep ought never to be allowed in a storm of rain or snow, nor in damp weather.

All houses or sheds for sheep should be properly ventilated and well-lighted. Attention to the first of these is of great importance.

Yards should be provided with pure water, in order that the sheep may not be compelled to seek it at a distance from the buildings, nor obliged to eat snow to obtain moisture. They will eat snow if they cannot get water, but it is injurious to them.

Racks in sheep houses are of great importance, as the sheep can be fed therein in stormy weather without wasting the forage. Yards should also be provided with them, and also with grain troughs. But in clear, cold weather, when the snow in the yards is clean, sheep will eat their fodder better and waste less if fed upon the snow than in any rack or manger.

Give some kind of roots twice a week to the entire flock—feeding the lambs and weak sheep barley, corn, or some kind of provender, every other day.

Feed with regularity, and tend your flock with gentleness and kindness.—Maine Farmer.

WEIGHT OF PEOPLE.—The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half; a boy baby a little more, a girl baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten and eleven pounds. When the doctor asked for his "pound of flesh," he asked for an equivalent to a little less than one sixth of a baby. How the tiny ones grow during childhood we need not trace here; but it may be interesting to know that girls add five or six pounds of weight after their first year, and boys add four or five pounds more.

Men and women together, their weight at full growth average about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of existence. Of course, averages are here only meant. The averages were formed from men ranging from a hundred and eighty to two hundred and twenty pounds, and a woman from eighty-eight to two hundred and seven pounds. The actual weight of human nature, taking all ages and conditions, nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, wives, maidens, boys, girls and babies, all included—the average weight is almost exactly one hundred and thirty pounds; and the average for each human being is a quantity easy to remember at any time.

NEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES. M. CUTMAN HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

MANUAL GUTMAN. NEW STOCK OF GOODS. EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT S. S. SMITH'S STORE, ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST SUGAR AND MOLASSES. COFFEES, TEAS AND VINEGAR. FLOUR, WHEAT, RICE AND CORN. S. S. SMITH'S STORE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! 25 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! SIMON COHN, AT COFFEE RUN STATION.

Would respectfully call the attention of the old patrons especially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected goods received from the Western cities, consisting, in part, of: Dry Goods, Clothing, Wool, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Pottery, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c., and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for each only and offers him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are especially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, great variety, and a great variety of Wash Goods, House Linens, &c. A large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my price. S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Nov. 23, 64.

Envelopes, wholesale and retail. For sale by LEWIS BOOK STORE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Huntington County Almshouse, from December 25, 1864, to January 1, 1865, inclusive.

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