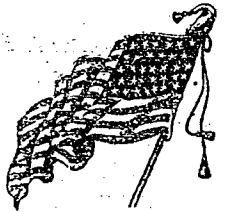


The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, March 8, 1865. W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor. Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

The Fourth of March, 1865. Abraham Lincoln has been again daily inaugurated President of the United States. We need not dwell upon the virtues of the man who is thus again made President, for they have been often repeated and well understood.

The first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, we may say, commenced the war, although we admit the fact that the corrupting fire of secession was kept aglow in the hearts of Southern "fire-eaters" for more than thirty years before the flame burst in its full fury.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT LAW.—In addition to the other awful penalties of the crime of desertion from military or naval service, all persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens.

The Court Martial.

For some time past a Military Commission has been in session, at Harrisburg for the trial of the Clearfield county resistants of the draft, a number of whom were arrested a couple of months since.

Charge I.—Entering into, confederating and assisting in forming combinations to resist the execution of certain provisions of "an Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces."

Specification. First.—That he Patrick Curley, of Clearfield county, did write, confederate and combine with Jacob Hubler, and Jacob Wilhelm, and many other disloyal persons, in Clearfield county, to resist the draft and prevent persons who had been drafted from entering the service.

Charge II.—The commission of acts of disloyalty against the Government, and uttering disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object of defeating and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER. To the Honorable Commission.—Now, this 25th February, 1865, I, Patrick Curley, waive my right to a trial on the charges and specifications pending against me, and plead guilty, but beg leave to present the following statement:

I was a member of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, and Governor Wm. A. Bigler and Senator Wm. A. Wallace were its acknowledged leaders. On the thirteenth day of August, 1864, they held a large town meeting in the town of Clearfield, some three thousand people being present, at which these gentlemen made speeches, the tenor and effect of which was, that no more money should be furnished for the prosecution of the war.

THE FOREGOING, being from the Daily Harrisburg Telegraph, published at the seat of Government of Penna. being official and solemnly adjudged, gives its such authenticity as not to be gainsayed. What, then, is the duty of the Government in relation to the offenders, the sympathizers, or traitors? Men, whose official position and standing in society (the one being an Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, the other a State Senator,) gives to their speeches and advice, to their fellow-citizens, on important State and political subjects, such apparent sanctity, as to be truthful and incontrovertible. And thus, and by them were the great masses of people of Clearfield led astray from their allegiance to their country in its most trying hour.

The Message of Gov. Brown of Georgia.

The Dispatch, of the 18th, contains the following from Georgia: "The message of Governor Brown commences with a defence of the State against the attacks of the press for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities; and while her army of defenceless soldiers were held for the defence of other States, and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely only on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost for overthrowing Sherman. Had he been resisted from the start, forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a militia system, to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defence. He says there are only 1,400 exempts in the State and most of them are over age. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate Government, who refuse to sell their supplies to the indigent families of soldiers. He complains of the Confederate agent at look-out (the orbis and smoke-houses against the State purchasing agent. Referring to the penitentiary, he says that more than one-half the convicts released to fight have since deserted. He recommends the passage of a law prescribing the penalty of death on conviction of robbery, horse-stealing or burglary. He opposes the arming of slaves, believing them more valuable as agricultural laborers than they could be as soldiers. They do not wish to go into the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is a fear that if they leave, the enemy will make them fight. Compel them to take up arms and they will desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition, or interests, we must not expect them to perform deeds of heroism when the fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children, and it is not reasonable to demand it of them. Whenever we establish the fact that they are military people, we destroy our theory that they are unfit to be free. When we arm slaves we abandon slavery.

WAR FOR THE UNION CHARLESTON. Despatch From Gen. Gilmore, Immense Amount of Artillery Captured in Charleston. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Washington, March 1.—The following telegram from General Gilmore has been transmitted to this department. BOWEN M. STANTON, Chief Clerk, Department of the South, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865. To Major General, H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.: The inspection of the rebel defences of Charleston shows that we have taken over 450 pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10 inch rifles, some 7-inch Hooker's rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives, and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition. Deserter reports that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee river yesterday, bound to Charlotte, N. C., and that it was feared that Sherman had already interrupted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday (the 19th), on its way to join Beauregard. Georgetown has been destroyed by the enemy, and is now in our possession. Deserter reports coming in constantly. We have over 400 already. Q. A. Gilmore Major General

"LITTLE PHIL" ON THE MARCH. Capture of Charlottesville, Virginia. Reported Defeat and Capture of Gen. Early.

GEN. HANCOCK IN THE FIELD. GEN EARLY'S ENTIRE FORCE CAPTURED! WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, MAR. 5. To Major General Dix: The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Gen. Sheridan and the capture of Charlottesville, Va., have been received by this Department. Gen. Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday and were at Staunton when last heard from. Maj. Gen. Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division. Headquarters at Winchester. (Signed) B. M. STANTON. CITY POINT, VA., March 5, 11 o'clock A. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Deserter from this morning report that Early and his forces captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here to reinforce Early. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, VA., March 5, 2 p. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Deserter from every part of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville, Va., by General Sheridan. They say it took place Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total. U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

A REBEL OPINION AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.—The Richmond Examiner of the 27th ult., in an editorial speaking of the message of Jeff. Davis, recently addressed to his rebel Congress, in which he said, "If the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure, and if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond, as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as defiant as ever," says: "Let not this fatal error be harbored. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority towards the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy. The withdrawal of the army from Richmond would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As the army would divide in numbers it would move rapidly westward, and before reaching the Mississippi would have degenerated into a mere body-guard of a few officials. From the hour of giving up the seat of Government our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the estimation of foreign Powers, who would cease to accord us the rights of belligerents, while every enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals, so that every rebel would fight them forward with a halter about his neck." The Enquirer of the same date, speaking of the rebellious fleeing from the capital on the approach of Sherman's army, says: "During the last four weeks wild apprehensions of danger have disturbed the minds of the timid. The enemy has lately thrown his forces across the line of easy Congressional retreat to the west and south, and since that time Senators and Representatives have one by one fled the capital, leaving a skeleton legislature, rapidly diminishing to a number below a quorum. It is true the President must stand firm, and grow firmer as the danger thickens; and it is true that the sacred army must bare their hearts to the storm with more heroic courage as the columns of the enemy converge and threaten the liberty and existence of the country. Should the President waver and imitate Congressional examples, there will be no difficulty in finding instances in history to illustrate his disgrace."

President Lincoln Notified of his Re-Election. Senator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson and Davis as the Select Committee of the two Houses of Congress, yesterday waited upon President Lincoln and informed him of his re-election. To this he responded as follows: "Having served four years in the depth of a great and yet unended national peril, I can view this call to a second term in no wise more flattering to myself than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better finish a difficult work in which I have labored from the first, than could any one less severely schooled to the task. In this view, and with assured reliance on that Almighty Ruler who has so graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for their continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust, with its yet onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities."

No response has yet been received from the Vice President elect, who only arrived here this evening from the West. The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Bond Jacobs' old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed loyal men. R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co., Feb. 20, '65-3m.

Slavery, viewed from the Bible Stand Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, page 10 cents.

WAR FOR THE UNION CHARLESTON.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LLOYD & HENRY'S IS THE PLACE TO BUY GOODS AT THE LATE DECLINE. GIVE US A TREAT.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS. IF YOU WANT NEW CHEAP & GOOD GOODS, GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S.

JUST RETURNED. WE HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST, where we have bought GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES, AND WILL SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY. LLOYD & HENRY.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.

Public Sale. WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at the residence of SHILDESBURG On Thursday, March 30, 1865.

M'MONIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE. MONTGOMERY STREET, Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches, HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are invited to call on the undersigned at his new LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES, at reasonable rates, on short notice.

MILLINERY GOODS. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM. WHOLESALE DEALERS, No. 431 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BEST WHITE LEAD! BEST ZINC! PURE LIBERTY LEAD. UNBURNISHED FOR WHITENESS, FINE GRAIN, DURABILITY, FINENESS AND EVENNESS OF SURFACE.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE. NOW READY, A WORK BY DR. VON HOECHTZKEKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

POUDRETTE! A PEYSSON, Philadelphia. POUDRETTE'S \$20 per ton, taken from the Factory, No. 59 Centre Street, Philadelphia, is delivered at Staunton and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED IN PHILADELPHIA, 1794. CASH CAPITAL \$1,715,171.71.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED IN PHILADELPHIA, 1794. CASH CAPITAL \$1,715,171.71.

INSURE YOUR LIFE. In the Penn Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Capital \$1,485,685.32.

FRUIT TREES. ORNAMENTAL TREES. SHADE TREES. GRAPE VINES, PLANTS, & C.

At the nurseries of Taylor & Crocker. Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty trees, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices.

Send for catalogue ENGLISH STAMP, at our Seed Store, Horticultural and Agricultural House, No. 29 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

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MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to his patrons, and the public generally, that the first quarter of the Summer session of this Institution, will be opened on instruction, on Friday, the 10th inst.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP SOUTHWARD TRAINS. STATIONS. Accom. Mail. Exp. Fare. Accom. Mail. P. M. A. M. P. M.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

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MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK'S FIRST ARMY CORPS OF VETERANS.

THE BINNEY BRIGADE. Full Bounty—No Commissions. No Star on our Flag shall ever be Dimmed. "Rally Round the Flag, boys, and keep step to the Music of the Union."

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE REGIMENTS. One will be raised under the direction of the Corporation of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of:

Organization to Raise the Brigade. The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

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