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HUNTINGDON, PA.

[Some of our readers may recall to mind the incident of the present war that gave occasion to the following poetical stanzas.—Ed.]

BARBARA FRIEBOHE.

BY JOHN C. WHITTIER.

Up from the meadows rich with corn, Clear in the cool September morn, The clustered spires of Frederick stand Green walled by the hills of Maryland. Round about them orchards sweep, Apple and peach trees fruited deep, Fair as a garden of the Lord. To the eyes of the famish'd rebel horde, On that pleasant morn of the early fall, When Lee marched over the mountain-wall, Over the mountains winding down, Horse and foot, into Frederick town, Forty flags with their silver stars, Forty flags with their crimson bars, Flapped in the morning wind; the sun Of noon looked down, and saw not one. Up rose old Barbara Friebohe then, Bowed with her fourscore years and ten; Bravest of all in Frederick town, She took up the flag the men hauled down; In her attic window the staff she set, To show that one heart was loyal yet. Up the street came the rebel tread, Stonewall Jackson riding ahead. Under his plume he left and right He glanced; the old flag met his sight. 'Halt!'—the dust-brown ranks stood fast, 'Fire!'—out blazed the rifle blast. It shivered the window, pane and sash; It rent the banner with seam and gash. Quick as it fell from the broken staff, Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf; She leaped far out of the window sill, And shook it forth with a loyal will. 'Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, But spare your country's flag,' she said. A shade of sadness, a blush of shame, Over the face of the leader came; The nobler nature within him stirred To see that woman's deed and word. 'Who touches a hair of yon gray head Dies like a dog!' March on!' he said. All day long through Frederick street; Sounded the tread of marching feet; All day long that flag floated, Over the heads of the rebel host. Ever its torn folds rose and fell, On the loyal winds that loved it well; And through the hill gaps sunset light Shone over it with a warm good-night. Barbara Friebohe's work is o'er, And the rebel rides on his raids no more. Honor to her! and let a tear Fall for her sake, on Stonewall's bier. O'er Barbara Friebohe's grave, Flag of Freedom and Union wave! Peace and order and beauty draw Round thy symbol of light and law; And ever the stars above look down, On thy stars below at Frederick town! —Atlantic Monthly.

Content amidst Difficulty.

The pretended resignation of the South under their recent reverses is thus capitally taken off by Orpheus C. Kerr, in the New York Leader. The conservative Kentucky chap brings upon the scene Captain Munchausen, who is met by Captain Bob Shorty. Right behind him (the conservative Kentucky chap) came a remarkable being, attired in fragments of grey cloth and a prodigious thicket of whiskers, through the latter of which his eyes glared yellowly, like the bottles in an apothecary's shop down the street. As he approached nearer he hastily put on a pair of partially-dissected white cotton gloves, and casually rearranged the strip of carpet binding which served him as a full dress cravat. 'Yours, truly,' said Capt. Bob Shorty. 'Vandal!' hissed Capt. Munchausen, removing from his brow an unexamined conglomeration of rags in the last stages of cap, and handing it to a faithful contraband who attended him. 'Why, then,' said Capt. Bob Shorty, doffing his own cap, and tucking up his sleeves, 'in the name of the United States of America, I propose to move upon your works immediately.' And now, my boy, do I particularly lament my lack of those unspeakable intellectual gifts, which enable the more refined reporters of all our excellent and moral daily journals to describe the astic achievements of the noted Arkansas Mule and celebrated Jersey Bantam in a manner that delights every well-conducted breakfast table in the land, and furnishes exquisite reading for private families. Forward hopped Capt. Bob Shorty, as though on springs; his elbows neatly squared, his fists held up like a couple of apples on sticks, and his head poised as though it had just started to

FROM RICHMOND.

Slavery Dead in Virginia.

Value of Property Destroyed by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Richmond Whig of Monday, the 10th inst., was received here to-day. It says: 'Whatever may be the fate of the Constitutional Amendment, it is as certain as sunrise that slavery in Virginia is dead. A National bank of the United States is to be immediately established in Richmond, where subscriptions to the United States bonds will be received at the rates established in the Northern cities. The aggregate value of the property destroyed—foots up \$214,640. Imposing as these figures appear they are far short of the truth, for the reason already stated, that real estate was, before the war, invariably assessed much below the value which it would have commanded in the market. Our list covers no more than the bricks and mortar destroyed. All the hospitals of Richmond have been taken possession of by military authority, and are used for the comfort and equality of the Federal and Confederate sick. A number of Confederate surgeons left in the city have been paroled to attend to the Confederate sick and wounded. The Chimborazo, Jackson and Howard Grove hospitals, four of the principal Confederate hospitals, are used for the accommodation of Federal wounded. They contain about 24,000 beds, which were left entirely vacant by the Confederates. Rebel prisoners to the number of 800 or 1,000 have been evacuated in the city within the past forty-eight hours, and consigned to the Libby prison. More than half of Pickett's division have been captured and brought in, and the country between Richmond and Amelia county is said to be full of Confederate soldiers, nearly all of them Virginians, making their way to their homes. Castle Thunder is used as a receptacle for citizen prisoners, of whom quite a number are gathered there. Manchester was not at all disturbed by rebels on Monday morning last, neither did the fire reach James district. A pontoon bridge spans the river now and connects Richmond with Manchester, and we hope business will be revived and pervade both sections alike. The churches of all the religious denominations in the city whose pastors remained in the city were opened yesterday, and services were conducted as usual, in the presence of large congregations, a good portion being composed of the officers and soldiers of the Union army of occupation. In the Episcopal churches the regular form of services was observed, with the single exception of the prayer, which was made for all in authority, instead of for the President of the Confederate States, etc., as inserted in the liturgy. As the United States is the power in authority here, the prayer for the President of the United States was implied, if not said. The sermons preached exhibited generally a very high order of talent, eminently practical and religious, and we are glad to know that the Union soldiers, officers and privates, who were listeners, entertain a high opinion of the pulpit eloquence of the clergyman of Richmond. Saturday afternoon was rendered a remarkable day in Richmond by the first review and parade of the United States forces occupying the city. These troops consisted of the 3d Division of the 24th Army Corps, Army of the James, commanded by Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. In the absence of General Ord, the troops were under the immediate command of Brigadier General Charles Devins. The review was appointed for 2 p. m., on East Main street, the left of the column resting on the outskirts of the city, and the right westward, to the heart of the city. By the hour of noon hundreds of our citizens, male and female, had taken favorable positions from which a view of the military spectacle could be obtained, and the windows and doors for more than a mile along Main street were crowded with spectators who watched the manœuvres of the different regiments, batteries and squadrons as they appeared, wheeled into line, and took up their position, until the line, as far as the eye could see, shone in the sun a glittering hedge of bayonets. Banners and hands intercepted the lines at intervals, and couriers went

Proclamation By the President.

Continued Blockade of the Captured Rebel Ports.—The Importation of Foreign and Contraband Goods Directly Forbidden.—The Exportation of Jeff Davis & Co. Indirectly Prohibited.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the 19th and 27th days of April, 1861, the ports of the United States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas were declared to be subject to blockade, but whereas the said blockade has, in consequence of actual military occupation by this Government, since then been conditionally set aside or relaxed in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, Beaufort in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal in the State of South Carolina, Pensacola and Fernandina in the State of Florida, and New Orleans in the State of Louisiana; And Whereas, by the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled 'An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes,' the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain ports of entry. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports of Richmond, Rappahannock, Cherry stone, Yorktown and Petersburg, in Virginia; of Camden, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Ocracoke, and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina; of Savannah, St. Mary's, Brunswick, and Darien, in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl River, Shiloh, Natchez, and Vicksburg, in Mississippi; of St. Augustine, Key West, St. Marks, Port Leo; St. John, Jacksonville, and Apalachicola, in Florida; of Techo and Franklin, in Louisiana; of Galveston; La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in Texas are hereby closed, and all rights of importing, warehousing, and other privileges shall in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease until they shall again have been opened by order of the President; and if while said ports are closed any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall attempt to enter such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

Jeff Davis' Valedictory Proclamation.

[The following proclamation gotten off by a New York daily is intended as a burlesque on the notorious Jefferson Davis, once the unenviable ruler of the so-called confederacy, but now the still more unenviable fugitive, seeking some dark and secluded spot where he may pine and opine over his deeds of iniquity until death finishes his career.—Ed.]

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the chief magistrate himself, the Vice President, and the members of the two congressional bodies, I do therefore by virtue of the power vested in my two heels, proclaim to travel instantly, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be Grant-ed unto me. To such persons as are in arms against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty, on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population. Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished. The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found 'up a stump' on the picturesque banks of the celebrated 'Last Ditch.' To the foreign-subscribers of the Confederate Loan I return sincere thanks. Major General Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton. All persons having claims against this government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited. It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a 'slaveholder's confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so; so has General Lee, who has latterly been fighting 'mostly' for his last year's salary. The Confederate treasury being light I think I will take the money in my valise. General Lee thinks there is a good opening for us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever. If the United States persists in refusing to recognize the confederacy, on my return I will again urge the arming of the negroes. Office seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings. Fellow citizens, farewell. J. DAVIS, President Confederate States America Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

FARMING MADE ATTRACTIVE.

The following are some of the scraps and shreds drawn at various times from the discussions of a Farmers' Club:

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late. 2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; in the long run it may be profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professions long to get a rural home. 3. By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from colds or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable; so is fresh air, dilaboration, at the dinner table, and rest after meals. 4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the indoor family entertainment, and neatness, comfort, order, scrubby, flowers and fruit should harmonize all without. Home should be a snuggestry so happy and holy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them more agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it. An inquisitive individual desired to know why women had their heads covered in church, and the men were uncovered. He was politely invited to read the 11th chapter of 1st Corinthians, as an answer to his inquiry.

Consumption.

Consumptive persons do not want strength, want of flesh, want of nutriment; not for want of lung substance, as is almost universally believed. They die in almost every stage, long before the lungs are consumed, so far as to be incapable of sustaining life. Numerous cases are given where men have lived for years with an amount of available lung substance-fourth of the whole. They were there, perhaps, but not available, not efficient. The majority of the persons who die of consumption, perish before a third of the lungs have been consumed. In consequence of loose bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, night sweats, want of sleep, clogging up of the lungs with mucus and phlegm, or other cough drops, balsams, tonics, or other destructive agents. These symptoms need to be controlled to protect life indefinitely; that is, to say, if the symptoms were prescribed for according to general principles, and properly nursed, letting the consumptive portion of the disease alone, it would sometimes cure itself, or, at least, allow the patient to live in reasonable comfort for a number of years. The reader may almost imagine that he has a clue to the cure of consumption, if he could but give the patient phosphorus and lime, or phosphate of lime—that is, karat bones—eight or ten grains, with the first mouthful of each meal, so as to be mixed with the food, and be carried with it into the blood, from twenty to thirty grains being daily needed in health. The scientific world was charmed less than a hundred years ago, by the discovery of oxygen. It was supposed that as oxygen was a constituent of the air which imparted vitality to the blood, gave it its purity, its activity and filled the man with life and animation, nothing was needed but to take enough of oxygen to purify the blood, and thus strike at the root of the disease. Accordingly the oxygen was prepared and administered. The recipient revived, was transported, was fleet as an antelope, fairly yelled for joy, and died, laughing, of a stroke over excitement. The machine worked too fast; it could not be stopped, and pure oxygen has never been taken for health since. Thus it will, perhaps, always be with artificial remedies. They cannot equal those which are prepared in nature's manufactory. The phosphate of lime, in order to answer the purpose of nature, must be eliminated from the healthful digestion of substantial food in the stomach, and the only natural and efficient means of obtaining the requisite amount to regulate the system in such a manner as to cause the perfect digestion of a sufficient amount of suitable food, and this is within the power of the scientific practitioner, in a great majority of cases of consumption, when attempted in its early stages, but for the confirmed consumptive; that is, when the lungs have begun to decay away, it is impossible to hold out any promises of cure, or even of an essential relief, in any given case, at once. —Hall's Journal of Health.

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