

Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, April 26, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!
CONSTABLES' SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, RUMORS, SUBPENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, DEEDS FOR HOUSES, TOWNSHIP BILLS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a water of the \$200 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a water of the \$200 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers' MARSHAL CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Arrest and Bail, and Affidavits, SURETY FACILS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTING, for State, County, School, Township, and other purposes, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

To the Patrons of the "Broad Top Miner."

No doubt many of the patrons of the *Miner* will be surprised when they see what a change has been made, and wonder why it is. We wish to explain, as we hear of considerable mis-understanding about what we are going to do, and what is to be the fate of the *Miner*.

Just after we issued our last paper, the services of our help were called into requisition, to assist in defending the Stars and Stripes, and to protect our glorious Union from the ravages of an excited, traitorous mob, which left us without the necessary aid to get out our paper. We have made every exertion to procure aid, but failed in all our endeavors, and in order to supply our readers regularly with the latest news, we have made an arrangement with Wm. Lewis, Editor of the *Globe*, to publish the *Miner* and *Globe* together regularly twice a week, until such time as we can procure the assistance of a printer. Our readers will lose nothing by the temporary change, as they will get the news twice a week instead of once, until the excitement, which now agitates the public mind, is somewhat abated, or until such time as we can resume the publication of the *Miner* in Coalmont. We wish to have it distinctly understood (misunderstanding the erroneous reports circulated by some) that the publication of the *Miner*, in Coalmont, has not been abandoned. It is an impossibility for us to get out our paper without assistance, and it is impossible just at this time, for us to get assistance, as printers are bold, brave, daring, patriotic fellows, and a goodly number of them have taken up arms and gone to fight for their country, and were not aware of the responsibility resting upon us, and the sense of duty we owe our readers, it is very probable we would have been off to the scene of warfare long ere this.

We trust this explanation will be understood by our patrons, for we do not wish erroneous reports in circulation about us. The *Miner* is one of fixed boundaries of Broad Top, and has two many good supporters to fill still-born to the ground. During our temporary sojourn in this place, we will pay attention to the affairs on Broad Top, and publish everything that may occur worthy of being recorded. We want some good man to keep us posted in matters and things that we may give them publicity.

A. THURMAN.

Read the Papers.

Let every man, woman and child who can read, read the papers. And those who cannot read, let them ask others to read for them. Never in our lives has there been a time like the present, in which so many vast and important issues are at stake. It may truly be said that the question now before us as a people, is a question of life or death. Our Government has been assailed; the Institutions under which we have lived for the last eighty years, and under whose benign influence we have enjoyed so much peace and prosperity, are to be destroyed if possible, and a reign of terror and oppression is to take its place. Let every one, then, look this question in the face; let every man and woman reflect upon it and ask, how shall it be answered? Shall we tamely succumb, or shall we resist? Shall we continue to be Freeman, or shall we allow a Southern rabble to take from us our liberties and our flag? We should rather be willing to be shot down and rot in the dust!

Let us then hunt up the papers—hold them back for a few dimes or dollars, and neglect to keep yourself well informed in regard to all the movements of the day. It is necessary to have light and truth before the mind, in order to guide the judgment safely and the will promptly. Let us, then, diligently read the papers.

In times like these are in which we find ourselves now, to be pained, it is necessary for every member of society to be active, and endeavor to do something to help on the noble struggle in which the whole North seems to be engaged. We would, therefore, take occasion to call the attention of the LADIES to a work in which they can lend a helping hand. And this is to make lint. Many of our eastern ladies are now actively employing their leisure moments in this way, and we trust that we have many patriotic wives and daughters in our own county, who only want the hint, in order to secure their co-operation. There is scarcely a family among us, but what has some old linen lying about our

homes, and of not much consequence, or use. Now let this be torn apart by the tender hand of our female friends, and sent off to some of our Military companies and their officers, and of how much importance may this old linen become! If our soldiers must be bled, and if their limbs must be bruised and torn in the deadly strife for victory, how soft and cooling to their bleeding wounds would be such an appliance, both as an instrument of relief, and a token of respect and patriotic regard. Any preparation of this kind can be very easily sent to our soldiers through any of the leading men of this place.

MARYLAND AND THE TROOPS FOR THE CAPITAL.

Highly Important Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following letter was addressed, on Monday, to Governor Hicks, of Maryland, by the Secretary of State: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861. His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops of Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be notified of the United States to take in the contending parties in our country to prevent the effusion of blood. The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrate of the several States, and especially for Maryland, and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be notified of the United States to take in the contending parties in our country to prevent the effusion of blood. The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrate of the several States, and especially for Maryland, and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be notified of the United States to take in the contending parties in our country to prevent the effusion of blood.

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WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Important from Baltimore and Washington.

We take the following from the Philadelphia Press of Wednesday:

"Last evening we had an interview with a gentleman of distinction in this country, who left Washington yesterday morning at half past seven o'clock. He gives us the startling intelligence that Washington is in a much more deplorable condition than we had been led to expect from previous reports. No troops have reached there since the arrival of the first Massachusetts Regiment, and no intelligence of them had been received, with the exception of a rumor that they had landed at Annapolis. General Butler, in command of the regiment, attempted to land at the navy yard with his men, but the opposition was so great that they re-embarked on board the vessels, and were compelled to go towards the Potomac. The Commissary of the regiment was arrested at Annapolis. He made his escape in a disguise, and arrived at Washington on Monday afternoon. It is supposed they will attempt to reach Washington by way of the Potomac.

It is rumored that the authorities of Virginia are establishing batteries at Arlington Heights, a position commanding Washington City. A. H. Stephens is reported to be in Richmond, while General Beauregard, our informant has no doubt, is at Fort Mifflin, Va., with five thousand men. Jefferson Davis is supposed to be in Montgomery, awaiting the concentration of his troops. The impression was that Beauregard was meditating an assault on Washington."

H. WARD, Manufacturer and Dealer in STRAW GOODS, Nos. 305 and 307 North Second St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock, which will include a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's HATS, made to order, and will be ready for sale by large this season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine before making your purchases. See Nos. 305 and 307 North Second St., above Arch. April 10, 1861-4.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

WAR NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Traitor Arrested.

HANOVER, April 22.—Capt. Jenifer, a southern man by birth, stationed at Carlisle, resigned his commission informally yesterday and immediately left that place, after obtaining all the movement of our troops for the rebel States in order to inform them of the movements and intercept our men, but Gov. Curtin knowing him to be a secessionist, had appointed several gentlemen to watch his movements.

He was immediately followed after his flight, arrested at Hanover junction, and from thence transported back again to Carlisle as a prisoner of war. He will be court-martialed in due time, and receive a traitor's sentence. A man that will cut the bread of the government, and then forsake it in hour of need, is not fit to be an honorable death. Gov. Curtin deserves great credit for vigilance.

Greatly Overestimated.

HANOVER, April 22.—The number of men reported to be in possession of Harper's Ferry has been greatly overestimated by the dispatches sent here. The number is small, and they are not so numerous as the Government arms had all been removed before its destruction.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—A movement is on foot, and will probably be adopted in a day or two, between the civil and military authorities of Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, to prevent invasion by hostile troops from the State of Kentucky. The Government arms had all been removed before its destruction.

Seven companies of the State Guard, embracing an aggregate of 650 men under Col. Thigman, have been organized at Paducah, Kentucky.

The Union sentiment is greatly on the increase throughout the State, and I am now well convinced that she will remain as she has since her formation—a firm adherent of union and brotherly love with all our sister States.

In case we should be driven out of the action of the Northern States—Kentucky will have to be forced out of the Union.

Reinforcement of Forts McHenry and Monroe.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A United States naval officer arrived here stating that the steamer Spaulding landed her troops, reinforcing Fort McHenry very quietly. The Baltimore, and the prospect her arrival, intending to capture her, but she started down the bay, frustrating their designs.

Fortress Monroe has also been reinforced with the Massachusetts regiments.

It is also certain that the Sixth Massachusetts regiment has possession of Annapolis.

Important Report from Washington.

Difficulties with the Baltimore Authorities Arranged.—The Railroads and Telegraph Lines to be reopened.

New York, April 23.—Collector Barney states that a gentleman informally connected with the Government says that he has information from Washington that the Government has been opened with the Baltimore authorities, resulting in an undertaking on the part of Baltimore to repair the railroad bridges, telegraph lines, and to keep the city open to passengers, mails and dispatches, as well as the troops.

Harrisburg Affairs.—Military Movements.

HARRISBURG, April 23.—The troops occupied at Cocksycville, have all left there and have been transferred over the York and Pennsylvania Railroads, to Columbia and Lancaster, on their way to Philadelphia.

A report prevails that Lieut. Jenifer has deserted from Carlisle Barracks, and having a full knowledge of the plans of the campaign in this State, parties were sent out in search of him. He was overtaken in Hanover, York county, and returned to Carlisle.

Major General Keim says that 80 Pennsylvania companies have arrived, making a total of 8,000 men.

A strong Union meeting has been held at Hagerstown, Md., which has caused the fears of the people at Chambersburg.

Governor Curtin declares emphatically that Gen. Small marched his troops to Baltimore from no order received through him.

Caleb Cushing arrived here yesterday, having left Washington on Sunday.

Being recognized, he was for a while by the crowd at the Hotel.

Two Pennsylvania Regiments have reached Chambersburg and encamped there.

A portion of 10,000 arms, shipped from the Springfield Arsenal, have arrived here.

The 9th and 10th Regiments have been organized and are ready to march.

From Washington.

New York, April 24.—The New York Times evening edition says, that Judge Robinson, of Richmond, Va., offered General Scott a Commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army.

The General interrupted him with the declaration that if he went any further in making such a proposition to the rebels, he would not be permitted to get back to Richmond alive, adding, that having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, he had no other choice.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment attracted marked attention in Washington.

The good citizens of Maryland and Virginia protest that there is not the slightest design on the part of those States to march on Hanover, York county, and they are probably not advised of the purpose of the Disunion leaders.

Gen. Beauregard is reported to have arrived at Richmond, and it is believed he has been reconnoitering near Washington the same night.

There were no Virginia troops on Arlington Heights.

The people of Washington are much

alarmed, and all who could have left the city. The hotels are nearly deserted, and there is some talk of closing them.

The Phila. Bulletin of this morning contains the following:

Later From Annapolis and Washington.

We have direct and authentic news from Annapolis up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which hour Maj. P. Adams Ames, of the Massachusetts Commissariat, left there, arriving here this morning at five o'clock, thus practically demonstrating that communication between Philadelphia and Annapolis requires only twelve hours.

When Major Ames left Annapolis, Colonel Butler, with the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment, and the New York Seventh Regiment, were in quiet possession of the town, the troops having been landed without difficulty.

The rails on the railroad between Annapolis and the Junction had been removed in certain places, by the Railroad Company, not by the mob; and this was done in such a way that they could easily be replaced again.

Colonel Butler was taking measures to have the rails relaid, and was confident that there would be no difficulty in re-establishing the railroad communication with Washington, and keeping it in use.

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Arrested for Treason.

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Later From Baltimore.

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He states that Fort McHenry had certainly been reinforced by 600 men. The Baltimoreans had planted cannon pointed towards the fort, but the command at Richmond, they would be there in a few days with an advance guard of 5,000 South Carolinians, and be rapidly reinforced, the enrollment of 30,000 having been ordered.

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