

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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Thursday afternoon, July 18, 1861.

Col. Holt's Address.—We give in today's Globe, the powerful address of Col. Holt of Kentucky. We want every man in the county to read it.

THE POLITICIANS AT WORK.—We see by the Journal & American of this morning, that the Chairman of the Republican County Committee has issued a call for the election of delegates on the 10th of August, to meet in County Convention in Huntington, on the 13th of August, for the purpose of putting in nomination a ticket for the ensuing General Election. We had hoped for some arrangement by which party strife in this county could have been avoided this fall, but it appears that the politicians of the Opposition party are determined to force the people into another political fight while the real patriots of all parties are in the battle field fighting the battles of the country. It was a great mistake that in recruiting for the companies which left this county, that the few political office-seekers who are now trying to disturb the harmony of our people, had not been forced into the ranks and marched down South—and if shot down, the loss to the country would not have been very serious.

SOMETHING NEW.—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—In the call for an "Unconditional Union Republican County Convention," we find the following:

"The voters of the Unconditional Union Republican Party, and all others unqualifiedly in favor of the policy of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln—of a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the present war until the authority of the PRESIDENT of the United States is established and obeyed in every portion of our country."

Will the Chairman of the U. U. R. C. C. explain?

THE RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.—The term of enlistment of the boys who first rushed to the aid of the Government, and saved Washington from falling into the hands of the Rebels, will expire in a few days. Many Regiments will disband, but a majority of the men will re-enlist for the war after they visit their family and friends for a few days. Perhaps it may be necessary to detain for a month longer many of the three month's Regiments after their term expires. If Gen. Scott allows them to remain, we feel very confident that a man will refuse. When our boys do come home they should have a proper reception, and we have no doubt they will receive it.

Our ladies have this week forwarded to our three years "boys" some 56 under-shirts, a number of pairs of stockings, &c. They are now employed making up clothing for the army hospital.

Some thirty new recruits for the 2d Reg. Pa. Reserve Volunteers, are now in town in charge of Major Dare, waiting orders to join their Regiment. They are all able bodied men, and look as if they would work well in harness.

Prof. Coyle and Miss L. Day, are on a visit to Hollidaysburg. On Tuesday, the hero of Fort Sumpter, Maj. Anderson, who was also in town on a visit, called on the party at their hotel, and after passing a short time in a pleasant conversation, bid them a friendly farewell and rode off, leaving with the landlord a gold coin for Miss Day. Miss D. intends to have finger rings made of the coin and the name of Maj. Anderson engraved upon them.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. McDowell's army commenced a forward movement yesterday afternoon. He has now fifty full regiments of volunteers, sent from this point, numbering quite a thousand men each. This is exclusive of regulars, 2,500 of whom have already joined him, with 1,000 more, including 600 marines, two full batteries of light artillery, &c., yet to be transferred to his command. The grand corps d'armee will, doubtless, number about seventy-five thousand men.

The Republican of this morning says the general movement was in the direction of Fairfax Court House, to which it is no great march from the right of Gen. McDowell's line, though it is fourteen miles from the extreme left.

The army, it is supposed, would halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, which the rebels will probably take occasion to visit, and resume their march in the morning. They took with them three days' rations.—Four mounted batteries of eight siege guns and several squadrons of cavalry are in the column, which consists mainly of infantry.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—On Friday night a detachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's second Kentucky regiment attacked 500 rebels between Mad river and Barboonsville on the Kanawha, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had but one killed. Gen. Cox's brigade destined to operate against the rebels under Gen. Wills, was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

Brilliant Reception of the Hon. Joseph Holt, at Louisville, Ky.

HIS ADDRESS.

(From the Louisville Journal, July 16.)

We have never witnessed a popular ovation to a public man that could have proved more gratifying to the recipient than the demonstration at Masonic Temple, on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of the reception of the Hon. Joseph Holt. The Temple was crowded with citizens of both sexes, who met spontaneously to do honor to the gallant Kentuckian, who, as the citizen and Statesman, had the manliness, the courage and the patriotism to resist the iniquitous influence brought to bear upon him during the late administration, bringing all his great ability and the mighty weight of his influence to the support of the government whose existence he had sworn to maintain.

Mr. Holt was introduced to the audience by the Hon. Henry Pirtle, in the following eloquent terms:

Mr. Holt: You are welcome to Kentucky, your native State, you are welcome to Louisville. We are proud to shake the hand of a man who has been so faithful to his public trust—who has done honor to his State and honor to the nation.

Out of Congress (there we had true men) it did our hearts good to look to the Statesman and the soldier, the patriot of the great public, in the trying times of last winter and spring; Holt at Washington (where fraud and treachery, raged all around) almost alone, with a firmness, a nobility, and a patriotism that challenged the attention and the judgment of Christendom; and Anderson, left by himself, surrounded by enemies and traitors, at Charleston, whose fame shall live when the waves of ages shall have worn away the granite of Sumpter and it shall still stand undiminished in the memory of the people.

I know you feel yourself honored to have a man mentioned now. It was you who would have relieved him, and helped him to maintain the banner of the Union.

When you came to the relief of the country you infused life into the almost dying State; treason commenced scattering from Washington, and the people of this State began to have confidence that the Executive branch of the Government was again true to them and the Constitution. Your administration of the Executive Department at the time, was under the most embarrassing circumstances ever seen in this country. Your ministry was short, and after having been in the hands of the States were marched out as if they were not States, but a helpless band under the dominion of a mob, and under the rule of a tyrant.

History will place your name in honor when she writes of this epoch of demoralization, of war, and the woes of war. O may she soon be able to write for you the words of the poet: "The sword of the three month's Regiments after their term expires. If Gen. Scott allows them to remain, we feel very confident that a man will refuse. When our boys do come home they should have a proper reception, and we have no doubt they will receive it."

Mr. Holt then took the stand amid prolonged and deafening cheers, and spoke as follows:

Judge Pirtle: I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful for this distinguished and flattering welcome, and for every word of the kind words which have just fallen from your lips, as I am for the hearty response they have received. Spoken by any body and anywhere, those words would have been cherished by me, but spoken by yourself and in the presence and on behalf of those in whose midst I commenced my battle of life, whose friendship I have ever labored to deserve, and whose fortunes I have ever felt the liveliest sympathy, they are doubly precious to my feelings. I take no credit to myself for loving and being faithful to such a government as this, for uttering, as I do, with every throbb of my existence, a prayer for its preservation. In regard to my private conduct, to which you have alluded with such earnest and generous commendation, I must say that no merit can be accorded to me beyond that of having labored but sincerely to do to perform a public duty, amid embarrassments which the world can never fully know. In reviewing what is past, I have and shall ever have a bitter sorrow, that, while I was enabled to accomplish so little in behalf of my betrayed and suffering country, others were enabled to accomplish so much against it. You do me exceeding honor in associating me in your remembrance with the hero of Fort Sumpter. There is about his name an atmosphere of light that can never be extinguished. He is surrounded with his little band, by batteries of treason and by infuriated thousands of traitors, the fires upon the altar of patriotism which he administered, only waxed the brighter for the gloom that enveloped him, and history will never forget that it was from these fires that was kindled that conflagration that now blazes through the length and breadth of the land. Brave amongst the bravest, incorruptible and unconquerable in his loyalty, amid all the perplexities and trials and sore humiliations that beset him, he well deserved that exalted position in the affections and confidence of the people that he has so nobly maintained.

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and see there a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men marching in hostile array, threatening the capture of the Capital, and the dismemberment of the territory of the Republic; and could he look again and see that disaster myriads marshalled and directed by officers recently occupying distinguished places in the civil and military service of the country, and further, that the States from which this army has been drawn appear to be one vast, seething cauldron of ferocious passion, he would very naturally conclude that the Government of the United States had committed some great crime against its people, and that this uprising was in resistance to wrongs and outrages which had been borne until their endurance was no longer possible. And yet, no conclusion could be further from the truth than this. The Government of the United States has been faithful to all its constitutional obligations. For eighty years it has maintained the national honor at home and abroad, and by its prowess, its wisdom, and its courage, has given to the world an American citizen an elevation among the nations of the earth which the citizens of no republic has enjoyed since Rome was great. The rights of no State in its administration the national domain has stretched away to the Pacific, and that constellation which announced to the world the development of our territory the permanent disruption of the republic. It must rapidly dry up the sources of our material prosperity, and year by year we shall grow more and more impoverished, and more and more revolutionary, enfeebled and debased. Each returning election will bring with it grounds for new civil commotions, and the rights of no State will have been invaded; no man's property has been despoiled, no man's liberty abridged, no man's life oppressively jeopardized. The action of the Government is not the result of any influence, the rills of public and private prosperity have swelled into rivulets, and from rivulets into rivers ever brimming with the life of the nation, and at all periods of its history, its ministrations have fallen as gently on the people of the United States as do the dew of a summer night on the flowers and grasses of the garden.

When, then, this revolutionary outbreak? Whence this secret spring of this gigantic conspiracy, which like some great long and complete cord, has wound around the limbs and body of the Republic, before a single hand was lifted to resist it? Strange and indeed startling as the announcement must appear when it falls upon the ears of the next generation, the national tragedy in whose shadows we stand to-night, has come upon us because, in November last, John C. Breckinridge, not elected President of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln was. This is the whole story. And I would pray you to know that the man who has been in the hands of the States were marched out as if they were not States, but a helpless band under the dominion of a mob, and under the rule of a tyrant.

History will place your name in honor when she writes of this epoch of demoralization, of war, and the woes of war. O may she soon be able to write for you the words of the poet: "The sword of the three month's Regiments after their term expires. If Gen. Scott allows them to remain, we feel very confident that a man will refuse. When our boys do come home they should have a proper reception, and we have no doubt they will receive it."

Mr. Holt then took the stand amid prolonged and deafening cheers, and spoke as follows:

Judge Pirtle: I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful for this distinguished and flattering welcome, and for every word of the kind words which have just fallen from your lips, as I am for the hearty response they have received. Spoken by any body and anywhere, those words would have been cherished by me, but spoken by yourself and in the presence and on behalf of those in whose midst I commenced my battle of life, whose friendship I have ever labored to deserve, and whose fortunes I have ever felt the liveliest sympathy, they are doubly precious to my feelings. I take no credit to myself for loving and being faithful to such a government as this, for uttering, as I do, with every throbb of my existence, a prayer for its preservation. In regard to my private conduct, to which you have alluded with such earnest and generous commendation, I must say that no merit can be accorded to me beyond that of having labored but sincerely to do to perform a public duty, amid embarrassments which the world can never fully know. In reviewing what is past, I have and shall ever have a bitter sorrow, that, while I was enabled to accomplish so little in behalf of my betrayed and suffering country, others were enabled to accomplish so much against it. You do me exceeding honor in associating me in your remembrance with the hero of Fort Sumpter. There is about his name an atmosphere of light that can never be extinguished. He is surrounded with his little band, by batteries of treason and by infuriated thousands of traitors, the fires upon the altar of patriotism which he administered, only waxed the brighter for the gloom that enveloped him, and history will never forget that it was from these fires that was kindled that conflagration that now blazes through the length and breadth of the land. Brave amongst the bravest, incorruptible and unconquerable in his loyalty, amid all the perplexities and trials and sore humiliations that beset him, he well deserved that exalted position in the affections and confidence of the people that he has so nobly maintained.

Now have had better opportunities of knowing this man myself, so I am sure that none could have a prouder joy in bearing testimony to it than I have tonight.

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