

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK AT \$10 A YEAR—25 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS—10 CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS—5 CENTS FOR ONE MONTH.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, August 6, 1861.



THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last, we witnessed the scene of the smash-up at Manayunk, a station about four miles below Newton Hamilton. On our arrival there we found a train consisting of eight passenger cars, and one Adams Express car, to which had been attached two locomotives. On the main track, near a switch, an engine had become helpless from some cause, and was left on the track. The switch tender anticipated the arrival of the Express about five o'clock, turned the switch to let her run from the main track to the siding. He also placed percussion railroad caps on the track to give the train notice to run slow; but unfortunately this was done too near the switch, so that the train had not time to check up sufficiently to run from the main track to the siding. The first engine was thrown off the rail when about to change from the main track, and kept along in the direction of the siding, leaving up the side for a considerable distance, while the second engine, with the train of passengers, baggage and express cars, kept the main track, and at a short distance from where the first engine took to the right at the switch, came in contact with the disabled engine on the main track. The tender of the stationary engine was completely wrecked, while the engine which came in contact with it was thrown across the siding down an embankment of twenty-five or thirty feet, making several somersaults, and reversing completely its position. The engine which first left the main track was very much wrecked. The engineer, Sam. Steiner, and fireman, Sam. Gfener, were carried over the bank with their engine, and strange to state, were but slightly scratched and scalded. Benj. Free, fireman on the first engine, who resides in Harrisburg, had his face slightly cut and disfigured, and presented rather a sad appearance. His wounds are not serious. W. M. Ford, brakeman, who resides in Philadelphia, while at his post was caught between two of the passenger cars, and seriously injured about the stomach. Charles Miller, a young man from Columbus, Ohio, who was standing on the platform at the moment of the accident, jumped off, and striking the embankment, was instantly killed. Six or eight others were only slightly injured. There was on board at the time three hundred and twenty passengers, two hundred of whom were returned soldiers going home—two companies from Jefferson county, Pa., and one from Bedford. The passenger, baggage and express cars remained on the track; the bumpers and platforms of several of them were completely smashed, while the tracks of two were thrown from under and off the track.

A CHANGE.—On the 15th of July, the party known as the Opposition party last fall, issued a call for an "Unconditional Union Republican Convention" to meet in this place next week. Last week the call was changed to read, "Convention of the People's Party." In the body of the first call the words "authority of the President" is changed in the second call to read "authority of the Constitution."

WE DON'T EXACTLY UNDERSTAND why these changes have been made. Perhaps the "People's Party" are not all Republicans—nor willing to organize this fall under the "Republican Party" banner. We are inclined to believe that a very large majority of the voters of the county of all parties, are opposed to any political organizations this fall.

STILL THEY COME.—Since our last issue several regiments from the Western States have passed East to Washington and Harper's Ferry. The number of fighting men at those points is increasing very rapidly. But as the movements of the army are kept very secret, outsiders must keep cool and wait patiently for another advance towards Richmond. It is not likely that the army will move from Washington before the 1st of September; by that time the majority of the three months' men will have returned to the army.

REV. JOHN D. BROWN AND WIFE leave this place on Thursday night, for New York, where they will take a vessel for India, the scene of his future labors as a missionary. Mr. Brown is a young man of fine promise, and we sincerely hope he may be successful in his great enterprise, and after his mission in the land of heathens be enabled to return home again to the land they love.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—General McClellan expresses the opinion that he will be an artillery war, and asks as many batteries as it is possible to procure. Regiments have been sent by him to extend the line of pickets along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry.

SEVEN additional regiments have gone up to Chain Bridge to-day where three or four are now posted. There are fresh indications of the inauguration of a more vigorous policy, and Gen. McClellan inspires and supervises everything.

WE learn from reliable sources that Fort Fillmore, Texas, has been reinforced by ten companies; also that Col. Couly has fitted out such expeditions against Fort Bliss, now held by the Texans, as makes its capture certain.

THERE have been more arrests for treason here, and the traitors are being well stirred up. John Holloher, Jr., this city, has been arrested and put in jail in this city, on a charge of having treasonably aided and excited the late Bull Run panic.

STRICT movements are on foot now to remove all the secession clerks from the departments. This should have been done long ago.

THE city presents a most quiet appearance to-day. It has not been so calm for weeks past. General McClellan's strict rules of discipline are working great reforms.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—P. M.—General Wool will now assume command of the Federal forces at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Butler has been transferred to this point. The statement that forty men of the Massachusetts 5th regiment had been captured by the rebels, and that an arrangement had been made by which it is believed that Col. Cameron's body will be recovered.

MEASURES are being taken to stop the transmission of letters from this city to the rebel States.

OUR NEW MILITARY REGULATIONS. WASHINGTON, August 3.—General McClellan has already effected a thorough change in the city. Previous to his arrival, and especially since the battle at Bull Run, the city was filled with officers and soldiers, who were absent without leave from their encampments. A patrol was appointed, with power to arrest, and to enter in the guard-house every officer and private found without a permit.

THE city was divided into patrol districts, and a squad of from ten to twenty soldiers, under a lieutenant, assigned to each district. They marched, not upon the sidewalks, and all privates found without a permit were sent to the guard-house. Having disposed of the privates, the officers and soldiers of their regiments, the patrol paid their attention to officers. Many were found without the necessary papers, and among them a great many very officers, officers and mounted infantry officers, who were obliged to relinquish their charges, and march to the guard-house.

MAJOR GENERAL BREWER ANNOUNCES: A number of the rebels, who were captured last evening by the provost guard, was that of Major General Butler, who had within a few hours arrived at Fortress Monroe. The general had no permit to produce, and was held until he was satisfactorily identified. He expressed himself in strong terms in favor of this system of military police.

CONGRESS. Congress will adjourn on Tuesday. The House will hardly keep a quorum until that time, and the Senate will be worked up, but the Senate has several important bills which will require final action. A number of the members of the House have already left the city on their return home.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. ROSENCRANZ. No. Fight like a Wise Retreat.—The Rebels Disband.—July 29, 1861.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The War Department has received the following, direct from Gen. Rosencranz, by telegraph, dated this morning: "Gen. Cox reached Gauley Bridge on the 29th ult. Gen. Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured a thousand muskets and several kegs of common powder.

"Many inhabitants of that section, who have heretofore been strong secessionists, denounce Gen. Wise for his wanton destruction of property, and are abandoning him and his cause. His Western troops are rapidly disbanding, and when I consider that we are now free from the rebel hordes, I am now free from the rebel forces.

THE Expected Attack on Bird's Point. CAMO (Ill.), Aug. 1.—Jeff. Thompson's force, six miles south of Bird's Point, consists of 600 men, instead of 900, as before reported.

SCOUTS just returned from the South report that the Rebels at New Madrid are well armed and drilled. They have five batteries of ten pound field pieces, offered by foreigners, and two regiments of cavalry well equipped.

Gen. Pillow is in command. He has also issued a proclamation, full of bombast, to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention "to drive the invaders from the State, and enable her people to regain their rights so ruthlessly taken away by the forces who march under banners inscribed with Beauty and Booty, as the reward of victory." He also says he will show no quarter to those taken in arms.

Plan of the Rebels in the West. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—The Evening News learns from a well-informed citizen of south-west Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge, the plan of the Secessionists in that region. Their real object is not to attack Cairo, or Bird's Point, but to make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis.

There is a strong force under General Pillow at New Madrid, Mo., another at Paducah, Ky., and another at Paducah, Mo., and another in Mississippi county, Mo., under Jeff. Thompson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat of attack upon Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to employ the Federal troops at these points, and to menace Gen. Lyon in the south-west by threats to attack at Paducah, Mo., and at other points, and to employ the Federal troops at these points, and to menace Gen. Lyon in the south-west by threats to attack at Paducah, Mo., and at other points.

INDIANS VS. NEGROES. I was also astonished at the number of negroes on the Lakes, and their industry and enterprise, compared with the Indians, who are everywhere to be seen here in filthy, hungry and wretchedness. They are evidently not the negro race of people we read of. The negro of the South is as much the superior to the Indian, as the white Indian tribes of the North are entirely exterminated, the sooner will a true philanthropy have accomplished its aims. Humanity sickens at their sight now, while all attempts at their improvement have failed.

Yours &c., GEORGE W. SPEAR.

Has the Constitution been Violated?

It seems to be tacitly confessed by our statesmen that the President has saved the Union prior to the meeting of Congress, the President violated the Constitution. In discussing this important question, we will preserve the most necessary facts, by the President or anybody else, whatever it may be, for saving the Constitution from destruction or from any violation and permanent change in its character or in the extent of its jurisdiction, cannot, with any justice, be deemed a violation of it.

The President is sworn to defend the Constitution of the United States. We do not suppose this means that he shall protect and defend one particular clause of the Constitution, but the exclusion of all others, but that he will protect and defend the whole fabric as he can under any and all circumstances, and that he will to the best of his ability, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

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But let us see if President Lincoln has done violence to any particular provision of the Constitution in dealing with this rebellion. Mr. Breckinridge has been arrested, and his rights as a citizen have been suspended. He has been held in custody, and his property has been seized. This is a violation of the Constitution.

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The Pennsylvania Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—We have just received from the Governor some most gratifying military information, indicating that the Federal Government is awake to the commanding position of Pennsylvania and her services in the war.

The entire force of Reserve Regiments from Pennsylvania is to be placed under command of Gen. McClellan, by order of Gen. McClellan. Eleven thousand of the Reserves have been sent forward already, and the only remaining regiment of infantry will be at the seat of war in a few days.

The Artillery which will be attached to this Pennsylvania army will consist of forty-eight guns, consisting partly of rifled cannon. The guns range from 32 pounds to 100 pounds. As soon as they are ready they are to be sent forward by batteries.

The first battery goes South on Sunday night, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the other batteries will follow in short time.

The Cavalry regiment is almost ready, and the men are all in camp. As soon as they are mounted they will be sent to join the main body.

The Governor is much gratified at this mark of appreciation of Pennsylvania, and the little remaining to complete his preparations will be executed with care and energy.

THE "BOYS" AND HUNTINGDON.—We find the following in the army correspondence of the Cambria Mountaineer. The writer is a member of the Cambria Guards attached to a Regiment which passed through here from Camp Wright on the 23d of July:

"The people of Gallitzin have our thanks for my pies, cakes, hot coffee, etc. Nothing further of note occurred in our march to Huntingdon, a place that will live in the memory of our volunteer soldiery—hundreds of men, women and children were at the station with well filled baskets of provisions, and one evening with the men according to the comfort of the 'poor soldier.' Ours was the second Regiment that had thus been treated by that place on the same day, and the inquiry when we left was, 'Are there not more soldiers coming over to-night?'"

How marked the difference between Huntingdon and the other towns along the road, where swarms of hucksters annoy the soldier with the worst kind of provisions at the highest prices.

THE Ebensburg Alleghenian says: Speaking of some incidents of the life of one of the Guards writes: "I must put in a word here for the ladies of Huntingdon. They met us at the camp with a bountiful supper—more than sufficient to feed the twelve hundred men who were in the train—consisting of hot coffee and tea, bread and butter, warm biscuit, boiling egg pickles, and in fact everything else good to eat. Their kindness will never be forgotten."

STATEMENT OF GEN. PATTERSON. HARRISBURG, Thursday, July 24, 1861.—A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d, says:

"Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester where he had thrown up entrenchments and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, a total force of over 25,000 Confederate troops, and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force is less than 20,000. 10 regiments, whose term of service was up or would be within a week—All refused to stay one hour over their time, but four, viz: two Indiana regiments, Frank Jaretz's [the 11th Pennsylvania] and Owen's [the 24th Pennsylvania]. Five regiments have gone home. Two more to-day, and three more to-morrow.—To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place."

It is reported that Major General McClellan, in speaking of the battle of Bull Run, and deploring it, added, "but it was a splendid opportunity, and I am sure that it shows the spirit of the new Government who commands the army about Washington. He is determined to profit by the disaster to our arms, and will make good use of the knowledge obtained by General McDowell's 'splendid reconnaissance.' It was a sad thing that so many brave soldiers have been lost; but the information gained as to the strength of the rebels, their fighting qualities and their position, will be of incalculable value in the future."

While discovering the strength of the enemy, the battle at Bull Run also revealed our own weakness, the defects in our military organization, and the individual cases of inefficiency in officers. The Government and the commanding General are busily engaged in remedying these faults, and we shall be surprised if the army at Washington does not become, in a few weeks, the most efficient and the best disciplined ever seen on this continent. This seems to be the wish and determination of every one holding any important position. The officers of the regular army are laboring for it as a matter of necessity; it is a question of professional pride as well as of patriotism. The volunteer officers have learned on the field and by hard experience what fighting is, are bent on retrieving the reputation of their class of soldiers, and are trying to make their men comprehend the difference between manning before an enemy and parading in a peaceful neighborhood.

The shock of the defeat at Bull Run is entirely gone, and now, with a healthy recovery of the moral courage of the troops and the people, we are deriving from it some substantial good. The lesson was a 'sovereign' one; but it will be all the better remembered.—Phila. Bulletin.

HARRISBURG. On the 24th ult. by order of Robert L. Taylor of Harrisburg, to the Hon. M. A. S. of East Waterford, by Rev. S. H. Reed, No. 2nd St. Harrisburg, Pa. At the same time, by order of the Hon. M. A. S. of East Waterford, by Rev. S. H. Reed, No. 2nd St. Harrisburg, Pa.

H. P. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Important Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 1. The following orders have just been promulgated.

General Order, No. 12. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861. Searches of houses for army traitors or spies, and the arrests of offenders in such matters, shall only be made in any department by special authority of the commander thereof, except in extreme cases admitting of no delay. By command of General Scott. Signed, E. D. TOWNSHIP, A. G.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861. General Order, No. 13. It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his country; and that the most unbecomingly, most Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington by the ladies of America, has already been sufficient to feed the twelve hundred men who were in the train—consisting of hot coffee and tea, bread and butter, warm biscuit, boiling egg pickles, and in fact everything else good to eat. Their kindness will never be forgotten."

By command of E. D. TOWNSHIP, Asst. Adj. Gen. Save the Eyes Now.—A Hint. Probably everybody now reads daily three times as much as he did a year ago. The excitement of the times keeps every one reading the news, tending to find news. This is not to be deprecated, if it gets the mass into the way of reading more than formerly—provided the habit be turned to good account, after the excitement is over, that is, if light trash literature does not come in to supply the place of news. But we began this item to offer a single hint about saving the eyesight, suggested by a call on a neighbor the other evening. Father, mother, and four children, were around a table, with the face toward the light—the most uncomfortable, most unhealthy position that could be chosen, and the very worst one for the eyes. To say nothing of the compression of the chest and lungs, and the curving of the shoulders, the bright light fell directly into the eyes, contracting the pupil unnaturally, and tending to produce weakness and inflammation by the effort required to read with only a few rays entering the eye. The best position for reading, and the only one that should be adopted, is, to sit upright, with the back or side to the lamp or window, and let the light fall over the shoulder upon the paper or book. If there are windows on the opposite side of the room, change the position so that the light or some dark object will be in front of the eyes. The pupil of the eye then expands, and takes in a complete picture of the page or letters. A much smaller light will be required in the position recommended.—Am. Agriculturist.

Major Gen. McClellan and Frayer. Dr. Thomson, pastor of Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, relates that he was recently sought in his study, when a gentleman requested an interview which was granted. He came to discuss the affairs of the country, expressing his anxiety about its condition, and at length requested the Doctor to pray for the Republic and for him. The Doctor of course complied, and after further conversation on this theme, the gentleman requested the minister to pray with him. They knelt upon the floor, and the visitor, in a devout and eloquent petition, invoked the aid and protection of the Almighty in the struggle in which the Republic is involved. My visitor, said Dr. Thomson, was Major General George B. McClellan. It was the most touching and affected incident I ever witnessed.—Religious Herald.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Attorney General Bates has written a long letter on the question of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, in answer to the following questions propounded by the President of the United States:

1. In the present time of a great and dangerous insurrection, has the President the discretionary power to cause to be arrested and held in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause for suspicion of such criminal complicity?

2. In such cases of arrest is the President justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or a judge, requiring him or his agent to produce the body of the prisoner, or show the cause of his capture and detention to be adjudged and disposed of by such court or judge?

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20. In such cases of arrest is the President justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or a judge, requiring him or his agent to produce the body of the prisoner, or show the cause of his capture and detention to be adjudged and disposed of by such court or judge?

21. In the present time of a great and dangerous insurrection, has the President the discretionary power to cause to be arrested and held in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause for suspicion of such criminal complicity?

22. In such cases of arrest is the President justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or a judge, requiring him or his agent to produce the body of the prisoner, or show the cause of his capture and detention to be adjudged and disposed of by such court or judge?