

Semi-Weekly Globe.

W. M. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—The Globe is published twice a week at \$100 a year in advance for the month—10 cents for three months in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dan personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

NEW TERMS.

All Original Court printing, including Administrators' and Executors' Notices, all Auctioneers' Notices, occasional advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance. Subscribers and Advertisers owing us at present, will please come forward and settle.

It is laughable to hear the way in which about two-thirds of the country papers in this State, pride and prattle about the eternal question of slavery bringing on this rebellion.

The Clearfield Republican in speaking of Mr. Redpath, who has always been a violent abolitionist until recently, says that "we only know him as one of a band of notorious scoundrels who have brought the present sore troubles upon our country, by their eternal prattle about slavery."

Heaven above the loss of political power by the leaders in the South. We do not wish to be understood as in any way trying to screen the abolitionists from the censure they justly deserve for past acts, but merely to correct an erroneous idea which exists in the North, and which we believed to be true, until better taught by Union Southerners and slaveholders, who have been driven from their homes because of their Union proclivities, that slavery had nothing to do with the eruption in the South. True, it is asserted to be the cause, even by the leaders of the rebellion, and is still maintained, but only as a pretext, to retard the minds of the ignorant classes now in arms against the Government that has fostered them from their infancy. Even if such was the case, let slavery take care of itself until we go through with the white slaves under Jeff. Davis.

What the South has Done. A publication in New York states, apparently from sources ascertained to be reliable, what is the actual indebtedness of the South to the North, namely: there is now due to four leading cities of the North a total of about \$211,000,000; which, no doubt, Southern debtors have not the remotest prospect or intention of ever making good to their plundered creditors.

Two hundred and eleven million dollars thus due—and about as much lost as if they had been cast into the burning crater of Mount Vesuvius—is divided in this manner: Due to New York, \$159,000,000; to Philadelphia, \$24,000,000; to Baltimore, \$19,000,000; to Boston, \$7,500,000. Out of these are due, for dry goods alone, to New York, \$75,000,000; to Philadelphia, \$14,000,000; to Baltimore, \$6,500,000; to Boston, \$2,000,000—a total of loss of \$97,500,000 to the dry-goods trade alone. But the South owes largely in other cities than Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston—owes, in short, wherever credit was to be obtained—so that the total indebtedness of the South to the North is not over-estimated at \$300,000,000.

Despite this loss, the North and the West are able to flourish, and the demand for the products of the soil, in the latter rich district, will put an immense quantity into circulation. For the North and West there need be no dread. What the South is to do, without money and without credit, is really a fearful contingency to calculate. Rebellious though they be, the inhabitants of the South are fellow-mortals, and while we condemn their base treason and rank ingratitude, it is only human to deplore the condition to which they are self-reduced. To the South, with touching appropriateness may be applied the passionate language of the lyricist:

Go—'tis rain to curse; 'Tis weakness to upbraid thee; Hate cannot wish thee worse; Thus gull and shame have made thee, In one year, the South has inflicted injury upon herself which twenty years cannot remedy.

Hanson Green, a member of Capt. J. D. Campbell's company, is in town, having been detailed and sent here to open a recruiting office. He looks well, feels well, and is very much pleased with the soldier's life. He reports our boys all well along the Potomac.

We do not see how those papers can call themselves loyal, who are eternally censuring the President, and finding fault with every public act that is done to prosecute the war to its bitter end. Some papers denounce the government in unmeasured terms for releasing Mason and Sidel. They would rather see the government destroyed than give an iota, or make a single concession to save it from being utterly, entirely, and forever dismantled and disenthroned. A way with such loyalty. If there is loyalty in using your best efforts to thwart and destroy every act to save the country—we say if that is loyalty, we can find plenty such now in arms against us. Fighting every man, every project, and every act done by the government, to crush the apostates and traitors, and yet call themselves loyal! "Oh! consistency! thou art a jewel." A way with such loyalty and patriotism. The devil and his angels would not be so false. His Satanic Majesty has some principle about him, but the secessionists and their sympathizers have lost all, if indeed, they ever possessed any.

We are told that every "dark cloud has its silver lining," and we may say the same of the rebellion now hovering around us like a hungry lion, who seeks to devour his prey. From who seeks to destroy his prey. From the tone of the papers, we think that a grand movement of the army along the Potomac will soon be made, and the seeming inactivity, which has caused many imputations to be showered upon those who have control of it, will be changed for something which the soldiers think will be more agreeable to them. We are of the opinion that a simultaneous movement will be made on four or five different points, which will cause some bloody and disastrous fighting, and which will place the rebels hors du combat, and with one or two more decisive and determined advances, treason will wane, and in a short time cease to exist, having lost its occupation.

J. H. O. CORBIN, Esq.—We are sorry to learn that our young legal friend, J. H. O. Corbin, Esq., retired from the firm of Scott & Brown, on the 1st inst. Mr. Corbin studied law under his late partner, who was a close and attentive student, and when admitted to practice at the Bar, they took him into the firm, where he labored with honor and credit alike to himself and his partners. He is a young man of extensive legal abilities, a fine scholar, and an excellent writer and speaker. We regret to lose him, as he is a clever, sociable, and high-toned gentleman, and has made hosts of friends since his sojourn in our midst. He will be in town until Spring, when he intends to pull stakes and strike for some new field of labor. Whoever he may conclude to "stick out his shingle," we commend him to the people as an able, honest, prompt, and efficient lawyer and business man, and wish him all the success he can possibly desire, and hope that he may wear his laurels gracefully.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—We learn from Minersville, Carbon township, this county, that a minor named John Davis, is supposed to have killed his wife on Friday night last. The circumstances are as follows: Davis' wife had been sick for a long time, and on Friday last he got on a spree, and said that if she was not taken away that afternoon, he would kill her. Nothing more was thought of what he had said until the next morning, when his neighbors, who live in an adjoining room, heard him call her, but on receiving no answer, he went to the bedside, and found that she was dead. He gave the alarm and went on terribly about his wife, and appeared very much distracted in consequence. He is suspected very strongly of having taken her life, as her head and temples show signs of blows, and are considerably lacerated. She was buried yesterday. Davis is still at large. It is said that she was very much addicted to getting drunk, and her husband is no better. Various stories are afloat about the matter, but as an investigation was to have been had before a Justice yesterday, we defer giving any of them until the truth is arrived at.

Gor. Curtin has been prompt in giving his attention to the defense of the city of Philadelphia, in view of a possible foreign embolism; and Sec. Cameron has promptly responded to his demands. Fort Delaware, (which is the lowest point on the river susceptible of being available for a defensive work), will be at once armed with one hundred and thirty-five large guns, and twenty flanking 24 pound howitzers; and Fort Mifflin will be mounted with forty-seven guns of equal calibre. Another fort, opposite Fort Delaware, on the west side of the river, will be erected as soon as an appropriation can be obtained from Congress, \$200,000 for that purpose being asked for. Fort Mifflin will also be strengthened by increasing its defensive capacity. These works, it is believed, with the necessary floating batteries and the usual defensive measures of rivers, will be amply sufficient to protect the river against any foe.

LECTURE.—Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, will lecture in the Court House, before the Shakespeare Club, on Saturday evening next.

ENGLAND PAYS ANNUALLY about \$170,000,000 for cotton—all imported. After retaining sufficient for her own wants, the balance is re-shipped to different parts of the world, in the shape of manufactured goods, the profits of which amount to about \$25,000,000. This explains why England just now, does not particularly sympathize with the North.

The Altona Tribune came to us last week dressed up in a bran new suit, from head to tail. It is one of the neatest looking papers on our exchange list, and is conducted with spirit and ability. We hope the expectations of its editors may be realized to the fullest extent.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand on Friday last, our jovial nursling friend, W. J. Geisinger, who is now a clerk in the Naval Office at Philadelphia. He is as lively and full of fun as ever. "Long may he wave."

Two hundred and forty prisoners have been released from Richmond, and have arrived at Fortress Monroe, from whence they were taken to Baltimore. Almost all of them were taken at the battle of Bull Run.

MORE NEW GOODS.—D. F. Gwin has received another fine assortment of Ladies Dress Goods. Also, other goods of all kinds. The people will not fail to call an examine his new stock.

A PIANO FOR SALE.—An excellent Piano will be offered for sale on Saturday next, at the sale of the personal property of D. M. Confer, dec'd.

Fisher & Son have just received their second stock of Winter Goods. Purchasers will consult their interest by giving them a call. Don't forget.

The Governor's Message will be furnished to our subscribers in an Extra to this paper or our next issue.

WALL PAPER.—A handsome stock of next year's styles has been received at Lewis' Book Store, direct from the manufactory in New York.

DIARIES FOR 1862.—Several sizes received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia suspended specie payments on Monday week last. This action of the Banks in the large commercial cities, will of course be followed by all the banks of the interior, so that the suspension will be general.—Thus far it has been accompanied by no excitement, the public having been prepared for it for some time, and the impression being universal that it was the safest policy to pursue. It seems that the English capitalists, in view of the probable war between the United States and Great Britain, are endeavoring to exchange their American securities for specie. The banks are said to be in an excellent condition.

THE WEATHER.—Old mother earth was covered on Saturday morning with a respectable covering of snow.—On Sunday, old Sol made his appearance and threatened to abduct it by his warm and genial rays, but in the evening he became obscured in dark and portentous clouds, and about 10 o'clock, snow began to fall thick and fast, and now we have a bountiful supply of the "crystallized vapor." At the time of writing (Monday, 12 M.), it is still snowing, and we hear the timbulation of the merry sleigh bells as they rattle past our office. There is an excellent basis just now for operations of a timbulationary nature, and "everybody, the rest of mankind and all their relations," will doubtless embrace the opportunity to have a "high old time" generally. Bring out your fast fags. G'lang!

George Arnold, a resident of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., who was traveling agent for a New York firm, died on the cars on Friday 27th ult. The deceased got on the train at Jersey City, and took a berth in the sleeping car, and soon after retired, complaining at the time that he was unwell. Nothing was seen of him until Saturday morning when he was discovered lying dead in his berth.—He was on his way home, and at the time his lifeless remains reached Latrobe, his wife was on the platform awaiting his arrival. It was not ascertained from what disease he had died.

On Friday last, John E. Lovering, for the murder of Henry Aucker, expired his crime on the scaffold, at Milltown, Juniata county. Lovering, with two accomplices, killed Aucker in hopes of robbing him of a large sum of money, but only realized some five or six dollars out of the speculation. The accomplices were sent to the penitentiary for twelve years each as accessories before the fact. Lovering made a full confession, which is now in the hands of Adam J. Geer, who will publish it in a day or two.

The Legislature will meet to-day, and as the Senator list Harrisburg, our readers may expect a correct report of the organization of both Houses in our next issue. In the Senate the Republicans have a decided majority and will therefore have no difficulty in organizing that body—but in the House there may be difficulty, as the independents hold the balance of power.

England pays annually about \$170,000,000 for cotton—all imported. After retaining sufficient for her own wants, the balance is re-shipped to different parts of the world, in the shape of manufactured goods, the profits of which amount to about \$25,000,000. This explains why England just now, does not particularly sympathize with the North.

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SHORT LOCALS.—The Pennsylvania Legislature convenes to-day.—Very little demonstration was made in this place on New Year's day. We heard but an occasional shot, and we attribute the saving of powder by Young America, as an evidence that they thought it might be needed to shoot rebels, or, perchance, Her Britannic Majesty's hired minions.—We understand that our whilom friend, R. B. Brown Esq., of the Brownsville Times, aspires to a clerkship in the House this winter. Succeed or fail.—About one half of our exchanges do not publish any paper this week. Our subscribers certainly have no cause of complaint because we do not give them their paper regularly.—The protracted meeting is still in progress in the Methodist Church. We have not learned of any being called to forsake their sins yet.—An exchange truly remarks that undigested food in the stomach is sure to produce restless unrefreshing sleep, yet for the mere pleasure of tickling the palate for a few minutes longer, while swallowing a little more food, how many suffer all night, and the next day also.—Our carrier tips his hat and makes his best bow to those of his friends who greeted him in such a handsome manner on New Year's day, and wishes them a year fraught with happiness, prosperity, and good deeds. He feels considerably elevated at the "pile" he amassed, but maintains his equilibrium and continues to speak to his poor friends, as usual.—As sure as we are a sinner, if we were a lady, we would give the "mitten" to every brazen-faced gawky who stands in the lines formed in front of the Methodist Church every Sunday night, and insults every lady that passes by, or treats every free face. Yes, we say we would give every mother's (probably some of them never had a mother) son of them the "sack." If the beaux haven't got the spunk or manliness to stop up to a lady inside of the church and say, "Please, Miss, can I have the pleasure of seeing you home," or something akin to it, they deserve to be "flung," and before the whole crowd, into the bargain.—News for the ladies.—We hear it stated, and it came from a divine, too, that there will be three or four weddings in town before Spring. Query—Who are to be the fortunate ones? Echo answers, "A-h-o-o-o!"—A-h-o-o-o!—An exchange says that a young woman who was recently brought before the Albany Police Court, alleged in defence her lack of memory, that she was "acquainted with all the lawyers in Ulster county."—On the 1st inst. the season for hunting deer, pheasants and partridges expired, under the provision of the Game Law, that no person shall be permitted to hunt or kill any deer, pheasant, or partridge, after the 1st of January. The latest style of loop skirt is the grand self-adjusting, double-back-action bustle, elastic expansion, and the English commander, in connection with the delivery and reception of the rebel emissaries.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is making preparations for the active campaign which he will soon enter. A detachment of the Second Infantry, was publicly executed to-day near the Observatory, for shooting a fellow-soldier at Georgetown, two months since.

Maj. Gen. Fremont appeared to-day before the War Investigation Committee.

The painful rumors in regard to the arrest of a prominent military officer of Georgetown, two months since, without the shadow of foundation in fact.

Some matters of importance, in the case of a correspondence, have been discovered in connection with parties entirely different from the officered named in the rumors now current. All the parties implicated are now under arrest.

This city is full of Southern sympathizers or spies, in high social positions, and the time has arrived when they must be rigorously dealt with.

It seems that a definite, though prisoners held for the exchange of prisoners has been settled upon. The prompt reciprocation by the Southern authorities will soon be followed by our Government, in forwarding another large party for a similar corresponding return.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Bitter Feeling at the State Capital.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writing from Frankfort, Ky., under date of Dec. 27th, says:

The political issues are being drawn very closely here, and the feeling is said to be growing extremely bitter, though it is at present concealed.

Many of the Union men do not hesitate to declare that Kentucky ought to be placed under the severest military law, and that even if a military despotism is necessary to the salvation of the State, they are ready to establish it.

Gen. Bragg was absent but General Anderson was in command. General Bragg returned on the 24th, but the Federals did not renew the attack and our guns were silent.

A Richmond Editor on the Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—One of the Union prisoners arrived here, has an opinion that he is surprised at any time, if a most sanguinary strife should occur in this country between citizens holding different political opinions, and if not between those who are socially friends, and even near relatives to each other.

Fears of a Servile Insurrection.

Apprehensions are also felt in this county of a servile insurrection, and the negroes are closely watched, though treated, I believe, with more than usual kindness. More than one slaveholder lies down at night with a dread that he may be awakened by the roaring of flames from his fire dwelling.

Hopes of the Kentucky Secessionists.

The Secessionists, or Southern rights men, as they prefer to be called, assume to have not only great hope, but sincere belief, that the rebels under General's Buell and Johnson will have possession of the State before the month of April, and some declare the next session of the Legislature will never be held here.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Arrival of Released Union Prisoners.

GREAT BETHEL OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 3, via Baltimore.—The steamboat George Washington left old Point at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded up the James river about nine miles beyond Newport News, where the rebel steamer Northampton was met with the Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped on board under the protection of the National flag as the roll of their names was called, and such happy looking men are seldom to be seen. Cheers after cheers arose from each boat as they approached, and the band of the 4th Artillery played "Sweet Home," which added to the enthusiasm.

As the boat passed Newport News, the crews of the United States frigates Cumberland and Congress manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome. The George Washington arrived here, on her return, at about half-past 5 o'clock, and the Baltimore boat, which was detained for the purpose, took the released prisoners to Baltimore.

The number released is 340, and almost all of them were taken at the battle of Bull Run.

The prisoners left Richmond at about 7 o'clock this morning. On arriving here, all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

A scouting party left this place this morning and proceeded to Great Bethel, and found the place occupied by a guard of cavalry only. The place was taken possession of by the scouting party, and a guard left there.

BOMBARDMENT RESUMED AT PENSACOLA.

THE REBEL BATTERIES SILENT.

Federal Troops in Possession of the Charleston Railroad.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

The army of paymasters will commence the payment of troops on the 1st inst. It will take about ten days to pay them all off.

It is said that circumstances have transpired within the past few days leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have, within the last two months, derived most valuable information, which, it is known, the Government took every means to conceal.

The health of Gen. McClellan is reported, this morning, so much improved, that it was with difficulty that his physician could restrain him from riding out to the camps.

It is now believed, from the fact that the army of the Potomac has not been ordered to the winter quarters, that some decisive movement is about to take place.

Secretaries Seward and Chase have offered their aid, in reply to applications, to procure cotton seed for growth in Georgetown, two months since.

Horace Greeley delivered a lecture to-night before a dense auditory at the Smithsonian Institution, his subject being "The Nation." He said the misfortune of our country has been its reluctance to meet its antagonist in the city of slavery, and that the present contest would result in enduring benefits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The destination of Gen. Burnside's expedition reported as much a mystery as was that of Gen. Sherman's before it was known that a landing had been made at Port Royal.

The agent of the Government who supervised the removal of Sidel and Mason from Fort Warren to the British ship Rinaldo, returned this morning to Washington. No papers were exchanged between the agent and the British commander, in connection with the delivery and reception of the rebel emissaries.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is making preparations for the active campaign which he will soon enter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Private Langan, of the Second Infantry, was publicly executed to-day near the Observatory, for shooting a fellow-soldier at Georgetown, two months since.

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More Important Southern News.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The following important items of news were obtained at Fortress Monroe by a flag of truce from Norfolk:

A despatch from Pensacola, dated Jan. 1, says, "Port Pickens opened fire to-day. Our batteries are silent."

The Charleston Mercury has a dispatch, announcing the landing of a large Federal force on North Edisto, and the seizure of the Railroad Station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Sixteen Federal war vessels are reported at Ship Island.

A destructive fire has occurred at Richmond, Virginia, including the theatre and other property.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AGOSTA, Jan. 2.—Private despatches from Fayetteville, dated yesterday, state that the Federals attempted an advance from Port Royal, but were repulsed by the Nineteenth South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Col. Jones. The Confederate loss was fifteen killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner, but his loss was not otherwise stated. Gen. Lee has informed Jeff. Davis that he is confident of his ability to prevent the Federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

The Richmond Dispatch says that a private despatch was received yesterday from Centreville, by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says that indications point to a Federal attack at an early day on Evansport, and the probability was that a simultaneous attack would be made on other points on the Potomac.

THE PENSACOLA BOMBARDMENT.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Tuesday, says the Confederate batteries replied to Port Pickens, and the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side, and no casualties occurred with us.

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The Memphis Appeal of the 18th ult. has the following from Texas: The Galveston Citizen of the 18th says that last night's mail brought advices from the Rio Grande, to the effect that one of Lincoln's steam propellers had arrived, and was blocking the river. She had captured and burned a schooner.

The fight was still progressing at Matamoros.

The Houston Telegraph of the 20th ult. says that the people of Galveston are in a considerable awe over the report that General Herbert has ordered the destruction of Galveston, if the city could not be defended.

The Federal fleet near New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain have captured several rebel steamers.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

BURNING OF ROSE HILL.

SEBASTIA, Jan. 5.—Three men arrived here to-day from Johnson county, who report that Jenison was at Rose Hill, Johnson county, a day or two since, which place they report that he has burned. This force is reported to be on the way to this place, and if it be true, it is hoped that he will capture the notorious Methodist preacher and brigand Ward Cork