

Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

TERMS.—The Globe is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold at the rate of \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$1.00 a month in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 14, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun 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 Auditor's Notices, occasional Advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance. Retainers and Administrators owing us at present, will please come forward and settle.

The Union Democrats.

We watched the course of these gentlemen at Harrisburg during the organization of the House, and as we had no axe to grind, and think we are cool enough to decide fairly upon their conduct, we intend to say a few words about it. We believe, after looking at the whole proceedings, that they did exactly right. They first secured the election of John Rowe, Union Democrat, for Speaker. Having secured this, they believed no obstacle existed to a unanimous organization of the House, and surely every good citizen will say that such a spectacle in these troublous times would have exerted great influence for good, both in this State and beyond it. We want a united effort by a united people for the country, and the men who will stop to quarrel about the mere leaves and squabbles and other leeches, and not in any of our legislative bodies. So far then as legislation for the country could be influenced by the choice of officers, a man was selected for Speaker who has always been a Democrat, twice elected as a Democrat to the Legislature, once as Surveyor General of the State, again the nominee of the Democratic party for the same position; now again elected as a Union Democrat to the Legislature—a man conceded to be honest and able; one whom we heard straight Democrats say they were willing to vote for with the Union Democrats. It was further proposed that the remaining officers of the House should be so distributed that the Republicans should select the Doorkeeper, the Postmaster, and two Transcribing Clerks. Now, as there was no principle to be sacrificed in voting for Mr. Rowe, the only officer whose action could influence the legislation of the session, was it not reasonable for the Union Democrats to expect the Democratic caucus to accept this proposal? But to the surprise of everybody, they rejected it. When we saw everybody mean everybody away from Harrisburg, for such a hungry crowd of office seekers as congregated there, it has never been our lot to look upon before. But the Union Democrats, it so happened, although a small body, were men who could stand a pressure. They did stand under fire and they did it nobly. It was soon understood that neither party drill, denunciation, nor coaxing would get them away from their determination to stand up for the Union sentiment which sent them as Representatives. Having secured a confidence, in whose Democracy the Democratic caucus had faith enough to have voted for him with the Union Democrats alone, they could not be made to understand how any peculiar mode of opening the door of the ball, or of carrying the mail bag up and down the hill, could seriously affect the Democratic party, or the action of the Legislature. In justifying the action of the Democratic caucus, we expect to see this clearly pointed out. We are only an editor and can't see it, but, of course, the wisdom of the Members of the Democratic caucus did, and unless the magical influence of the Doorkeeper and Postmaster makes them all Republicans before Spring, we may expect to see it fully elucidated. Beware of those amputated functionaries, the Doorkeeper and Postmaster, or scrupulous Democrats! The Democratic caucus having refused to co-operate in a unanimous organization of the House, the question was left to the Union Democrats, "shall we factiously act by ourselves, waste public time and money by de-

laying an organization of the House, or shall we, if the Republicans will vote for Mr. Rowe, elect him, distribute the minor offices, organize the House, and proceed at once to business?" They determined it was their duty to do the latter, and they did it. They did right. The disappointed office-seekers grumbled, the people will approve. The impression produced by the course of the Union Democrats is a happy one. It is not that of party on either side. It is not that party is to be forever blotted out, but that it is to be held subservient for the present to the great interests of the country.—We may say further, that their independent action gave everybody to understand that the corruptions of office or place, should and would receive no quarter, lest they fasten themselves on decent persons and what party they may. We have good hopes of the present Legislature from this beginning, and trust we may not be disappointed.

Organization of the House.

A great many conflicting statements have appeared as to the preliminary caucuses and organization of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. We were there, and from what we saw, and learned from reliable sources, we believe that the following is a correct report of the proceedings. The Union Democrats and Union Republicans desired to effect a unanimous organization of the House, and for that purpose met in a conference. Both parties disavowed giving it the character of a binding party caucus. The Union Democrats claimed to designate the Speaker, and named John Rowe, of Franklin; and after a discussion it was agreed that the Union Democrats should confer with the straight Democrats, and the Union Republicans with the straight Republicans, to ascertain whether they would respectively support Mr. Rowe, and whether to so arrange as to secure a unanimous organization. During the sitting of the Union Conference, and before it was known what they had agreed upon, the Democratic caucus had appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Kaine, Neiman, Gaskill and Peters, to confer with the Union Democrats. The Union Democrats appointed as a committee to meet them, Messrs. Scott, Worley and Gross. The committee of the Democratic caucus proposed to organize by adopting Mr. Rowe as Speaker, giving to the Republicans the Doorkeeper and Transcribing Clerks, the remaining offices to be filled by Democrats. This proposal was to be reported both to the Democratic caucus and the Union Conference by the respective committees, for rejection or approval. It was so reported, and was understood to have been discussed at great length and with considerable animation in the Union Conference. Mr. Banks, it was stated, advocated it with considerable warmth and ability in the Democratic caucus. Before the Union Conference decided upon it, however, the Democratic caucus rejected it, and informed the Union men of their action. The Republican caucus had approved Mr. Rowe as Speaker, and sent a proposal through the Union Republicans for the remaining part of the organization. This was discussed and modified, and no final conclusion was arrived at on Monday night, and all the bodies adjourned at a late hour, the straight Democrats having made all their caucus nominations, and the straight Republicans part of theirs.—The Union Conference met again on Tuesday morning, and the whole effort was likely to fall over the difficulty about the Chief Clerk, which was not adjusted when the House met for organization. Mr. Rowe was elected Speaker. The difficulty about the Chief Clerk still continued, and was not ended satisfactorily to all the Union Democrats, but enough of them finally voted for Mr. Rowe to elect him.—Two of them, Mr. Scott and Worley, of Lancaster, voted against him, and we learn they did so upon grounds which, if it was necessary to say anything about, they would be satisfactory to every honest man. The remaining offices were distributed among the Republicans and Union men, and were elected by their votes, the Democrats voting for their own caucus nominees. Disorganizers.—E. H. Rouch, elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, is a Captain of a volunteer company now in the service of the United States. To us, it seems that a man who can desert his Country's flag to serve in a political office, is not a very strong Union man—not a very safe man in any position. With him it was party before country. The act is mean enough for a simon-pure traitor to be guilty of. "Uncle Jake" was not in exactly the same shape—his was Colonel of a Regiment, but all of his companies were taken from him, and he was left out in the cold—without the privilege of securing an election as Chief Clerk, if he could, but he couldn't, the "fishy" Democrats having been rejected, and the straight-out Union men elected. We hope soon to hear that "Uncle Jake" is again with the "boys."

Party Bitterness.

We had hoped that former party bitterness, which has too often interfered with proper and honest legislation, would for a time at least be set aside by the servants of the people now at Harrisburg. But we witnessed enough last week to satisfy us that until the people are more careful in electing their Senators and Representatives, corruptions will never cease.—We met gentlemen there who were very conservative at home—gentlemen who thought it very proper during the contest for an election to quiet party jealousies, but who, as soon as they are placed in power, and join hands again with the corrupt politicians who have brought upon the country our present troubles. Party bitterness does not exist in the Democratic party as represented at Harrisburg. A majority of the Republicans there are just as bitter and proscriptive. The leaders—the corrupt drill-masters of both parties—are ever on the look-out, and he who refuses to follow their lead in party drill or corruptions, is denounced as a "fishy" Democrat, or "fishy" Republican. We know that an honest Republican was defeated for an office because he dared to denounce the rascalities of the Republicans and Democrats who were engaged in the same speculations in this country. Senators and ex-Senators, inspectors and sub-contractors, were all interested alike to defeat him. A Republican who exercises the right to denounce the corrupt leaders of his party, is denounced and forced to occupy a back seat when he submits his claims to a caucus of his party, such as generally assembled at Harrisburg. The Democratic leaders set upon the same principle. If an honest Democrat is elected to the Legislature, he must either submit to the dictation of old party hacks, or be denounced as an enemy to his party. He must go into caucus to be instructed in the rascalities of party—if he refuses, the leaders and their organs deny him the right to call himself a Democrat. The two extremes—the Democratic and the Republican organizations—now at Harrisburg, we fear, will prove a curse to their parties and to the country. The spoils are the first contest, and if we may judge from what we have already witnessed, how to deceive the people in the future, will monopolize most of the attention of the majority of the organizations that should be given to the country.—But, thanks to the independent voters of both parties, there are a few honest men in the Legislature who will not be led by the nose, and they were elected to serve the people—to legislate for the country—to purge the halls of our Legislature of the corruptions which have too often disgraced us as a State—and not to serve party. We have confidence in their integrity, and we ask for them the confidence of the people.

It is amusing to read the lectures of a few would-be organs of the Democratic party. But a little more than a year ago, they were sustaining with all their ability, the organization that repudiated regular Democratic nominations and supported for President the traitor Breckinridge. Yes, they went further; they defended Breckinridge until he had made safe his landing in the rebel army. And they go still farther; they claim to be Democrats and good Union men, but to deceive, while at every opportunity offering, they attempt to chill the patriotism of the true Union men. Such organs can never re-organize the Democratic party. They, with the leaders who have ruined the party, and who are again attempting to lead it, must be forced to a back seat before the party can again enjoy the confidence of a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania. They may gratify their hatred of Union Democrats by denunciation as much as they please, but they will discover that they are too well known to be successful in any future attempt to deceive and mislead honest Democratic voters.

We do not know what is the object of the Administration in being so lenient with traitors, and their studied efforts to save the lives of the rebels that come into our possession as prisoners, unless it is with the hope, by the kindness and forbearance on the part of the Government, of bringing these misguided men to see the folly of their mad career, and their speedy and voluntary return to their allegiance to the Government. Perhaps the Government may accomplish its end for time, but we are decidedly opposed to the plan. Although we are averse, and abhor the idea of taking the life of our fellow man as a general principle, yet, in this case we are in favor of neither sparing the life or limbs of those traitors who are in armed rebellion against the Union and the Constitution. By sparing their lives now, this struggle will surely come upon us again in less than one generation. This declaration may seem cruel, but we deem it the most humane course we can adopt, unless we want future generations to go through the same trying ordeal that we are now passing through. Let us for ever and eternally settle it now, by making way, by some means, of the ingrates who seek to make slaves of us all, and hand down this government to posterity unbroken and unimpaired.

An Advance.

The people are becoming impatient for an advance. The differences of opinion in regard to it are as numerous as "the cattle upon a thousand hills." Some say that our commander-in-chief, the President, desires to starve the rebels out by delay, causing them to be clothed in rags, and subsist on less than half rations, which will ultimately bring them into submission. Others say that the control of the army is entirely in the hands of General McClellan, which we believe to be the case. We do not entertain the idea that Gen. McClellan would hold a subordinate position in the management of our army. However, be that as it may, the people are becoming almost desperate at the seeming activity, and nothing will satisfy them now, but an advance. We confess we would like to see an advance as well as anybody else, and get almost impatient sometimes at the dilatory measures adopted by the leaders of our forces, but on a sober second thought, we see the utter folly and absurdity of civil wars dictating to military men. We have the greatest confidence in our brave young commander, and feel assured that he knows his own business best, and whenever he is ready he will move, and not before. When that period arrives, we will be domestic traitors for the blow will fall heavily upon its high land. McClellan will never move until he is confident of a glorious victory. It may be very soon and it may not be for months—it may cost us millions of money and cause Northern blood to flow like rivers of water, but what is that compared to the blessings guaranteed to us by a free and independent Government?

Wellington was subjected to the taunts and jeers of the people for his delay and seeming inactivity, whilst engaged with a sister power, but he heeded them not, and struck just when he was ready, and was victorious.—Then the people saw at once, the wisdom displayed by their commander, when they had "laughed to scorn." Gen. Scott was three weeks taking a certain point in Mexico, when he could have taken it in three days with a loss of three thousand men, and the people were dissatisfied, but after the point was taken, and the victory won, they saw the wisdom in the old General's plan, for he lost but three hundred men. So it is with Gen. McClellan, he is not going to strike before he is ready, and then it will be with the loss of a few men as possible, and a sure and triumphant victory will be his.—We repeat we are anxious for a battle, and we will be glad to see the Union take its time to it. We do not want any more Bull Run battles. We want had enough of such battles. We want Port Royal and Hilton Head results when we move, and if the people will only wait a little longer—for all he wants is to be "let alone"—until he is ready, and then we feel assured he will make up for all this seeming dilatoriness. We do not suppose he listens to the clamorings of civilians and politicians, but let him alone, for he might possibly be entrapped into a forward movement before he is altogether ready.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Jas. D. Campbell, Captain of Company D, 40th Regiment P. V., Col. Irwin, having arrived home on Sunday morning, on a short visit to his friends, the following correspondence took place on Monday morning, between him and a party of his friends, tendering him a public supper. The Captain was among the first to respond to his country's call, and this slight token of esteem is but a just tribute to his patriotism. He is a brave man and a good soldier, and his many friends appreciate his services in the present crisis.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 13, 1862. Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL.—Dear Sir:—Your friends here, appreciating your services to the country in the present crisis, beg you to name an evening when they shall tender you the honor of a public supper at the Exchange Hotel. It will afford them much pleasure to extend to you a warm social greeting. From the assurance of our consideration, and believe us, Very truly yours, R. Milton Speer, J. H. O. Corbin, P. M. Lybis, A. Tyhurst, J. G. Comp, Thomas Jackson, A. B. Cunningham, R. B. Petrkin, Wm. Colon, G. W. Garretson, W. C. Wagener, H. T. White, Edm. Snare.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 14, 1862. GENTLEMEN:—Your kind note yesterday has just been placed in my hand. I can command no language adequate to express the feelings which were produced by this evidence of your regard, and I shall ever be sensible of the distinguished honor you thus do me. I cannot permit myself to believe that I deserve personally, especially in view of your favor, but shall rather regard it as an indication of the deep interest which you feel in the cause in which I have the honor to be engaged. It will be remembered to the latest day of my life, to be your guest on Thursday evening next. Permit me, gentlemen, to renew to each of you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration, and to subscribe myself, Your obliged friend and most devoted servant, J. D. CAMPBELL. To R. M. Speer, Wm. C. Wagener, H. O. Corbin, and others. DIARIES FROM 1862.—Several sizes received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SHORT LOCALS.

There are three things extremely hard—steel, a diamond, and to know one's self.—Court commenced in this place yesterday.—Ions. John Scott and S. S. Wharton were in town on Sunday.—Hon. Samuel Calvin lectured in the Court House on Saturday evening, before the Shakespeare Club.—We learn that our friend Pot, of the Standard, was in Harrisburg last week. Wonder what he was after? The *Whig* says he went down to see his uncle Andy.—An oyster season is being fitted up in the basement story of the Franklin House.—Two or three distinct claps of thunder were heard in this vicinity on Saturday night, and a streak of greased lightning flashed over us. Rain fell in torrents.—"Everybody and his wife" were out sleighing last week, but us. No matter about us, however, as we are only a poor printer, boo, hoo, hoo, hoo.—Any of our delinquent country friends who may be in town and have a little spare change along, will please step up to the Camp and leave the amount of their indebtedness with us. Our latch-string will be found on the outside of the door at all hours. Step up, gentlemen, we will be pleased to see you.—Our friend Nash, of the *American*, entered upon his duties as County Treasurer yesterday. We predict that John will make a popular and efficient officer. Mr. White, the retiring Treasurer, filled the office to the satisfaction of all parties. He returns to the practice of the law.—"Happes not bigger nor hogges," and half rotten into the bargain, sell for a cent a piece in this place.—The Danville *Intelligencer* says that a cow in that vicinity committed suicide last week. Horrified, she went to her cows get to hanging themselves. "Wonder if she was disappointed in a 'little matter of love,'" as that is the most fashionable and romantic way of ending matrimonial affairs.—Locals are about as scarce as hen teeth, or June bugs in January.

LANE BUSINESS.—While in the Pa. R. Co.'s office at this place a short time since, we happened to look over the shoulder of our friend Wharton (which by the way, is not very good manners) as he was making out his monthly report, and noticed that the receipts for the month amounted to over \$30,000. We had no idea before that the business at this place was near so large, but it is a fact. It must require an enormous amount of labor to transport so large a business, yet it is all done by Mr. Harry Wharton, the gentlemanly, obliging and attentive agent, and Mr. W. W. Gaitler, his prompt and efficient assistant.

By a card in another column, it will be seen that our young legal friend, J. H. O. Corbin, Esq., has stuck out his "shingle." He can be found in the office occupied by S. S. Wharton and Mr. McDavit, two doors east of Wilson & Petrkin's. Give him a call.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND STATE TREASURER'S REPORT, were issued in an extra to our patrons last week, in advance of all other country publishers west of Harrisburg.

THANKS.—Hon. L. W. Hall has so kindly taken the chair of the Senate, and Ions. John Scott and S. S. Wharton for copies of the Governor's Message.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Since the date of last acknowledgment, Nov. 29, 1861, the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid of Huntingdon, have received the following contributions.—Another list will follow, as room can be found to publish: From Mrs. Lydia Reed, Penn tp, comfortable, socks, 4 lbs. butter, can of apple butter and tow for wiping guns. From Miss Mary Reed, Penn tp, 1 pr. stockings, writing paper, envelopes, bundle soft linen and muslin, magazines, tracts and 1 bushel dried apples. From Miss Lydia Reed, Penn tp, can tomatoes and can preserved peap. Wm. E. Reed, Penn tp, books and papers. Mrs. Rebecca Corbett, Juniata tp, feather pillow, 2 buck cushions, dried corn, blackberries, grapes, elderberries and apples. Miss E. Plenner, Smithfield, raspberry wine, jelly and dried apples. Mrs. Andrew Decker, Henderson tp, dried wigs. Mrs. Martha Collins, Shirleysburg, blanket. Miss Emiline Chislett, Union tp, towels and pocket handkerchiefs. Mrs. Wm. Chilcott, Union tp, 1 bu. dried apples. Mrs. James Sloan, Henderson tp, 10 quarts dried corn. From Shado Gap, Huntingdon co., Dec. 10. Mrs. Elizabeth Appleby, 1 pr. woolen stockings. Mrs. Sarah Shearer, 1 pr. do. "C. D. Shearer, 1 pr. do. "Roly, 1 pr. do. "Mrs. J. Johnson, 2 prs. do. Miss Eliza Harper, 1 pr. do. Elizabeth Gifford, 1 pr. do. "Margaret Waggoner, 1 pr. do. "Helen Rouse, 1 pr. do.

Also yarn from Mrs. Mary A. Wilson, Mrs. Agnes Harper, Mrs. Farnon, Mrs. Amanda Blitt, Mrs. Polly Smith, Mrs. E. Jeffries, Mrs. Mary Jane Harper and Miss E. Peimice. We left Camp Curtin on Thursday evening, the 2d inst., about 8 o'clock; landed in Hagerstown at three the next morning; slept in the cars until the light of the morning; spent the night in town, and during the night we encamped at a spot one mile from Hancock. On Saturday morning our tents were soon stored away again in the baggage wagons, and we were soon in ranks and on our way for Hancock, a distance of some 30 miles. We crossed the mountain and pitched tents, in order to lay our weary limbs down to rest over night. We then could hear the reports of cannon at Hancock, a distance of some 12 miles, but as we had no arms yet, and the boys being pretty tired, it was thought best to rest until morning, and enter town in the daytime. The boys were all busy; some fixing tents, some getting supper, making coffee, &c.; while others were carrying corn-fodder to sleep on. In a short time one field was completely emptied. Notwithstanding, amid all this our General received two dispatches stating that there was a battle going on at Hancock; and we should reach it by all possible speed that night, as our arms were ready for us at Hancock. So we packed up, and we went without supper. We marched in quietness, and arrived about 1 o'clock. The firing had then ceased and we could see nothing on the rebel side except a bare on. We were then placed in a church to sleep and await the dawn of day; rather a hard place to sleep after marching 30 miles in one day, and eating knapsacks on our backs, (but stand if you must.) It was only good fun for the younger portion of us; but the older men were greatly fatigued. On Sunday morning we received our arms, and were placed in battle ranks, when a rebel officer brought a flag of truce over the Potomac and gave notice that all families should leave town, as it would be on fire in one hour. So about three hundred women, (and children three that number) all left town. We could then see the rebels; they had their cannons planted in front of the town, and as our men had some eight or ten pieces planted, the firing then commenced on both sides; and we were ready to meet them in crossing the river, but our cannons making sure work, the rebels soon disappeared.—In the evening we saw them carrying off their dead, and a man was hurt on our side. On Monday morning they again made preparations to meet us, but we soon drove them off. There are some nine miles between our camp and Hancock. We are quartered in the dwelling houses, the families having all fled to the country. I cannot estimate the number of rebels, (it was Johnson's force.) Genl. Banks and Kelly are now coming in behind them, so we'll give them grape shot. I will let you hear in our next the result. I am requested to say by the officers of Captain Benner's company, that all men who left Camp Curtin, and those who went with leave and did not return according to promise, will rejoin their company immediately, as they are now considered deserters and marked so on pay rolls, and if sent for, will be treated as such without respect to persons. More anon.

Our Army Correspondence.

HANCOCK, Jan. 7, 1862. RESPECTED FRIEND:—I take this method to inform you that I am well and in good spirits. We left Harrisburg about 3 o'clock.—We stayed there all that day, and camped that night about a mile from Hagerstown. We struck tents about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, formed in a line, marched about 15 miles, and pitched our tents in the woods, where we expected to encamp for the night. Just as we got our tents pitched and were ready for supper, orders came to strike tents, and we had to go to Hancock, for they were fighting there. We formed into line, and took up the march for Hancock. We arrived there about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. The way the fight commenced was, Colonel Murray's men had crossed over the river, and took possession of a place called Bath, about six miles from Hancock; but they were too weak for the money and had to retreat across the river, as there were only about four companies of them, and three companies of the 20th Illinois Regiment against 8,000 of the rebels. On Sunday morning we were called out and marched back of the town, ready for any emergency, as the rebel Colonel came across the river with a flag of truce and gave the citizens four hours to leave the town, as he said he would shell it in that time. We got our arms and ammunition about 7 o'clock, they commenced to throw shells into the town, so our men opened upon them. The first shell that was thrown over scattered them, they ran again and kept up the firing until about four o'clock, and then the rebel Colonel gave us an hour and a quarter to surrender. The General commanding the post sent him word that he had 200 men who would fight him for a week, and he would never surrender until he was forced to. In the morning the rebels were planting their batteries about two miles from the town, upon the top of a hill. As quick as the artillery got sight of them, they opened upon them. The first shell that was thrown, barbed right in amongst them, which caused them to scatter in every direction.—The artillery kept up the firing about four hours; the rebels never got a chance of returning a single shot.—About 3 o'clock they came over with a flag of truce, and asked if they couldn't have time to bury their dead, as they said there were fifteen of their men killed. There were none killed on our side. Colonel Murray lost one man during his retreat to Hancock, and he was drowned. Our men are in good health and spirits, and ready for action any time. I must bring my letter to a close as we have a great deal of drilling to do with us. Yours respectfully, C. S. A.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1862. The payment of the army having fairly commenced, all speculation outside of Congress assumes a dicker-and-barter shape, of a local character. The "squatter merchants" complain of the dullness of trade. The soldiers, as a general rule, are very poorly beginning to realize the fact that the Government rations are more conducive to their health than the luxuries provided by sutlers' stores, and the consequence is that their families will reap the advantage. The facilities provided by the Federal and the different State Governments for sending the soldiers' pay to their families have been attended with most beneficial effects.

Within the past few days, large quantities of liquors have been seized by the guards at the Long and Chain bridges. It was disguised in various ways, but failed to pass the scent of the officers of the guard. Two or three well-known drinking houses in the city have been visited by the provost general, and liquors valued at three or four thousand dollars destroyed.

The desertions from the rebel ranks are multiplying every day. Some ten or twelve are reported since yesterday morning. Some of them are sent to Washington and released on parole. This is thought to be a bad move, as some of them are, no doubt, unscrupulous enough to gain all the information they can, and make their way back into the enemy's lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An attempt was last night made to blow up the Mansion House in Alexandria. The building, which is the largest in that city, situated on Fairfax street, above King, was formerly occupied as a hotel, but since the "Bull Run" fight has been used by the Government as a hospital. It appears that a barrel had been secreted in the cellar, filled with powder and projectiles, and a fuse was found extending from it to the stable. In proximity to the combustibles, lucifer matches and Chinese crackers had been plentifully distributed. The fuse end at the stable had actually been ignited; but this fact was fortunately discovered by the guard, and the progress of the slow fire arrested. But for this watchfulness and prompt action, not only would several hundred lives probably have been lost, but 600, or casualties resulted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Session Senators from Missouri, Truman Polk and Waldo F. Johnson, were expelled to-day, without a dissenting vote. Smithson, the broker of this city, who has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, is found to have communicated to the rebels full plans by which they might capture Washington. He had also given them full information as to the number of the troops, the position and strength of the forts constructed for its defence, the number of their guns, &c.

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

From McConnellstown, Huntingdon co., Dec. 19. Mrs. Wilson Watson, elderlyber wine, needles, pins, thread, buttons, towels and tomatoes. Mrs. John Vandevander, quilt and pillows. Mrs. Ward, quilt, towels, pillows, sheet and money.

Mrs. Burdick, quilt, sheet, towels, pillows, canned fruit, herbs and new muslin. Mrs. Phineas Green, dried fruit, chickens and crackers. Mrs. Henry Swoope, chickens and pillows. Mrs. Peter Speck, money, chickens and dried fruit.

Mrs. Simon Coulter, apple butter, dried fruit and butter. Mrs. John Grove, dried fruit and chickens. Mrs. Abraham Grubb, blanket and pillows. Mrs. Henry Peightal, apple butter, sheet and dried fruit.

Mrs. James Lloyd, dried fruit. "John Watson, canned fruit. "George Lang, do. Widow Lubprost, do. Mrs. John Lobb, chickens. "Alexander Norris, chickens. "Daniel Protzman, comfortable, pillows, pillow cases, pocket handkerchiefs, bags, dried fruit, herbs, sheets, jelly and money.

Mrs. John Shook, money and tin cans. Mrs. Joseph McCoy, chickens and canned fruit. Mrs. Samuel Peightal, chickens and butter. Mrs. James Hall, canned and dried fruit. Mrs. Mary Shriner, sheets, pillow cases, towels and dried fruit.

Mrs. Eliza Simpson, handkerchiefs, papers and canned fruit. Mrs. Abraham Nices, quilt, pillow cases and rags. Mrs. George Long, canned fruit. "John Coulter, canned and dried fruit. Mrs. Daniel Kypor, chickens, money and canned fruit. Mrs. Wm. Lincoln, chickens and dried fruit. Mrs. John Johnston, can of fruit. "Mosos Hamer, canned and dried fruit and money. Mrs. Jas. Watson, canned and dried fruit.

Mr. Douglass, lot of crackers. "Cunningham Martin, apple butter and dried fruit. Mrs. Thomas M. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Mrs. Freaker, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffer, Mr. Thos. Moore, Mr. Isaac Snyder, Mr. Henry Snyder, Dr. Orady, Miss Martha Lloyd, all gave money. The amount of money received above \$3 25, which was used in part payment of the freight on the box which was sent Dec. 21st, "from the ladies of McConnellstown, Pa., to Doctor Bell, President of the Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky.

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