

Semi-Weekly Globe.

W. M. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. A. T. HURST, Associate Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Thursday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1862.



NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to den personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Traitor Bright Expelled. The question of Bright's expulsion was again taken up in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, and after remarks were made by several Senators, a vote was taken on the resolution to expel which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Dox, Fessenden, Foster, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hendon, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane, (Ind.), McDaniel, Morrill, Pomoy, Sherman, Simms, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mass.), and Wilson, (Mo.)—22.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Campbell, Cowan, Harris, Kenney, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Seward, Tappan, Tilden, Thayer, and Wilson, (N. H.)—14.

After the vote had been announced, the President said, as two-thirds had voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted—applause in the gallery, immediately checked by the chair; and the Senate adjourned.

Important from Gen. Grant's Division. We have the following late news from Cairo, dated Feb. 5:

The force under Gen. Grant arrived at Iris Landing, six miles from Fort Henry, yesterday afternoon. The Rebels of Essex and St. Louis made a reconnaissance of the rebel works for the purpose of landing the forces.

The force of the enemy is supposed to be fifteen thousand. A despatch dated to-day, says that Gen. Grant's force was within four miles of Fort Henry. A fight is expected to-day.

We have dates from Fortress Monroe to Feb. 4. There is no news in relation to the Burnside Expedition.

Despatches from the Rebel General Johnston on the 4th. The message is said to have been from Jeff Davis to President Lincoln, announcing that, if the Federal Government permit the rebel bridge barriers to be hung under the order of General Halleck, that the Federal prisoners—Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Wilcox and others, held as hostages for the safety of the pirates, shall be immediately hung in retaliation.

A Cabinet meeting was called to consider the subject, but the result has not been made public. The sentiment expressed by those who know the purpose of the message is, that the officer who brought it, thereby disgracing the flag of truce, should have been retained and hung with the bridge burners.

A despatch from Washington, dated Feb. 5, P. M., says—"Highly important and very encouraging despatches were received at the State Department, this morning, by telegraph. Their exact tenor is not made public, but they are very favorable to the Government.

AN EXCHANGER says that Arnold should no longer be held up as the basest character in our American history. The men who have robbed the nation of millions of dollars, and all the while professed to be the most devoted friends of their bleeding country, for the sake of carrying on the more successful their thieving operations, went so far beyond Arnold in damnable treachery, that his acts were the purest patriotism compared with theirs.

CORRECTION.—It is stated in our last issue that the Resolution which originated in our State Senate, instructing Wilmot and Cowan to vote for the expulsion of Mr. Bright, passed that body by a strict party vote. This was a mistake—the resolution passed unanimously.

East Tennessee.

It is humiliating and heart-rending to read the accounts from East Tennessee. By Tuesday's Press, we learn that "Parson Brownlow's health is very poor. His son stated that he doubted whether his father would live to reach the Federal lines; and if his health would permit, he did not believe the rebel guard would let him go."

When such men are thus cruelly dealt with, is it not enough to arouse the indignation and contempt of every loyal man and woman? For a man who has sacrificed all, even his own freedom, for the sake of his country, should there not be something done? and that speedily too. If there is a man in the country who deserves to be admired for his bravery, patriotism, and self-sacrificing devotion to the Union, Parson Brownlow certainly is that man.

Again, in the same paper of the same date, we read that a gentleman who is on his way to see Andy Johnson, reports that the rebels have seized Johnson's house, turned it into a hospital, and confiscated all his property—in order to save his mother from the most ferocious persecution, one of Johnson's sons had to take the oath to support the rebel cause, or at least not to furnish aid and comfort to the Federals. Another son is hiding among the hills, and has been since last December, looking with eager, longing eyes for the approach of the Federal forces.—Is not this heart-rending in the extreme? Yet Andy Johnson is at this very moment, in his seat in the Senate Chamber at Washington, proclaiming his devotion to the Union, and defying all the vengeance that can be inflicted on him or his helpless wife and children. Is not Andy Johnson a martyr? and for what? For upholding the Government that has protected him since he first saw the light of day, and because he will not, like Arnold, forsake her in her hour of need. What does he say of an "advance"? Like a patriot, he leaves it to the discretion and judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, and while his own wife and children are suffering from the persecution of traitors, and his property confiscated for their own base use, not a murmur or complaint escapes his lips. In our admiration of the man we are lost in the thought of how his wrongs can be avenged, his helpless family restored to his arms, and his property wrested from the hands of a band of marauding assassins.

"A VERY LITTLE TRUCE."—"We know it will be an uphill business, but still we feel like trying to keep our neighbors of the Journal & American near the truth. Speaking of the content in the House of Representatives, between Mr. Cessna and Mr. Housholder, for a seat as Representative from Bedford county, the Journal & American says: "The Union Democratic Speaker appointed a committee of six Democrats and five Republicans to try the case, and of course, John Cessna, being a Democrat, was declared representative elect."

Now, the editors of the Journal & American may know, or could have known, if they had given the proceedings of the House upon the question their attention, that the Speaker had less to do with the forming of the committee than any other member of that body. The names of all the members, excepting those of Mr. Housholder and the Speaker, were placed in a box by the Clerk, and were drawn out by the Clerk, and challenged by Mr. Housholder and Mr. Cessna. The names of Messrs. Wimley, Hooper, McManis, Smith and Worley, remaining in the box after the required number had been challenged, they were added to the following names of those not challenged: Messrs. Graham, Happer, Cowan, Divins, Elliott, Caldwell, Strang, Moore, Banks, Wakefield, Rhoads and Craig.

The parties, with the counsel, being furnished with the above list of seventeen names, retired with the clerk of the House, for the purpose of striking off alternately until the number should be reduced to nine members. They returned the following named gentlemen to constitute the committee: Messrs. Happer, Graham, Divins, Caldwell, Strang, Moore, Rhoads, Craig and Wimley.

We would not have taken the trouble to be thus particular in giving the proceedings of the House in this case, but for the purpose of showing how lightly some men look at the truth when a falsehood will answer their purposes better. The truth is, the editors of the Journal & American have no love for any man who has the independence to treat with contempt the commands of corrupt party leaders.

It was announced in the last Journal & American that our townsman, A. W. Benedict, Esq., had been tendered a clerkship at Washington. We are authorized to say that Mr. Benedict has not been tendered a clerkship, and would not consider a tender of that kind any compliment.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co.'s splendid Variety Envelopes are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other envelope or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself.

The Expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

We gave in our last issue the resolutions adopted in the Pa. House of Representatives on this question, on Monday night last. The following statement we copy from the Harrisburg Patriot & Union:

"The House continued in session until twelve o'clock. A resolution was then passed (under the call of the previous question) instructing our Senators at Washington to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright provided 'they should come to the conclusion that the substance of the charges against said Bright are correct.' The vote on the resolution was 84 yeas to 3 nays.

The original proposition, as passed by the Pennsylvania Senate, was to require the 'immediate expulsion' of Bright. The Democrats in the House refused to vote for this, and although not defending the Indiana member, (with one exception,) insisted that the question of his guilt or innocence was to be established by judicial proceedings in the House. The only Democratic vote recorded in support of his expulsion until they were satisfied of such guilt.

The Republican vote which the letter was sufficient evidence of treasonable intent, and on the first ballot voted to sustain the original resolution. It was apparent that the majority would be unable to obtain a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, and rather than allow the session to close without any expression of opinion they agreed with two exceptions to pass a resolution as offered by the Democrats. The exceptions were Mr. Dennis, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Stanton, of Allegheny.

The only Democratic vote recorded in the negative was that of Mr. Ryan, of Schuylkill, who filed his reasons, stating in effect that the question of the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright was solely for the judicial decision of Congress, and that the House was exercising an unconstitutional power in recommending such expulsion.

On Tuesday the Senate took up the House resolutions, and after some discussion, a vote was taken, and the House resolutions non-concurred in.

On Wednesday, the House, by a vote of 41 to 40, insisted on its resolutions, and the appointment of a committee of Conference.

Mr. Bright having been expelled on yesterday, the Pennsylvania Resolutions of instructions will fall.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP PIERCE, VA., Feb. 3, '62. DEAR GLOBE:—To break the monotony of my enjoyments, I will pen a few lines for that magnificent messenger, the Globe, the editors of which, through their untiring exertions, have already sent it to me daily.

I answer your enquiries relative to the repairs on the Upper Juniata, by saying, that we are now procuring materials for a thorough repair of the Canal from Huntingdon Dam to Hollidaysburg.

It is intended to deliver the materials along the line next Spring, and as soon as the canal is repaired, to draw off in order to complete the repairs if possible before winter. No boating of any consequence can be carried on that portion of the canal next season.

All new structures will be built in view of an enlarged Canal. Any new structure may be built, but the new Aqueduct will be correspondingly enlarged. The shallow places in the Canal will be bottomed out, which will materially improve the navigation.

Respectfully yours, THOS. T. WIERMAN, Engineer and Superintendent.

A Chapter in the History of the New Secretary of War.

We believe that the new Secretary of War possesses a happy combination of those personal qualities more than ever demanded for his position—boldness, energy and integrity. Those who have met him at the bar, either in person or through the press, during his memorable years as government counsel in California, are well aware of his vigor and ability in trying cases, his capacity for work, and his prompt and energetic manner of addressing the Court upon every question as it arises.

The circumstances attending his entry upon his short period of service in the Cabinet of the last administration are illustrative of his character.

A year ago, when General Cass—grieved and indignant—left Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Attorney-General Black was transferred to the portfolio of State, and Mr. Stanton, then absent from Washington, was fixed upon as Attorney-General. The same night he arrived at a late hour, and learned from his family of his appointment.

Knowing the character of the bold, but man in the ascendancy in the Cabinet, he determined at once to decline; but when, the next day, he announced his resignation at the White House, the entreaties of the distressed and helpless President, and the arguments of Mr. Black, prevailed upon him to accept.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet, when he attempted to make a report of the second States and the course to be pursued with the garrison at Fort Sumpter was discussed. Floyd and Thompson dwelling upon the "irritation of the southern heart," and the folly of "continuing a useless garrison to increase the irritation." No one formally proposed any course of action, but the dissenting of the government were plain to the Attorney-General.

He went home troubled. He had intended, coming at so late a hour, to recede from the manner in which his public duty required him to do, so that public robbery, which annually despoils us of millions, would receive the punishment which it so justly deserves, and which the government of this country requires should be meted out upon all offenders.—Berks & Schuylkill Journal.

The next meeting was a long and stormy one. Mr. Holt, feebly seconded by the President, urging the immediate reinforcement of Sumpter, while Thompson, Floyd and Thomas, contended that a treaty had been made by the officers of the government with the leaders of the rebellion, to offer no resistance to their violations of law and against the government property. Floyd especially blazed with indignation at what he termed the "violation of honor." At last Mr.

List of the Officers and Members of Company D, 110th Reg't, P. V.

- Officers: Captain, S. Louis Hymett, Hunt. Co. 1st Lieut., I. T. Hamilton, Blair Co. 2d Lieut., H. Clay Weaver, Hunt. Co. 1st Sergeant—J. M. Snelly, Hunt. Co. 2d Robert Stewart, " " D. P. Stewart, " " W. Cunningham, " " T. A. Ruggles, Blair Co. 1st Corporal—B. P. Martin, Hunt. Co. 2d G. W. Latherow, " " John Plympton, " " L. G. Stewart, " " F. T. Rolley, " " A. J. Weaver, " " Jas. C. Hamilton, " " George Tate, Blair Co.

THOMPSON FROM HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Jonas Brooks, James Hays, John Carothers, Peter Hamant, J. D. Aurrant, Jas. S. Huling, Wm. H. Adams, Samuel Kinley, William Black, Anthony Kinah, Thos. H. Bell, Abner Knolly, George S. Blatt, Thos. Knole, John A. Barnes, John Knole, John B. Brown, John Knole, Samuel C. Baker, Edward Lee, David S. Baker, Peter Layne, Henry Benner, George Miller, Fredrick Benner, John B. Musser, Thos. H. Bell, John Knole, Ephraim Burkett, M. W. McCarthy, John Butler, Thos. Mullholl, Benj. F. Hayett, T. E. Miller, George Orner, George Orner, Wm. A. B. Couch, Samuel Purdy, John Donnelly, William Plaster, Thos. Daugherty, John Quinn, John H. Ramsey, William Finley, Theodore Rocky, John Hogmire, John Snyder, Edward Helm, Wm. Vanorman, James White, James Walker, Reuben Hazen, C. G. Swoope, Samuel K. Hicks, J. C. Swoope, James Hicks, Edward Plympton, Hockenberry.

FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Charles Young, Samuel Ruggles, Adam Weight, B. F. Mountain, Oliver Funk.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

John Fetterer, F. A. Hutton.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

J. R. Pamecott, John Spelling, John Spelling, John Spelling, Sam'l McDonald, John C. Garrett.

The Canal Between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg.

We learn from the following letter to Senator Hall by Mr. Wierman, that the Canal between this place and Hollidaysburg is to be put in complete repair next season. We give Mr. Wierman's letter:

CANAL DEPARTMENT, PA. R. R. CO. CAMP PIERCE, PA., Jan. 29, 1862. J. W. LITTLE, Esq., Pa. R. R. Co.: I answer your enquiries relative to the repairs on the Upper Juniata, by saying, that we are now procuring materials for a thorough repair of the Canal from Huntingdon Dam to Hollidaysburg.

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Thompson formerly moved that an imperative order be issued to Major Anderson to retire from Sumpter to Fort Mifflin—observing Sumpter to the enemy, and proceeding to a post where he must at once surrender.

Stanton could still no longer, and rising, he said, with all the earnestness that could be expressed in his bold and resolute features, "Mr. President, it is my duty as your loyal adviser, to say that you have no right to give up the property of the government or abandon the soldiers of the United States to their enemies; and the course proposed by the Secretary of War, Interior, if followed, is treason, and will involve you and all concerned in treason."

Such language had never before been heard in Buchanan's Cabinet, and the men who had so long ruled and bullied the President were surprised and staggered to see thus rebuked. Floyd and Thompson sprang to their feet with fierce, manly gestures, and seemed about to assault Stanton. Mr. Holt took a step forward to the side of the Attorney-General. The impetuous President implored them to keep their seats. After a few more bitter words, the meeting broke up. That was the last Cabinet meeting on that subject in which Stanton was participated. Before another was called, all Washington was startled with a rumor of those gigantic frauds which have since become so notorious. At first he was tried to brazen it out with his customary blustering manner; but the next day the Cabinet waited long for his appearance. At last he came; the door opened, his resignation was thrust in the room, and Floyd disappeared from Washington. Such was the only act of his and the beginning of Stanton.—Exchange.

Cost of the War.

To carry on the war for the preservation of the Union successfully, will require a vast outlay of money, the means of raising which will have to be raised by temporary or permanent loan. The redemption of the principal of this loan will rest with posterity.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the interest of principal of which must be paid promptly as it becomes due, must be met now—by the present generation. Assuming that the expenses of the war and government are \$2,000,000 per day—the cost per year would be \$730,000,000, and presuming further that it will require two whole years to crush out the Rebellion, the total cost without including the loss of life and destruction of property, would amount to one thousand four hundred and sixty millions, (\$1,460,000,000).

The interest on this sum at six per cent, would be \$84,000,000—about equal to the ordinary expenses of the Government in times of peace. That is to say, the people of the United States in future years would be required to raise for the expenses of the Government, and interest on the war debt, the sum of principal \$1,460,000,000.

To cover this expenditure, and at the same time pay at least a portion of the principal, each year will require an amount of money beyond that heretofore raised by means of duties upon imports.

To meet this extraordinary demand upon the public treasury, it is but fair that those who have, without cause, brought upon the country the disgrace and cost of civil war, should be required to help the main items of expense.

The construction of the rebel works of the Rebels in active hostility to the Union—who have rendered this extraordinary outlay necessary—would amount to not much more than the entire cost of the war—principal and interest, and leave a large margin of surplus. If strict and partial justice were done, the cost of civil war should be borne by the main items of expense.

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DIED.

On the 1st inst., near Huntingdon, RACER, youngest daughter of George and Hannah Kyler, aged 7 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

And should we mourn for those who die, Ere time has dimmed the radiant eye, Or sorrow with its gloomy plow Has furrowed over the aching brow?

Better thus pass in youth away Than live, yet feel our life decay; Thus in youth's morning sink to rest, Rocked by angels, with the best.

Taken from us, but not lost— Angel guided, she hath crossed Only to the other side, Of the tranquil Jordan tide.

Not far strange she lies at rest, In some faraway mother's breast, High above the autumn storm, Flows her little spirit form, Lifting to the thoughts that awaken, We are left and she is taken.

Best scholar! in thy glorious bed, Until the earth shall yield her dead, Then from your silent tomb arise, Shout and sing in Paradise, D. R. P. F.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, etc.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

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ADVERTISER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Advertiser, appointed by the Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the land in the hands of John Spelt, late guardian of N. Margaret Ditzler, in Trust for the use of Elizabeth Kiser, now deceased, gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, at 10 o'clock, P. M., to receive the bids for the said land, and will receive the same on the day of the sale, and will deliver the same on the day of the sale.

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WANTED.

RECRUITS FOR PENNA. REG'T. MEN WANTED IN THE UNITED STATES REG'T. The undersigned, in accordance with orders, No. 103, Headquarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain J. C. Hays, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has established a Recruiting Station at Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c. of various materials, and in the most durable manner. He has by strict attention to business, secured the patronage of the public.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Table with 2 columns: Station and Time. Lists stations like Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, etc.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOWNSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Broad Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., have ordered that the following named persons be appointed assessors for the year 1862.

ADVERTISER'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Hays, late of Broad Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., deceased, doct. of all those who have any claims against the estate, to present them, and to receive payment, and all having claims against the estate, to present them, and to receive payment, and all having claims against the estate, to present them, and to receive payment.

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WALL PAPER!

The New Spring Styles For 1862, Already Received.

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.

WANTED.