

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. A. TYLHURST, Associate Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to run 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.

Decay of the Rebellion.

The skillful strategy of Gen. McClellan is at length being developed in a manner that proves him to have been entitled to all the praise that was so lavishly bestowed upon him, at the time of his selection as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The brilliant series of successes that have crowned our arms from North Carolina to Arkansas show that the patient preparations which he has been making, have not been in vain. Within the short space of two weeks, we have captured Roanoke Island, destroyed the rebel fleet in Pamlico Sound, driven Buckner's army from Bowling Green—the "Manassas of the West"—reduced two of the strongest rebel fortifications, purged Western Virginia of armed traitors, compelled the cunning and persevering Price to beat a hasty retreat from Missouri, and captured twenty thousand prisoners. All honor to our valiant Union troops, and to their youthful commander. The dreadful "Anaconda" which McClellan has been quietly and cautiously winding around the rebels, has suddenly commenced to tighten his folds, and they are everywhere feeling the terror of his mighty pressure. We are not so enthusiastic as to think, with many of our friends, that the events of the past few weeks have at once sealed the doom of the rebellion; but we do believe that they have given them a shock from which they will never recover. They may resist a few months longer, but they cannot possibly overcome the brilliant advantages that have been wrested from them. We are hopeful and confident of the future. From this time forth, victory upon victory must continue to fall upon our banners. The rebels have either been routed out of their strongholds, or placed in such a strait that they must voluntarily desert them, and hereafter they will wander about, a disorganized and discouraged band, only to be closely pursued and defeated by our flushed and gallant army. What must be the effect of our recent successes abroad and easily be conceived. The cause of the Union grows stronger every day now, and we are fully convinced that it will not be many months before the glorious ensign of the nation will float in triumph over every spot of soil between the Ohio and the Gulf.

The Chicago Times, speaking of Ft. Donelson, says that as further details come to hand the more conspicuous is the bravery of the Union troops. But few of them had been under fire before, probably none of them had been in pitched battle, and all had learned but little of the military discipline which is supposed to make the regular a better soldier than the volunteer. All were volunteers; none were regulars. With these facts in the account, some of the fighting surpassed any of that at Waterloo or upon the fields of the Crimea. The people of Illinois and of the north-west will feel more proud of their State and their section hereafter than they ever have before.

The "ancient borough" was represented in the fight. Wm. P. Dorsey, son of Dr. Dorsey, and Ashman Miller, son of Henry W. Miller, were in the fight and escaped unhurt. DEATH OF A SON OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Willie Lincoln, aged 12 years, died at the White House on Thursday afternoon last, of typhoid fever. Another son of the President lies stricken with the same disease. ACCIDENT.—On the 19th, at Alexandria, a son of Mr. W. P. Robinson was severely kicked in the face by a horse. His nose and cheek were badly cut. The boy is doing well.

Six full-blooded Union men have left in their names accompanied with the cash in advance, to fill the vacancies on our list, occasioned by the withdrawal of two "South Downes."

Who Shall Pay our Debts?

Timid financiers in America and carping theorists in Europe have doubted the ability and willingness of the country to pay its debts. Having borrowed little or nothing before, we seem to be borrowing rashly now, and the wisdom that neither land nor profit are laid in their teeth and commiserations. The loyal North has loaned some millions of dollars to the Union, with the single proviso that the Union shall be maintained. With the same proviso, the loyal North will submit to the imposition of direct taxes, and will pledge the credit of itself and posterity to the payment of every penny of its debts and their fortunes. Such is the magnitude of the insurrection that, perhaps most of the wealth of the Secession States, is the property of active traitors. All the cotton planters, and many of the rice, the sugar, and the tobacco planters are committed to Secession. These staples may be reached by discriminating legislation; as, for instance, a heavy export duty that will return to the National Treasury, or, more directly, the property of traitors may be in whole or in part seized and confiscated. The South has, perhaps, two hundred thousand men, or three hundred regiments in arms. In each regiment there are forty commissioned officers, or twelve thousand officers in all. The civil officers, under the so-called Confederacy, and the various State and municipal officers that have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, are not less numerous. These have sworn to uphold an organized insurrection, and have staked their lives and fortunes upon the success of the experiment. There can be no just reason for withholding the constitutional obligation, particularly with regard to property, and so seizing the possessions of these rebel financiers in payment of the cost of a war that they have engendered. To do otherwise would be to punish the steadfast for the false, and make half the punishment of treason descend upon the loyal.

Neither should the Union men of the South, who have suffered enough already, be compelled to pay the cost of the war. The soldiers, likewise, in the Confederate ranks are not all traitors by intention. A sad necessity has taken arms against the Government, and in this unwilling warfare they are both grieved and imperilled. But none of these excuses apply in favor of commissioned traitors, who have made voluntary fealty to treason, and by example, by eloquence, or by influence, enlisted the young, the ardent, or the ignorant against their brethren, their capital, and their flag. The property of every officer, civil or military, under the rebel Government should be confiscated, from the millions of the Ambassador Sillidell to the bare competence of the remotest postmaster, clerk or lieutenant. In this way an immense share of our national debt may be paid, and no loyal man be the loser. Thousands of our thrifty and enterprising agriculturists will seek homes in the South and impregnate that section with their love of loyalty and liberty, while the beggarly chivalry, that revere neither the inheritance of their fathers nor any holy association of the Union, will lose their freighting proclivities, and in course of time will sink to a like social position with the "poor whites" of the present day. Anticipating a restored compact, the Southern editors are already urging our great debt as an incentive to despatch. The Richmond Examiner alludes ironically to the South's fraud of "It." More fitting language would be "the South's whole of it," and so will the North say when its process has redeemed a forfeited territory at the expense of its own peace, prosperity, and boat blood.—The Press.

The Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, is preparing a bill in relation to the imprisonment of all persons who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States as Senators, members of Congress, foreign ministers, and all who have been in the regular army or navy, and who have accepted office, either civil or military, under the so-called Southern confederacy. This bill directs our authorities to refuse to exchange these men, and to bring them before the tribunals of the country as guilty of treason and to punish them as leaders of this rebellion.

Cart. Geo. F. McCane has our thanks for two copies of a secession paper published at Leesburg, Va. They are filled with appeals to the twelve months men not to go home. The rebels are getting sick of the job on hand, and will they stay. The 23d.—Throughout the State—throughout all the loyal States—today was celebrated with more spirit than it had been for many years. The rebellion appears to have awakened up the sleeping patriotism of the people.

The 23d in History.

The "ancient borough" is some times slow, but always sure. Her patriotism is deep seated in the hearts of her citizens.—The day was generally observed by all our business men. Early in the evening the whole town was in motion, and at early candle-light, the illumination commenced, and in less than no time, the whole town was in a blaze of glory. Every street was illuminated, and everybody appeared astonished that so much had been performed in so short a time, as it was not until in the afternoon that a general illumination was determined upon. A torch light procession paraded the town for an hour, when the people adjourned to the Court House, which, in a few minutes, was filled to overflowing. A. W. Benedict, Esq., was called to the chair; James Gwin, John E. Miles, Daniel Africa, A. S. Harrison, Henry W. Miller, and John Scott, Esqs., were appointed Vice Presidents, and R. Bruce Petrik, J. Simpson Africa and J. H. O. Corbin, Esqs., Secretaries. Mr. Benedict, in a few remarks, stated the object of the meeting, when "The Birth of Washington" was sung in an admirable manner. John Scott, Esq., was then called to the stand, after reading the Farewell Address of Washington, made some very eloquent remarks. The "Union Forever" was then sung. The meeting was then addressed by R. Milton Spear, John Williamson and A. W. Benedict, Esqs., after which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, the whole house joining in the chorus. The meeting then adjourned.

From the evidence before us, (says the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle) we can no longer doubt that the rebels are retreating from the camps at Manassas, which they have occupied so long. Beaugard, on the heights of Centerville, has been a perpetual menace to the city of Washington, and while there was no possible hope of his ever becoming master of the capital, his presence, within a day's march, was a perpetual insult to our flag. He has gone to Kentucky, and his army has been from its debilitated camp, and the prestige which attached itself in the minds of the rebels to the army of the Potomac has passed away. They evidently feel that secession in Virginia is doomed. The mighty Union army which has been concentrated upon the banks of our beautiful river, which has been armed, equipped, trained, and disciplined, will be sent to the front, more upon a bewildered, disheartened and retreating foe. It will move over a finished country, into regions where the heel of treason has crushed and ruined. It will move on an errand of deliverance, bringing peace and order once again to the down-trodden Old Dominion. "On to Richmond" is not merely the cry of our Union army, but the dependency of the rebels. We should not be at all surprised if, in a few days, we were to see the flag of the United States flying from the towers of the Capitol, and Davis either a fugitive upon a foreign shore, or a victim to the just indignation of a people whom he has betrayed.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 24, 1862. MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Saturday evening the 23d, our little town was thrown into considerable excitement occasioned by an illumination and procession. Every house (three or four excepted) had their windows lighted, and our friend Joe Baker had a light in every pane of G. C. Ducker's store, which looked imposing. At 7 o'clock the bells commenced ringing, and the crowds were up, the procession moved, every street was traversed. Guns, anvils, and every thing that would make a noise, being used, and the citizens of town and country halted in front of the residence of Hon. John Porter, who read Washington's Farewell Address, after which the ladies sang the Star Spangled Banner; the band then struck up the Red, White and Blue. Cheers upon cheers were given, after which the crowd dispersed, seemingly well satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Yours, &c. MARCUS.

Our Army Correspondence.

PANFAN TUNKEE, Va., Feb. 17. DEAR GLOBE:—This wet morning we know of nothing better than to present to our friends a brief account of our late move, and the victory which was lately obtained near this place by the Unionists. When I addressed you, not many days since, while at Green Springs Run, I thought that the time we would be in Winchester, but owing to circumstances we have not, as yet, reached that place. On the morning of the 13th instant, our horsebacks were filled with three days rations and knapsacks swung across our backs. We were soon placed in line and marched to South Creek, a distance of two miles, where Captain Jenner and company again joined the Regiment, and the march was continued a distance of some four miles, where the 11th Regiment was united with several other regiments and formed into a Brigade of some six thousand men. The Brigade then started for the above named place, and landed about dark; we were then ordered to bivouac, and to keep deep until, at last, we found a grassy spot on the side of a hill, and as we had walked some fifteen miles that day, and being very tired, we made fire of fence rails and soon had some warm coffee to drink; some got none, as they had fallen asleep before they were made; but soon we were all folded in the arms of sleep, with the expectation of getting a good night's rest; about 10 o'clock we were roused up and soon found ourselves as a detachment came that our cavalry-

The Rats Deserting the Sinking Ship.

Speech of Charles J. Faulkner.—The Policy of Seclusion a Failure.—Desertion of 400 Rebels. FREDERICK, Feb. 16.—On Saturday night a complimentary dinner was tendered to Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, ex-Minister to France, at Marlinton, by that gentleman (who, it will be remembered, was exchanged for Mr. Ely) in a speech on that occasion said, "I am glad to see you here, and I wish the present war to continue." His remarks were acquiesced in by the large audience present, and there a stern warning may have forced them to take arms against the Government, and in this unwilling warfare they are both grieved and imperilled. But none of these excuses apply in favor of commissioned traitors, who have made voluntary fealty to treason, and by example, by eloquence, or by influence, enlisted the young, the ardent, or the ignorant against their brethren, their capital, and their flag. The property of every officer, civil or military, under the rebel Government should be confiscated, from the millions of the Ambassador Sillidell to the bare competence of the remotest postmaster, clerk or lieutenant. In this way an immense share of our national debt may be paid, and no loyal man be the loser. Thousands of our thrifty and enterprising agriculturists will seek homes in the South and impregnate that section with their love of loyalty and liberty, while the beggarly chivalry, that revere neither the inheritance of their fathers nor any holy association of the Union, will lose their freighting proclivities, and in course of time will sink to a like social position with the "poor whites" of the present day. Anticipating a restored compact, the Southern editors are already urging our great debt as an incentive to despatch. The Richmond Examiner alludes ironically to the South's fraud of "It." More fitting language would be "the South's whole of it," and so will the North say when its process has redeemed a forfeited territory at the expense of its own peace, prosperity, and boat blood.—The Press.

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A Sad Accident in Storming Fort Donelson.

How the Right Wing was Broken.—The Federal Troops Piled into the Reinforcements. CAIRO, Feb. 10. The Tribune's correspondent, in giving a description of the battle at Fort Donelson, says that the rebel brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce Gen. McClernand, came up in the rear of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, these regiments were lying down and firing over the crest of a hill. On the approach of the reinforcements they were not known to the force in their rear was friendly fire, and the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels, poured in a volley upon them which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the entire brigade into disorder almost. Almost a panic ensued, many of the regiments threw down their equipments and fleeing. The woods were filled with stragglers, and some even fell to Fort Henry.

Important Southern News.

General Johnston Offers to Surrender Nashville. Savannah and Charleston to be Captured this Week.—The Meeting of the Rebel Congress.—The Rebel Army Evacuating the Mountains.—Union Men of Dick- mond Forced into Leagues.—They are Ready to Welcome the Federal Army. Important News from Richmond. BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—We have had an interesting interview with one of the captured prisoners, who has been confined seven months in Richmond. He gives unmistakable evidence of the truth of the report that a large Union organization in Richmond. The Union men claim to be 3,000 strong, and are eagerly waiting and longing for the opportunity to fling out the stars and stripes. Out of seventeen fortifications were

The War in Arkansas.

The Pursuit of Price.—Attack on the Rear Guard. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 20.—It is not probable that our army will follow Price very far into Arkansas. There is considerable talk of fortifying Nashville, and a detachment of troops at Cassville. Letters from Price's headquarters reveal a strong Union sentiment prevailing in Arkansas. Albert Pike is working wonders among the Indians. CARROLL, Mo., Feb. 16.—We are in pursuit of the enemy. He is encamped at Keokuk, eight miles southwest of this place, expecting the arrival of five regiments from Arkansas. Perhaps Price will make a stand at Keokuk, but it is doubtful, as his army seems demoralized. At McDowell's, on Flat Creek, we attacked his rear guard and they made weak resistance and then precipitately fled. Despatch from General Halleck. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—A thousand rebel prisoners have been taken. They march down the river to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing that we had captured it. I. W. HALECK, Major General, &c. To Major General McCLELLAN.

From Fortress Monroe and Richmond.

14 U. S. OFFICERS RELEASED BY THE REBELS. THE INAUGURATION OF JEFF. DAVIS. No Enthusiasm among the Spectators. Reported Fall of Nashville. Release of Three Hundred and Ninety Union Prisoners.—No more left at Fort Donelson. Winton, N. C., Captured by the Federal Forces. A Richmond Paper Condemns the Rebel Government. Jeff. Davis Invited to Resign. Highly Important from the South. BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The Old Point boat, which left Fortress Monroe yesterday, arrived this morning. She brings fourteen United States officers, who were released by the rebels including Col. Wood, of the Fourteenth New York regiment, who was wounded at Bull Run. Col. Wood was on parole, and had liberty to move about the city of Richmond previous to leaving. He was present, out of curiosity, at the inauguration of Jeff. Davis, on the 22d inst., and says that no enthusiasm, whatever, marked the occasion. Hardly a cheer could be raised during the ceremonies. Col. Lee, of the Connecticut Cavalry Regiment, says that just before he was taken aside by a distinguished officer of the rebel government, who privately assured him that an official despatch had just been received of the fall of Nashville. There are no Union prisoners remaining at Richmond. The prisoners left Richmond last night, but the boat got around, and did not reach the rendezvous till about three o'clock this afternoon. Further News from Rebel Sources. WINTON, N. C. ABANDONED AND BURNED. BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The Southern papers received furnish the following items: The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday has the following: 21.—Capt. Nichols, of the Petersburg Artillery, arrived here this afternoon from Winton, N. C., where he had been stationed with his battery. On yesterday he was shelled out by the Yankees. They had seven steamers, all of which passed up the river. Captain Nichols had a horse shot from under him. Two of his men were wounded. The town of Winton is in ashes. Our troops retired to Murfreesboro'. SEVERE CENSURE OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT. The Richmond Whig of Friday has a bitter article on Davis' administration. It says, "judging by the results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which that Government can now render to the country is the surrender of the helm to able and better hands. In view of the past, the present and probable future, the pregnant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bundle—an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly." The prisoners say that the Union men had a meeting privately, on Friday night, which was well attended. Important from Columbus, Ky. No Preparation for an Evacuation.—The Rebels Receiving Reinforcements. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—A Union scout who was in Columbus on Tuesday night, reports that no preparations were being made by the rebels for the evacuation of that place. Fourteen steamers with steam up were at the

Closing Remarks of Mr. Van Wyck.

While the nation is straining at every nerve and bleeding at every pore, these heartless creatures—for gain, to gratify unholy passions—wretches, who shall these lists in Heaven, and make a mockery of their death. have a firmer grasp upon the throat of the nation than this armed rebellion. Like panthers, at act of snarl, across the nation's divided path, they "bound upon their startled prey." And while this mighty nation, this giant of the West, is trembling beneath its great weight, its arms weary, all its nerves and sinews quivering, almost, while life is ebbing from its veins, if gold could be extracted from the quartz they now so fondly prize, would shear him of his strength. They follow—"With that been several weeks of death, by which the nation would be dead." "If we cannot overcome the open enemy in front, let us at least banish the masked traitor in our midst. Do this, and you strengthen our ranks, and add to the courage of the nation, inspire hope, and insure the conviction that all will be well. Traitor spies have been walking your streets, eavesdropping at your saloons, promenade at your levees, and sleeping in your capital. They have been engaged in your Departments, making drawings of your fortifications; aggregations of your armies, all your consultations, your plans of battles and order of marches, have been communicated to the enemy. Your generals have been paralyzed, your armies defeated, by the very men who were feeding upon the bounty of your Government, betraying your confidence and the land which holds the graves of their fathers. "Oh, a longer to the South!" "Where treason, like a ally might, and binds them in their own of night." "Sir, I am not one of those disposed to question or distrust the ability or correctness of our leaders. I have always believed that a poor General, with the confidence of the people, was far better than a Napoleon or Hannibal, with mutterings of complaint and half-attested distrust. We cannot afford another defeat. They will ruin our armies, will fly discharge their duty if they are guided by aught else than their own matured judgments. But I have a right to insist that we shall use all the means which a God of Providence has placed in our reach. No war has been more unequal, no more ruinous, with so little of complaint, since the angels fell; no treason which threatened so much destruction, and imperiled so much of the future, and the present, or hope for the future; and involving so much of crime against humanity, or sin against Him who guides the destinies of nations. Men in arms were formerly our brethren; and while in peace we would treat them as friends, in war we would treat them as enemies. They are seeking to wrap in flames the temples which their fathers built, and in which they worshipped. They are trampling under foot the Constitution and laws which their fathers ordained, and of which they boasted; above all, they have despoiled, and rent in tatters the banner which our fathers and our plumed in victory on Saratoga and Yorktown's plains—that banner which floated in triumph at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and under which the gallant Butler fell. They cannot divorce the American people from that noble ensign; such strips on its starry folds give to the house of our fathers about the battle fields of the Revolution. Every star stands as a sentinel over the grave where the patriot sleeps; how deep the crime of those who now have been reared to sing of its power, now to trample and despise it! Are not such men the lesser of our fathers? Should they and our punishments, and our vengeance, too? Will you talk of the constitutional rights of men who are steeped in the gall of American infamy? In this war it matters not what may be their institutions. No matter though they be the best on earth, if we can learn their principles, subvert them by sundering their institutions. It is our duty to do so. Rebel soldiers who have sold their souls for dollars, which you agree to pay him by solemn contract, in writing; he comes, steals the horse, and then demands that you shall pay him the price agreed. It will not do for this Administration, nor for us, with a half million of men sleeping on their arms, to be poling with proclamations, which are senseless; that we should be dancing like harlots in the ante-chamber of this stuporous criminal, though armed to destroy and surrounded with the minions of an enslaved nationality. To the incendiary who puts the torch to your dwelling, and is despoiling you of family and property, would you stand crouched on one knee begging like a dog that you did not mean to burn his dwelling or destroy his property? No, sir; let us stand in the dignity of our national manhood. And he who violates our Constitution, tramples on our flag, or perils our commerce, is an enemy, whom we should strike, whether he be in the destruction of life or property. Already has judgment been pronounced; it has been decreed they should suffer death, and now or should be undergoing the penalty. As well might they cry out for constitutional rights as for the malefactor in the penitentiary; or the murderer upon the gallows, to claim the rights of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. Let not generals be issuing orders to degrade the manhood of our troops by rescuing or returning fugitive slaves. Let them not be exercising their talents to determine how they shall hang slaves, rather than capture rebels. Let them not treat a loyal black man worse than a traitor master."

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

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CAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.

Official Report of Commodore Foote. CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: We have possession of Clarksville.—The citizens being informed, two-thirds of them have fled, and having expressed my views and intentions to the mayor and Hon. Care Johnson, at their request, I have issued a proclamation assuring all peaceably disposed persons that they may with safety resume their ordinary avocations, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the authorities responsible that this shall be done in the most prompt manner. I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the Comestoga, Lieut. Commanding Phelps, and the Cairo, Lieut. Commanding Bryant, on an armed reconnaissance, bringing with me Col. Webster of the Engineer corps, and chief of Gen. Grant's staff, who, with Lieut. Commanding Phelps, took possession of the principal fort, and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville. A Union

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