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The Globe

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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862. VOL. XVIII. NO. 25. TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance.

The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA. Friday, November 21, 1862.

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.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania...

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercies and loving kindness; therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania...

The Horse Contracts. Some three or four weeks ago, an editorial article appeared in the Monitor defending the rascality of the Horse Speculators in this place. The article was certainly prepared by one of the contractors, as no other individual would dare to defend the swindling of the Government as was practiced in this neighborhood.

REPORT. To Brigadier General L. THOMAS, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1861. General:—Having completed the duty assigned to me in special orders No. 318, headquarters of the army, dated the 2d instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the abuses alleged to have been committed in the purchase of horses at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

regiment which I presume it was designed to raise at that place, the names of the colonel of which being at that time unknown, and still remains so, no steps having been taken, as far as I could learn, to raise the regiment, either at the time or since.

have been bought for prices ranging from \$30 to \$60, and many of them would have been high at \$30, being, in fact, absolutely worthless for all Government purposes.

It was stipulated in the order of the quartermaster general that the horses should be inspected by a board of regimental officers, but the regiment not being organized when some of the horses were ready for delivery, it became necessary to provide other inspectors, and Captain E. C. Wilson, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, stationed at Harrisburg, was directed by the quartermaster general to have them inspected.

This officer, charged with similar duties at the same time at both Harrisburg and Chambersburg, employed Mr. F. Miller to inspect the horses at Huntingdon. Of the faithfulness of which this inspector discharged his duties some idea, and probably not an incorrect one, may be formed from the fact that he accepted but twenty-four out of about seventy horses presented by the contractors.

General James becoming sick, Mr. Shubauer was appointed by Captain Wilson to continue the inspection, and I found that the allegations of D. McMurtrie, J. S. Griffith, and other citizens of Harrisburg, stated in a report furnished abundant evidence of the determination of the contractors, or at least of one of them, to make as much out of their contracts as possible, regardless of the means used to attain their object.

I carefully inspected nearly every horse, and found less than two hundred fit for the cavalry service, and about one hundred good work horses, and one hundred and fifty indifferent ones, and thirty-five mares in foal, the total number of mares being one hundred and sixty-four.

Many blunders among those which should have been rejected, and which also exist. I also found the distemper among the horses, and ascertained with absolute certainty that large numbers of them had it when purchased, one having died with it the day after he was received, another six days afterwards, and since then others have died with it.

In regard to keeping the horses, I found that Captain Wilson contracted with two parties, responsible citizens of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, to keep them at 30 cents per day per horse, and that the contractors gave them out to the farmers in Huntingdon and Blair counties, who received on an average 25 cents per day per horse.

In concluding this report I would remark that there are many horses among them that can be of no service, and which it would be economical to dispose of. I pointed them out to Captain Wilson's agent, who accompanied me in my inspection of the horses.

"The Overthrow of the Administration." What do the enemies of the country hope to gain by organizing an opposition against the Government?—Even supposing them a majority in Congress and in the Legislatures of the Northern States, what can they do to aid the Union or suppress the rebellion, committed as they are to compromise, separation, and a dishonorable peace?

Mr. Charles Ingersoll presented the same argument when he declared his purpose to be the "overthrow of the Administration" but not the overthrow of the Government.

Let us suppose a calamity, which the goodness of God can never permit—the overthrow of the Administration. What is to come after? Cromwell has driven the Senators and Representatives from their chambers, and soldiers with fixed bayonets have pursued them through the grounds, under the shadow of the classical figure of Washington, that looks with the eye of Jupiter into the everlasting air, and down the rugged and steep slope that leads from Capitol Hill.

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Our country is in a trial, and surrounded by imminent peril. The honest and faithful citizen who has not gone to the field to defend the government with his life, must aid in every service where his hands can help.

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run short. In the meantime, our mixed society would have the opportunity to show by their attentions to the erring and misguided notoriety, the grace of their accomplishments; the extent of their magnanimity; their love for chivalrous brethren; their respect for the sacred institution of slavery, and the utter loathing and contempt which they bear to those horrid New England Yankees.

Cromwell is in power, Mr. Lincoln is in prison, and has paced the tedious hours away until every twig and stone in the fence across the way, become a miller friend.

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The Border State Bugbear. [From the St. Louis Democrat.] The goblin which so long affrighted our Government from the pursuit of a vigorous war policy is at last pretty well despatched.

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Maryland, of all the Border States, was regarded as the nearest approach to the "sick man," and the one most in need of careful nursing. Pretty much the same judgment seems to have been entertained of her status upon both sides of the loyal question.

Kentucky was supposed to be but little better disposed toward the Federal Government than Maryland. Her patriotism was represented to be like the affection of a capricious woman, sound so long as her whims were gratified and no longer.

Missouri is another Border State, whose reputation for loyalty has not been above suspicion. When the President's Proclamation appeared, not one of her men high in office—not a Congressman or Senator—dared in favor of the Proclamation.

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was generally a dim speculation in Europe. Our basis of military power were frequently ridiculed by the English press and passed as transatlantic bluster.

Had the British consensually given any limits to the achievements of their military power, England could have never checked it.

The bloody and unhappy revolution, which this war has been the first step toward, has made of enormous military resources, especially in Europe, and especially in England, an extraordinary interest in its continuation.

England proposes to effect the continuation of this war, as far as possible, to the mutual ruin of the two nations engaged in it, by standing aside and trusting that, after vast expenditures of blood and waste of resources, the separation of the Union will be quite as surely accomplished by the self-destruction of the Confederacy.

In this unchristian and inhuman calculation, England is rightly estimated the spirit and resolution of the South. We are prepared to win our independence with the great price of blood and suffering that England has named. But we understand her in this matter, and we are found to have science and philosophical precision there lurks a hideous and devilish purpose.

The first volume of the census for England, which has just been issued, shows the number and distribution of the people in the several parishes and places. An abstract of the returns was published last year, a careful revision of them has been made, and on April, 1861, the population of England and Wales with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, including the army at home and the navy and seamen in the ports, rivers and creeks, was found to be 29,207,671.

The returns for Scotland having been also published, the population of Great Britain, the day is found to have been 29,271,965; and the returns for Ireland, when the revision of these also is completed, will bring the population of the United Kingdom to above 29,000,000.

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