Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 25, 1861.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution!
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

☞ In our absence a communication appeared in the *Globe* slightly reflecting upon the patriotism of our Huntingdon ladies. We regret that anything of the kind should have appeared in our columns, for we know that Huntingdon has been very liberal towards the soldiers, as much so as any other town in the State. During eight days, lately, we were in the camps of some thirty thousand soldiers, and nothing gave us as much pleasure as to hear strangers speak of the fine treatment they had received from our citizens on their way through this place to the seat of war. The fact that we hailed from the "ancient borough" of Huntingdon was sufficient "pass" for us to travel through any Union camp, for the "boys" who had enjoyed the liberality of Huntingdon, appeared to have spoken of it to their less fortunate companions. Thousands of the brave "boys" will long remember the good people of Huntingdon.

THE HERO OF FORT SUMPTER.—General Anderson, the Hero of Fort Sumpter, arrived at Altoona yesterday afternoon. The object of his visit to the mountains of the old Keystone is to recruit his health.

Our Army.

We have heard much, and have seen much, of the weakness of our army. It is strong in numbers, but whole regiments are weak for the want of experienced officers. In several skirmishes which have already taken place, our brave men have suffered defeat through ignorance of the commanding officers. The refusal of the three month men to enter the army for a longer period, is because of their dissatisfaction with their commanding officers, many of them having entered the army and taken command, totally ignorant of their duties, and taking no pride or pleasure in informing themselves of those duties.—Of the 75,000 three month volunteers, we shall be surprised if a single Regiment, as a whole, can be mustered into sevice for three years. To secure the services of the three month privates, the company, commissioned and uncommissioned officers, a reorganization of the Regiments must take place, that better officers may be selected.

The following article from *The Pennsylvania Fifth*, a paper published at Alexandria, Va., by our soldier "boys," speaks truths which must be corrected before thousands of our brave soldiers again be induced to enter the ranks after the expiration of three months.

"THE ENGAGEMENT AT GREAT BETHEL.—While the result of the attack upon this point is to be regretted, we trust the lesson to be learned from its mismanagement will not be lost, or without its beneficial advantages in the future. There is no disguising the fact,—and we speak respectfully of those at the head of our military affairs—that there is something wrong in the selection of men to command our brave volunteers. Instead of military ability being the basis upon which our "Army" appointments should be established, we fear there is too much dependence placed upon the recommendation of influential politicians, and that favoritism is the rule, by which too many of those appointments are made.

Against this system we protest, and as we know and share the dangers of the volunteer's life, we appeal to those high in power; whether our lives, and the great cause in which we are engaged, are to be sacrificed in the hands of incompetent officers? It is bad enough to commission such men in time of peace, to play soldiers through the streets, but in times like the present, we want serviceable, efficient material, and of this, there is enough to be found in the ranks of our volunteers, without hunting among the rubbish of worn out politicians, bankrupt merchants—hunting for pelf,—and pettifogging lawyers, some of whom never shouldered a musket, much less are they competent to direct the movements of a regiment or brigade in time of battle; but we fear like Gen. Pierce, would sit upon their saddle, speechless, while the poor troops would be cut to pieces. In view of this, would it not be better, and encouraging to the volunteers, if the policy of Napoleon the First was inaugurated, and none called to command but those who have been tried, or are able to stand a military examination.

In uttering these sentiments, we are discharging a high sacred duty, and are prepared to enter upon its performance without fear or favor, feeling at the same time a lively conscientiousness that every volunteer in the ranks will sustain us, and to strengthen our position still further, we clip the following from one of our Philadelphia exchanges:

"We say most emphatically that any man who will accept a commission under the Government to take command of a regiment, who does not suppose himself fully competent, is nothing more than a murderer, and in future they should be held up to public ridicule and despised by the whole community. We say with as much force as we can muster for the occasion to all those who may hereafter form regiments to look well to the qualifications of all those whom they place in command of their lives, as all depends on the knowledge of the men who direct the movements, and who have the absolute power to lead whithersoever they will.

General Scott and the Campaign.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In recent conversations General Scott has said, not only that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was in perfect conformity with his plans and expectations, but that nothing which the rebels have done has interfered in the slightest with his grand plan of the campaign, or with the several steps which he has proposed to take.

Everything is in the best condition for an advance upon Richmond, for which the preparations were making. The approach of Gens. Patterson's and McClellan's columns, and the concentration of troops from the east, would seem to foretell this. Army officers prophesy that the forward movement hence, southerly, and from Fortress Monroe towards Richmond, will begin within a fortnight, and that, when once begun, it will not halt until the rebel capitol is taken. It is believed that the capture will be made before the day fixed for the meeting of the Davis Congress.

An intelligent traveller, whose business took him to Richmond, returned to-day by way of Manassas Junction. He confirms the statement of your special correspondent, an account of whose journey appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*, as respects the number of troops at Richmond—not over 4,500. He saw Jeff. Davis reading a special despatch, affirming the death of Gen. Scott. Pryor has been made Special Aid to Gen. Lee.

The troops at Manassas he estimates at 22,000. All the Harper's Ferry force, except the rear guard, which was said to be 1,500 strong, had arrived. The rear guard had advanced as far as Winchester. Messrs. Miles and Preston are among Beauregard's aids. The entrenchments at Manassas are very strong. The condition of the Rebels there is as bad as heretofore represented. They expect an attack from the Federal forces here on or before Thursday, and swear, that they will repulse them with great slaughter, and drive them across the Potomac. They do not say what they will do in case no attack is made upon them from this direction.

The Pay and Pension of Our Volunteers.

The following recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families:

1st. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to pay the same as regular troops.

2d. If disabled by wounds received in service or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues.

3d. If any are killed or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay is due to her husband, and a pension. If there is no widow the child or children of such volunteers is entitled to the pay and pension until they are sixteen years of age.

4th. If there is no widow or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs, of decedent are entitled to the pay due the volunteer—no pension. At this time, neither the volunteers nor any heir is entitled to land warrants, but there is no doubt an act of Congress will be passed early in July, granting one hundred and sixty acres to every volunteer who shall serve fourteen days, or engage in battle and be honorably discharged—first to the widow, second to the children, third to the mother, fourth to the father; and if all the foregoing heirs be dead, fifth to the brothers and sisters of those who may so serve and die without so receiving a warrant, in like manner as the volunteers who served in Mexico are now rewarded. Seamen and others who take prizes, and those performing meritorious feats, will undoubtedly be rewarded with the fruits of their valor. Those patriotic men and women who suffer from robbery in the slave States under the name of confiscation, will almost certainly be rewarded, according to the scripture rule, fourfold from the property of the rebels—all State confiscations being illegal and mere organized piracy will be punished, and Congress will undoubtedly pass a proper and effectual act whereby the United States courts will take from the unfaithful and unjust stewards what property they may have, and give it to the faithful and true servants.

5th. In addition to what the volunteers and heirs are entitled to, and may become entitled to from the United States, the Several States have passed, and will pass, acts granting pay from the State treasury.

BETTER TIMES COMING.—The Doylestown *Democrat* says: "In the opinion of many sagacious people, buisness will take an improved turn after the extra session of Congress. The immense amount of money expended by the government among the people is gradually quickening our industrial interests. Though southern debts are repudiated, the old fogy credit system is destroyed at the same time. The medicine may be bitter, but its effect will be salutary. In the opinion of good business men, the North will regain all the prosperity it has lost, before the channels of trade for the South are even opened.

☞ Pieces of the planking of the stairway of the Marshall House, Alexandria, are selling in Chicago, Ill., at one dollar per square inch.

WAR NEWS.

Important and Interesting from Harper's Ferry.

[Special Dispatch to the Washington Star.]

FREDERICK, MD., Thursday, June 20—6 P. M.—*Editor Star*:—I have just returned from carrying out your directions to see for myself and report the actual state of things at Harper's Ferry.

Yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, I crossed over to Harper's Ferry, and found everything pretty much as the Secessionist troops had left it. Such a scene of utter desolation and destruction never before met my eyes. I returned back to Sandy Hook, one mile below Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, to rest for the night. After an early breakfast I returned to the Maryland end of the late Harper's Ferry bridge over the Potomac, and ascended the mountain heights there, to look at the condition of the works on that side that the enemy had abandoned. At 6 A. M. I discovered a picket or advance mounted guard of about a dozen wending their way into Harper's Ferry down the Charlestown road.

After making a circle through town, they returned out upon the Charlestown road; and in an hour afterwards I saw a force about three hundred foot and sixty horses enter the town by the same road. On their appearance on the outskirts of the town there was a general stampede of the citizens that had remained there after its evacuation by General Johnson's army. They mostly rushed into the river and made for the Maryland shore by wading and swimming. Some put off in small boats. The Secession troops hurried to the water's edge after them, and fired at the poor defenceless creatures so long as any of them were in range of their pieces. Not one of them, (about fifty in number,) however, was either killed or wounded.

The disunion troops immediately afterwards re-commenced the work of destruction. I saw them set fire to the fine bridge over the Shenandoah—a costly uncovered structure, built about two years ago. They completely destroyed it, though it was all on Virginia soil. They next went to the Potomac (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) bridge and threw off a fine and very large locomotive, that had been left (because too large to be carried off upon the Winchester Railroad,) when Johnson's army retreated on the only span of the bridge work that was not burned on the morning of the evacuation—it being an iron span, it will be recollected. They accomplished that work of destruction—throwing the locomotive into the river—by the use of crowbars, &c. They next arrested Mr. E. H. Chambers, surrounding his house and ordering him to surrender; which he refused to do. An order was then given to shoot him; and then he surrendered and was then taken off on horseback without even permitting him to get his hat.

They next went to the residence of Nat Allison, and arrested him, pretty much in the same way, and afterwards Mr. John Chatman, Armstead Roderick, Adam Ruleman, and Mr. Abram Herr, who owns and carries on the great flouring mills there. All these gentlemen are highly respectable citizens and strong Unionists. In all, they arrested and hurried off about twelve. They next went to Hall's Rifle Works and removed the gunstocks that had been left there undestroyed; they were worth about $25,000, and it was understood they were preparing to send them to Richmond via the Winchester Railroad. I remained watching them, from the mountain, until 1 P. M., up to which time they were engaged in securing the gunstocks and had fired one of the rifle shops before I left my position.

From some of the citizens who escaped their clutches by swimming the Potomac I learned that they avowed that they had orders to burn every house in the town on which a Union flag was found hoisted; and also to burn the bridge, and all the remaining rifle and arm works.

I learned from the swimmer, that Johnson's army is understood at Harper's Ferry to have gone in different directions; a portion remaining at Bunker's Hill, eighteen miles from Harper's Ferry and nine miles from Charlestown; some going further down towards Manassas; some stretching along between Charlestown, Winchester, and in the direction of Martinsburg; another portion was said to have gone to Romney.

News from the Rebel Camp at Manassas.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, dated the 18th, writes that the people about the rebel camp are hostile, and that it is dangerous for the soldiers to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen come into camp daily, who fear their own slaves will murder them.

The lower classes of the whites are inciting the slaves to such a degree that civil war is on the point of being inaugurated, and then our people are hostile in their rear. The latter apply for passports hourly, which Gen. Beauregard grants provided that no horses, wagons, &c., are taken from the State.

Sharp Shooting at the Rebels---Sixty or Seventy Killed.

[From the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

A private letter from a member of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment, (Col. Frank Patterson's) has been politely placed at our disposal, from which we copy the following:—

"POOLSVILLE, Md., June 20.—Our object in marching here seems to be accomplished—Harpers Ferry is abandoned. Gen. Patterson from Frederick, Cadwalader from Williamsport, and our division threatening Leesburg in the rear, were too much for them.

"The enemy attempted to hold Edward's Ferry, about four miles from this place. Three companies of our regiment hold this side of the Ferry, with a howitzer belonging to the West Point battery. A number of officers attempted to cross Goose Creek, on the opposite side, in a scow. The howitzer was trailed on the scow and the spherical case-shot struck it in the centre, only two out of fifteen going outside of it. Three other shots were fired into their column, killing sixty or seventy men. They all soon disappeared.

"The New Hampshire boys held Conrad's Ferry; but as their guns would not carry a sufficient distance to do the enemy any harm, a detachment of twenty men was sent from our regiment to act as sharp shooters. They picked off eight or ten of the rebels. The New Hmpshire men had been firing pistols and guns that did not reach half way acoss the river.

The enemy's six-pound balls came thick and fast among our boys, but, luckily, none were hit. When grape-shot were fired, they all squatted, and the shot passed over them. So soon as a six-pound ball would strike the ground, the boys would make a dash and dig it out. They got six of these trophies. The New Hampshire boys got the others.

"One trick of the New Hampshire fellows was to get one of their men to mount on horseback, as a mark for their fieldpiece. As soon as they fired, he would drop from his horse, and the enemy would set up a shout of triumph. The horseman would then get up, and placing his fingers at his nose, would poke fun at them.

"This morning the enemy have evacuated the Ferries. How long we are to remain here, and what is our destination, we do not know."

Repudiation of the War Debt by the Legislature of Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., June 20.—In the Legislature to-day, Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution declaring that the debt now being incurred by the General Government, in prosecuting the war, is unconstitutional, and of no binding force upon the States which do not consent thereto, and that Maryland will not hold itself bound for any portion of its payment. Adopted.

Mr. Briscoe submitted a report repealing those sections of the code giving to the Governor any power over the disposal of the arms of the State, and suspending the enforcement of any bond for the return of the State arms heretofore loaned to military organizations. Adopted.

The object of this measure is to prevent the Governor from reclaiming the arms now in the possession of the Secession portion of the State military. The taking of the disposition of the arms out of his hands was one feature of the public safety bill which was attempted to be passed some weeks ago, and which raised such a storm of indignation throughout the State.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, declaring that the acts of the General Government are unconstitutional and tyrannical, and in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This was adopted—yeas 47, nays 4.

Our Southern "Brethren."

This is the very pathetic and touching phrase by which persons of doubtful patriotism at home are pleased to designate the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States. On this subject the *Civilian and Telegraph*, a newspaper published in Maryland, says:

Brethren who make large appropriations to purchase arms and call out large armies to overthrow our government, the best and wisest the world ever saw, and to involve us all in one common ruin. Brethren, indeed—our Southern brethern! Men who rob our government of its arsenals and mints, and seize its revenue cutters. They our brethren—our Southern brethren! Men who fire upon the flag of our country the flag under which our fathers and brothers fought, bled and died. They our brethren—our Southern brethren! Men who starve out a small garrison of less than one hundred troops and then with merciless malice fire upon that garrison, and when its barracks were on fire, instead of rendering them assistence, ignoring humanity by increasing their fire upon that garrison. They our brethren—our Southern brethren! Men who threaten to drive from the capital of the country the legally elected officers of the government. These are our *Southern Brethren*, are they? If they be brethren good Lord deliver us from our enemies! Whatever they once were, they are no longer our brethren but our enemies; enemies, of our country—enemies of our peace—enemies of our welfare, enemies, whose sole object is the destruction of our government and the ruin, wretchedness and misery of our people, and as such we will have to treat them until they acknowledge their wrong doing, change their course, and submit to the peaceful execution of the laws. When they do this, and not before, we may be pleased to call them our brethren; but till then they are our enemies, and the more so as they were once our brethren, sharing with us all the inestimable blessings of this great paternal government.

A Gay Soldier.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated "United States steamer Harriet Lane, James River, June 10, 1861," and sent by a young man in the naval service, to his sister, who resides in Hartford, Conn. It is an exceedingly graphic and playful description of the action off Pig's Point, and shows that the writer is of the right sort of stuff for the place:

"Pig's Point Battery is six miles distant, and was the star of attraction and interest of this ship one day last week, when we drew the masks from this hornet's nest by a shot from our thirty-two pounder, and they replied with the warmest expressions of friendship from a forty-four-pounder. Stood upon our dignity and sent them two shells—right into their front room—silence for a short time, which was again broke by our bow gun—tipped us the wink by sending us a good one that hit us—grand display of splinters, mixed with cries of 'first blood,' 'bully' 'pass him below men,' 'where's the handspike? who's afraid? rip, slap, set him up again, stand by—fire,' and so on for about half an hour or more, when we hauled off with five men wounded and a shot through the hull. We have since learned that we have put thirty of the 'F. F. V.'s' on the sick list.

"But the cream of the joke was, that the same day we ran under the the same guns, and captured a sloop of the enemy bound for Norfolk, loaded with hams, brandy and other stores; fairly towing it out, as it were, from under their noses—not a shot was sent after us as we bore it off to Camp Butler, where the admiring soldiers greeted us with three cheers and a terrific tiger, and we have ham for breakfast, to the tune of Dixie's Land."

GRAFTON, June 23.—A deserter from the rebel camp at Romney, reports their number to be 3500.

Military Punishment at Fortress Monroe.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The following sentence was passed by a court martial, at Fortress Monroe, on three soldiers of a regiment of New York volunteers:

To be drummed out of the regiment, and through the entire brigade, stripped of his uniform, with a rope about his neck, and a placard, with the word "Thief," on his back. Further, that he forfeit all pay and allowance now due him, or to become due him at the time of the promulgation of his sentence, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Gen. Butler approved the sentence. Another volunteer of the same regiment was sentenced to "three days' hard labor, with ball and chain attached to the right leg, the ball to weigh twelve pounds." In approving this sentence, Gen. Butler said:

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Lawrence Merriman, Comp. D, Second Regiment, New York volunteers, are hereby approved and are to be carried into effect before the general court martial is dissolved—While the severe and disgracing punishment awarded may at first thought seem too severe, for being a "mile away from camp without written permission," it will be seen by the evidence that he was so absent, aiding and abetting a band of plunderers.

B. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

These sentences, it will be seen, are for plundering, and aiding and abetting the plunderers. The men were sent to their homes with the following free passes on the steamboats and railroads:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, '61.

The bay line steamers will pass *D. D. Cameron*, and *Patrick Thornton, two thieves*, company D, Second Regiment New York volunteers, discharged by *sentence of court martial, and drummed out of camp.*

THOS. A. SCOTT,
General Manager.
By S. F. BARR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, '61.

Mr. Crawford, Agent Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.:

Please furnish *D. D. Cameron*, and *P. Thornton*, of Comp. D, Second regiment New York volunteers, with passage free of charge to them, from *Baltimore to New York*, on Government account.

Relieved from duty upon *sentence of court martial;* cause—*theft, drummed out of camp.*

By order of the Secretary of War.
THOS. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Man'r Gov't Railways and Telegraps.
By S. F. BARR.

Wheeling Convention---New Governor Elected and Inaugurated.

WHEELING, June 20.—The morning session was occupied in signing the declaration reconstructing the State Government. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward to the secretary's desk and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon session, Frank P. Pierpont of Marion county, was unanimously elected Provisional Governor; Daniel Pallsey, of Mason county, Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harrison, and Lazear form the Governor's council. The election of Attorney General was postponed till Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of the strongest opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Governor Piermont, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement. Fireworks, bells, cannons and music are combined to illustrate the general joy. Everybody is rejoicing.

Searching for Contraband of War.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* relates incidents attending the search for contrabands at the Relay House. We quote:

You hear the whistle of the train bound for Harper's Ferry. As it comes rounding the curve, the guard is drawn up on each side of the track. Soon as the train stops, a soldier steps on each platform of every car, and sees that no one gets off or on. The one, whose business it is to "develop" any contraband articles or persons, enters the forward passenger car. He looks on and under the first seat and finds nothing but a very suspicious female.—Her hoops are very large, and she looks about the waist as though she indulged in a free use of cotton, or else is a walking freight train in the service of the rebels. The searcher looks, but doesn't know what to do.—He cannot, of course, treat her as he would a man, for everybody would call him a brute, and besides, he has no taste for such things. At last, he timidly requests that she will rise, in the hope that some treasonable article may fall and discover her character.

Here is a man who looks a little confused, or else puts on a stolid expression, as though he were utterly indifferent. After having carefully investigated this seat, the searcher politely asks the individual to empty his pockets. Mind you this is really done politely, and while asking a thousand pardons for the demand.—All letters directed to individuals south of the Potomac are confiscated. Oftentimes they have been found to contain valuable information. If the man is very suspicious the search is correspondingly rigid. The hands are passed over his coat, his vest, and woe be to him if anything is discovered that stamps him as a spy. So the cars are looked through one by one. Some of the passengers laugh, some grow mad and swear, some at once see the reason of the thing and yield at once, others bluster and threaten, and have to be shut up by the fear of immediate arrest if they open their mouths again.

The searcher then says, all who have baggage will please step into the forward car. He then asks each man to open his trunk, and passes his hand as carefully as may be through the bundles of varieties with which human beings fill their traveling apparatus. One's luggage does not undergo one half the danger which it is subjected to in a Liverpool Custom House. I have seen both classes of operators, and I would much prefer to go by the Relay than to land in Liverpool.

Suddenly the searcher comes across a common looking, red, wooden trunk. It is marked Mary Birkett, Wheeling, Va. There is nothing suspicious about it. It looks in keeping with some village aunt who had forsaken the company of the coarser sex, and had just returned from a visit to some relations who had lately thrown themselves away by swearing in the presence of a parson to keep house, neatly and economically, for some one of those worthless creatures called men. The searcher calls out for Mary to come and display her dry goods; but no Mary is to be found. He calls again, but with the same result. The conductor is questioned, but he knows nothing about the matter. The thing looks all right, but it won't do to let even Mary Birkett's trunk go on without knowing what is in it. So after having sounded another call for the spinster to make her appearance, the searcher calls for a hammer and chisel, and opens the thing. Nothing alarming is presented. On the top is a very white, and nicely done up pair of sleeves. Then comes a chemisette, and then a dress, and then—two millions of percussion caps. Ah! Mary, that was a sorry dodge. No wonder you didn't answer when your name was called. Why, my dear Mary, you have here more caps than you could wear in a dozen lifetimes. The trunk is confiscated.

Col. Jones was once going through a train on the scent of suspicious articles. He saw between two seats a small basket. The top was partly raised and discovered some sandwiches, gingerbread, &c. It was of course nothing surprising to see a luncheon basket in the cars. The conductor came up and said: "Colonel, an old woman owns that basket, I believe she has stepped into the forward car."—Well, that was very reasonable. However, just as he was going to leave it, the Colonel put his little finger under the handle, to see how much a basket of luncheon weighs, you know. But the thing didn't come up. Somehow it stuck to the floor. He then applied his whole hand, and after removing the gingerbread, he discovered about half a peck of bright brass buttons, which were on their way to adorn the uniforms of Virginia rebels.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	June 21.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,00@5,50
Common and Superfine	$4,75@5,12½
Rye Flour	$3,25
Corn Meal	$2,62½
Extra White Wheat	$1,30@1,40
Fair and Prime Red	$1,20@1,23
Rye	60c
Corn, prime Yellow	52
Oats	30
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,75
Timothy	$2,75@2,87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$5,75
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	10
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Side	10
Tallow	11½

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BENJ. JACOBS
IS ON HAND
WITH
NEW GOODS,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE-LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, April 24, 1861

NEW GOODS!
SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *using eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

ENVELOPES!
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES.

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets.

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAN, practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed, should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

1861. CLOTHING. 1861.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 3, 1861.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
SQUIERS'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDERS do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COND'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Pitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlasses.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES AND PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS AND MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.
It Tells You The Laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN AND WARD, MASTER AND APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD AND TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL AND SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW FOR MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of the country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER for an ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Hat stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

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Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, F. WINZERT, and Mr. JACOB BEAM, has this day dissolved partnership with the above firm! All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. F. GWINN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheap