Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, July 2, 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 footsteps'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!

Old Party Organizations and Nominations.

These propositions we cannot think of without sensibly feeling that at this time more than at any other, the country calls upon the voters of the Union to bury their partisan feelings. The country is in danger, in imminent danger of being destroyed for all time to come. The children of to-day will in future years either bless the patriotism of '61, or curse with bitter curses our partisan leaders and their followers for the proceedings they are now attempting to force upon a people sick of party strife. Patriotism is at war with traitors, and we cannot recognize any man as a patriot who is not willing to bury, for a single campaign, his party strife and jealousies to save his country. Party! party organization! stick to your party! is ever upon the lips of the spoilsmen of all parties—the men who have been permitted by the people to bring our country to its present lamentable condition; and to gratify this class of men will the people still continue to follow them until the innocent, as well as the guilty, are precipitated into a hell of torments, from which there can be no escape.

There should be but one party in the North until our difficulties with the traitors South are permanently settled. Every Union man must, no matter to what party he may have heretofore belonged, if he is honest, be willing to sacrifice his former partisan jealousies for his country's good and the happiness and prosperity of his children and his children's children.—Party! Strict old party organizations and nominations! is the rallying cry of the corrupt political spoilsmen, while men of all parties are a unit in the battle field, ready to shed their blood and die, for what? Not that their party with which they had voted may be successful in securing place, power and the spoils! No. But for a more noble and patriotic purpose. With their lives in their hands they ask their friends at home to be united as brothers that their hands and the cause for which they offer up their lives may be strengthened. They ask their friends to know no party but the party that will aid in crushing out Disunion.

We regret that in several counties, strict party nominations have already been made. The Democrats are equally guilty with the Republicans. One brilliant example of patriotism has been successful in the Luzerne Congressional District. The Republican and Democratic Conventions met and united in placing in nomination Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, a Democrat, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. W. Scranton, a Republican. Mr. Wright has been elected without opposition.

In the 2d Congressional District, Philadelphia, the Republican politicians nominated Charles O'Neil, Esq., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. Joy Morris. This nomition gave great dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Republican party, a large number being opposed to making a strictly party nomination. The Democratic politicians met and also placed in nomination Col. Charles J. Biddle as the Democratic candidate. On Friday evening last hundreds of the most prominent citizens of the District, irrespective of party, placed Hon. Wm. M. Meredith in nomination for the same office, and if Mr. M. can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination his election will be certain, and the mere politicians taught a lesson they will not soon forget. The election takes place to-day.

We cannot excuse the Democratic party in any county far following the example of the Republican politicians in making party nominations this fall. The Democratic party should act independent of any such bad example, and we hope the party of this county will move with caution, but with a bold patriotic purpose.

Party.

It is time that it should be fully understood, that so far as the support of the Government against the rebellion is concerned, there is but one party in the great and powerful North. In the struggle now going on between government and rebellion, union and disunion, there is and can be no such thing as party. All must assist in maintaining the government. The flag which was fired upon at Sumpter was the flag of the Union, and Republicans and Democrats, alike patriotic, will defend that flag against all foes—rebel or foreign. We fight the rebels who are in arms against the government, not because we approve of this or that political principle of the present administration, but because it is our duty to do so, as our only hope of preserving that Union upon which all our hopes for future happiness and prosperity rest. American citizens all—Democrats and Republicans alike—have in the contest but one platform—the noble platform of the Union. Around it let them rally. Let us each and all, forgetting minor political issues, fight the good fight for the Union unitedly and earnestly, and not stop and blab about party, for fear of losing a little office, until the insult offered the flag of our country is avenged, until the Union and Constitution have vindicated their own great strength and majesty.

THE CROPS.—During the past week we passed through parts of Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, and the counties on the Juniata. No grain had yet been cut, but it was ripening rapidly. We have seen much better crops in the lower counties, than will be harvested this year. The crops on the Juniata look better than further east—the corn in particular.—Two weeks ago we passed through the Cumberland Valley, and heavier fields of wheat we never saw. From every direction over the State the wheat harvest promises to be more than an average. There will be no scarcity of bread this year.

THE LEGISLATIVE GUARD.—The company formed last winter by members of the Legislature and officers, have not yet made their appearance to be sworn in for actual service, although accepted by the Governor some weeks ago. Their offer of services was all buncomb at the time, and many of them will find out that it is not always safe to make buncomb appearances. Not one of them can expect to be returned to the Legislature next winter.

JUST SO.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* suggests and we second the motion, that all our stores and places of business be closed on independence day, in order that the employees may have the day to themselves. It should be such a universal gala day as this country never experienced. Fulfill John Adams' prediction to the letter. Let it be "celebrated with guns, bells, pomp, shows, bonfires and illuminations," and let a greatful and patriotic people show that they appreciate the truths of the great declaration and the blessing conferred, by carrying it into effect.—Let all classes of citizens, young and old, rich and poor, participate in the festivities incident to the commemoration of freedom's birth-day. On the fourth of July everybody should be "free and independent."

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The day will be celebrated all over the country North, in a becoming manner. Several celebrations will take place in different sections of this county, taking from our town most of our prominent speakers. Many of our citizens will leave town on that day—those remaining will join in with the Sunday School picnics.

THE FOURTH AT SCOTTSVILLE.—We learn that the citizens of Scottsville and vicinity, purpose celebrating our coming National Sabbath in a manner worthy of the event which the day commemorates. A good time may be expected. R. Milton Speer, Esq., will be the orator of the day.

TALL RYE AND WHEAT.—Walker McCahan left at our office some tall specimens of Wheat and Rye, somewhere between 6 and 8 feet. It was raised on Walker's farm in little Walker where "snake-feeders" never feel hard times.

NO PAPER ON FRIDAY.—Our hands want a holiday, and as the 4th comes in this week we have concluded to publish but one paper this week. We do not expect any stirring news before next week.

CONGRESS.—The extra session of Congress meets on Thursday. Much work will be done in a short time.—The President's message will appear in our next.

WILSONSTOWN CELEBRATION.—We are informed that a 4th of July celebration on a large scale is to come off in Shaver's Creek valley at Wilsonstown. Rev. S. Reid, Rev. A. M. Barnitz, T. P. Campbell and D. Blair, Esq's., will address the audience.

EXCURSION.—An excursion train will run on the Broad Top Road on the 4th, to Broad Top City and intermediate points. This will afford many a fine opportunity to pass the day pleasantly. See advertisement.

LITHOGRAPHS, FRAMES AND GLASS.—A handsome assortment of lithograph prints, frames and glass, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

2d Congressional District.

The following proceedings of a meeting held in Philadelphia, ratifying the nomination of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, as a Union candidate for Congress we clip from a city exchange, of Saturday last. The remarks of the speakers will apply to every county in the State with the same force as they apply to the political parties of the city, and for this reason we give place to the proceedings, and ask our readers to read them carefully:

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith as the candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district, was held last evening at National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth.

Benjamin Gerhard called the meeting to order, and nominated Samuel H. Perkins as chairman. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Perkins read the call from the morning papers explaining the object of the meeting. They met there not as Republicans or Democrats, but as friends of the Union, [applause;) the Union of the North and South, and nothing but the Union. They were assembled to express their approbation of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith as the candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district, who was competent, and, if elected, would faithfully represent them in the halls of Congress.

A list of vice-presidents, including the names of Henry Carey, Caleb Cope, James Dundas, J. Edgar Thompson, and one hundred others, was read by W. Parker Cummings, and a corresponding number of Secretaries.

The above officers were declared elected, and invited to take their seats on the platform.

Mr. Gerhard then read the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Second Congressional district, irrespective of party, do cordially approve of the nomination of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith for Congress.

Resolved, That, in our present national crisis, political party nominations for Congress are inexpedient.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of the Federal Government in suppressing the rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, and pledge ourselves to support all proper measures for that purpose.

The resolutions were received with repeated shouts of applause.

Mr. Gerhard said, after this unanimous approval it was scarcely necessary to say one word in support of these resolutions. It was evident they were their resolutions before the vote was taken upon them. Yet they were couched in the finest words possible.—The one resolution stated that in the name of Wm. M. Meredith they all knew they had the best man for the place. The other was that when the rebels were in arms, and the enemy at the gate, politics should be forgotten. [Cheers.] We cannot know now, until the suppression of the rebellion, who belongs to any party. Will you support the Government and sustain their efforts to execute the laws and furnish men and means for that purpose? [Cries of "We will."] Far was it from him to speak against the nominations made by the other parties for the same position, one of whom is this moment a leader in the army of the United States and if God spares his life there will be no position too high for him. [Cheers.] But until this crisis is past, we know no party save the friends of the country, and no opponents but its enemies. This is a great national crisis. Civil wisdom is not to be put behind military glory, and the speaker doubted whether in the Second district there was a person more competent to fill the position proposed than Hon. Wm. M. Meredith. [Cheers.]

Loud cries were made for Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and amid the most enthusiastic and rapturous applause this gentleman ascended the platform. After the applause had subsided, Mr. Dougherty spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My words shall be few, for the time of action is at hand. With all my heart, my might my mind, I favor the election of Wm. M. Meridith. [Applause.] His election will be the first great blow struck by the people against the accursed despotism that has for years ruled this fair city. I mean what is known as the delegate system, [cheers,] a base and fraudulent system, invented and controlled by tricksters; by which scheme respectable citizens, of all political parties, have been made the tools of bar-room bullies and three cent blacklegs. A system which has too often surrendered our public institutions, our councils, our county and municipal offices, into the hands of the vilest of earth's creatures—professional politicians—and has sent, with rare exceptions, as our representatives in the Legislature of the State, a brainless and corrupt gang, who have sold the sovereignty of Pennsylvania to all who would pay their iniquitous demands.—[Cries of "That's so."] Years after years have our people groaned under, yet never raised an arm against, this terrible oppression.

In peaceful times these politicians might still have been our masters.—But in such an hour as this, when the nation is beset with armed traitors, when ten thousand of the flower of our youth, forsaking home and kindred, forgetting all save country, are ready for her sake to leap into the very jaws of death, shall we suffer this venal crew, drunk with past successes, to profane, with sacrilegious infamy, our holy cause by partisan appeals? [Cries of No, no.] No! let us now and forever repudiate this insolent dictation; and therefore I am for Wm. M. Meredith. [Cheers.]

He was nominated by a committee of citizens, who had no hand in their own selection, and knew not of their appointment until it was publicly announced. These citizens, of all shades of political opinion, after the fullest consultation, sacrificing all other considerations on the altar of patriotism, agreed on Wm. M. Meredith, [applause] and therefore I vote for him. He is the right man for the place. Philadelphia, in such an hour, needs on the floor of Congress a gentleman not only of the purest character, but also of the intellect to cope successfully with the master minds which may there be assembled, and therefore I am for Wm. M. Meredith. [Loud applause.]

Finally, because we know that, while he will sanction the action of the Administration in calling into the field our glorious volunteers, he will be neither its blind advocate nor its bitter opponent, but that he will, with all the power of his gigantic mind, advise and insist on the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the last traitor has thrown down his arms, and unconditionally acknowledged allegiance to the National Government and the Federal Constitution. [Applause.] This is no time for parlor sentences. Let every friend of the Union show his hand. There are even in our midst arrant traitors, who call this, on our part, an *unnatural war;* who would, with delight, split the nation, and tear our flag in twain; who would surrender up the battle-fields of New Orleans and Yorktown; who would acknowledge the graves of Clay and Jackson and the tomb of Washington as foreign soil; who would, while the gaze of the world is concentrated on us, admit that a republic cannot quell a rebellion, and, therefore, we are unfit to be free. [Loud applause.] Douglas, dying, declared this war must be waged until the victory is won, [renewed applause;] that we should banish all political differences; that there can be no neutrals now only patriots or traitors. No traitor will vote for Wm. M. Meredith. [Applause.] O, my countrymen, let us stand together in this hour of peril; let us imitate the noble example of our brothers of Luzerne, burying all differences; unite upon a man who can and will hold aloft the banner of the Republic. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

A Contraband Awfully Frightened.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, of June 27.]

Some days ago, a party of soldiers stationed at Cheat River, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were out scouting, when they observed a man quickly jump behind a tree. The soldiers called for the man, whom they supposed to be one of a guerilla party, to come out, but he only hugged the tree the closer. The call was several times repeated, and accompanied with terms and threats, none of which appearing to have any effect, one of the soldiers walked around so as to get a good sight and fired. The negro, for so it proved to be, one of the real genuine gizzard foots, gave a jump and a scream, threw away his gun and fell down upon the ground. The soldiers approached him, and after turning him over once or twice to find a hole in his body, discovered the negro was "acting possum." He at last opened his eyes and got up, looking the very picture of starvation and terror. Being assured that nobody intended to hurt him, the negro said that he had been hiding around in the woods and among the rocks for about seven days. His master had run off when the "soger come," and the negro had taken a horse and followed suit. He traveled about through the woods until either a scouting party or the guerillas shot his horse, when he took a foot path—The poor old fellow said he had been fired at about twenty times, and come to the conclusion that the warlike movement in Western Virginia was organized and conducted with the sole and entire purpose of cutting him off. He had nothing to eat for several days, and was on the point of starvation.—He had a short barrelled rifle in his possession, but no ammunition of any sort. The rifle looked as if it had not been discharged for at least two years. The soldiers gave the negro some provisions, and told him to make tracks for home if he knew which way to go, and to stay there until his master came back, adding that if he desired to save his precious bacon he would observe a strictly unarmed neutrality. The negro stuck his gun in a hollow tree and started at a brisk pace down a ravine, glad to escape, for the twentieth time, with his valuable life.

North Carolina.

A few days ago we mentioned in a news paragraph that Mr. Charles H. Foster was a Union candidate for Congressman from the 1st Congressional district of North Carolina.—Since then the following address has been received by mail. It will be seen that the Union sentiment has not been all crushed out in the old North State:

To the Freemen of the First Congressional District of North Carolina:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hereby announce myself as an unconditional Union candidate for the Congress of the United States from this district.

The usurpations of your Convention cannot command the acquiescence of loyal citizens. They are utterly without authority; they have no validity in law or public exigency, and impose no binding obligation upon the people. Your allegiance to the Federal Union remains first and highest, and there is no fealty that can conflict or override it.

A law of North Carolina fixes the first Thursday of August as the day of election for your Representatives in Congress. The default or malfeasance of no seditious Governor or other public functionary can defeat or impair your right of representation in the councils of the nation. It is your privilege to go to the polls, on the day designated by a statute of the State, and cast your ballots without fear or intimidation. You will be protected in the exercise of the sacred right of franchise to the full extent of the power of the Government.

CHARLES H. FOSTER.

MURPHREESBORO', June 18, '61.

LEASE OF THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company held a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday last, for the purpose of considering the proposed lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The report was received from Mr. William G. Morehead, president of the Sunbury and Erie Company, in which he stated that, in consequence of the financial condition of the country, and the inability of the Board to continue the work, the road had been permanently leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, subject to the ratification of the respective companies.

Important News from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—At 3 o'clock this morning, George P. Kane, the Marshal of Police, of this city, was arrested at his house, by order of Gen. Banks, and conveyed to Fort M'Henry, where he is now a prisoner.

Gen. Banks has issued a proclamation, naming John R. Kenley, of the Maryland regiment, as Provost Marshal, and suspending all the powers of the Police Commissioners. Kenley is to exercise supreme control over the Department until some known loyal citizen is appointed to act as Marshal.

The Proclamation gives as the reasons for the arrest of Kane, that he is known to be aiding and abetting those in armed rebellion against the Government, at the head of an armed force, which he has used to conceal, rather than detect, acts of treason to the Government.

Proclamation of Gen. Banks.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The following is the proclamation of Gen. Banks:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT ANNAPOLIS, June 27, 1861.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me and in obedience of orders as Commanding General of the Military Department of Annapolis, I have arrested and do detain in custody, Mr. George P. Kane, Chief of the Police of the city of Baltimore.

"I deem it proper, at this, the moment of arrest, to make a formal and public declaration of the motives by which I have been governed in the proceeding. It is not my purpose, neither is it in consonance with my instructions, to interfere in any manner whatever with the legitimate government of the people of Baltimore or Maryland.

"I desire to support the public authorities in all their appropriate duties, in preserving the peace, protecting the property, in obeying and enforcing every municipal regulation and public statute consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Maryland. But unlawful combinations of men organized for resistance to such laws, and to provide hidden depositories of arms and ammunition, encourage contraband traffic with men at war with the Government, and while enjoying its protection and privileges, stealthily wait the opportunity to combine their means and forces with those in rebellion against its authority, are not among the recognized or legal rights of any class of men, and cannot be permitted under any form of Government whatever.—Such combinations are well known to exist in this Department.

"The mass of the citizens of Baltimore and Maryland, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, are neither parties to or responsible for them.—But the chief of Police is not only cognizant of these facts, but in contravention of his duty and in violation of law, he is, by direction or indirection, both witness and protector to the transaction and the parties engaged therein. Under such circumstances, the Government cannot regard him otherwise than as the head of an armed force, hostile to its authority, and acting in concert with its avowed enemies.

"For this reason, supereeding his official authority as well as that of the Commissioners of Police, I have arrested, and do now detain him in custody of the United States; and in further pursuance of my instructions, I have appointed for the time being, Col. Kenley, of the First Maryland regiment of volunteers, as Provost Marshal, in and for the city of Baltimore, to superintend, and to cause to be executed the Police laws provided by the Legislature of Maryland, with the aid and assistance of the subordinate officers of the Police Department, and he will be respected accordingly.

"Whenever a loyal citizen shall be otherwise named for the performance of this duty, who will execute these laws impartially, and in good faith to the Government of the United States, the military force of this Department will render to him that instant and willing obedience, which is due from every good citizen to his Government.

(Signed) NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

"Major General, commanding the Department of Annapolis."

The Effect of the Arrest of Marshal Kane in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the arrest of Marshal Kane. The Union men are pleased, but the Secessionists are indignant.

Col. Kenley, the Provost Marshal, waited on the Mayor and Police Commissioners this morning. The latter asked time to consider, but the Colonel told them that his orders were immediate, and proceeded to the Marshal's office, taking possession. The Commissioners then directed the Police officers to obey the military authority, and declared their intention to prepare a protest against the action of the Government.

☞ The following oath exhibits the manner in which the traitors of Virginia force allegiance on those who desire to escape the stigma of treason. Every man who applies for a pass from the rebel Gen. Beauregard, is compelled to swear as follows:

I do solemnly swear, that in leaving the State of Virginia it is not my purpose to take up arms against the confederate states, or any of them; nor will I in any manner wage war upon said confederate states or any of them, nor will I in any manner, directly or indirectly, give aid and comfort to their enemies, by information or otherwise. So help me God. And if found in arms against said confederate states, or any of them, or if guilty of a violation of any of the particulars aforesaid, the penalty shall be death.

HARD TIMES.—We of the country can talk of hard times—may imagine ourselves poor indeed—but a visit few days to the cities and manufacturing towns in the eastern part of the State would make us feel quite satisfied with *our* hard times. In Philadelphia and other cities, and manufacturing towns, the merchants, the mechanics, the laboring man, and indeed all classes of people, except the farmers, are in tight times. Actual starvation is at the door of many. Until moneyed men again put their money in business we cannot expect the times to get much better.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP PORTER, June 24, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Having the pleasure of hearing from home through the columns of the *Globe*, I seat myself to write you a short account of our doings and journeyings, since you visited us at Camp Patterson. Although we may not have the pleasure of seeing the light of your pleasant countenance soon again, we trust you will not forget to send a few copies of your paper to Co. H, 15th Regiment, wherever they may happen to encamp.

We remained in Hagerstown, two days, and in Williamsport, one. We had quite a march last week—it being eight miles from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and twenty-one miles from the latter place to this Camp, by the roads we marched over. We are encamped two miles from Sharpsburg and twelve from Harper's Ferry. The Irish Brigade, which is encamped one mile from us, shot one of our picket guard last night, through mistake. I think they are not very particular who they shoot. When they left Chambersburg, as the cars were passing, they fired into our camp, and wounded a soldier of the 14th Regiment. The whole affair is being investigated by Gen. Negley, and if the fault is with them, they will suffer for it. They certainly are spoiling for a fight, and, doubtless, will leave their marks on the rebels.

Capt. Doubleday's Battery is planted at Williamsport to cover the advance of the troops while crossing the Potomac; the other portions are dotted around for miles, within hailing distance of each other. Picket guards and scouts are in all directions—towards and in Virginia.

As soldiers know not when or where they are to move, I am entirely ignorant how far we will advance the next time we "pull up stakes," but doubtless, we will rest on the sacred soil of Virginia, on or near Harper's Ferry.

We have a great many visitors here from the surrounding country. The The Marylanders appear to be glad of the arrival of the Federal troops; the Union portion are very determined in their opposition towards the Secessionists, and give a great deal of information in regard to the operations and conduct of the rebels in Virginia.

The Home Guards of Shapsburg, are busy all the time. Capt. Book stands about as high in the estimation of the Union men, as Capt. Walker did in the Mexican war. He was often in their camps before they evacuated the Ferry.

The darkies look both "scared and tickled," and evidently think "there is a hen on," but those who think our soldiers abolitionists, are slightly mistaken. We are fighting for the Union and the maintainance of the Constitution, not for the abolition or extension of that *peculiar institution*. A negro here is worth $100 and dull at that; one year ago they commanded $200; so a Maryland farmer informed me yesterday. So much for secession in Virginia. It is worse in the neighborhood of where the rebel soldiers are stationed. They have taken all they could lay their hands on. Many farmers are ruined—all their property having been taken from them, and themselves pressed into the service of the confederate army. On account of such proceedings, many of the Virginians have been forced to exile from their homes. The *people* of Virginia have had but little to do with the schemes that have made that State the head of the confederate Government. Reaction must follow, and such conspirators as Floyd, Wise & Co., made to suffer the penalty meted out to treason and traitors.

On Friday night a squad from company H, captured a secession officer.—Lieut. McNally got wind of him being in the neighborhood, and reported the fact to Gen. Negley, who ordered the Lieut. to capture him and bring him to head-quarters. Sergeants Buckley, Davis, McAlwaine and ten men left the Camp, about ten o'clock in the night, and returned at five in the morning, with their captive. He turned out to be a regular spy, and has been following the army since its arrival in Chambersburg. He has been convicted and will be punished according to his crime. A great deal of praise has been lavished on our boys, for the manner in which they entrapped him. Lieut. McNally received the congratulation of Maj. Gen. Patterson, for his gallant and daring conduct.

Your friend, S. T. Davis, is Ordnance Sergeant of the 15th Regiment, and is the very man for that important post; he is quite popular in the Regiment, and, no doubt, will be further promoted at the end of the three month enlistment.

We had an excellent sermon yesterday. Our chaplain will remain with us, and we will have preaching every Sabbath. He is a minister of the M. E. church, from Westmoreland county. More anon.

W. D.

CAMP YOHE, FREDERICK, MD. June 25, 1861.

DEAR UNCLE:—Here we are at last, in the capital of Maryland. We left Camp Cameron at Funkstown on Friday night last, at eight o'clock. After a march of 26 miles, we arrived in Frederick city early on Saturday morning. We are quartered at the old Barrack building. This building was erected by the English about the year 1756. In it are many relics of the Revolution, in the way of old muskets, boxes, scabbards &c., &c. I have secured several of these momentoes of the past.

It is generally understood that we will serve out the balance of our time in Frederick. The Legislature has been in session until to-day. I suppose they became scared at the idea of having a Regiment of Pennsylvanians at their heels, to assist them in leaving the town, in case they advance any more of their secesssion doctrines.

Yesterday there were only 8 Union men left in the House, to contend with 41 Secessionists. But now they have gone, and I suppose, or rather hope, they have given up all idea of rushing this State out of the Union.

Our men are in good health and, so far, have behaved in a manner to command the respect of all citizens, both friends and enemies. I hope this may continue, and I have no doubt it will, as the men are treated in such a manner that they cannot help but show all the *gentleman* possible.

We have found the citizens of Frederick very kind and sociable, particularly the lady portion. I have already secured the addition of three handsome young lady cousins. Upon comparing notes, we have come to the conclusion that we *must* be cousins—and so we style each other when we meet. They send me cakes, fruit and boquets every day; if this is to be the style of my southern cousins, I have no objection to meeting a few more.

Yours, W. A. H. L.
Comp. G, 1st Reg. Pa. V.

FEARFUL TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—On the 19th inst., a terrible tornado swept over Champaign county, Illinois. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that, after the wind had tested the moving capacity of everything *portable*, then came a shower of hail, which converted our immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn into a barren waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign city upon which there is not now a green leaf or a blade of grass left. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye are entirely ruined.—I visited many fields to-day and found the small grain mown to the ground as with a scythe, and the stalks were beaten and shivered, looking as though they had passed through a threshing machine. Corn which was one and a half feet high was cut off even with the ground, and the stalk beaten to a jelly an inch below the surface. Up to this date we have heard of five persons who were killed, and quite a number who were more or less seriously wounded.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—The following prescription for the benefit of our volunteers now serving in a southern climate, and exposed to the dangers of Cholera and its kindred diseases, has been published. The mixture described was used with great success by our troops during the Mexican war. It may be serviceable to those at home as well as those in the field:

Laudanum, two ounces; spirits of camphor, two ounces; essence of peppermint, two ounces; Hoffman's anodyne, two ounces; tincture of cayenne pepper, two drachms; tincture of ginger, two ounces. Mix all together.—Dose—a teaspoonful in a little water, or a half teaspoonful repeated in an hour afterwards in a tablespoonful of brandy. This preparation will check diarrhœa in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of Cholera immediately. In cases of Cholera it has been used with great success, to restore reaction by *outward* application.

NO PROMOTION.—In the armies of France and other countries in Europe, soldiers rise from the ranks to the highest honors. In this country, a soldier might as well undertake to scull up the Niagara Falls with a hand saw as to rise higher than a corporal or sergeant in the American army.—No matter how brave or intelligent he is, unless he is the son or relation of a member of Congress or some leading partisan, he must never look for promotion in the American service. Is it any wonder that the regular Army is made up of the material it is? This reproach ought to be removed forthwith. Give our soldiers the opportunity, and they will make as able officers as any in the world. Let the gallant and meritorious conduct entitle the private to wear the epaulets, and you may be sure he will not fail to win them.—*Reading Times.*

THE MILITARY FORCE AT WASHINGTON.—The military force in and about Washington is estimated at 75,000 men.

OUR SOLDIERS.—The Standing Stone Guards are still in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va. The Huntingdon Infantry and the Scott Infantry are near Cumberland, Md. The Union Guards are somewhere near Sharpsburg, Md.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 29.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,00@5.25
Common and Superfine	$4,75@5.00
Rye Flour	$3.25
Corn Meal	$2.62½
Extra White Wheat	$1,37@1.38
Fair and Prime Red	$1.18@1.22
Rye	60c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	30
Cloverseed, $4 64 lbs	$4.00@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	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	8
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11½

EXCURSION!

Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., July 4th.

An Excursion train will leave Huntingdon at 7.00 A. M., going direct through to Broad Top City. Returning leave at 5.30 P. M., and arrive at Huntingdon at 8.30 P. M.

The train will stop at Coalmont, at which place there will be a grand

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE

and Celebration—visitors will find first class accomodations at Broad Top City and Coalmont.

Excursion Tickets will be sold from all stations to Broad Top City, Dudley or Coalmont, on that day.

Tickets good for round trip: Huntingdon to Broad Top City, $1.25. Dudley $1.00. Coalmont $1.00.

This train connects with the Express trains east and west, on Pennsylvania Railroad.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Huntingdon, July 2, 1861.

UNION RESTAURANT.

If you want a glass of pure Pittsburg India, Kirby & Holbrook or Smith & Co's. Ale; a glass of good Lemonade, a saucer of Ice Cream, fresh cook fried Oysters, Tripe, Spring Chickens, stewed, fried &c., &c., go to the Union Restaurant, opposite the Exchange Hotel.

June 29, 1861.—3t.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light-Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK FOR THE UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., being a neat book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 29, 1861.