Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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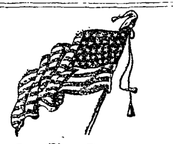
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday morning, Oct. 4, 1861.



Our Flag Forever.

Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJ. F. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN S. ISETT, of Franklin.
COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
AUDITOR,
MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That it behooves every true patriot in this important crisis in our Country, to lay aside party trammels and sustain the National and State Governments in supporting the Constitution and preserving the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we should use every effort to foster and keep alive the fire of patriotism now filling the breasts of all true and loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing both the political parties of the county, have the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. George Taylor, and they commend him to the support of the people for President Judge of this Judicial District, believing him to be a pure and upright citizen and a learned and able Jurist.

THE ELECTION.

Don't forget to go to the polls on Tuesday next.

☞ D. P. Gwin has returned from the city with a large stock of splendid new Goods, which he will be pleased to dispose of at prices to suit these war times.

The signs of the times indicate stirring events in and about Washington in a few days. The rebels evacuated Munson's Hill a few days ago, and our army took possession without firing a gun. It was expected that a heavy battle would be fought at that place. Whether the rebels fell back for the purpose of drawing our army into ambush or not, we do not know, but we believe it was a feint for that purpose. By late news we see it stated that the rebels are withdrawing their forces from about Washington for the purpose of taking them to Kentucky, but we do not credit the story, as it would be unwise and impolitic. Missouri seems to be the battle ground at present, and we expect Fremont will make a grand move in the direction of Lexington shortly.

The North and the South.

The *Press* of the 2d says: Those who imagine that in the present contest the traitors have been more successful than our own troops, and that they have exhibited greater capacity than the friends of the Union, greatly misapprehend the true position of affairs. It is true that we have encountered some sad reverses, and that we have not accomplished all that we desired to perform. But there is a disposition to magnify the extent of our reverses and mistakes, and to undervalue the effect of our offensive operations, and the magnitude of our preparations for defence, which should be corrected. It should not be forgotten that our enemies will never risk an important battle unless it is offered under such conditions as render their success almost certain.—On all ordinary occasions their policy is to make retreat after retreat, until the patience of our troops is exhausted, or they are enticed into extremely unfavorable positions. They have captured Fort Sumpter, won the battle of Manassas, and compelled Colonel Mulligan to surrender, but on all these occasions their armies so vastly outnumbered our own that their triumph was almost inevitable. On the other hand, we can point to the triumph of Lyon at Booneville, the brilliant successes in Western Virginia, our triumphs in many minor skirmishes, our capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, our destruction of a number of their privateers, including the recent dashing exploit at Pensacola, our complete defence of the capital despite their vainglorious threats of capturing it, our efficient blockade, our well-maintained line of forces along the Potomac, in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, and in Missouri. It is evident, too, that every new day increases our strength and weakens our enemies.—We are adding to the number and improving the condition of our men, and constantly obtaining new munitions and powerful means of aggression, by land and by sea. Their power has already culminated, and every hour diminishes it. Few new recruits can be obtained for their armies, and the means of supporting and equipping them are consumed much more rapidly than they can be produced or replaced. Whenever the curtain which hides the real state of affairs in the South from our view is partially withdrawn, a frightful picture of destitution and misery is disclosed to us. The people of their seaboard cities are living in daily dread of attacks from powerful combined naval and land expeditions against which they have no efficient protection, and with their trade almost entirely destroyed and every man compelled to perform military duty, their condition is inconceivably deplorable. The people of their rural districts, having no market for their products, and no means of supplying most of their numerous wants, are reduced to a semi-barbarous state, and the dread of servile insurrections constantly thrills them with horror. They are rapidly realizing the terrible realities of their position, and it would not be surprising if a fearful rebellion against the rebellion should break out even in the heart of the South.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Things in and About Shade Gap.

Mr. Editor:—Wednesday, the 25th inst., witnessed the closing exercises of the Summer session of Milnwood Academy, located in our pleasant village, conducted by Professor Woods and lady, and a competent corps of assistants. The day was beautiful, and the large crowd of friends and visitors manifested the deepest interest on this highly interesting occasion.

THE EXAMINATION.

The public examination of the various classes in their different studies was conducted during Tuesday and Wednesday, in the presence of a large number of the friends and patrons of the school. These examinations, conducted by the different teachers, were thoroughly impartial and highly satisfactory, and reflected much credit on teachers and pupils. The classes in Latin, Greek and Mathematics acquitted themselves well, but the class in Mental Arithmetic deserves special mention for the promptness and correctness with which they solved the most difficult problems. This we regard as one of the best means of mental culture, and were glad to find it holds so conspicuous a place in the course of study pursued in Milnwood Academy.

MUSIC, PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Some of the performances on the piano, by the pupils, in music, with which we were favored at intervals during the examination, showed skill and proficiency in this art. The Paintings and Drawings of the young ladies, exhibited in the school-room for public inspection, showed a delicate and cultivated taste.

THE EXHIBITION.

The closing exhibitional performances took place on Wednesday evening, when the Hall capable of seating five or six hundred was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the large audience was held in wrapped attention for some hours. These exercises consisted in orations, original and select, by the young gentlemen, and compositions by the young ladies, interspersed with highly amusing dialogues, and the whole enlivened with music, vocal and instrumental. The dialogues of the "Irish Broom Maker" and "Slasher and Crasher," brought down the whole house in repeated roars of laughter.—The Hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and brilliantly illuminated; the stars and stripes were exhibited in a conspicuous manner, to which [illegible] patriotic speeches. These exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. R. McDivitt, Superintendent of schools in Huntingdon county.

BRASS BAND.

The Brass Band from McConnellsburg, consisting of thirteen members, were present to enliven these exercises with their soul-stirring music.—They performed in an admirable manner, and continued so. This was their first visit to our place, but we hope it may not be the last, as their music and gentlemanly behavior gave very general satisfaction.

CLASS OF TEACHERS.

Milnwood Academy is doing good service to the cause of general education, by furnishing so large a number of well qualified teachers for our public schools. Of the students present during the past session, *seventeen* go forth from these classic halls to engage in teaching. Twelve of this number were examined and licensed, the day after the close of the academic term, by Mr. McDivitt, our county Superintendent, while others seek license elsewhere. Whilst many schools, owing to the distracted state of our national affairs, have been greatly thinned in numbers, this one continues to be well patronized and sustained. Parents wishing to secure a good and cheap education for their sons and daughters, or have them qualified for teachers, cannot do better than send them to Milnwood Academy at Shade Gap, the next session of which, opens on the first Wednesday in November.

FAST DAY.

The national fast day was very generally observed in a religious manner by the citizens of Shade Gap and vicinity. Our stores and places of business were generally closed. A Union meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, which was largely attended.—A sermon was preached by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, from Hosea 6, 1: "Come and let us return unto the Lord, for he hath torn and he will heal us, he hath smitten and he will bind us up." The preacher was listened to with marked attention, as he pointed out God's mercies to us as very great; notwithstanding which, our national sins have been many and aggravated, bringing down the just judgments of Jehovah; hence, we should this day return unto the Lord with fasting, humiliation and prayer, and then may we expect that He who hath torn will heal us. May we not hope that the millions of American citizens prostrate before the throne of the Eternal, pouring out their prayers and supplications with deep humiliation and penitence before God, will speedily bring an answer in peace, and we be again restored to harmony and union throughout all our borders. X. Y. Z

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp Tenally, Sept. 27, 1861.

Dear Globe:—Thinking some of your numerous readers might be pleased or edified by a graphic account of this neighborhood, with description, the doings of the Penna. 5th, &c., I propose writing you a brief letter relative to the same.

This country is quite rolling, much of the land covered with timber. Here may be seen the wide-spreading oak, and here, too, grows the beautiful dwarf cedars. Indeed, from my limited excursions, I would think there is a greater variety of forest trees than in your own neighborhood. This is *really* a beautiful country. Could you have stood with us the other night on picket, and "viewed the landscape o'er," you would most certainly have wept, that so beautiful a country, surrounding the Capitol of the proudest nation in the world, should be the abode of ignorant, contemptible representatives of the human race; that those meandering brooks and life-giving bowers, should flow and grow only for the scum of the children of humanity. As you would continue your view, beholding 10,000 candles looming up through as many thousand tents, producing a magnificent appearance, charity would lead your thoughts, and ere long you would find yourself lost to all else but the beauties before you, and to the adoption of a system that would make the inhabitants equal to the paradise they inhabit.

To-day being wet, all drill is suspended and those who are so fortunate as not to be on guard, or have charge of the camp, can and do enjoy themselves any way their fancies dictate, convenient with in-door amusements. As you pass by their tents, you find quite a majority with paper and pencil in hand, busy transfering their thoughts to the paper. Yes, to-day the corporeal man only is in his tent; and while the many thousand fingers move the pencil as they are moved, the *motive power* is in the "Old Keystone State," wandering in gardens, fields and groves, or sitting in the parlor, or the shady yard; standing by the bubbling spring or limpid rivulet, conversing with a father, mother, brother, sister, friend, or perhaps a lover. To-day the soldier is free—it is truly a *Camp of Freedom.* But I must, as I promised, be brief, or all your patience will be exhausted ere I close.

The Fifth Pennsylvania is composed of large, temperate, brave and intelligent men. Being a member of the Regiment myself, I feel a delicacy in giving a full description of it, fearing it might be thought I am partial, but will give the opinion of others, and mention some facts bearing conviction on their face, that the Fifth is the Finest in all but the date of its organization. No sooner did we make our appearance in Camp Tenally, than a profound sensation was produced. Upon the first grand review, we bore off the wreath, and were brought from the *left* to the *right* of McCall's division.—Upon Curtin's arrival, (I ought, perhaps, through mere formality, to say our honored Governor, but besides the having in readiness the Reserve, which was a great affair, he need not look for other thanks from these quarters,) to us was given the *post of honor.* In escorting the Governor to the review ground, prior to the presentation of the colors, we were repeatedly asked if we were not regulars, and from whence we came. In the formation of Brigades, we were assigned the right of the first Brigade, hence you perceive we will lead the Penna. Reserve. And do you ask will you lead them to victory? Had you been present at our last pay day, you would withdraw the question. While in the very act of receiving our pay, all being new [illegible] Scampion, a dispatch came to our Col.: "Our troops are engaged over the river; you will march to their relief." The paying was continued no longer; in less than five minutes our Regiment was marching at double quick, headed by the gallant Col. S. G. Simmons, towards the scene of action, while the Paymaster was left all alone with his gold, and now his thoughts at the time he and his gold were deserted, *they would be something akin* to the following: "While the Capital is surrounded, guarded by men who can not be drawn from their duty by glittering gold, we may pronounce the Capital, the Union and Freedom forever, safe in their hands."

Politically, we are ignorant. Not a word is heard on the subject, though there are many anxious watchers of the Administrative policy. Nothing, however, could array them against the Administration but an injudicious adjustment of the nigger question, which need not be feared, taking their letter to Gen. Fremont as a precedent.

Hoping this proud and once happy country may again be united when the disgrace at Bull Run is wiped out and washed off by the blood of Pennsylvania's sons, and the South is taught that the Government can sustain herself, I remain, dear Globe,

Yours, &c., Scallyway.

☞ Extract from a letter, dated at Cairo, Sept. 20, 1861, from Erskine H. Miles, sutler to the 8th Illinois Regiment of volunteers, commanded by Col. Oglesby, at present stationed at Norfolk, on the Mississippi river on the Missouri shore, a few miles below Cairo, to his parents in Huntingdon:

"A little skirmish occurred to-day, about ten miles below our encampment at Norfolk, between a body of our cavalry (seventy-five in number) sent out this morning, and a rebel cavalry company, about forty in number. Our force was in two divisions, and completely surprised the enemy, putting them to flight in wild confusion, being pursued by but one division of our company. They were overtaken and about ten or a dozen of their number killed and four taken prisoners, one of the latter having been badly wounded in the right shoulder by a sabre thrust. The captain of the company killed two of the rebels himself with his sabre, and still bears the marks of his bloody work upon his sword. I saw it myself after their return to camp. Many others were badly wounded, but escaped. The four prisoners were brought up to Headquarters this evening, and placed under guard. They are poorly clad and look starved and mean. They wore no uniforms but were dressed in common brown Kentucky jeans, the worse for their wear. Their arms were rifles, bowie knives and revolvers, which, with their blankets they threw away in their flight.—They report a force of about 3,000 under Jeff. Thompson, about three miles further on, in the same condition, food scarce, and with nothing but green corn for their horses. We now have a pretty good force at Norfolk, and it is being strengthened every day in expectation of an attack. I don't think, however, that there is any immediate danger, and you need not be alarmed. Our regiment will probably move before long, but where, we do not know, most likely further down the river."

Important to Volunteers of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the twelfth section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 15th day of May, 1861, it is provided that it shall not be lawful for any Volunteer Soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have been first accepted by the Governor of this State, upon a call under a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor direct, for troops for the service of the United States.

And whereas, Notwithstanding such prohibition, sundry persons, (many of them engaged in raising regiments to be furnished from other States,) are persisting in endeavoring to enlist volunteers in violation of law.

And whereas, It is necessary for the public service and for the honor of Pennsylvania, that her military force should be regularly organized and furnished for the suppression of the existing rebellion, in conformity with the acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July, 1861, and with the laws of the State, and that her citizens should not be seduced into organizations independent of the State authority whereby the raising of her quota is embarrassed, the regiments are not enrolled in her Archives, the families of the men are deprived of the relief provided by the laws of the State for the families of her own volunteers, and the State herself by the absorption of her men in such unlawful organizations may be found unable to supply volunteers to fill the future requisitions of the Government of the United States.

And whereas, The following order has been issued by the War Department of the United States, viz:

War Department,
September 25, 1861.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit the following order from the War Department:

1. All men now enrolled or mustered into the service of the United States for brigades, regiments, batteries or companies in the State of Pennsylvania, under the direct authority of the Secretary of War, are placed under the command of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who shall organize or re-organize them as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the General Government.

2. The United States will continue to furnish subsistence, camp equipage, clothing, &c., as heretofore, for the organizations referred to in the first paragraph, and all U. S. commissaries and quartermasters will furnish, on requisitions made, the necessary subsistence, clothing, &c.

3. All authorizations heretofore given to said brigades, regiments or companies in the State of Pennsylvania, [illegible] are hereby revoked from and after the expiration of the times limited in the original authority, or in any renewals heretofore granted; and in cases where no limit of time has been specified, then from and after the expiration of ten days from the date of this order; and in future all volunteers for the service of the United States in Pennsylvania, only, under requisitions made on the Governor. All authorities issued by the War Department for Independent Regiments, subject to the approval of the Governor, which have not been so approved are hereby revoked.

Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of War.

And, whereas, the President of the United States has, in accordance with the acts of Congress of the twenty-second and twenty-fifth of July last, made requisitions on the Governor of Pennsylvania for sundry regiments of volunteers, which requisitions are in the course of being filled.

Now, therefore, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of preventing further impositions on the good and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania in this regard, do make this my proclamation, hereby prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by authority of the Governor, and especially forbidding the raising of volunteers for regiments to be furnished from other States. And also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselves to any such irregular and unlawful organizations and warning all persons that in disobeying this proclamation they will be disregarding the orders of the Government of the United States, as well as defying the laws of the State and violating their duties as sons and citizens of the Commonwealth. *I do hereby require* all Magistrates, District Attorneys, and officers of the Commonwealth to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this proclamation, and particularly all persons and their aiders and abettors, who under any pretended authority, shall enlist volunteers for any Brigade, Regiment, Battery or Company of Volunteers other than such as may be authorized by the Governor of this Commonwealth, or advertise or open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, so that such offenders may be brought to justice and punished according to law.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor

Eli Slifer, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

The Latest News.

Position of the Forces in Eastern Virginia.

Washington, Oct. 1.—There has been no change in the position of the Federal troops on the Virginia side since yesterday. The rebel pickets still occupy the lower end of the village of Falls Church. The troops of neither army are in possession of Lewinsville. Our pickets extend only to Langley from the Chain Bridge. Langley and Lewinsville are three miles apart.

A reconnoissance was made to-day by the Mozart Regiment to Pohick Church and vicinity, about twelve miles from Alexandria, to the left of Springfield Station. They found the rebel encampment entirely deserted, and nothing indicating their presence in that neighborhood.

A contraband came into our lines this morning, near Falls Church, and was taken to the headquarters of General McDowell, at Upton's Hill. He stated that he was the servant of the surgeon of the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment, which was encamped, together with two other regiments, four miles from Falls Church, on the road leading to Fairfax Court House. He also said that there are no rebel troops there, excepting those just mentioned; neither were there any fortifications this side of Fairfax Court House.

He gave as a reason for the recent precipitate retreat of the rebel army, as mentioned by officers in his hearing, that they were fearful of a flank movement by the Federal army from the direction of Lewinsville; that he had heard his master, the surgeon, say, on Thursday last, the fortifications on the river below Washington were very extensive, and that Beauregard had given orders to close the navigation of the Potomac to our vessels.

Washington, Oct. 2, P. M.—Renewed evidence has been received here today, that the enemy is falling back on Manassas Junction, making that place once more the centre of operations, as it was before the battle of Bull Run.

There is a pretty general impression here that part of Beauregard's and Johnston's army has been sent to Kentucky. The absence of any large force of the rebels from the Upper Potomac seems to confirm this view.

Hon. John A. Gurley is here on business with the Government, in reference to Gen. Fremont's command, of whose staff he is a member.

The officers and men of the New York Thirty-seventh regiment, deny the charge that they were engaged in burning houses in Virginia, during the advance of Saturday night. They say the burning was the work of the rebels.

Mr. Haley, one of the refugees from Charleston, now here, says that Fort Sumter is prepared to stand a siege, and that an attack on Charleston is anticipated by the rebels.

Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Rev. Mr. Robinson, a missionary teacher in the Cherokee Nation, has arrived in this city. He reports that Chief John Ross has finally succumbed to the Secession pressure. On August 20th he called his council together at Talequah, and sent in a message recommending the severance of their connection with the United States, and an allegiance with the Southern Confederacy.

The Council approved of the recommendation, and appointed commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Government. The Confederate commissioner assumed the payment of the annuities heretofore received by the Cherokees from our Government.

The Creek Indians have raised 1,000 men for service in the Confederate army, and the Cherokees have formed a home guard 1, 200 strong.

It appears that the troops sent into Arkansas by Ben McCulloch, after the battle of Springfield, were posted on the border of the Cherokee Nation to intimidate the Council and force John Ross to yield to the demands of the rebels.

Jefferson City, Oct. 1.—(Special to the St. Louis *Democrat.*)—Mrs. Premont arrived here, from St. Louis, this afternoon, and was received at the depot by the General and his staff, and a detachment of sixty of his bodyguard, and escorted to the camp.

Gen. Fremont receives numerous visitors daily, who desire him to send a regiment to this place and that in the interior, for the protection of Union men's property; but he is obliged to disappoint all such applicants, as he is determined to send out no more small bodies of troops, to be surrounded and taken prisoners. He is going to strike altogether this time. When Price and the main body of the rebel army is annihilated, he will then see to the protection of every Union man in the State.

Gen. Smith, adjutant general of the State, is here, hard at work, issuing commissions to the officers of the State forces organizing under Governor Gamble's call. He gives assurances that the 42,000 volunteers called for will be obtained without trouble.

Life at Fort Lafayette.

How the Imprisoned Rebels Employ their Time.

We have been furnished with the following interesting account of matters at Fort Lafayette by Mr. M. C. Stanley, a recent inmate thereof, who was discharged upon an investigation of his case, which established his entire innocence of the charges brought against him, and exhibited him as a perfectly loyal Union man:

Upon the arrival of the prisoner at Fort Hamilton he is at once delivered into the charge of Col. Burke and the document for his commitment exhibited. This document comes from either the Secretary of War or Secretary of State, according as the prisoner is one of war or of State. Col. Burke thereupon has the accused ferried across the little channel which flows between Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette, and upon his arrival in the latter stronghold he is given into the charge of the commanding officer, Lieutenant Wood, who writes out a receipt for his prisoner. After this formula is over he is shown to his quarters, which of late have been the casemates or gun rooms around the wall of the fort.—This economy has been necessitated by the filling up of the more desirable officer's quarters by the first arrivals.

As soon as the new comer is left to himself he is at once surrounded by his new fellow prisoners and plied with questions as to his name, where he came from and what are the charges against him, which usually wind up with an expression on the part of the interrogaters of doing all they can to render his stay as agreeable as possible. The conversation continues, and when friendly relations have been established he is very blandly asked what he will have for his dinner or supper, according to the hour at which he arrives. In the same breath they extol the delicious character of beef steak, with mushrooms, and broiled chicken or other savory dishes, and urge him, some to have the former, others the latter. In a maze of astonishment at this good treatment of criminals by the offended Government, he states his choice or perhaps expresses a wish for a little of several of the dishes mentioned, and the character of the wine then comes up for extolment and the wags get into quite a dispute among themselves as to the relative qualities of the Burgundy, Port, Madeira, Claret, &c., which is given them at dinner. The still further astonished prisoner drinks all this in with considerable pleasure, and beginning to get over the fright which his arrest and incarceration have produced, congratulates himself that a stay at Fort Lafayette is a capital thing. But his fond delusion, at least the one produced by his fellow prisoners, soon vanishes when the conversation, which by this time, has, of course, changed to other subjects, is suddenly interrupted by the signal for dinner or supper, and he is conducted to his seat in the dining-room, where, in place of a mahogany table with lustrous white damask cloth, silver service and richly cut glass ware, all of which his imagination had conjured up, he discovers a plain deal table, unpainted and without a cloth, with a tin plate containing a piece of partially cooked pork, a tin cup of coffee and a large chunk of bread. As he contemplates this in dismay, a loud laugh from his fellow-prisoners, who, from the door have been watching his movements, throws a little light on his disordered intellect, and he perceives that he has been the victim of a hoax. This constitutes his initiation into Fort Lafayette society, and he in turn becomes as eager as the rest to "sell" the next new comer.

This is one of the ways in which the inmates manage to while away the time, and, in fact, it has become so popular among them that the announcement in the daily papers (which, by the way, they receive every morning regularly before 8 o'clock,) of any arrest at once creates quite an excitement, and everything is prepared to thoroughly initiate the expected individual.

Those of the prisoners who have means and friends can pass time in comparative comfort. A mess has been established, by permission of the commanding officer, which is under the control of ordnance sergeant attached to the post. It numbers about thirty, and at a cost of one dollar a head per diem, the table is supplied, from market daily with good food of every description, together with such viands and liquors as they may choose to purchase extra. The table is better, in fact, than such as are provided in second class hotels at fashionable watering places.

The sleeping arrangements are also very comfortable. The mattresses, bedding, blankets and sheets are of good quality, and care is taken to keep them clean. The bedsteads are small iron ones, which are folded up in the daytime, making additional room in the somewhat confined quarters.

Two hours a day are allowed to prisoners for exercise out of doors in the open space in the centre of the fort, viz; between six and seven o'clock in the morning and between five and six o'clock in the evening. In the intervals they are confined in the rather commodious quarters which are appropriated to officers when the fort is completely garrisoned, where they amuse themselves playing chess, backgammon, draughts, whist and the like, read the newspapers, or discuss the events of the day as they reach them through the last mentioned channel.—At 9 o'clock every light is extinguished and universal silence prevails until the next dawn awakes them to re-enact the same unvaried routine.

In cases of sickness Mrs. Wood, the lady of the commanding officer, is unremitting, through her domestics, in kindness and attention, and has won the esteem of all the inmates for her considerate amiability.

With the water occasionally bad on account of absence of rain, with some defects in the cooking arrangements, which are not sufficient to supply the extra quantity of rations now in demand, rendering them only partially prepared for edibility, the prisoners still manage to pass their time of incarceration in a much more pleasant manner than is generally believed, with the exception only of the privateersmen, or pirates as they are deemed, who are closely confined and supplied with government rations. They are not denied, however, any luxury which is sent in from outside, nor prohibited from purchasing such, as they sometimes do by clubbing their limited funds together.—*Herald.*

A Friendly Interview between Pennsylvania Regiments and the Rebels.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

I have just learned the particulars of two interviews which took place on Sunday last between some members of Col. Hayes's Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment and the Virginia Forty-third (rebel), stationed on the opposite banks of the Potomac at Great Falls. The river is here not more than a hundred yards wide, and the pickets on both sides have occasionally hailed each other. On Sunday the rebels invited some of our men across, stating that if they would leave their arms behind them they would receive hospitable treatment, and be allowed to return.

One of the Pennsylvania boys stripped, plunged in, and swam over. He was helped up the rocks by a Virginia captain, who gave him his overcoat to wear, and proposed that he should take a drink of whisky. "If I drink," said the soldier, "it must be to Our Country." "Very good," said the rebel officer, "I will join you: Here's to our country!" And the men on both sides of the river joined in a hearty cheer. The man remained an hour or two, and then swam back, a little nebulous from the many healths he had been obliged to drink.

In the afternoon several of the rebels returned the visit. They courteously entertained, and exchanged buttons with our men, as souvenirs of the interview. "We don't care anything about the war," said they, "and don't want to fight, but we can't help it. You Pennsylvanians are like friends and brothers, and we wish we had those d——d South Carolinians against us instead of you." One of Virginia officers took off his gold sleeve buttons, having no other disposable gift at hand, and received a quarter eagle in return. "Good Lord," said he, "it's been a long time since I've seen such a piece of money." They are all anxious to know the popular sentiment of Pennsylvania and the other Border States in relation to the war, and seemed a good deal depressed at learning the truth. They appeared to be tolerably well clothed and fed, and did not complain of their condition.

Two of the soldiers exchanged letters from their sweethearts. Various exchanges of newspapers, &c., were also made, and in the act our men received a letter from a sister of one of the rebels, without the owner's knowledge. I had an opportunity of reading the letter this morning, and give you an interesting extract therefrom: "Take care of your clothes [the writer says] for I don't believe there is a yard of stuff for shirts or clothing in the whole county. *There is not in the whole county a pound of coffee or a pound of sugar.* Mrs. —— uses honey in her tea. Send some of your money home when you get it."

It appears, from other parts of the letter, that the country has been entirely stripped of cloth, shoes, coffee, and sugar, in order that the army may be supplied. With the present enormous prices of all those articles in the South, it is difficult to see how those supplies can be kept up much longer.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

Headquarters Mountain Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Service of the United States.

Camp Crosman, Oct. 1, 1861.

Sir: You are hereby ordered to proceed immediately to Camp Crosman, near Huntingdon, Penna., and take command of the post.

It is hereby specially enjoined upon all officers and men, to be obedient to your orders as commandant.

You will from time to time order, and have executed, such orders as in your judgment may be necessary to meet the exigencies of the public service.

J. Y. JAMES,
Col. Commanding M. B. P. V.,
in the service of the U. S.

To Col. Wm. G. Murray, Penna. Volunteers.
Oct. 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Benjamin Oswalt, dec'd.*] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin Oswalt, late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOHN OSWALT, Administrator.
Oct. 3, 1861.-6t*

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF CARBON TOWNSHIP.—This is to give notice that no person will be paid or allowed by the Directors of the Poor, on account of any pauper getting hurt or otherwise needing relief, until an order is granted for the relief of said pauper, and the same is presented to Jos. Morrison, who is the authorized agent in the premises, or otherwise issued in to the Board of Directors.
D. CLARKSON, W. MOORE, S. PERGITAL, } Directors of Poor.
Shirleysburg, Oct. 3, 1861.-3t.

THE WAR GOES ON!
AND
D. P. GWIN
HAS JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.
Oct. 3, 1861.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust or harbor my wife Mary, on my account, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
JOHN DELL.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.-3 t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of William Moffit, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.
SAMUEL CROLLS,
Barree township,
Oct. 1, 1861.-6t. Hunt. co., Pa.

STRAY.—Came to residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the 20th of September, a light red COW with a large white spot on her back and a star on her forehead, of medium size and supposed to be about five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
DAVID H. SHULTZ.
Oct. 1, 1861.*

HAVING FULL AUTHORITY from Gen. J. Y. James, I am now raising a company to be attached to his Brigade. This company will be composed entirely of young men of respectability and education, many of whom are teachers.
Pay and rations will commence from the time members are sworn in. The oath can be taken before any Justice of the Peace and forwarded to me. A good opportunity is now offered of joining a respectable company, and the attention of teachers is called to this advertisement. Address until October 4th, at Kishacoquillas, Mifflin co., Pa., and after that date at Huntingdon.
CAPT. GEO. F. DAVENPORT.
Sept. 20, 1861-3t.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!
AND
A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.
ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:
After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.
On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

Huntingdon County 4th Brigade 14th Division of P. V.
ATTENTION!—In pursuance of an order to me directed by the Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle, all the Brigade, Regimental and Company officers in Huntingdon county, of 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V., are hereby ordered to meet in Camp Crosman, fully armed and equipped, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, the 11th day of October, inst., for Inspection and Battalion drill.
1st. All Captains will be required to furnish rolls showing the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of their respective companies present on parade, designating the number of each.
2d. And the number of such company or companies absent from parade.
3d. The uniform, with their arms and equipments, inspected.
4th. The number of uniforms belonging to each respective company.
5th. The arms and equipments in possession of each troop or company.
AND ALSO.
In pursuance of an order to me directed by the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the Act of Assembly dated 18th day of April, 1861, I hereby give notice that all commissioned officers of the 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V. not yet sworn in, will meet at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 11th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and the United States.
R. C. McCULL, Brigade Inspector.
Brigade Inspector's Office, Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1861.

WANTED.—A Master Mechanic to carry on a Wheelwright Shop already furnished. Apply to A. LEWIS, Mt. Union.
Sept 24, 1861-3t.