

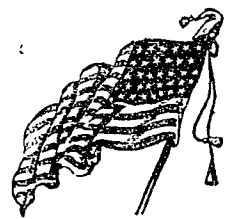
Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

TERMS.—The Globe is published twice a week at \$1.00 a year—25 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7, 1861.



Our Flag Forever.

To the Citizens of Huntingdon and of the County.

The Sanitary Commission has made an appeal to the women of America, for articles which will add greatly to the comfort of our sick and wounded, and we in turn must ask assistance from the people of the town and neighborhood before we can respond to the call. As it is a matter in which every individual is interested, committees have been appointed to canvass the town, and visit every family and store. The Commission has pressing need for the following articles, and ask that they contribute of such as they may have by them. Yarn, or money to purchase it, woolen stockings, and mittens with one finger, to allow free use of the first finger and thumb, towels, pocket-handkerchiefs, white Canton flannel or pieces of colored, for making the tops of slippers, woolen flannel, white or colored, bleached or unbleached muslin for night-shirts and drawers, dark calico or gingham of fast colors, for pillow cases, being preferable to white in hospitals, ticking for pillows, blankets, common quilts, small hair or feather pillows, or cushions for fractures, woolen or Canton flannel bed-gowns, wrappars, large sized slippers, green silk eye shades, sewing cotton, tape, pins, &c., farina, arrow root, corn starch, cocoa, chocolate, rice flour, oat-meal, dried fruits, pickles, dried herbs, wines, jellies, syrups, cologne water, camphor, arnyment vinegar, bay rum, drugs, &c., &c., checker and backgammon boards, books for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated.

All bottles should be labeled and closely cemented, and jellies are directed to have a covering of white sugar to the depth of half an inch to prevent fermentation, and stoppers, (not brandied) pasted over the mouth, or put into stone bottles or jars, and corked and sealed. The contributions can be sent to the house of Mrs. Wm. Orison, senior, before Thursday, Nov. 14th, upon which day the next meeting of the society will be held. Persons from the country wishing to give to the cause, can leave their contributions at Mr. Lewis' Book Store, or at Mrs. Orison's, and whenever known, acknowledgments shall be made to all not residents of the town, and a list of their names kept. Why cannot the County participate in this movement, and something worth while be done before the freezing weather is upon us and our gallant fellows in the field—and, although it is our prayer that articles "for the sick and wounded" may not be needed by those dear to us, yet it will cheer their hearts, to hear that friends at home have not forgotten them and their possible wants.

By ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1861.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.—Nothing of importance has been heard of the expedition, except that it has not been destroyed by the late storm. Important intelligence is looked for every hour. Charleston or some other prominent Rebel city must fall, or we shall be disappointed.

Mr. Joseph Rosenthal has opened a Fine Art and Photograph Gallery, three doors west of the post office. Any person wishing to procure a correct likeness should call on Mr. R. He promises to give full satisfaction. His paintings are worth a visit to all lovers of the beautiful.

NOTICE.—All Bills made by Quarter-Master of Mountain Brigade will be returned to the Office of Head-Quarters at Huntingdon, immediately.

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Per J. M. KERR, Jr., Master.

November 4, 1861-2t.

NOTICE.—All checks issued by the Sutter of the McClellan Regiment, will only be redeemed from soldiers of the Regiment.

K. THALHEIMER, Sutter.
Huntingdon, Nov. 5, 1861-2t.

THE RICHMOND papers say that Gen. Evans fought at Leesburg contrary to orders, and is to be court-martialed; and that the Federal loss at that fight was 2,000 killed and wounded.

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPES.—Mr. A. J. White gives notice in an advertisement, that he has an assortment of choice fruit trees and grapes for sale.

FORAGE FOR CAMP CROSMAN.—We invite the attention of farmers to advertisement of Quarter-Master Mitchell in another column.

The Horse Inspection Again.

Horses were rushed through on Tuesday last, without respect to age, color, or soundness. The inspector, Mr. Henry Sherborn, appeared to be determined to ride over public opinion in the most insulting manner. He is either no judge of a horse or a great scamp, for a number of horses were forced upon the Government by his inspection, that no man of the best common sense would give \$20 a head for. They are not, nor never will be, worth a cent to the Government.

We have learned since our last issue, that five hundred horses were put in on a contract of ex-Senators Southern & Sellers, and five hundred on a contract of Senator McClure. Sub-contractors bought up the horses and had them inspected—the principal contractors pocketing their share of the plunder without performing any labor or running any risk. A Mr. Brough, of Franklin county, we understand, filled the contract of Senator McClure, and Mr. Colon, who was one of the purchasers for the Southern & Sellers contract, says that all, or nearly so, of the bad horses, were offered by Mr. Brough or through his agency. We should like to get all those of our citizens who were in any way connected with the contracts, out of the uncomfortable position they have got into. The war may have an end, but the rascality practiced upon the Government in this place during the past two weeks, in the horse business, will never be forgotten.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

A SAN-ANTONIO.—On Monday morning, October 21st, David, son of J. W. & Margaret Scott, aged about 2 years and 9 months, was very severely burned, so that he died a few hours afterward. The parents and oldest son were from home when the accident occurred. The lady with whom the children had been left, had gone out a little way from the house, when she was startled by the shrieks of the suffering victim; rushing into the house, she found the child partly filled with smoke, and the child lying upon the floor with his clothes burned nearly off. She instantly caught him up in her arms, and wrapping him in her own clothes, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. He is gone. "The vital spark has fled."

It is a long time, that I have not seen you, though around your friends you still live here. He is not lost, with his father he dwells. Where in land hath such music dwells. His happy smile away has flown. Where pain and sad accidents are unknown. To you he can't come, to him you may go. Where pleasure and joy eternally grow. "Each friend matched from me, in a glimpse Plucked from the wing of human youth."

EAGLE FOUNDRY, Nov. 4, 1861.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Rise in the Potomac. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Potomac has been known to be so high, for many years as it is at present. The water is twenty feet above its usual mark. The Long Bridge is covered several feet over the Virginia side, and all crossing has been suspended since yesterday afternoon. The Government ferries at Georgetown have also been stopped—the water being four feet above the low stages. The only communication now with Virginia ferries is by the Chain Bridge, and the travel by that route is consequently increased to a constant jam. The coming down is very great, and many of the dead bodies from Edwards's Ferry will unavoidably float past without being discovered.

Recovery of Victims of the Ball's Bluff Fight. Owing to the rise in the water in the Potomac a number of bodies of soldiers from the battle of Ball's Bluff have floated hitherward. In addition to the five mentioned yesterday as having been recovered at the Chain Bridge, thirteen have been recovered from the river in the vicinity of Washington and Georgetown, and one near Fort Washington, twelve miles below this city. The recovered bodies have been buried.

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FORAGE FOR CAMP CROSMAN.—We invite the attention of farmers to advertisement of Quarter-Master Mitchell in another column.

The News from the Fleet.

Washington, Nov. 4, 1861.—There is one thought which is so deeply enshrined in the popular heart—so repeatedly and anxiously discussed at thousands of hearth-stones, that it is no longer possible to prevent its formal and public expression. There are so many sacred interests involved in it, that the theories of diplomacy must give way before it, precisely as all more plausible aside in the presence of a stern and inexorable necessity. I allude to the question of exchanging the patriotic soldiers of the Republic, now prisoners in the seceded States, for the rebel prisoners of the Federal Government. The allegation that, if our Government shall agree to this exchange, it will thereby recognize the rebellion, sinks into utter insignificance when contrasted with the overwhelming arguments which demand generous and candid action on the part of our authorities. Had we proceeded to discuss this idea of recognition, which, I think, can be satisfactorily disposed of, let us calmly review the reasons that impel our President to this measure. The first duty of a Government engaged in a war of such magnitude, and which is so universally recognized by our soldiers and statesmen. The subject has repeatedly attracted the attention of our Government, in various shapes, and some of our commanders have assumed the responsibility of independent action in reference to it. When Gen. McClellan captured a large body of rebel prisoners in Western Virginia, the Administration directed, as it had previously done with a company of Secessionists, surprised near Alexandria, that the prisoners should be released on taking the oath of allegiance—a condition that has been of little or no benefit to our cause. Since then, when a small party of the Union prisoners were released at Richmond, our Government evinced its anxiety to secure the release of the remainder by promptly setting at liberty an equal number of Secessionist prisoners. Brigadier Gen. John A. McClellan, in command at Cairo, Illinois, a short time ago voluntarily proposed to General Polk, in command of the rebel forces at Columbus, Kentucky, to unconditionally deliver his Secessionist prisoners—an offer which was at once responded to by his opponent, General Evans, in command of the forces near Leesburg, Va., in reply to a letter from Gen. Stone, requesting information in regard to the release of the Union prisoners. The Union prisoners captured at the late battle, stated that he would immediately communicate with the rebel Government in relation to their exchange, and on Friday last a lieutenant of the United States navy arrived from his prison in Richmond, to make an urgent appeal in favor of the release of his fellow-companions in misfortune. The only thing that prevents those who direct the operations of both armies from effecting the object, the problem mutually to have in view, is the diplomatic question involved in the official recognition of the rebel conspiracy. Had there not all the negotiations divided by, indirectly recognizing the seceder's necessity of an exchange of prisoners? It is right, on a mere point of diplomatic etiquette, to unnecessarily jeopardize the lives of many of our bravest and noblest sons. The exigencies of the war have rendered absolutely imperative the frequent interchange of flags of truce, a still more direct recognition of the belligerent attitude of the conspiracy. Since, therefore, whatever principle is involved in this has been repeatedly admitted, what practical benefit can be derived from a further persistent assertion of it? There is scarcely an important camp along our whole line from which flags of truce have not at some time been sent forth or received. At Fortress Monroe, it is no uncommon occurrence for small rebel steamers to run within the very shadow of its walls, and to flaunt the rebel flag, accompanied by the military symbol of peace, immediately beneath our glorious ensign. Any arrangement we can make to mitigate the horrors of the war, as a warlike necessity, cannot be construed into a political recognition of the so-called Confederate Government. There is a wide difference between the formal acknowledgment of the military power of a rebellion and an official recognition of the independence of the States which maintain it. European nations already talk of the so-called Southern Confederacy as a formidable belligerent, even while they refuse to admit it into the family of nations. There is, therefore, so much to gain and so little to lose by an exchange of prisoners, that I hope a system will very soon be adopted by which the prisoners who belong to your city and to other loyal portions of the country may be returned to the army or to their friends.

Exchange of Prisoners.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.)
Washington, Nov. 4, 1861.—There is one thought which is so deeply enshrined in the popular heart—so repeatedly and anxiously discussed at thousands of hearth-stones, that it is no longer possible to prevent its formal and public expression. There are so many sacred interests involved in it, that the theories of diplomacy must give way before it, precisely as all more plausible aside in the presence of a stern and inexorable necessity. I allude to the question of exchanging the patriotic soldiers of the Republic, now prisoners in the seceded States, for the rebel prisoners of the Federal Government. The allegation that, if our Government shall agree to this exchange, it will thereby recognize the rebellion, sinks into utter insignificance when contrasted with the overwhelming arguments which demand generous and candid action on the part of our authorities. Had we proceeded to discuss this idea of recognition, which, I think, can be satisfactorily disposed of, let us calmly review the reasons that impel our President to this measure. The first duty of a Government engaged in a war of such magnitude, and which is so universally recognized by our soldiers and statesmen. The subject has repeatedly attracted the attention of our Government, in various shapes, and some of our commanders have assumed the responsibility of independent action in reference to it. When Gen. McClellan captured a large body of rebel prisoners in Western Virginia, the Administration directed, as it had previously done with a company of Secessionists, surprised near Alexandria, that the prisoners should be released on taking the oath of allegiance—a condition that has been of little or no benefit to our cause. Since then, when a small party of the Union prisoners were released at Richmond, our Government evinced its anxiety to secure the release of the remainder by promptly setting at liberty an equal number of Secessionist prisoners. Brigadier Gen. John A. McClellan, in command at Cairo, Illinois, a short time ago voluntarily proposed to General Polk, in command of the rebel forces at Columbus, Kentucky, to unconditionally deliver his Secessionist prisoners—an offer which was at once responded to by his opponent, General Evans, in command of the forces near Leesburg, Va., in reply to a letter from Gen. Stone, requesting information in regard to the release of the Union prisoners. The Union prisoners captured at the late battle, stated that he would immediately communicate with the rebel Government in relation to their exchange, and on Friday last a lieutenant of the United States navy arrived from his prison in Richmond, to make an urgent appeal in favor of the release of his fellow-companions in misfortune. The only thing that prevents those who direct the operations of both armies from effecting the object, the problem mutually to have in view, is the diplomatic question involved in the official recognition of the rebel conspiracy. Had there not all the negotiations divided by, indirectly recognizing the seceder's necessity of an exchange of prisoners? It is right, on a mere point of diplomatic etiquette, to unnecessarily jeopardize the lives of many of our bravest and noblest sons. The exigencies of the war have rendered absolutely imperative the frequent interchange of flags of truce, a still more direct recognition of the belligerent attitude of the conspiracy. Since, therefore, whatever principle is involved in this has been repeatedly admitted, what practical benefit can be derived from a further persistent assertion of it? There is scarcely an important camp along our whole line from which flags of truce have not at some time been sent forth or received. At Fortress Monroe, it is no uncommon occurrence for small rebel steamers to run within the very shadow of its walls, and to flaunt the rebel flag, accompanied by the military symbol of peace, immediately beneath our glorious ensign. Any arrangement we can make to mitigate the horrors of the war, as a warlike necessity, cannot be construed into a political recognition of the so-called Confederate Government. There is a wide difference between the formal acknowledgment of the military power of a rebellion and an official recognition of the independence of the States which maintain it. European nations already talk of the so-called Southern Confederacy as a formidable belligerent, even while they refuse to admit it into the family of nations. There is, therefore, so much to gain and so little to lose by an exchange of prisoners, that I hope a system will very soon be adopted by which the prisoners who belong to your city and to other loyal portions of the country may be returned to the army or to their friends.

FROM MISSOURI.

General Fremont Receives his Order to Retire from Command.—Great Excitement in the Country.—The Rebels Advancing and Encamped on Wilson's Creek. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news of their advance, 2,800 strong. Preparations were being made to go out and attack them when Gen. Fremont received the order to retire from the command of the Western department.

Simultaneously, the newspapers arrived announcing that this is no more water war, in which no lives are to be lost and no prisoners taken. This war is no rivalry between an overbearing force, tyrannical hand and irresistible, against a puny and contemptible set of fugitives, but a struggle between two great armies—the one contending for the existence of our free Government, on God's foot-stool, and the other fighting with demonic desperation to give organization and effect to the treasonous and lawless rebellion. Our preparations are no longer dictated by the fear that defeat will bring their own annihilation, and their followers fired with the indignation that they are battling in a righteous cause. Our preparations are no longer dictated by the fear that defeat will bring their own annihilation, and their followers fired with the indignation that they are battling in a righteous cause.

He also issued the following farewell address to the troops:
I, Q. OF THE WESTERN DEPT.,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Army: Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you. Our army has been of sudden growth, and we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career.

Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I had thus far labored to bring together. Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sincerely. I think that you will find confidence and you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victor's jubilee, but I shall strive to win; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions-in-arms.

Major General U. S. A.
The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings held almost everywhere. The various bands, serenades, the general, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers.

Though notifying Gen. Hunter, as Gen. Fremont is prepared to leave the command over the troops, General Fremont spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the late battle. He was prepared for battle, and in accordance with a written request from all the brigadier generals here, he remained through the night, ready to lead the army in case of attack.

All the troops slept on their arms, and many officers remained at their posts all night, an attack being hourly expected, but nothing occurred, more than the firing on our pickets on two different roads.

The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle ground. Gen. Fremont is prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as General Pope arrives, the latter having been sent forward to take command of Gen. Hunter's army.

Gen. Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 3.—General Fremont and staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body-guard, and will reach St. Louis on Wednesday.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—An official telegram dated to-day, states General Floyd's force at 7,000, and that Benham and Schenck's forces were following him on the new road.

The despatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect is cheering.

Another telegram from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Maysville, Ky., and reported that Gen. Rosecrans had repulsed Floyd, and at least accounts General Benham and Schenck had got in his rear, and it was thought that Floyd's force would be captured by them.

A correspondent at Camp Willcutt, Kentucky, just after the battle, gives the following sad, but interesting account of the Tennesseans in and out of the Wildcat Battle:

"Two regiments of East Tennessee Rebels, who were driven out of their forty-four miles distant, the morning before the battle, and had reached a place for encampment two miles and a half from the field, when the night attack was heard. They were much debilitated by sickness, and were downed by the length of the march, they started at the firing, and came up at the attack with a steady and eager for action. But all was now quiet, and the poor fellows were sadly disappointed. Going over the battle-field next day, they found, I think, a sorry return to the acquaintances, neighbors, cousins, brothers, and, in one instance, a father. They arrived a few hours earlier, and found their friends and loved ones, and certain disease. Let them be released by an honorable exchange. Let the

rebels, now confined, comfortably and hospitably treated, near Boston, who were taken at Hatteras inlet, be sent back, if you please, to renew their war in favor of a dishonored cause, and let the insulted, half-starved, and badly-dressed, patriotic soldiers, still held by the rebel leaders, be returned to the army, that they may renew their glorious efforts in favor of our imperishable cause. Thus would not only Ball's Bluff be partially atoned for, but the same spirit manifested in reference to other prisoners would carry joy to thousands of loyal hearts; give back to us some of the choicest jewels of our army; thrill the army itself with new enthusiasm; make the Administration more popular, stimulate enlistments; help forward the loan; and crush out the miserable insinuations of the internal traitors, who are charging that the President and his Cabinet are, for the sake of mere theory, forgetting and sacrificing some of the purest and noblest of our champions.

Now let us consider the argument of those who contend that an exchange of prisoners would result in an injudicious recognition of the Southern rebellion. The desirability of the accomplishment of that end is a universally recognized by our soldiers and statesmen. The subject has repeatedly attracted the attention of our Government, in various shapes, and some of our commanders have assumed the responsibility of independent action in reference to it. When Gen. McClellan captured a large body of rebel prisoners in Western Virginia, the Administration directed, as it had previously done with a company of Secessionists, surprised near Alexandria, that the prisoners should be released on taking the oath of allegiance—a condition that has been of little or no benefit to our cause. Since then, when a small party of the Union prisoners were released at Richmond, our Government evinced its anxiety to secure the release of the remainder by promptly setting at liberty an equal number of Secessionist prisoners. Brigadier Gen. John A. McClellan, in command at Cairo, Illinois, a short time ago voluntarily proposed to General Polk, in command of the rebel forces at Columbus, Kentucky, to unconditionally deliver his Secessionist prisoners—an offer which was at once responded to by his opponent, General Evans, in command of the forces near Leesburg, Va., in reply to a letter from Gen. Stone, requesting information in regard to the release of the Union prisoners. The Union prisoners captured at the late battle, stated that he would immediately communicate with the rebel Government in relation to their exchange, and on Friday last a lieutenant of the United States navy arrived from his prison in Richmond, to make an urgent appeal in favor of the release of his fellow-companions in misfortune. The only thing that prevents those who direct the operations of both armies from effecting the object, the problem mutually to have in view, is the diplomatic question involved in the official recognition of the rebel conspiracy. Had there not all the negotiations divided by, indirectly recognizing the seceder's necessity of an exchange of prisoners? It is right, on a mere point of diplomatic etiquette, to unnecessarily jeopardize the lives of many of our bravest and noblest sons. The exigencies of the war have rendered absolutely imperative the frequent interchange of flags of truce, a still more direct recognition of the belligerent attitude of the conspiracy. Since, therefore, whatever principle is involved in this has been repeatedly admitted, what practical benefit can be derived from a further persistent assertion of it? There is scarcely an important camp along our whole line from which flags of truce have not at some time been sent forth or received. At Fortress Monroe, it is no uncommon occurrence for small rebel steamers to run within the very shadow of its walls, and to flaunt the rebel flag, accompanied by the military symbol of peace, immediately beneath our glorious ensign. Any arrangement we can make to mitigate the horrors of the war, as a warlike necessity, cannot be construed into a political recognition of the so-called Confederate Government. There is a wide difference between the formal acknowledgment of the military power of a rebellion and an official recognition of the independence of the States which maintain it. European nations already talk of the so-called Southern Confederacy as a formidable belligerent, even while they refuse to admit it into the family of nations. There is, therefore, so much to gain and so little to lose by an exchange of prisoners, that I hope a system will very soon be adopted by which the prisoners who belong to your city and to other loyal portions of the country may be returned to the army or to their friends.

Constructive Flood.

(From the Philadelphia Herald Nov. 5.)
The greatest flood that Anguwick has experienced in fourteen years, occurred on Sunday. An incessant rain fell during Friday night, Saturday and Sunday night—raising the creek to within three feet of the memorable flood of 1847. The destruction of fences is very great, and considerable corn is also carried away. The bridge across Fort Run, below town, on the Mount Union road, was swept away. Very little stream in the country seemed to have swollen to torrents, and spring-houses, &c., were completely flooded. One family in German Valley (Michael Youtz) were obliged to leave their houses, it being flooded by the rising of an adjacent rivulet. The falling mill of Messrs. Hartzler was flooded—there being at one time about seven feet of water over the mill-race. One of the abutments of the bridge across the Anguwick near Eby's mill gave away, and the bridge narrowly escaped going down. On persons engaged in agriculture, we ascertained that the bridge was still in a passable condition, but its stability materially weakened; and unless the structure be immediately repaired, will prove a public loss.

U. S.

STAYED AWAY.—A gray Mare was found in the left hand side out of the road, near the bridge, on Sunday. A liberal reward will be given for its capture, and any information where she may be found.

Huntingdon, Oct. 31, 1861. EDWARD COLBURN.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 6, 1861.
Flour and Extra Family Flour..... \$4.15 @ 4.25
Common and Superfine..... \$3.80 @ 4.00
Wheat Flour..... \$3.50 @ 3.75
Rye Flour..... \$3.25 @ 3.50
Corn Meal..... \$2.50 @ 2.75
Extra White Wheat..... \$1.50 @ 1.75
Soft and Firm Red..... \$1.25 @ 1.50
Corn Meal..... \$1.00 @ 1.25
Oats..... \$0.75 @ 0.90
Barley..... \$0.60 @ 0.75
Clover..... \$0.40 @ 0.50
Hay..... \$0.30 @ 0.40
Dried Apple..... \$0.20 @ 0.30
Sugar..... \$0.15 @ 0.20
Eggs..... \$0.10 @ 0.15
Hens..... \$0.08 @ 0.10
Chickens..... \$0.06 @ 0.08
Turkey..... \$0.04 @ 0.06
Duck..... \$0.03 @ 0.04
Geese..... \$0.02 @ 0.03
Butter..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Lard..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Tallow..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Candles..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Soap..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Shampoo..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Toiletries..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Perfumes..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Essences..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Fragrances..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Cosmetics..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Nails..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Hair..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Teeth..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Eyes..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Ears..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Nose..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Mouth..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Throat..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Lungs..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Liver..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Stomach..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Intestines..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Bladder..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Uterus..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Vagina..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Vulva..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Clitoris..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Penis..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Scrotum..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Testis..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Prostate..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Seminal Vesicle..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Utricle..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Bulbourethral Gland..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Cowper's Gland..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Penis..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Scrotum..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Testis..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Prostate..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Seminal Vesicle..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Utricle..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Bulbourethral Gland..... \$0.01 @ 0.02
Cowper's Gland..... \$0.01 @ 0.02

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.
Extra Family Flour & Mid..... \$4.25
Extra do do..... \$4.00
White Wheat..... \$3.75
Red Wheat..... \$3.50
Rye..... \$3.25
Corn..... \$2.50
Oats..... \$0.75
Barley..... \$0.60
Clover..... \$0.40
Hay..... \$0.30
Dried Apple..... \$0.20
Sugar..... \$0.15
Eggs..... \$0.10
Hens..... \$0.08
Chickens..... \$0.06
Turkey..... \$0.04
Duck..... \$0.03
Geese..... \$0.02
Butter..... \$0.01
Lard..... \$0.01
Tallow..... \$0.01
Candles..... \$0.01
Soap..... \$0.01
Shampoo..... \$0.01
Toiletries..... \$0.01
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Clitoris..... \$0.01
Penis..... \$0.01
Scrotum..... \$0.01
Testis..... \$0.01
Prostate..... \$0.01
Seminal Vesicle..... \$0.01
Utricle..... \$0.01
Bulbourethral Gland..... \$0.01
Cowper's Gland..... \$0.01

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPES.

The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery in East Huntingdon, a handsome assortment of choice Fruit trees and Grapes, which he will be pleased to deliver at reasonable prices.
A. J. WHITE.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1861-2w.

PUBLIC LETTING.

OF FORAGE FOR CAMP CROSMAN.

PROPOSERS for supplying Camp Crosmann with forage for the use of the Cavalry, will be received at the Quartermaster's Department in the borough of Huntingdon on Friday, November 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The time and place will be subject to the order of the Quartermaster. The forage to be supplied will be subject to the order of the Quartermaster. The forage to be supplied will be subject to the order of the Quartermaster.

QUARTER-MASTER'S NOTICE.

(Date of Nov. 10th, 1861.)
The Quartermaster has for sale at his Store in East Huntingdon, a handsome assortment of choice Fruit trees and Grapes, which he will be pleased to deliver at reasonable prices.
A. J. WHITE.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1861-2w.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING TRAINS.

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
HUNTINGDON	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
LEESBURG	7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	9:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
ST. LOUIS	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	1:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	2:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	3:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	5:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	6:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	7:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	8:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	8:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	9:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	9:30 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS	10:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
ST.		