

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WAL LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. A. TYRURST, Associate Editor.

HUNTINGDON, Pa. Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26, 1861.



Our Flag Forever.

As Thursday is Thanksgiving day, we will issue but one paper this week. We hope the day will be generally observed by our citizens.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is met, right and the bountiful duty of every people for render thanks for His mercies.

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

As a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; and for His goodness in His holy commandments, and in His submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceful life, may continue to offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI STURGEON, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The news since our last issue, has been of a rather uninteresting character, but in the movements, we can see that the most stupendous preparations are still actively going on for an advance in some direction, and that shortly, too, Gen. McClellan has no idea of keeping his immense and impatient army inactive till spring. It would be a fortunate thing for the South, if he would do so, but they are not to have that favored grant.

BROAD TOP COAL TRADE.—On Monday next, the Company will increase the number of trains so as to do all the business possible on the road.—Trains will run night and day, and even then it will be almost impossible to supply the demand. There will be no hard times with the miners on Broad Top this winter. There will be work for all—and, of course, money for all who will work.

GRAIN CROP OF OHIO.—The total wheat crop of Ohio, for the past year is 23,640,356 bushels, an increase of 10,294,512 over the previous year.—The corn crop for the same time is 91,588,704 bushels, an increase of 22,291,861 over the previous year.

PINE CEMENT.—Mr. Tweed left with us this morning, several fine bunches of celery, for which he has our thanks. He will supply all who may wish a good article. Orders to be left at the residence of John M. Cunningham.

TORNIES.—Col. Ephraim Burkett, of Morris township, will please accept our thanks for a bushel of large turnips.

German and English Almanacs for 1862, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.

FRANCE FOR THE UNION.—Says the Baltimore Patriot.—We learn that the son of a distinguished citizen of Baltimore, in the French Army, writes to his father that the French Ministers at a recent meeting voted unanimously not to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. He also stated that he knew of private individuals in France who would lend the United States Government \$50,000,000 if it was needed. The feeling was general in favor of standing by the old Union, and give her funds to its support. France was always true to the United States and always will be.

What's to be Done?—We understand that the Pa. R. R. Co. proposes to buy all the property lying between their road and the Juniata river, from their depot to the depot of the Broad Top Co. The Jackson and Exchange Hotels will have to come down to make room for the improvements the Company desire to make. We hope the owners of the property and the Company will be able to agree, and that before the close of next summer, we may see a great change in the appearance of that part of our town.—Neither the Pennsylvania nor the Broad Top Companies have sufficient room in town for their increasing business. Those of our citizens who own the property the Company desire to purchase, should be willing to sacrifice something for the general good of the town.

The Louisville Journal says.—We hear of more reports from the confederate states than the booming of our victorious cannon. The secession press is alarmed, and lets out wholesale truths. The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard declares that "unless the movement (of our naval expeditions) is stopped at once by the strong arm of the confederate states, more than half the counties of this state will be attacked by the Black Republican government before the Union Congress meets." It seems too that the public officers in North Carolina are as ready to secede from secession as the people, for the same paper says: "It is very evident that the state authorities will never make a move in that direction, owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionist."—This is cheering.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company now control the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Sunbury & Erie and the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroads. All tributary lines will probably be taken in and it is intimated in the Philadelphia papers that the managers are ambitious to push for the control of the Pacific Railroad itself. The company are now building immense grain elevators at Philadelphia, extending their wharves and laying tracks to connect with all roads centering at Philadelphia. The growth and expansion of this corporation within the past year has been wonderful.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Major Thos. P. Campbell will deliver a public lecture in the Court House, before the "Shakespeare Club," on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. We learn that the subject of the lecture will be, "Unity—civil and social, and its abuses." Mr. Campbell has the reputation of being a fine writer as well as an eloquent speaker, and we have no doubt that the intelligent and appreciative citizens of Old Huntingdon, will turn out en masse to enjoy the promised literary feast.

A FINE PIECE OF WORK.—The stone work on the mill race, over which the Penna. R. R. Co. have placed an iron bridge, when finished, will be a handsome and substantial piece of work.—It is a great improvement to that part of the town. Mr. Watson, the Company's master mason, deserves great credit for the manner in which the work is being done.

We are requested to state that the next meeting of the "Soldier's Aid," of Huntingdon, will be held at the house of Mr. James Saxton, on Thursday, 2 P. M. All persons interested in the welfare of the soldier, are cordially invited to attend. Donations of books, old magazines, tracts, religious and secular papers will be thankfully received. A list of contributions will be published in our next.

The other night Gen. McClellan astonished his staff and messengers by giving them a night ride through the different camps in the vicinity of Belmont, at 8 o'clock in the evening and did not return to his quarters till four in the morning.

Col. Thos. A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has just received the following dispatch from Baltimore: "BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Intelligence has just been received that the rebels of Northampton county, Va., have laid down their arms to the number of eighteen hundred, and that the federal troops have now full possession of that county as well as Loudoun."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Memphis Avalanche, of the 16th, has the following: "It is reported that Parson Brownlow has left Knoxville with thirteen guns, and was sympathizing with the Union movement in that quarter. The town of Knoxville is under martial law. On the night of the insurrection, last Friday, it was said that signal rockets were fired all over the mountains, and at the same time efforts were made to burn the bridges."

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LOCALS.—Dr. Crane's lecture on Friday night was very poorly attended. Consumption, and all other ill flesh is heir to, are nothing compared with the stupendous war we have on hands just now; at least one would think so, from the little interest manifested in everything else but the war question.—All is not gold that glitters—vide the "putty" brass buttons worn by the soldiers on their coats; but one would think so, from the way they take among some of the ladies of this place. A civilian don't stand a ghost of a chance.—We were visited with another snow squall on Sunday. It squallied off and on all day.—Some of the soldiers have become quite a nuisance in this place, since the guard has been taken off. We hear of several unprotected females being insulted on the street after night-fall. We have the most kindly feelings toward the soldiers, but we cannot permit such conduct to go unnoticed. It must be stopped.—Our friends of the Blair County Whig shouldn't fail to call on us when they come to town. We are always pleased to see our brother knights of the quill.—Some of our young folks were amusing themselves on Saturday, by riding government horses. In the evening they rode up and down Hill street at a 2-40 speed, four abreast, through mud almost knee deep. Come, girls and boys, that won't do, there is an ordinance forbidding such break-neck speed through town.—The reports of the moving of the soldiers from Camp Crossman, are so conflicting, that we do not pretend to say when they will move. Since they are going to move, the quicker the better, especially for the common soldier.—The Shirleyburg Herald says that "The ladies of little Fulton county have contributed over 800 pairs of woolen socks for the army; leaving 'Old Hunt' indebted to them." We opine that if such is the case, it will not be so long, as nearly every lady in the "ancient borough," who can, is knitting either mittens or stockings, for the soldiers.—The Blair County Whig advertises the following: "We want a Sunday school scholar in town, as an apprentice." Significant! very. Why won't some other school scholar do as well?—The Penna. R. R. Co. changed their schedule again on Monday. We don't know whether it was done upon our suggestion last week, or not, but we do know that it falls far short of silting us yet. If they want to accommodate us, let them try again.

WAR NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA WHEELING INTO THE UNION LINE.

SECESSION FROM SECESSION. A Provisional State Government.

Forty-five Counties Represented.

STATO OFFICES DECLARED VACANT.

Marble Nash Taylor Declared Governor with Power to Appoint State Officers.

THE OLD NORTH STATE REPUDES THE REBELS.

(Communicated to the New York Tribune.) HATTERAS ISLET, N. C. Nov. 18.—The provisional State government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been in contemplation for months past, was formally organized by a convention of delegates and proxies representing forty-five counties of the State.

Mr. Gravely, a member of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of three thousand of Price's cavalry have been brought up to-day from Calloway county, being the first fruits of an expedition which was sent into that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 '61. The Federal Army—600,000 Men in the Field. It has been officially ascertained that the Federal Army now in the field and camp, and in process of organization, consists of 600,000 volunteers; and the enlistments for the regular service are more numerous than heretofore.

Winter Quarters.

Small wooden houses, large double covered tents, and comfortable log huts, are going up in all the localities occupied, or likely to be occupied, during the winter, or a portion of it, by the troops in the vicinity of Washington. Our soldiers will all be well provided for; but there is some difficulty in deciding how the large number of cavalry now here can be comfortably and conveniently accommodated.

The Right of the Colored.

A noticeable fact, yesterday, in the review, was that Col. Biddle's "Bucktail" Regiment, from the western part of Pennsylvania, and Col. Simmons' Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, had the right of the column. They are two of the oldest volunteer regiments in the State, and are equal in drill to any of the regular regiments.

A Night Ride.

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The Union Movement in East Tennessee.

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Great Enthusiasm Among the People.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Information received at headquarters this evening from Aecomac county, announces the disbanding of about 3,000 rebel troops, who had been in camp near Drummondtown.

THE REBEL FORCES DISBANDING.

THE PROSPECTS OF A RENEWAL OF THE TRADE WITH PHILADELPHIA. Great Enthusiasm Among the People.

WAR NEWS.

FROM MISSOURI.

Twenty-four of Johnson's Troops Rout 150 Rebels.

50 Rebels Killed and 2 Wounded.

PRICE'S TROOPS RETREATING.

PILLAGE AND OUTRAGE RENEWED.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20.—Colonel Barclay and twenty-four men of Johnson's brigade, attacked Capt. Hays' with 150 rebels, at the latter's place of residence to-day, and succeeded in driving them, burning Hays' house and the house of a man named Gregg. Both Hays and Gregg are captives in the rebel army.

Col. Barclay and Lieut. Bostwick were slightly wounded, and their two horses were killed. The rebels had fifty men killed and eight wounded.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20.—(Special to the St. Louis Democrat).—The old territory has settled down upon the counties of the Southwest since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven from their homes by four of Price's rebels, who are reported to be again advancing.

Mr. Gravely, a member of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of three thousand of Price's cavalry have been brought up to-day from Calloway county, being the first fruits of an expedition which was sent into that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

THE LATEST!

Mason and Sillard Lodged in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto arrived here early this morning, after landing Mason, Sillard and other rebel leaders in Fort Warren. The ship is anchored off the navy yard.

Removal of the Rebel Capital to Nashville. BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Richmond Enquirer says the rebel Congress has passed a bill for the removal of the rebel capital from Richmond to Nashville, and Congress will soon assemble there.

Incidents of Battle.

Several incidents of the late battle at Belmont, and statements in reference to wounded, are related by correspondents of St. Louis papers: One rebel soldier, after he was wounded, brought himself to take a smoke; he was found in a sitting position against a tree, dead, with his pipe in his hand, knife in another, and his tobacco in his breast.

A young lad about eighteen was found lying across a log, just as he fell, grasping his musket in both hands. A wounded man with both his legs nearly shot off, was found in the woods singing the "Star Spangled Banner," but for this circumstance, the surgeons say they would not have discovered him.

A captain of one of the Federal regiments was looking at the prisoners we had captured, and recognized one of them as his own brother.

Among the many acts of heroism told of those engaged, is that of a mere youth, a little boy who was attached to the 27th Arkansas Regiment, (rebel) and carried two mule flags, one in each hand. The regiment was driven to the water's edge and the Federal soldiers poured in a terrific volley, killing many of them who fell in the river, and such as were not instantly killed met a watery grave.

Among those struck was the little boy who bore the flags. Giving one last hurrah, which was cut short by the clubbing of his young life, he waved the flag over his head, tottered into the river and was seen no more.

Sounding the Alarm.

The Memphis Appeal, a rebel paper, alludes to the withdrawal of the Federal army from Southwest Missouri and says: "The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. To meet this force will require all the resources that can be brought against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost. The Federalists at St. Louis are building, and have well completed six or eight gunboats, to be accompanied by one hundred and fifty barges and transports. These demonstrations, together with the fact that troops are pouring into Cairo by regiments daily, are pregnant with significance, and should serve to arouse our whole people to a sense of their danger. We admonish them that they have work to do in store for them if they would defend their homes, their rights and their sacred honor. To arm! must be the watchword from this day henceforth. Every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency."

The London Times on American Affairs.

It did not need the information of our own correspondents in New York, to convince us of the fact of which he informs us, not now for the first time, that what is called "the public mind" in the Northern States of America, is very ill-disposed towards this country.

We might have gathered the fact from Mr. Seward's circular to the Governors of the States, advising them, in substance, to prepare themselves for an attack by Great Britain. As there was nothing whatever in the relations between the two countries to justify this proceeding, we could only suppose that the thing was done for the purpose of manufacturing capital, and, of course, this manoeuvre could only succeed if there existed "in the public mind" a strong wish to pick a quarrel with us. To say the truth, this appalling revelation has not burst upon us with quite as much suddenness as some of our American friends seemed to suppose. Indeed, we cannot fix upon the time when "the public mind" was thus, in the mind of the governing classes in America, did not evidence symptoms of the same tendency. We are very sorry for it, but we honestly confess for a great many years we have been convinced, and that by proofs far too strong to admit of doubt, that we stand very low in the good graces of the multitudinous monarch of the United States. The hearty sympathy and assistance lent by American citizens to the rebellion of the French Canadians in Lower Canada, the violent language held with regard to the disputed boundary of Oregon, the refusal to allow the right of search, which has almost defeated our well-meant efforts to repress the slave trade, and the seizure of the Island of San Juan by an armed force while the dispute as to its ownership was pending between the two Governments, have long convinced us that peace between England and the United States is only to be maintained by submission to many violations of the comity and many of the rights of nations. We have borne all these things patiently, and we do not regret it. We have preserved the peace, perhaps, sometimes a little at the expense of our own dignity; but those from whom we have endured all this must not think to take us by surprise when they inform us that they do not like us. They have long dissembled their love of them, and no occasion to "kick us down stairs" in order to prove that it no longer exists. The fact is, the ill-will of the United States is like the poverty of the Scotch poet:

"They're no secretions to the night, The view o' gin them better light!"

We have not used to it, and, regard it, like our wet summers and foggy autumns, as an evil inseparable from our position. Still, it is desirable to know, in the month of November, the number and the names of the troops which the North felt aggrieved at England? First, then, we are told that the English press very early announced the hopeless partition of the Union as an event accomplished and irrevocable. Further, this opinion seemed to imply that the division of the Union must take place according to terms dictated by the Seceders. Again, England seemed to think that the South stands to the North somewhat in the same position as the American colonies did to the Government of George III. These are the grounds, to which our correspondent draws attention, of the ill-will which is felt towards us in the United States, and he remarks that such an alienation between Great Britain and the United States, expanding through mutual misapprehension until it has reached a state to command the action of the Government, is an evil to the cause of liberty and good government. It is an evil, but how are we to help it? It is not alleged—at least in the Atlantic Monthly—that we have done any act in our public capacity, or, indeed, that any individual has done any act, evincing the slightest wish to violate the neutrality between North and South. Statements to this effect have been repeatedly circulated by the American press, but have invariably proved to be utterly untrue. No, our fault is not that we are not neutral and impartial, but that we have had the presumption to form an opinion, and then to publish it, for the general benefit of all who may care to agree with or differ from it. Now, it appears, according to the Atlantic Monthly, that the condition of avoiding that amount of ill-willing in the American mind which will ultimately force the Government to hostile action against us, is that we should, on either side, no opinion at all on American affairs, or that our opinion should be in exact accord with the views of the dominant party in the Northern States.

We, on the other hand, maintain that the Northern States ought not to hate us, even if they find that we do not sympathize with the views in pursuance of which the great Confederacy is tearing itself to pieces. Were we the enemies they affect to believe us, we should encourage, instead of deprecating the work of mutual slaughter and destruction to which the energies of a people born to better things are devoted. There is no misapprehension as to our opinions. We do believe, and shall continue to do so, that the secession of the South has destroyed the Federal Union, and that, to whichever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible, for the simple reason that the Southern States, if conquered, cannot be treated as equals in political power to the Northern, and that without such equality a return to the former state of things is impossible. We also think that, as revolution is inevitable, it had better come in the form which would most speedily arrest the effusion of blood. We further think—and every word of the Atlantic Monthly confirms us in the opinion—that the contest is really for empire on the side of the North, and for independence on that of the South, and in this respect we recognize an exact analogy between the North and the Government of George III., and the South and the Thirteen Revolted Provinces. These opinions may be wrong, but they are the general opinion of the English nation, a nation speaking the same language as the North, connected with them by many ties, and probably better able than any other to form an estimate of the present situation. Would not the

North do more wisely, instead of saying, "Sympathize with us, or we shall hate you; hold opinions in accordance with ours, or we will oblige our Government, nothing loth, to make war against you; to look the matter on the other side? Is it not just possible that, although we do not hate the North for holding an opinion different from our own, nor find their doing so to be at once "humiliating and exasperating," we may be in the right after all? We have some advantages in forming a judgment, which are not shared by those who differ from us, but will not allow us to differ from them. We have a long experience of dependencies and alliances of every kind.—We are not in a passion, and we are quite able to conceive that those who differ from us may be honest—nay, possibly may be right. The North admits that her war policy has the almost unanimous verdict of England against it. Is not that a better reason for reconsidering their opinion than for burning us at the stake for the heresy of ours?

As we cannot hope to find favor in the eyes of our censor, who will evidently be content with nothing short of recantation or martyrdom, in fact, we can hardly make our position worse—we may as well make a clean breast of our opinion on another subject. It is thought a glorious thing that the banks are ready to subscribe at the rate of five millions sterling a month towards a loan of thirty millions—a great sum, after all, for a wealthy community to raise; but we are bound to say that, when we consider the self-gratulation which this wonderful instance of patriotism has called forth, we are also struck by the fact that of all the vast expenditure already incurred on behalf of the war not a single dollar of principal or interest has been raised by increased taxation. It is hoped that the new taxes, when they come into effect, will suffice to keep down the interest, but as for the principal, that it seems agreed on all hands, is borrowed. We should have thought more of the patriotism of the present war had we seen a little more disposition manfully to confront its burdens. Patriotism courts sacrifices for the good of its country, and would scorn to take credit for an expenditure which is wholly laid on pecuniarily. Equally strange to us is it to find a nation able to persuade itself that it is any richer because it has increased its exports and diminished its imports, or because it has imported more goods and exported less than usual, more especially when a large portion of the revenue of that nation, involved in an expenditure which consists of customs' duties and imports. These are the exploded fallacies of the mercantile theory—the confusion between money and wealth, and the confusion between national prosperity and what is called a favorable balance of trade. A nation is often a gainer by increasing its imports, and the American Government would be if it bought the clothing of its troops cheap and good in Europe, instead of, in obedience to a Protectionist cry, clear and bad in the United States. The strangest thing of all is that, on their own statement, the Americans should suppose that they will long be able to retain any considerable quantity of the precious metals. They are exporting largely, they are importing little—both which things tend to diminish the present stock of commodities. They have drawn away a vast number of hands from the production and turning them to the destruction of wealth. These things surely tend to diminish the purchasing value of money, and to drive it abroad in search of lower price. We presume that also is an opinion that we have no right to form or express?

An Escaped Prisoner's Story.

Dr. Stephen Hagdon, of Bath, New York, who was captured by the rebels, at Bull Run, has escaped and returned home. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, tells this story: Dr. Hagdon went to Bull Run to look after a son who was a private in the Second Wisconsin volunteers. He was taken about midway between Bull Run and Centerville. He saw that he was cut off and was taken and raised a white handkerchief upon an umbrella to prevent being shot. A rebel horseman came up and demanded that he was from, and on learning that he was a civilian from New York exclaimed: "D—n you, what business have you to raise a flag of truce, and leveling his pistol said: "I've a great mind to shoot you." Finally Dr. Hagdon was ordered to mount behind the rebel, and in attempting to do so from the level ground, lost his hat, which he was not allowed to pick up. While trying to mount, the savage struck backwards with his sword, cutting a gash in Dr. Hagdon's forehead, which he freely bled. A footman handed him his hat and Dr. Hagdon rode in this way for a short distance, when he was set down and marched, part of the time on a run, to Manassas, where they arrived at about 10 o'clock at night. He met Mr. Ely there, but he saw but little of him until after their arrival at Richmond.

He reports that quite a number of the soldiers have died, but all grow in better health since the weather became cooler. Their condition in some respects is miserable. Vermin infest the prisons, and the person cannot be kept clear of them. Many are without shirts, while their other garments hardly cover their persons. Those who have money are at liberty to provide extra clothing and food for themselves.

What it is to Feed an Army.

The Union forces, regulars and volunteers, now in the field and in the course of organization, amount, in round numbers, to six hundred and fifty thousand men. It may be interesting to know what an army of this strength will consume in the course of one month. We therefore append the following figures, which are very nearly correct: 14,625,000 pounds of pork, or 24,375,000 pounds of fresh beef. 136,994 barrels of flour. 48,750 bushels of beans, or 1,950,000 pounds of beans. 1,050,000 pounds of coffee. 2,890,000 pounds of sugar. 105,000 gallons of vinegar. 12,249 bushels of potatoes. 8,580,000 pounds of potatoes. The supply of candles is 292,500 pounds each week, and of soap 780,000 pounds.