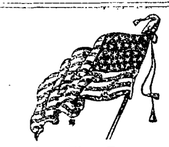
Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, April 17, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

George Peabody, the American Banker in London, has donated £150,000 to the poor of that city. His magnificent gift has excited a great deal of comment and praise from the London press. During his successful career, he has given away to charitable objects, one million eight hundred thousand dollars. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that he is a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, his ancestors having emigrated from St. Albans to New England in 1635. He began life poor, as an office boy, when eleven years old. At fifteen he was a merchant; and at twenty-seven partner in a Baltimore house, with branches both at New York and Philadelphia. In 1837 he went to England, and, entering the banking business in London, has since then remained there.

The attendance at Court this week has been pretty strong, though we hear of little or no business of importance of a criminal character coming before it. A number of our patrons gave us a friendly call before leaving for their homes, for which they will please accept our thanks. A great many more should have called, but, perhaps, they are waiting for those 'good times coming' when they expect us to 'peg out' and forgive their short comings.

How to Banish Rats.—A correspondent of *Gardner's Monthly* says:—"I tried the effect of introducing into the entrance of their holes, runs or hiding places, a small piece of chloride of lime or bleaching powder, wrapped in calico, and stuffed into the entrance holes, and thrown loose by the spoonful into the drain from the house.—This drove them away for a twelve month, when they returned to it.—They were again treated in the same manner, with a like effect. The cure was most complete. I presume it was the chloride of gas which did not agree with their olfactories."

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Saturday last. He held several important and prominent offices under the National Government. In 1844 he was nominated by the Whig party, for Vice President of the United States—Henry Clay having been nominated on the same ticket for President. He was in the 75th year of his age.

We neglected to mention in our Tuesday's issue that a thanksgiving sermon was preached from the Methodist, Presbyterian, and German Reformed pulpits on Sunday last, in accordance with the expressed wish of President Lincoln, that religious bodies of all denominations, should join in praise and thanksgiving to the God of battles, who has vouchsafed us so many victories recently.

It is rumored that the Emperor of France—Napoleon III—has resolved not to recognize the bastard government of Jeff Davis & Co., even as belligerents, but hereafter will treat them as they deserve, namely—as pirates.

Hon. Simon Cameron was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday, upon a warrant issued on oath of Pierce Butler, Esq., charging him with the illegal detention of Mr. Butler in Fort Lafayette last summer.

John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union, delivered an address before the Agricultural Society, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening. It is spoken very highly of by those who heard it.

Important.—If the ladies, supposed to be teachers, who purchased three books and award cards at Lewis' Book Store, on Thursday the 3d inst., will call again when convenient to be in town, or write to us informing us of their locality, they may hear of something to their advantage.

Admitted.—On Wednesday, on motion of A. W. Benedict, Esq., Rudolph McMurtrie, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Huntingdon county. Mr. McMurtrie pursued the study of the law in the office of Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., and passed a good examination. He is a gentleman of fine literary attainments; an excellent scholar, having graduated, with high honors, at Yale College; has a good knowledge of the law; is a clever fellow, and we predict for him a brilliant career of usefulness in the profession.

At the same time, on motion of Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., A. L. Grim, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Huntingdon county. Mr. Grim studied law in the office of Wilson and Petrikin, and also passed a good examination. He is a self-made man, and certainly deserves praise for the perseverance and energy he has manifested in the prosecution of his studies. He has also been endowed with a large share of natural talent, which he has cultivated, until he is destined to become a brilliant ornament in the profession he has adopted.

We wish both the most unbounded success in their professional undertaking.

Our Army.

We fear there is something wrong at the head of our army, and with some of the Generals in command. There appears to be a jealousy at work forcing back some of those in command who might possibly advance to honors others seek.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 15th, makes some timely remarks which we copy:

The Army before Yorktown.—Those who have been expecting a rapid advance and an easy victory for the army of General McClellan, on the peninsula between York and James rivers, are not very well informed as to the circumstances in which the army has been placed by the derangement of the General's plans. Just as he was about to begin operations in the field, the army corps of General McDowell, was detached and made an independent command. As this corps, containing the very fine divisions of Gen's. Franklin, McCall and King, had been especially relied upon by McClellan, its sudden withdrawal of course disturbed all his arrangements. He found himself before Yorktown with fewer troops than he had counted on, and without authority to direct the movements of McDowell's army corps.

General McDowell, placed in command of the Army of the Rappahannock, sent his troops along the railroad, employing some of the best regiments in rebuilding bridges, and relaying tracks. He himself has remained nearly all the time in Washington.

The telegraphic reporters send despatches almost every day, which are allowed to pass by the jealous and watchful censorship, announcing the important fact that "Major General McDowell is in Washington to-day." He may be engaged there in very important work, but the public don't see it. The only official despatch made public from his army is that "an intelligent negro from Stafford county" has reported to him that all the rebel troops have left Fredericksburg for Richmond and Yorktown. Thus Gen. McDowell, with his "Army of the Rappahannock," finds himself without an enemy in front of him, while an enormous force is opposed to Gen. McClellan, and placed behind formidable defenses extending all the way across the peninsula. It is astonishing that General Wool, who has all along been so near Yorktown, should have telegraphed lately "that the army of the Potomac was not likely to meet with much opposition." It shows either that he was ignorant of what he should have known well, or that he was himself a party in the intrigues, political and military, for the disparagement and injury of General McClellan.

We are not informed as to whether General McDowell's fine army is to be left to inglorious idleness or equally inglorious drudgery in the Rappahannock Valley. There have been rumors that many officers have sent for fishing tackle, expecting to pass the summer in angling in the abounding streams of that region. But it is to be hoped that something better will be given them to do. In the meantime, we must ask for patience for General McClellan. He has been cruelly crippled, first in the reduction of his force and next in the total derangement of his plans. He himself has uttered no word of complaint, but is going earnestly to work to do his duty like a faithful soldier. He could have done it sooner with the aid of General McDowell; but we are quite sure he will do it well and gloriously without such aid. The victory will come as surely though not as speedily as could have been wished. It will cost more lives and money than it would have done if McClellan's plans had not been disturbed. But for that he will not be responsible.

Surprised and Without Pickets.—The public, while rejoicing over the victory of Pittsburg Landing, begins, as the news becomes clearer, to perceive that bad generalship was only prevented from working fearful disaster by the dauntless courage of our troops. It is asserted that but for the rain, Beauregard and Johnston would have attacked two days sooner, and in that case, that it would have been impossible for Buell to have reached in time.

General Grant, too, it appears, crossed the Tennessee with only 35,000 men, thus placing himself, or being placed by order, we do not yet know which, within striking distance of a rebel army of from sixty to a hundred thousand men, the picked regiments of the whole South. Meanwhile the army of General Buell was coming forward at irregular intervals, and was not ready to support Grant, and, in fact, came to his support at the last minute and by a forced march.

To crown all, after having crossed the Tennessee, as it appears, totally without necessity, previously to the arrival of Buell, the brigade in advance actually lay several miles west of the river, and within a day's forced march of Corinth, without a solitary picket or vidette, to tell them whether Beauregard might not be upon them, and that they were, in fact, surprised in the night, and a large part of them captured, with a number of cannon, and their disorder communicated itself to several Ohio regiments, who disgraced themselves by refusing to stand to their arms.

In these circumstances, we regard it as a most extraordinary triumph of American courage, that Gen. Grant's army were not entirely given up to panic, and did not imitate the stampede of Bull Run. That they stood and fought for a whole day, steadily maintaining their position on the west side of the river, is a marvel of human bravery; for they had no glimpse of relief, nothing but the prospect of death on every hand, until the firing of the gunboats and the sudden appearance of General Wallace on the right wing of the enemy, began to turn the tide in our favor. It was then five o'clock, P. M., and, according to the accounts, they had been fighting from two o'clock in the morning.

Whose fault was it that our brave men were the victims of such generalship? By whose orders did Grant cross the Tennessee before Buell arrived, and by whose orders was it that no pickets or videttes were out to give warning of the coming of the enemy? It was perfectly well known that the two best generals in the rebel army lay close to them, on the alert, desperate and determined to find an Austerlitz or a Waterloo. The precise thing that occurred should have been anticipated: that skillful generals would re-enact Napoleon, by precipitating themselves upon a divided command.

General Mitchell is in Alabama.—Will he be suitably sustained, or will the rebels march suddenly on Huntsville before he is reinforced? The country, while ready to crown the victors, will bear no neglect without severe criticism and suitable punishment.

WAR NEWS.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Another Fight with the Rebels.—The Enemy Routed.—The Rebel Supply Train Captured and Burned.—Union Loss 3 Officers and 20 Privates Killed, and 40 to 50 Wounded.

Denver City, April 7, *via* Julesburg, April 9.—Information received from New Mexico states that on the 26th ult. Col. Hough, with thirteen hundred men, reached the Apache pass. His advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement some distance beyond this place with two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, and took fifty-seven prisoners. The Union loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

At Pigeon ranche, fifteen miles from Sante Fe, on the 28th, Col. Hough met a force of 1,000 Texans, strongly posted at the mouth of a cannon.

The fight began about noon. Col. Hough engaged them in front with seven companies, while Maj. Cherrington, with four companies, engaged them in the rear. The latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from the supply train, which was captured and burned.

They also captured one cannon and spiked it.

The fight continued desperately till 4 o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Col. Hough withdrew his forces to a creek four miles distant. The loss on the United States side was three officers and twenty privates killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Communication between Col. Hough and Gen. Canby is continually kept up.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

One Hundred Miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Held by Union Troops.—Flight of the Rebels Along the Route.—The Rebel Communication Between the South and Southwest Effectually Cut Off.

Washington, April 14.—The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated

Nashville, Tenn., April 14.

On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars. One, under Col. Sill, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized, two thousand of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Col. Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

The other expedition, under Colonel Torchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois, went west, and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames.

General Mitchell *now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatches from Commodore Dupont.—Another Advance by Our Forces.—Colonization of Contrabands on St. Simmons' Island.—Potatoes, Corn and Cotton to be Planted.

Washington, April 15.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Dupont, enclosing a communication from Commander Gordon, dated U. S. steamer Michigan, March 30th, from which it appears that on the 17th ult., with the launches and another armed boat, he entered Jekyl creek, and proceeded to Dubignous place, where he discovered a deserted battery of three guns, placed so as to command that stream, and the remains of a camp of some two hundred men.

A considerable number of cattle remained on the island, but they were very wild upon our men approaching them.

On the 22d ult., the Bibb made her appearance, and Captain Bartlette at once commenced placing the buoys for the bar and channel.

Commander Gordon says contrabands continue to come to us. I sent a number by the Potomska to Fernandina and also several by the Connecticut.

We landed our field pieces and a strong force on Colonel's Island, and obtained what we needed, and that night, after again firing a shell at Fancy Bluff, proceeded to St. Simmon's and there I landed all the contrabands with all their corn and provisions, tools, etc., and having housed them, set them to work. Already they have planted the potatoes; to-morrow they will begin to prepare the land for corn.—They have set up their mill and I have told them they are to plant cotton and thus become of use to themselves.

They seem contented; but without the protection of a vessel at the other end of the Island they are in danger of being interfered with by soldiers landing in that direction and approaching them at night.

St. Simmons is a fine, rich Island about ten miles long. On the North is a village called Frederica. It is said to be a healthy place.

A thousand blacks could be usefully employed here, and made self-supporting. Such a colony, properly managed, would do much good. Those that are now here, some forty in number, live on T. Butler King's place, and are under cover of our guns.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Signs of the Merrimac—Fears for the Safety of Richmond Entertained by the Rebel Press—The James River Recommended to be Obstructed with Stone.

Fortress Monroe, April 15.—Nothing has been seen of the Merrimac to-day.

The tide has been low and this may have kept her in.

Early this morning a rebel tug ran out from behind Sewell's Point, but soon returned. Later in the day there was a large fire in the woods on the point apparently from the burning of brush which attracted the attention of the curious and gave rise to some speculation that the rebels were building a new battery there.

The Richmond paper contains an editorial exhibiting considerable fear for the safety of Richmond. It intimates that the Monitor, Naugatuck and Galena, all armored vessels, might easily come up the James river, and by their invulnerability and powerful guns, take and keep possession of the city.

To prevent such a result it proposes that the channel of the James river shall be obstructed with stone. It says it is abundant for the purpose, and should be used at once.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

FORT PULASKI TAKEN.

Unconditional Surrender of the Garrison.—Terrific Bombardment.—Our Parrott Guns Did the Work.—The Walls Breached and the Magazine Pierced.—Rebel Loss Four Wounded.—The Number of Prisoners Unknown.

Baltimore, April 15.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 12th inst., announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski upon the preceding day.

Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's landing, and all the Barbett guns on that side and three casemate guns were dismounted.

Three balls entered the magazine.

Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a moment.

Additional Particulars.

Fortress Monroe, April 15.—A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this afternoon and brought back two Norfolk papers.

They were taken to Headquarters, and though containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski an effort was made in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press.

I am, however, enabled to give you the substance of the glorious news as published in the Savannah *Republican*.

It says substantially that it learns with deep regret that after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior, Fort Pulaski surrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the 11th inst.

Corporal Law, of the Pulaski Guard, who did not leave Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of the event.

The surrender was unconditional.

Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal batteries of eight Parrott guns, at King's Landing.

All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point.

Three balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it.

The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire.

Col. Olmstead, who was in command telegraphed the previous evening that no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, and that over 1,000 large shells had exploded within the fort.

The *Republican* publishes the above as a postscript to a part of its edition, and makes no comment nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of its surrender. It says, however, that none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

Description of Fort Pulaski.

The importance of having Fort Pulaski in our possession cannot be overestimated. It is about eighteen miles from Savannah, and is the principal defence of that important city. So long as the rebels had it in their hands they effectually shut out all of our large war vessels from proceeding to Savannah, although by the energy and foresight of Commodore Dupont, several of our gunboats reached the rear of Fort Pulaski by way of Warsaw Sound, and shut it off from all communication with Savannah. Fort Pulaski was visited, in May last, by Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, and he then pronounced it to be one of the finest and most scientifically-constructed forts he had ever visited. The fort is an irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain face inland, and the other faces casemated and bearing on the approaches. The curtain, which is simply crenelled, is covered by a redan, surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the scarp and counterscarp are faced with solid masonry. A draw-bridge affords access to the interior of the redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge.—The walls are exceedingly solid and well built of hard gray brick, strong as iron, upwards of six feet in thickness, the casemates and bombproofs being lofty, airy, and capacious, though there is not quite depth enough between the walls at the salient and gun-carriages. The work was originally intended to mount one hundred and twenty-eight guns all of large calibre, and it is probable that the rebels had that many guns mounted at the time of its investment by the Federal troops. Everything the rebels required to withstand a long siege was in the fort; the platforms and gun-carriages were solid and well made; the embrasures of the casemates admirably constructed, and the ventilation of the bomb proofs carefully provided for. There were also three furnaces for heating shot. The fort was one of the best of its size in the world, and would have been impregnable if it had been defended by soldiers fighting in a righteous cause. Fort Sumpter, at the time of its bombardment by the rebels, was not as well prepared for a siege as Fort Pulaski at the time our forces opened the bombardment, yet the heroic band in the former fort made a more gallant resistance than those in the latter.

Vessels drawing fifteen feet of water can now ascend to the city of Savannah itself, and that place is now at our mercy. True, Fort Jackson, about three miles above the city, is in the way; but, as it is only a small earthwork, mounting a few guns, it can easily be shelled out by our gunboats.

Savannah—than which there is no more important point on the Southern coast, New Orleans excepted—is the capital of Chatham county, and is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river, ninety miles from Charleston, and one hundred and eighty-eight miles from Milledgeville, the capital of the State. The city contains about 30,000 inhabitants.

From General M'Clellan's Army.

The Rebels Busily Erecting New Batteries.—A Battery at Gloucester Shelled by Our Gunboats.

Before Yorktown, April 15.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a section of artillery was posted within half a mile of the rebel works, near the river, supported by sufficient infantry to prevent their being captured. Fifteen shots were fired into the rebel earthworks before they were able to bring their guns to bear, when our men withdrew without damage.

A fine view was yesterday obtained of the rebels, both at Yorktown and Gloucester, from Fairchild House, at the mouth of Wormith's creek. Twenty-four guns were seen in the water battery at Yorktown, and nine at Gloucester. At the latter place a large number of workmen were engaged in creating new works.

At Yorktown, the old works used during the seige of 1780 were still visible, and readily distinguished from those of recent construction. Heavy guns were mounted on their walls, and the rebel flag was flying from the battlements. The principal wharf was covered with commissary stores, while the river was dotted with sails. Every one appeared to be busy, as though the coming struggle depended upon his individual exertions.

Late in the afternoon, a schooner, anchored a short distance above the wharf, was burned.

The flotilla was yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling out a body of rebels who were engaged in constructing a short battery about four miles below Gloucester. The result of the firing was not known.

On Saturday, Corporal Walter H. Bean, of Company F, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through the neck and back while on picket duty.

Things were remarkably quiet last night. A slight shower occurred this morning, but the sun soon made its appearance.

The Attack on Fort Pillow.

Commodore Foote's Fleet Shelling the Fort.—Gen. Pope's Command on the Arkansas Side of the River.

Washington, April 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

Cairo, Ill., April 15.—The flotilla has been within three-quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and then returning, took up position two miles further up.

The rebel gunboats escaped below the fort.

Ten mortar boats had opened fire.

This is up to 6 o'clock last evening.

Gen. Pope's command occupied the Arkansas side of the river.

Federal Victory in New Mexico.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Stanton received, early this morning, the following despatch, dated Kansas City, the 14th:

The Fort Union mail brings confirmation of the battle of Apache Pass. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from three hundred to four hundred, killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom were officers. Our forces captured and burned sixty-four wagons laden with provisions and ammunition, killing two hundred mules.

The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guns, but they were repulsed with heavy loss.

Col. Slaugh is encamped at Bernal Springs, forty miles from Fort Union. The Texans fell back to Santa Fe.—Col. Canby, with 1,000 regulars, and Kit Carson's regiment, is reported to be within three days' march of Colonel Slocum. Col. Slate is reported to be on the Jornada with reinforcements for the enemy.

Brownlow passed a high eulogy on the late rebel General Zollicoffer. Brownlow, who knew him intimately for 25 years, says: "He was a man who never wronged an individual out of a cent in his life—never told a lie in his life—as brave a man personally as Andrew Jackson ever was—and the only mean thing I ever knew him to do was to join the Southern Confederacy."

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Bill Signed by the President.—Special Message on the Subject.

Washington, April 16.—The following message was read by the House of Representatives to-day from the President:

Fellow Citizens *of the Senate and House of Representatives:* The act entitled "An Act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the district of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way; hence there has never been in my mind any question upon the subject except the one of expediency arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act. In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not hereafter; and there is no provision for minors, *feme-covert,* insane or absent persons. I presume that this is an omission, by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

April 16, 1862.

The Heroes of Ball's Bluff---The Bodies of the Slain to be Properly Cared For.

Harrisburg, April 15.—It having been represented to Gov. Curtin that the bodies of the Pennsylvanians who fell at Ball's Bluff were not properly buried, and are now exposed, he has directed Surgeon General Smith to have them properly cared for, with as little delay as possible, and buried on the field, or at Washington, or brought into the State, at his discretion. It is due to the memory of these gallant men, and to their relatives and friends, that the Government should bestow upon them the rites of Christian burial, and this act reflects credit upon Gov. Curtin and the State. Persons interested should apply to Surgeon General Smith for further information.

Halleck's Opinion of M'Clellan.—A Cairo correspondent says: In conversation with a gentleman from St. Louis last night, I learned some things that I must confess were new to me, and as I think the idea will be new to the public generally, and as in presenting it I shall not transcend the rules laid down for the government of the press, I will endeavor to jot it down. The gentleman referred to I know to be a warm personal friend to General Halleck, and shares much of that sterling officer's favor and confidence. Hence, a weight will be attached to whatever he says, such as does not accrue to the sayings of ordinary men. I would like to give his name, that the public might the more readily comprehend the reason why I assign so much paper to the chronicling of his ideas. The conversation turned upon the operations of the army here and elsewhere. I asked:

"What is Gen. Halleck's opinion of General M'Clellan?"

"Sir," said my friend, "I have heard Gen. Halleck say, in substance, repeatedly, that he considered the military skill, science and penetration of M'Clellan as second to that of no man living; that whatever had been done in the West and elsewhere was but the carrying out of M'Clellan's great plan of the war; that the general idea of each and every one of these movements was the fruit of his foresight and knowledge of war and its appliances; and that M'Clellan had rough-hewn the whole work, and only left the finishing touches to the department and division commanders."

Affairs at New Orleans.—A refugee from New Orleans has arrived at Cincinnati. New Orleans he represented to be in a very distressed and only partially-defended condition. Foreign residents of wealth were despairing of the restoration of trade, and, so far as possible, had already left, or were preparing to go, most of them leaving either for the West Indies or Europe. The banks were abundantly supplied with specie—about $18,000,000—but there was scarcely any in circulation, and Confederate money was only worth forty cents on the dollar. Citizens engaged as home militia were more engaged in police service than in the defence of the city from apprehended attack, and only a feeble resistance could be made against a well-organized force. Every hope of their protection against the Union army, as well there as throughout the Southwest, was hung upon the success of the army concentrating at Corinth, and consequently all available war material, particularly in the way of men, was sent thither.

The Coal Oil Business.—The total amount of oil produced is estimated at 300,000 barrels per week, or 15,600,000 barrels annually. The capital invested in producing petroleum is estimated at $10,600,000, and the branches of industry indirectly engaged, but largely concerned, are machinists, lumbermen, barrel makers, chemists, &c.; also, in forwarding, some 5,000 teamsters, having been employed at one time. The Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie railroads transported, in 13 months, 18,000,000 barrels. During the first quarter of 1862, ending March 31, there was shipped from Philadelphia 15,700 barrels, worth $144,045, and from the United States 2,342,042 gallons.—In 1861, there was shipped from Philadelphia 51,080 barrels; from New York, 1,334,573 gallons.

Time Differences in the United States.—Boston time is, of course, considerably faster than that of all the leading cities of the United States. The figures given below indicate how many minutes slower the time is in the cities named than it is in Boston. New York 12 minutes, Philadelphia 16, Baltimore 23, Washington 24, Richmond 26, Charleston 35, New Orleans 76, Buffalo 30, Cleveland 42, Detroit 48, Cincinnati 53, Indianapolis 57, Louisville 57, Chicago 65, Cairo 70, St. Louis 76, St Paul 88, San Francisco 297 minutes. This difference of time is quite important in these days, when the telegraph is so generally used.

Bad Luck.—The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* declares: "We have had bad luck with Kentucky and her people. Crittenden, one of her sons, lost a battle he ought to have gained; Tilghman, another Kentuckian, gave up Fort Henry; Johnston, another Kentuckian, failed to save Fort Donelson, which he might have done; and Buckner, also a Kentuckian, surrendered twelve thousand men."

Crops at the West.—The papers of southern Indiana and Central Tennessee report that the wheat, grain and fruit crops give promise of a more abundant and healthy yield than for many years past. The late rains, it appears, have been wide spread, visiting all the surrounding country, refreshing the earth.

At the siege of Yorktown the bands of the rebel regiment sanctily play the air of "Dixie," and the lines are so close together that the music is distinctly heard in our camp, while we send back the glorious strains of the "Star-spangled Banner."

DIED,

At Cypress Cottage, West Huntingdon, on the morning of the 16th inst., Dora Virginia, youngest daughter of John W. and Angelina D. Potter, aged 11 months and 11 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 16, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.00@6.50
Common and Superfine	$5.12½@5.25
Rye Flour	$5.25
Corn Meal	$2.75
Extra White Wheat	$1.37@1.45
Fair and Prime Red	$1.25@1.30
Rye	70c
Corn, prime Yellow	55
Oats	36
Cloverseed, ⅞ 64 lbs	$5.12½@5.25
Timothy	$2.12½@2.37½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅞ bbl	$6.25
Extra do ⅞ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

MATRIMONIAL.—Two young gentlemen making some pretentions to good looks, of strict moral habits, in age not exceeding 22, and possessing a sufficient competency to live luxuriously, are desirous of opening a correspondence with two young ladies of respectability, with view of marriage.

Applicants to be refined, intelligent, and not without some beauty,—age not exceeding nineteen. Address,

MORTIMER & WALLACE.
Coalmont, Huntingdon co., Pa.

April 15, 1862.—2t

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, on the mail route from Mt. Union to Chambersburg, distant 17 miles from Mt. Union on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which it is connected by a daily line of stages. It is situated in a section of country proverbial for its healthfulness and for its beautiful and varied mountain scenery, having all the advantages of retirement and quiet so desirable in an institution of the kind, with few or no allurements to engage the mind of the student. The Institution has heretofore, well sustained its character as being one of the most thorough and practical in the land. To those desiring it, thorough instruction will be given in Double & Single Entry Book-keeping, Mercantile Calculations, Penmanship, &c. Students can pursue this branch of study, either in connection with other studies, or devote their whole time to it alone. No Form books are used, but manuscripts alone are made use of, thus familiarizing the student with every day transactions and preparing him, at once, to enter the counting-room. Diplomas will be awarded to those satisfactorily completing a full course.

BUILDINGS.

The Institution embraces three buildings. That occupied by the young ladies, is entirely separated from the one the young gentlemen occupy.

TERMS.

For Board, Tuition and Room Rent.....$55.00

The usual extra charges are made for Music, Painting, Drawing, Book-keeping, &c. Session opens the first Wednesday in May.—for further particulars, address

W. M. WILLIAMSON, Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

EDMUND SNARE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office nearly opposite Resall's Drug Store, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 8, 1862—4t.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—Seven teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for a term of nine months, to commence about the 1st day of May.

Applicants will be examined by the County Superintendent, in the presence of the board of Directors, at the School House, on Saturday, the 19th inst., commencing at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Secretary.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1862.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 8, 1862-1y.

A NEW STOCK
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED
BY GEORGE SCHAEFFER,
MARKET SQUARE, HUNTINGDON, PA;
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and examine his stock. All kinds of Boots and Shoes manufactured to order.

April 8, 1862—tf.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable Dwelling House on Railroad street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, is for Rent. Those wanting the same, will apply at this office, or to WM. STEWART, living on the premises.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to me. All persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1862-6t.