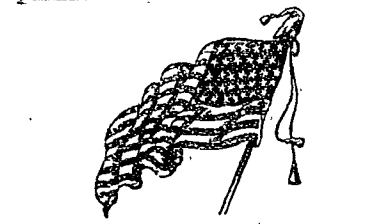


Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

HUNTINGDON, PA. Thursday afternoon, April 24, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination to give personally, a large number of persons who have inserted accounts upon our books of several years standing...

THE NEWS.

Something in the way of important news from the army, would be a God-send to newspaper men. At times we are crowded with events demanding our attention; again, we are lost to know what to serve up.

By an arrival from Cairo, we are informed that for three days not a gun has been fired at Fort Pillow. The enemy are reported to have launched gunboats off the fort, together with the Ram Manassas.

The steamer Tigress arrived at Cairo on the 23d inst., from Pittsburg Landing, with the officers of the Twelfth Iowa on board. Their regiment has but twelve effective men left.

The Indians are again showing symptoms of hostility in California. Lieut. Thomas, the French lady, confined in Fort Lafayette, for transferring the steamer St. Nicholas to the custody of the rebels at Baltimore, last summer, escaped from Fort Lafayette on Monday night.

The second quarter commenced on Monday, 14th inst., but, however, in consequence of the inclement weather and the arrival of students, which is general the first few days, nothing of importance was done until Tuesday morning, when the solemnity fell upon us.

The little town of Falmouth, upon the north side of the Rappahannock, nearly opposite to the mouth of the river, has been almost entirely deserted, though a number of Union farmers remain.

The beautiful scenery of the country, the moral and religious sentiments of the people of the community, and various other elements, present an unparalleled inducement to any other institution in the country.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

words or deeds, should stop in this State. We can't afford to tolerate this lawlessness and these enormous crimes to accommodate a faction.

Those who are not willing to obey the laws of Kentucky, and who would foment disorder, or aid or sympathize with rebellion, should not complain if they suffer the consequences.

Governor HARVEY, of Wisconsin, was drowned at Savannah, Tennessee, on Saturday night. His life has been yielded up for the cause of his country, and the no less noble cause of suffering humanity.

General DUELL has advanced into the disaffected country some hundreds of miles, but there has been no rising of arms beholding the country. The people, certain of our protection, are planting their grain, and endeavoring to recover their good name and good habits.

Under date of April 10, we have an account of the station of affairs 'opposite to the mouth of the Rappahannock, on the 15th of this month, two to five miles as we have in our company.

Important.—If the ladies supposed to be teachers, who purchased three books and award cards at Lewis' Book Store, on Thursday the 5th 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.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL, MARTINSBURG, April 18, 1862. Messrs. Editors:—As I am now attending the above named school, I thought a brief account of its operations from the opening of the present spring quarter, might be of interest to some of the readers of the Globe.

The second quarter commenced on Monday, 14th inst., but, however, in consequence of the inclement weather and the arrival of students, which is general the first few days, nothing of importance was done until Tuesday morning, when the solemnity fell upon us.

The little town of Falmouth, upon the north side of the Rappahannock, nearly opposite to the mouth of the river, has been almost entirely deserted, though a number of Union farmers remain.

The beautiful scenery of the country, the moral and religious sentiments of the people of the community, and various other elements, present an unparalleled inducement to any other institution in the country.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky.

We may even sit in Charleston, and laugh heartily over certain ancient files of the Mercury and the Courier, filled with bold and blasphemous articles upon "traditional enmities," and discuss the life and death of Jefferson Davis with a Mississippi gentleman as we would talk of the late Albert Hicks, or his predecessor, Captain Kidd.

The age of chivalry is past. A modern and Christian civilization has taught us lessons of loyalty, forbearance, and submission. The Southern masses, whose hearts were never in this rebellion, will readily assimilate with us, if they do not soon assist us.

General DUELL has advanced into the disaffected country some hundreds of miles, but there has been no rising of arms beholding the country. The people, certain of our protection, are planting their grain, and endeavoring to recover their good name and good habits.

Under date of April 10, we have an account of the station of affairs 'opposite to the mouth of the Rappahannock, on the 15th of this month, two to five miles as we have in our company.

WAR NEWS.

GEN. McDOWELL'S ADVANCE.

Account of the Occupation of Falmouth.—Precipitate Flight of the Rebels.—Two Brigades of the Army.—Parley with the City Councils.

Under date of April 10, we have an account of the station of affairs 'opposite to the mouth of the Rappahannock, on the 15th of this month, two to five miles as we have in our company.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

The citizens are cautioned against entering the city without proper authority until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation.

who was killed in the skirmish. The steamer, Ord, has arrived with the remaining prisoners from Ft. Pulaski.

Important from Fredericksburg, Va. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The steamer King Phillip arrived at the Navy Yard this morning and reports that the steamer Yankes went up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg yesterday, having cautiously passed through the sunken obstructions in the channel, seven miles below that town.

It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the South side of the river. The rebel troops still command the possession of Fredericksburg, the residents of which are entirely free in their usual business pursuits.

What Rebel Officers Think of Breckinridge. During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

who was killed in the skirmish. The steamer, Ord, has arrived with the remaining prisoners from Ft. Pulaski.

Important from Fredericksburg, Va. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The steamer King Phillip arrived at the Navy Yard this morning and reports that the steamer Yankes went up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg yesterday, having cautiously passed through the sunken obstructions in the channel, seven miles below that town.

It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the South side of the river. The rebel troops still command the possession of Fredericksburg, the residents of which are entirely free in their usual business pursuits.

What Rebel Officers Think of Breckinridge. During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

During the late battle at Shiloh, a rebel and a Union brigade, both re-organised, met in the morning and fought against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the rebels were led by John G. Breckinridge.

The Meshes Tightening.

Certain facts that came to our knowledge several days ago, as to the movements of the Union army in Eastern Virginia, for obvious reasons, have not been published in the Commercial Advertiser. The announcement, however, that Gen. McDowell's corps has occupied the northern suburb of Fredericksburg removes all obligations on the score of secrecy. The public will be agreeably surprised by learning that, instead of wasting his whole strength—full seventy thousand men—upon the fugitive and guerrillas in the rear of the rebel army retreating from Manassas, McDowell has executed a sly and flank movement, by which he has thrown the greater part of his force from the Orange and Alexandria to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and that he is now within sixty miles of the rebel capital, with no great force of the enemy in front, flank, or rear. This step is a turning of the tables upon themselves, while it reduces the distance to Richmond by fully one-half of that by way of Gordonsville. As to the destination of McDowell's army, we suppose the reader can possibly make it out in three guesses.

Meantime, General Banks is literally chasing the insurgents down the valley of Virginia. The latest despatches represent them as making from Harrisonburg (not Harrisburg) for Gordonsville, on the Central Railroad, to follow him across the Blue Ridge southwardly to Gordonsville. The latter movement, we judge, is more probable; but the nature of the pass across the mountains may introduce obstacles for a time.

At the present moment, we have reason to believe, three hundred thousand men in Eastern and Central Virginia nearly two-thirds of whom are under General McClellan. What will be done with and by these immense hosts we cannot undertake to say. But being two to one in number of the insurgents, and no unorganized mobs, but thoroughly trained soldiers, well equipped, and eager for the fray, one may feel at ease as to the final issue. A few days will develop other arrangements, which may be safely communicated without danger of giving aid and comfort to the foe. Should the capture of Ulm by Napoleon, of Donelson by Grant, and of Island No. 10 by Pope and Foote, be equalled by that of a rebel army in the tide-water section, some dark night, the world will probably hear of it in due time. Till then faith and patience, as heretofore, remembering that Yorktown is historic ground.

This tightening of the meshes around the insurrection, with the moral certainty of the result in case of a collision, is attended by the remarkable coincidence of the French minister taking a trip to Richmond for the good of his health, the preservation of tobacco, or some other unexplained object which may possibly cause the prevention of bloodshed, seeing the conclusion is foregone one. Of that the public will also learn in time.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER. THE REMAINS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS BURIED. The Official Report of Surgeon General Smith.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIS, Governor of Pennsylvania. Sir: I have the honor to regret the execution of your order through Surgeon J. B. Crawford, directing me to provide for the interment or removal of the Pennsylvanians who fell in the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Very respectfully, H. H. SMITH, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

BATTLE-FIELD AT BALL'S BLUFF, VA. April 18, 1862. Surgeon General H. H. SMITH: Sir.—In obedience to your order April 18th, I proceeded, with the party assigned to this place, arriving here early this morning, and at once commenced making the examination necessary to determine the expediency of removing the bodies of Pennsylvania volunteers who fell in the battle at this place on the 21st of October, 1861, to the soil of their own State for burial.

I found the bodies after a search in which I was enabled to find the position in which they had been deposited in various places; some in isolated graves, all of which are in good condition; but most of them had been previously placed in shallow pits, and were exposed to the weather, and in some cases were exposed to the weather, and in some cases were exposed to the weather.

Being unable in many cases to determine the State to which the bodies had belonged, and finding that the condition of the soil in many instances was such as to render it difficult to ascertain the position of the bodies, I concluded that my proper course was to leave them where they were, and to erect a fence around them, and to erect a fence around them, and to erect a fence around them.

I proceeded to carry out this determination. A mound of earth of sufficient thickness was thrown over the first divided places of prominent burials. These were placed with stones, and again covered with earth. A large stone was placed at each extremity of the several lines of graves, distinctly marking their position. Trenches were dug around them, so as to protect them from future washing; and, so far as possible, the water courses were changed by digging new channels. Grass seed was sown upon the mounds, and much pains were taken to give them a neat appearance. No enclosure could be erected for want of material.

A reliable man was engaged to attend to keeping all things about these graves in their present condition. The owner of the land on which the graves are situated is now absent in the rebel army, and no overseer or agent could be found.

Satisfactory assurances were given me by the loyal citizens of Leesburg that this burial-place of our soldiers shall, in the future, be properly respected. They have kindly cooperated with me in carrying out the objects which I have sought to accomplish.

Accompanying this I transmit a map of the ground, showing the situation of all the graves upon the field, and the position of the various monuments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. CHAMFORD, Assistant Surgeon, P. V.

PHOTOGRAPHS ALREADY—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

COUNTERTOP DETECTORS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

FOR RENT.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Second door above Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c. The responsibility heretofore relating to the sale of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c. has been assumed by the undersigned, who has the honor to announce that he has taken all the upstairs rooms of No. 103 North Eighth Street,