

## Semi-Weekly Globe.

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

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### 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.

### Conventions.

A. K. McClellan, Chairman of the People's State Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 17th day of July next. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next.

### More and Still Greater Rebel Atrocities.

Four members of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, Hon. Milton S. Latham of California, Hon. Henry M. Rice of Minnesota, Hon. Jacob M. Howard of Michigan, and Hon. J. W. Nesmith, who left Washington on Monday, the 5th, for the purpose of proceeding to Yorktown to examine into the charges against Gen. W. M. Smith, for atrocious and, to look generally after the condition of our troops, returned to Washington on Saturday evening. They report that the charges against Gen. Smith have been triumphantly disproved and return perfectly confident of the success of Gen. McClellan's operations.

All these gentlemen, unite in denouncing the conduct of the rebel leaders, after the evacuation of Yorktown, as even more barbarous and inhuman than that set forth in the late report of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

General McClellan was right when, with all his known moderation, he expressed his unforgotten horror at the conduct of the rebels in concealing torpedoes and shells for the purpose of killing and wounding our troops. This practice, unworthy of civilized or savage nations, was regularly resorted to, the agent being General Rains, late of the United States army, one of those who broke his oath, and has now added to perjury and ingratitude the invention of hellish engines of death, by concealing which he seeks to take the lives of his former fellow-soldiers. These torpedoes were hidden every where in the neighborhood of Yorktown. The percussion cap is so exposed as to explode with the slightest touch, and the success of the bombshell experiment has resulted in the loss of many valuable lives. Rains, who is something of a chemist, had filled these shells with destructive materials, and had laid them along the roads, around the walls, in the neighborhood of the hospitals, the guns, the rifle pits, arsenals, and even around the dead bodies of our soldiers, so that when they were approached, the least friction set them off, scattering death all around. Sometimes these shells were hidden in cloaks, with the object of exploding them in winding the cloaks; sometimes attached to bags of onions, so that when the poor soldiers seized the onions, the torpedoes would burst them to instant destruction. Gen. Van Allen, who commands the post at Yorktown, has de liberately set the rebel prisoners to the removal of these devilish instruments, and when they protest that this is against the articles of war, he answers, that as they have forfeited all claims to be called human beings, they are not entitled to any other treatment. Messrs. Rice, Latham, Nesmith, and Howard are filled with indignation at these terrible exposures.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.—Valentine Crouse, of the Franklin House, will open an Ice Cream Saloon on Saturday evening. A room will be fitted up down stairs for gentlemen, and a room up stairs for ladies, and no gentleman will be permitted to go into the Ladies' Room unless accompanied by a lady. The rooms are handsomely and tastefully arranged, and from what we know of our friend Frank Painter's ability to cater to the public taste, the cream will be first class. Don't fail to call on Saturday evening and try a saucer.

PANIC ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.—Two thoroughly reliable Kentuckians arrived in Louisville from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, principally of cotton, of which eleven thousand seven hundred bales were burned at New Orleans. At Memphis, sugar and molasses in large quantities is on the bluff ready to be fired on the approach of the Federal fleet. The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and destroying property along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi—the planters, in many cases, applying the torch to their own cotton. The rebel government has also boats running up the river destroying cotton. Among great numbers, only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton.

ONE REASON, says Parson Brownlow, why the rebels keep up their spirits so well, is because of the unblushing lies of the leaders and newspapers. The latter copy bogus extracts said to be from New York papers, stating that we are here on the verge of famine; that mob law and bread riots prevail in the North; that Chase and Seward resigned a week or two ago, because President Lincoln would persist in his undue love for the bottle, and was always too drunk to do anything; that the Federal government was drafting troops from Maine and Massachusetts and New York, whereas there was great dissatisfaction in those States.

AN ADDRESS has been issued from Washington to the Democracy of the United States, signed by Vallandigham and other members of Congress. It is a movement towards reorganizing the Democratic party with rebel sympathizers at its head. The name of Vallandigham will kill any party accepting him as a leader. He was at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night last, in caucus with a number of leading politicians. Perhaps Welsh & Co. were taking instructions as to the best manner of again misleading the Democracy of this State.

"Let the dead past bury the dead," is the language of the political leaders who have more than once deceived the honest voters of Pennsylvania. We are gratified to know that the people will be more watchful in the future, and that a party nomination will not be as good as an election. Loud professions of patriotism and fair promises, will not be sufficient to satisfy the people that their interests will be safe in the hands of men who have not proved by their actions, their loyalty and their honesty.

PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.—The city council of Nashville, Tenn., have passed a resolution declaring that whoever shall be guilty of uttering treasonable or seditious words or speeches, speaking aloud false news, or disseminating scandalous libels against the corporation of the Government of the United States, or shall meet together for the purpose of inciting rebellious conspiracies or riots, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

This is the measure voted to ratify by a Southern municipality, under the councils of a Southern statesman, Andrew Johnston.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Thomas Tweed has for sale the following plants, which are ready for planting: Tomatoes, Early Cabbage, Beet, Peppers, and Dahlias, of every shade and color. Also, young onions for the table. Orders left at the residence of Sheriff Watson, will receive prompt attention. 3t.

THE RAIN on Tuesday had the effect of entirely extinguishing the fire on the mountains. A large quantity of excellent timber was destroyed by the fire in its progress.

A LIFE THOUGHT.—I heard a man who had failed in business, and whose furniture was sold at auction, say that when the cradle and the crib and the piano went, tears would come, and he had to leave the house to be a man.—Now there are thousands of men who have lost their pianos, but who have found better music in the sound of their children's voices and footsteps going cheerfully down with them to poverty than any harmony of chorded instruments. Oh! how blessed is bankruptcy when it saves a man's children! I see many men who are bringing up their children as I should bring up mine, if, when they were ten years old, I should lay them on a dissecting table and cut the sinews of their arms and legs, so that they could neither walk nor use their hands, but only sit still and be fed. Thus rich men put the knife of indolence and luxury to their children's energies, and they grow up, fatted, lazy calves, fitted for nothing at twenty-five, but to drink deep and squander wide; and the father must be a slave all his life, in order to make beasts of his children. How blessed then, is the stroke of disaster which cuts the children free, and gives them over to the hard but kind bosom of Poverty, who says to them—'Work!' and working makes them men!

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store

## WAR NEWS.

### FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, May 12.—The city continues very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected that they will open in a day or two, except in cases where the occupants have left the city with the army.

Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed that in a few days when communication is fully opened with the Northern ports confidence will be completely restored.

The prices of almost everything are astonishingly high. Candles, for instance, of a miserable quality, sell at 60 cents per pound. Common brown wrapping paper 50 cents per package. Brown sugar 20 cents.

A number of stores will be opened however, in a few days by parties from Old Point and Baltimore, who will bring supplies of the articles so much wanted here.

The Post Office and Custom House will doubtless be re-opened very shortly. Very little Union sentiment is openly expressed.

All over the city our soldiers, both privates and officers, freely talk with citizens, which must produce a good effect.

All the fortifications in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and the public property is in the possession of the Federal authorities.

The policy of the Confederate Government appears to be to concentrate its troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last. All insist that desperate resistance will be made there if no more else.

Several negroes arrived from Suffolk this morning, and report that there were no troops, guns or fortifications there, or on the road this side.

The great number of the citizens here there is but little confidence entertained in the officers of the Confederate Government. The Confederate notes are refused in many places. Gold and silver are welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the population. Many of them have not seen either for many months.

Elizabeth River, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep coffee color, on account of the tobacco which has been thrown overboard. Large quantities were recovered to-day, damaged by water.

Gen. Vile, the military governor, pursues a course calculated to produce an impression of the superiority of the Federal Government and an intention to throw no obstacles in the way of private business, but to enforce the ordinances of the city government.

The Rebel Loss at Shiloh.—The gunboats.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Memphis Avalanche says that 334 per cent, of Bishop Zell's army was killed and wounded at the battle of Shiloh. The Memphis Argus says that the Confederate loss at Shiloh was 7000 killed and wounded.

The same paper in an article on gunboats says: "Thus far, it must be confessed that our attempts with gunboats on the river have been disgusting failures. The people know it and so does the Government."

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of Suffolk.

McClellan's Army at Cumberland.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FRANKLIN, May 14.—A special despatch from Fort Wright at noon yesterday, says the rebel tug this morning rounded the point to reconnoitre. Everything seems to indicate a renewal of activity.

### FROM FORT WRIGHT.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special despatch from Fort Wright at noon yesterday, says the rebel tug this morning rounded the point to reconnoitre. Everything seems to indicate a renewal of activity.

Both sides were expecting an attack momentarily. A deserter came on board the flag boat, Bouton, yesterday, states that the rebel ram, in the engagement on Saturday, was not sunk as reported, but was horribly shattered.

The deserter reported the rebel fleet as laying off the Fort busy engaged in repairing damages, promising faithfully to return in exactly forty-eight hours.

FROM PITTSBURG.

It is not expected that an attack would be made on the enemy's position for several days. Our siege guns are not in position.

Gen. Halleck is still advancing cautiously, carefully fortifying as he advances. All his movements predicated on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand.

Grand Junction is being fortified by Beauregard with the evident intention of defeating him if he attacks at Corinth. The number of the enemy's troops is estimated at Halleck's headquarters from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and seventy.

The Memphis Appeal commenting upon the growing disposition on the part of the citizens to refuse Confederate notes and characterizes the parties as traitors.

The same journal says the only condition upon which the South will accept peace is the recognition of the independence of the seceded States.

The Provost Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in payment for goods.

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Gen. Steele is marching to the same point from Peconoch.

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service may render necessary. The keepers of all public property, whether State, National or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, all armed vessels, will at once make full return thereof to these headquarters.

All manufacturers of arms and munitions of war, will report to these headquarters their kind and places of business.

All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States.

All the inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations.

All the shops and places of amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services will be held in churches and other religious houses, as in time of profound peace.

The housekeepers of all public houses, coffee houses, and boarding places, are to report their names and number to the office of the Provost Marshal, and will there receive license, and be held responsible for all disorders or disturbances of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the law.

The killing of American soldiers by any disorderly persons or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be regarded and punished. The owners of any house in which such murder shall be committed, will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with the forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to the Military Court for trial. The punishment of other misdemeanors will be subject to municipal authority, as it chooses to act.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debts, except notes in similitude of bank notes, issued by the Confederate States or scrip, or any trade in the same, is forbidden.

It has been represented to the Commanding General by the civil authorities that these Confederate notes, in the form of lot tickets, are in a great measure the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes, if the circulation of such notes was prohibited. Such circulation will be permitted so long as they can be inconsiderable enough to receive them, until further order.

No publication by newspapers, pamphlet or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of the soldiers of the United States within this Department, reflecting in any way upon the United States, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States, will be permitted, and all articles of war news or editorial comments, or correspondence making comments upon movements of the army of the United States, must be submitted to the examination of an officer, who will be detailed for that purpose from these headquarters.

The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under charge of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to destroy but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of the laws, in place of the passions of men. To this end, therefore, the efforts of all well disposed persons are invited to have every source of disorder quelled, and if any soldiers of the United States should so forget their duty to their flag as to commit outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the Provost Guard, so that he may be punished, and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to the extent before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

The various companies, composing the Fire Department of New Orleans, will be permitted to retain their organizations, and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal, so that they may be known and not interfered with in the duties and finally, it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed so long as the judgment of the United States authorities, it may be necessary; and while it is destroyed by those authorities to exercise this Government mildly and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasions call. By command of Major General BUTLER.

George B. Smead, A. G. Chief of Staff.

Southern Ports to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease as to determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States and to the limitation and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The text of the Proclamation is as follows: By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have

since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 18th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

By the President: WILLIAM L. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A Full Stock.—A full stock of 1802 styles of Wall Paper has just been opened for inspection at Lewis' Book Store. Those who intend to paper in the spring would do well to make a selection now. Prices to suit the times. Also, a splendid article of window papers of numerous styles.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly.

THE BEST STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON.

CAN NOW BE HAD AT LEWIS' BOOK STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

EXCURSION'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.
STATIONS.			
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