The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 29, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRACY.

The men who are now attempting to lead the Democracy of Huntingdon county, must not deceive themselves into the belief that the honest masses of the party will follow them, step by step, into the rebel ranks. Preach as they may, their *actions* are applauded by every enemy of our once happy country. Their outward professions of loyalty are but to deceive, and he he who cannot read the true character of the man who is eternally contending for party organization on a secesh platform, such as that made at Harrisburg by the traitors of '60, must be blind indeed. We are aware that many Democrats are honest in the support they give men who denounce every man as an abolitionist who cannot support what he believes to be direct sympathy for the rebel cause. Such Democrats are to be pitied. They worship the name—a party, once an honor to the country, but now, shame upon the traitors who have sunk it so low. We deny that the State organization with the rebels Hughes, Plumer & Co. at its head, speaks for Democracy.—They are the leaders now as they were in '60, of the faction that sold the democracy to the Southern conspirators.—They in no manner represent the sentiments of the true Democracy, and we pity the young man who can be led into eternal disgrace by their hypocritical professions of loyalty to the Government.

The New Party.

The Knights of the Golden Circle held a secret session in this place on Friday afternoon last, for the purpose of devising ways and means for resuscitating the old Breckinridge organ, the Huntingdon *Union*. There might have been thirty of the faithful on hand. We saw but few, but enough to give us a very clear idea of the political character of the gathering. We make a few honorable exceptions of men who will soon get their eyes open to the company they thoughtlessly got into, if they have not already done so. Everything has been so secretly managed that we have not learned what was done, further than that each member was required to pay $5 and upwards toward buying Colon's old type and press. This was a good trick played off on the Circle by Mr. Colon, as the fixtures were worn out twenty years ago, and are not worth their weight in old rags. Colon *is* sharp. It must have went hard with some of the Circle to face the music with the dollars, for a number of them are back on our books to amounts from $6 to $26. And those heaviest in arrears to the *Globe* were the loudest in their declarations of what *sacrifices* they had made to *support* our paper. Some few of the Circle played the gentlemen by squaring up with us.

The password on this occasion, to secure admission to the Circle, was "Horse." "*Day-Book*" was the answer.

If requested to do so, we publish calls for, and proceedings of all political meetings and conventions. We have not yet been requested to publish a call for the election of delegates to a Democratic County Convention. We are not in favor of holding political party conventions, and we hope all men who are opposed to being dictated to by the office-hunters, will refuse to take part in the election of delegates to such conventions.

We have taken the liberty of striking from our list the names of some of our subscribers (not *patrons*,) who were delegates to the late secesh circle in this place, and who failed to request us to stop their paper. We don't feel like loaning them any more of our money to be used for the purpose of *crushing us out*.

The secret of the hatred and opposition of the secessionists to the *Globe* has leaked out. It is too strong for the war—too earnest for the preservation of the Union—demands too severe a punishment for treason—and refuses to endorse secession sympathizers as simon-pure Democrats, and as leaders of the Democratic party.

"*Dogs* delight to bark, and bite" when they have teeth. Jones of the *Patriot & Union*, and two other filthy curs connected with the Bellefonte *Watchman* can bark until they get tired of the amusement. They will not disturb us in the least. Their masters *may* receive our attention.

The Southdowns in this county are jubilant over the prospects of soon having a new edition of the *Day Book* published in this place. The old patrons of that rebel sheet were in town in force on Friday last. They claim to be the pure Democracy of the county. What would the honest lovers of our Government think of a Northern man who would boldly declare that he was in favor of the Southern Confederacy! That it was his hearts desire to be in the Rebel army! That he wanted to see Pennsylvania overrun by the Jeff Davis' army and the State made a slave State! And what would they think of a man who would boldly declare that he would sooner vote now for Jeff Davis for President of the United States than for Abram Lincoln. Men making use of such language were prominent delegates in the meeting held in this place last week. And such are the men attempting to lead the Democracy of the county. Such vile secessionists are denouncing us as an Abolitionist for the purpose of deceiving the true loyal Democrats of the county. Will the Democracy be deceived by them—the mere tools of Jeff. Davis and his partners in crime at the head of the so-called Democratic organization of the State. We have sworn to give our best energies to the support of our Government, and he who loves his party better than his Country, need not expect us to deal lightly with him. An endorsement of the so-called Democratic State organization, and an endorsement of the conduct of the men who met in secret in this place last week, will be considered by Jeff Davis an endorsement of the efforts making to destroy this Union.

THE NEW PAPER AND THE EFFORTS MAKING TO CRUSH OUT THE "GLOBE."—We are amused at the efforts making by the secesh sympathisers to crush out the *Globe*. The most desperate means are being resorted to. Men of loose political character are employed to misrepresent our course—to *lie*—that their employers may be the better able to deceive, to cheat the unsuspecting people. We have thus far handled such vile creatures with gloves. Hereafter they will be dealt with as their *actions* will justify. Their *professions* will deceive us no longer. They are at heart with the Southern Confederacy and must be watched as closely as we would spies direct from the Rebel camp. The people, the honest Union loving people of this county, must not be longer deceived by the professions of men who call themselves *Democrats*. We shall take good care that the truly loyal Democracy of this county shall not be disgraced by being ignorantly led into the secession trap set for them by the office-seekers in this place, who are at the head of the movement to establish a new paper. To the loyal straight out Union people of the county we must look to for strength to encourage us in our opposition to every species of secessionism, and we feel that we will not be disappointed. Already we are receiving strong evidences that our position is well taken, and that the people will not permit our paper to be *crushed out* to gratify Jeff Davis' Southdowns in the North who claim to be the pure Democracy.

The following letters show which way the wind is already beginning to blow. Let the *storm* rage! Our faith is in our God, our government and our loyal people.

WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQ:—Though personally strangers to each other, I have been more or less acquainted with your paper for the last eleven years. And although differing in some things politically, I have ever admired your firmness to what you have thought right, and more especially the course you have taken since this rebellion has taken place. And believing that there is an effort at this present time set forth to break down your valuable paper, by a certain class of people, and for no other reason than your devotion to your love of country. As one, so long as you pursue the same straightforward course you have, I will give all my influence to keeping up the paper. I am informed that there are persons using their influence in this neighborhood to assist in getting subscribers for a new paper about to be started in your place, and not only so, but they are trying to get those that are taking the *Globe* to discontinue it. But if any do drop off, there are those of us that will secure as many for it, if not more. You will please send me the GLOBE.

MR. LEWIS: *Sir*:—Having seen and known the efforts of the Secesh sympathizers in this township for some time, for the purpose of breaking down and proscribing the "Globe," I feel it my duty as a lover of the cause you so fearlessly advocate, to give you the assurance that for every subscriber you lose out of their ranks you shall have one out of ours. There has been one of our neighbors making it his special business for a week past to go about the township to get the subscribers to the Globe to desist from taking it, and is getting names for the Union saving sheet that is 'being started.—Pursue your course and you shall not suffer financially. As soon as we can ascertain how many drop you here, you shall have an equal number out of the ranks that never have been your subscribers heretofore; and better than all, the dust shall accompany the list.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq:—On coming to this village this morning, I learned that an effort was making to supersede your valuable paper, by something called a democratic paper, (doubtless its principles are to be Slavocratic Locofocoism). Now dear sir, we cannot allow such material as have conspired to put you down to succeed, simply because of your love of country and your patriotism. At present I can only say, please send me the Globe.

Nine and Twelve Months Men.

It has been officially published that the call by Gov. Curtin for nine and twelve months men was made without previous consultation or direction of the President or War Department and having been made it was deemed by the President and by the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call. But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months men except the $25 paid at the time of being mustered into service. The remaining $75 is only payable to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

IS THE Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* a secession sheet? No candid man can read it and deny its true character.—We have read it carefully since the war broke out, and we have seen in every issue the damnable secession poison that has diseased the whole Democratic party. Not content with preaching secession through its columns, it has agents travelling the country who are bold in their rejoicings over a defeat of our army. But a week ago a fellow who claimed to be connected with that office, stopped at the Jackson House in this place, and when he was told of the loss of our gunboats at Vicksburg, he replied, "*that's good news.*" We heard him make the reply, when we immediately examined the register to ascertain his name. He had registered his name Frank S. Seiler.

BOUNTIES.—The Commissioners of Lancaster county have voted to pay a bounty of $50 to each volunteer to the new regiment to be raised in that county.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, by a vote of the Board of Directors, *contributed the sum of $50,000*, to be applied to the payment of bounties to soldiers enlisting in the service of the Government.

The citizens of Harrisburg, in town meeting on the evening of the 21st, raised by subscription the sum of $10,000, to be applied to the payment of bounties. The amount has since been doubled.

The town of York has raised over $3,000 for the same purpose.

And almost every other city and town in the State has moved with the same spirit in the same direction.

The citizens of this place have subscribed a handsome sum for the "boys" who may volunteer.

Large war meetings have been held in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and heavy sums have been subscribed for bounties.

A large war meeting was held at Altoona on Saturday night last.

The whole country is alive to the importance of furnishing men and means immediately to crush out the rebellion.

FROM SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The Hughes Family—Their political truckling, known honor, and possible ambition for Senatorial honor.

(Correspondence of the Telegraph.)

POTTSVILLE, July 19, 1862.—If the members of the late so-called Democratic convention desired to be regarded as loyal patriotic citizens of our good old Commonwealth, they were certainly peculiarly unfortunate in the selection of a chairman of their State Central Committee.

F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, the person selected, is one of the most unscrupulous of the old Breckinridge *politicians*. His loyalty is seriously questioned by the patriotic, Union-loving citizens of the county, which sent some 4,000 of its sons to battle for the very existence of our institutions.

Hughes is a shrewd man, and one of that class of politicians who believe that the end justifies the means; hence he deems it perfectly justifiable and good policy to assume loyalty, if by that cloak he can subserve the interests of his Southern allies, among whom are found those allied to him by the ties of kindred. His brother, Dr. Hughes, of Newbern, North Carolina, is one of the leading rebels in that part of the country, one of the forts having been named after him.

John Hughes, son of the doctor, and late law partner of the "Chairman," is also now a citizen of Newbern, and in the service of the rebel government. This young sprig of the Southern chivalry is the individual whom his uncle Frank made almost superhuman exertions to elect to Congress two years ago; but, to the credit of the loyal citizens of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, the efforts of the demagogue were frustrated, and the Hon. James H. Campbell, the eloquent champion of the Union and the Constitution, was returned to that body.—Shortly after the attack on Fort Sumpter, the nephew of the "Chairman," fearing the threatened *indignation* of the sturdy masses, found it good policy to flee from the "wrath to come" into the Kingdom of Jeff. Davis, followed by the good wishes of his dear uncle, and the loud curses of his late fellow citizens.

It was generally suspected that the uncle contemplated following in the footsteps of his nephew, but General Burnside made Newbern rather a more dangerous refuge for rebels than Pottsville, and so the project was abandoned, at least for the present. The body and intellect of the chairman remain with us in the North, but that his heart is in the South admits of no more doubt than that John C. Breckinridge is a traitor.

The Hon. F. W. Hughes is a candidate for the United States Senate.—Shall he go there, loyal citizens of Pennsylvania?

W. S.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from Ohio.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Tribune* has received a special despatch from Columbus, Ohio, which states that the Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt of Louisville were arrested on Friday night at the house of the notorious rebel Judge Clark, of Ohio.

It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Vallandigham, who will be taken to Cincinnati.

The Governor has issued orders to the Assessors to have an enrollment made of all the able-bodied men in the State to be ready by the 18th of August. If there are not enough volunteers by that time, drafting will be commenced.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe and James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are now being concentrated on the line of the James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers—they came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. It is believed that they already number from fifty to seventy thousand, and that Gen. Jackson is in command, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. Pope.

My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all their forces they can spare from Richmond, and does not believe that Suffolk is long safe from an attack, as the rebels are said to be within twenty miles, with considerable force.

Night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated at that place, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and, taking with them their trophies, took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region, seeking plunder of any kind and compelling into the rebel service all the men they can find, who can be of any use to them. Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg. Whether guerillas or the regular Confederates is hard to determine, for the guerillas often go clothed like the regular Confederate cavalry, as by this disguise they assume authority which they otherwise could not, and commit many depredations in their masked characters upon the civilians, telling them they have authority, being commissioned, and a detachment of the regular Confederate cavalry.

All quiet on the James river. No news from the army.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was *watched by an officer, and followed* several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road and was steering his course toward Richmond. The officer rode up and arrested him, and found upon him about two thousand letters which he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, '62 and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are hereunto published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony 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 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

M'Clellan Approves the Appointment of Gen. Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS, July 22.—Things are very dull here. I am going up to City Point to-day with a flag of truce after the wounded and will try to send you a Richmond paper. There is no thought of Gen. McClellan being superseded, although there is some talk in the northern papers of it. Either General Meigs or Halleck will be Commander-in-Chief. When the President was here Gen. McClellan recommended and urged such an appointment, but told the President not to allow his claims to interfere with his action in the matter.

There are several thousand men here unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to James river. There is no movement whatever of troops. The authorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river. The rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when the gunboats shell them out. Many resignations of officers are being sent in, but none are granted, except to those who are worthless.

$40 ! WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have reduced the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RIGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich*

General Halleck Appointed to the Chief Command of the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following order appointing General Halleck Commander-in-Chief, is made public to-day:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
July 11, 1862.

"*Ordered*, That Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to command the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief, and that he proceed to this Capital as soon as he can, with safety to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

President Lincoln left Washington to visit the Army of the Potomac on the 7th of July and arrived back on the 10th. The above order was issued the next day, as will be seen by the date, and it was doubtless made with the concurrence of General McClellan.

General Halleck is about forty-two years of age, and was born in Weston, Oneida county, N. Y., where his grandfather—one hundred years old, and hale and hearty—lately resided. Gen. Halleck's father was the Hon. Joseph Halleck, who died about three years since. General Halleck entered the Military Academy as a West Point cadet in 1835, stood third in the class, and was brevetted second lieutenant of engineers July 1, 1839. He was acting assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1841 he was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. In January, 1845, he was appointed first lieutenant, and during the year he was selected by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one of the regular course of lectures, the subject being "Military Science and Art." These lectures he compiled in a neat volume during the following year, adding thereto a lengthy introduction on the "Justifiableness of War." The work contains much valuable elementary instruction, as well as abundance *of historical illustration, and is written* with ability. In 1847 he was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the nineteenth and twentieth days of November, 1847, and for meritorious service in California. He was Secretary of State of the Territory of California under the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was chief of the staff of Commodore Shubrick in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the Convention, in 1849, to form, and of the committee to draft, the Constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed captain of engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854.

Southern Union Regiments.

A regiment of Union men of North Alabama is organizing in Gen. Buell's army, and will soon be full and equipped for service under the Stars and Stripes. A regiment composed of Arkansas men is already organized and attached to the army of Gen. Curtis. Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee each have large forces in the Union service. A good many men have been recruited in North Carolina and some in Florida and Louisiana.—Every State of the Union now has troops in the Federal service except South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. The latter State would furnish many regiments, if the Government would once make a strong demonstration in its borders and secure them protection. This, we trust, will be done before a great while.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—Below we present a correct copy of the bill passed during the last day of Congress, from which it will be observed that our business community may expect relief in a short period and that an abundance of small change will be forthcoming. Here is the bill:

AN ACT to authorize payments in stamps and to prohibit circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositories of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August next such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depository selected as aforesaid in sums not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual shall make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu or lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both, at the option of the court.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the United States, died at his residence in the State of New York, on the 24th inst., aged 81 years.

FROM MISSOURI.

All the Active Militia to be Called into Service.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Gen. Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri for the purpose of exterminating the guerillas that infest that State. Every able bodied man capable of bearing arms and subject to military duty, is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post and report for duty to the commanding officer, every man to bring whatever arms he can procure. Those who have no arms will be supplied by the Ordnance Department as quickly as possible. All arms and ammunitions of whatsoever kinds not in the hands of the loyal militia, will be taken possession of and used for the public defence. Six days after the date of the order are allowed for every man fit for duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and to be enrolled. All persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia of the State. Till further orders, the commanding officer of the post is authorized to give furloughs to such men of this militia force as cannot be absent from their ordinary business without serious detriment, or such as are needed for present service. Such leaves of absence will in no case be for a longer time than ten days, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the officer granting them. The militia thus organized will be governed by the articles of war and the army regulations, and will be subject to the orders of officers of the United States troops or Missouri militia regularly mustered into the service as may be designed to their command.

Gen. Gamble has issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, July 22, 1862.

The existence of numerous bands of guerillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that the most stringest means be adopted to punish all such crimes and destroy such bands.

Brig. Gen. Schofield, in command of the Missouri State Militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, Regiments and Brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized, as he may judge necessary, for the purpose of putting down all marauders, and defending the peaceable citizens of the State.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE INSANE HOSPITAL.—To avoid trouble and difficulty which may arise from ignorance or misapprehension relative to the admission of patients into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, it has been deemed advisable to give the following extracts from the by-laws of the hospital:

These provisions will be strictly enforced, and it is hoped that all who may have occasion to bring patients to the hospital will be prepared to comply fully with the spirit and letter of the regulations:

"Preparatory to the admission of a patient, (unless when committed by order of a court,) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician that he has seen and examined the individual and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend that the patient may be received into the hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance when brought to the hospital, and if taken away uncured and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

"Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court, justice, judge, Directors of the Poor of a county, or the overseers of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

"Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient, sixty-five dollars.

"A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned."

Cases of recent occurrence will be received at any time on compliance with the regulations.

Editors throughout the State will please copy.

Richmond Provision Prices.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 10.]

THE MARKET YESTERDAY.

The following table of prices of the meats, vegetables, &c., offered in the market yesterday, will show what the head of a family has to pay for a dinner in these times. It will be interesting if cut out, framed and hung up among the "cabinet of curiosities of the war" for future reference and for the edification of coming generations. Beef, pork and mutton, thirty-seven and a half cents per pound; shoat, fifty cents per pound; chickens, seventy-five cents to one dollar apiece; ducks, one dollar to one dollar and a half apiece; goslings, two dollars; pullets, one dollar and a half; eggs, seventy-five cents to one dollar per dozen; butter, seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound. Vegetables—beets, fifty cents per bunch; onions, fifty cts. per quart (or one shilling apiece for the largest size); cymlings, one dollar per dozen; cucumbers, one dollar per dozen; string beans, two dollars per peck; cabbage, fifty and seventy-five cents per head; irish potatoes, six dollars per bushel; tomatoes, one dollar and a half per dozen. Fruits—green apples, ten dollars per bushel; pears, fifty cents per dozen; blackberries, twenty-five cents per quart; whortleberries, thirty-five cents per quart; plums, fifty cents per quart; peaches, one dollar per dozen. But we tire.—Enough.

Commenting on the above, the *Examiner* says:

"The citizens of Richmond are completely at the mercy of a band of foreign-born hucksters. Matters have come to that pass that every mouthful we eat, except bread, must come through their hands, and be doled out at their exorbitant prices. Nothing but mob law offers any hope of getting rid of them. This method of purging the markets we do not recommend, but the day is clearly not distant when its adoption may be necessary. People cannot be starved to enrich a few Irishmen and Germans.—The sight of a huckster hanging from a market lamp post would exert a more beneficial effect on the prices of the necessaries of life than the combined powers of the city authorities and Brigadier General Winder.

Important Army Orders.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 23.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond extreme pickets of this Army, and be notified that if found again within our lines or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme vigor of the military law. If any person having taken the oath as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use. All communication with any persons whatever, living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities, and in the manner specified by military law; any person concerned in writing or in carrying letters or messages in any other way, will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States army.

By command of MAJ. GEN. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel Acting Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 13.

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required from discipline and efficiency.

The soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Pope.
(Signed) GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 30.

The offer of additional bounty to recruits having been elsewhere extended, the same provision for this purpose has been made in Pennsylvania by counties, corporations and by individual subscriptions. It is due to the authorities or citizens furnishing the bounty, that suggestions should be received from them regarding the appointment of officers of companies raised in their respective districts.

The troops now being raised, have, by the Proclamation of the Governor, of the 21st inst., been apportioned among the several counties. This renders it expedient, in order to avoid confusion, that the number of persons engaged in recruiting should be limited.

It is therefore ordered,

I. That no person shall recruit men under General Order, No. 28, of this series, without special written authority from these headquarters.

II. All persons already engaged in enlisting men will report themselves immediately, and apply for such authority.

III. County Commissioners, or other local authorities, or the committees of citizens, as the case may be, are invited to suggest the names of fit persons for officers of companies to be raised in their respective districts where such persons have not already acted under the order.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General, Pa.

OFFICE SUPT., RECRUITING SERVICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 12, 1862.

Persons raising recruits under order No. 28, Headquarters, State of Pennsylvania, will not send small squads to this depot, but will keep their men together until the number proposed to be raised is complete, or until the twenty days for which subsistence will be paid, has nearly elapsed.

The above conditions being fulfilled, the officer will make his application for transportation directly to me; in every case sending with such application the certificate of the Prothonotary of the county, or where that cannot be obtained, of the nearest Postmaster, that the person applying for transportation is trustworthy, and has actually enrolled the number of men for which transportation is applied.

RICHARD I. DODGE,
Captain Eighth Infantry, Sup't recruiting service, Pennsylvania.

Blair County Normal School and Seminary:

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

The First Quarter of the Fall Session of this Institution, will commence August 14, 1862.
All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.
For information, address
R. F. GIBBONY, Secretary.
Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
July 23, 1862-2t.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.