# THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTÉD TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

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THE GLOBE.

Circulation-the largest in the county.

BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, DEEDS. MORTGAGES. SCHOOL ORDERS. LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, JUDGMENT NOTES. NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS. NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$200 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CENTIFICATES, for Justices of the Pence and Ministers of the General MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Pence and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE**. BLANKS of every description printed to order peatly. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

To the Democrats of Huntingdon County To the Democrats of Huntingdon County The Democratic citizens of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, August 6th, 1859, and elect two delegates from each, who will assemble upon the following WEDNES-DAY, AUGUST 10TH, AT 3 °CLOCK, P. M., in the Court House at Huntingdon, to nominate a Ticket for County Officers, to be voted for at the approaching annual election—to elect a Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and three Conferes to elect a Senato-rial Delegate to said State Convention. The election in the several townships to be opened at 4

The election in the sourcal townships to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued open two hours, and in the several boroughs at 71% o'clock, and closed at 9 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES GWIN, Chairman of Democratic County Committee RE- READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100 President Buchanan, Gen. Cameron, and other smaller guns, are now at the Bedford Springs. Over two hundred visitors are now there.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION .--- For some weeks the Administration has been in a "pretty kettle of fish" on this question-but we are happy to discover that the voice of the Democracy has had some influence at headquarters, and in time too, to prevent another break in our ranks. The third and last "explanation" we shall take pleasure in laying before our readers next week. We hope the 'organs" may have a happy time "dancing to the fiddler."

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ever Memorable Fourth !--- The Way it was Celebrated in Fairfield. NEAR FAIRFIELD, HUNTINGDON Co., }

July 8, 1859. MR. EDITOR :- In accordance with a meetthe speakers were secured, invitations were | (\$12)! sent to Sabbath Schools and to all persons in this valley, in due time, and the Grove was

wives could produce, for this occasion. Din- for this place; they will probably be here to- Austrians as they came around. From about ner being over, the people again took their night. The destitute condition of the Indians seats, and the Military Companies were ad- at present, is an excuse for their begging, The batteries of the two armies were appadressed by D. J. Neff, Esq., and never have but it does not justify murderous attacks. such as they have lately made. Our town is in we listened to a more patriotic and eloquent speech. It was impossible for some to cona blaze of excitement; every one is readtrol their feeling, with regard to his address ing war news, making cartridges, or cleaning to the soldiers. After that speech, the Marfire-arms, except myself; but my letter will prove to you, beyond a doubt, that I, too. tial Band gave three hearty cheers, and played a very lively tune, after which, the bave caught the excitement. The General people again formed themselves into a pro- Agent of the Western Stage company, passed cession and marched back to town, where the | through here just now on his way to Ft. Kearney, for a detachment of troops. Sabbath Schools were dismissed, and the Once more, adieu, and if I presente my Military Companies marched a short distance scalp, you will hear from me again. below town and amused themselves by going

be a Border Ruffian.

York Times.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The great battle of Solferino-Highly Inter-

esting Particulars from the Battle Field-Letter from H. J. Raymond to the New

I came from Brescia early this morning,

and arrived just in time to witness the last half of what I have very little doubt will turn

out to have been the greatest battle the mod-ern world has seen. I cannot describe it

with any precision as yet-for it has lasted

all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the can-

nonade, and even of the musketry, moreover.

is still in my ears, and none of those engaged

But not less than 450,000 men have been en-

gaged in it; and of these not less than 30,-

000-dead or disabled-lie, on this bright,

The battle commenced at a little before 5

o'clock in the morning-not far from sunrise.

Just back of Castiglione rises a high range

of hills—which projects a mile or thereabouts that the plain, and then breaks off towards

the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills.

and so into the rolling surface which makes

that portion of the plain. The Austrians had

taken position upon these hills, planting can-

they could approach, as the French army was

in full force in and around that little village, and

and commanded them in person. His evi-

of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the

challenge, and commenced the attack as soon

those held by the Austrians, and opening fire

upon them on the heights beyond. He took

a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the

plain, and from that point directed the entire

movements of his army during the early por-

tion of the day. The French very soon drove

the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to i

CASTIGLIONE, June 24, 1859.

through the Manual of Arms, loading and firing, &c., when they were dismissed also. We congratulate Captains Johnston and Barr for the orderly conduct, &c., during the day.

The Celebration being over, people were seen in every direction, going to their respective homes, having enjoyed themselves as well as persons could, at least in appearance. During the night there was an excellent supper served up for the young ladies and gentlemen, by our friend, L. Troutwein, Proprietor of the Hotel in Fairfield. Such were the performances of the day. X. X.

WHY IS IT ?- The students at the Pennsylvania Farm School, are required to pay \$100 each per year, and work three hours per day! in it, except the wounded have returned to Now, while the broom is "new," it may "sweep | give us any distinct and connected report.clean," but we believe, nevertheless, that these terms are high. After all the aid which the Farm School has received from without, starry night, upon the bloody field. it occurs to us, that it might offer its advantages to our young men at a cheaper rate.--Why should other institutions of learning under bid it? Students at the Cassville Seminary, we are told, pay only \$100 or less per year, and are not required to work at all .---Or, if they work "three hours per day," they need pay nothing at all! How is it that the non upon those nearest to Castiglione which institution fostered by the State, and aided materially and liberally by numerous phi- had stationed their immense array all over lanthropists, cannot compete more success- the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can fully with private enterprise? We do not now learn, the Emperor Francis Joseph had say it has not its full share of students, but collected here not less than 225,000 troops, what we want to know is, why they should dent purpose was to make a stand here and be required to pay more than seems necessa- | risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards ry. Why is it? Ригьо.

Miss E. M. Hurlbut, of North Bridge- as it was light this morning, by placing canwater, Mass., advertises in the Journal, that she will teach several kinds of painting for ing held in Fairfield, on the 14th of June, for \$20,00-precisely the same are taught at the his own stand upon the highest of these-a the purpose of celebrating that Glorious Day, Cassville Seminary for about half the money steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands

Her "printed directions" ought to be sold very low, if at all, for experience has fully prepared on the Saturday previous. The shown, that, except to those who have had

and most terrible combat was here kept up. equal and effective vigor. But the Austrians gradually slacked their fire and several times took up new positions-while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them-suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp and incessant, sounding like the for my "shooting stick." Whew! who would nt

gle in the morning; judging from my own observation, it certainly is not probable.-They have sustained an overwhelming defeat and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of the neutral Powers, to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

Just before nightfall a tremendous cannoniding was distinctly visible in the direction

of Mantua, and it was supposed by one or two French officers that Prince Napoleon was assaulting that fortress as part of the general plan of the day's operations, while the Emperor was engaging the enemy in the open field. But I see no reason to suppose that ly have reached Mantua by this time, as he was in Florence only a week ago.

I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture is to the number of killed and wounded in this battle; but from the nature of the case it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than ten thousand wounded have been brought into this village alone during the day -to say nothing of those that were left on the field or taken to other places. The first intimation we received of an engagement having taken place, was from meteing three or four carts, drawn by oxen, and filled with wounded-before we reached Montechiaro no battle, we naturaly supposed that these wounds had been received in some skirmish. Soon after we met a one-horse carriage, in which was laid at full length on officer of make it evident he was dy

all the luxuries that the country and farmers' ernment twelve pounder, are on their way had been been posted there and received the every private house in the town has been ta-7 o'clock until after night-fall, an incessant whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, pass at once into the ranks and min-The batteries of the two armies were appa-rently about half a mile apart—and at the outset they were both served with nearly ings, &c., had been removed; mattresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds; Sisters of Charity and other women were giving them wine, and otherwise ministering to their comfort; but morning will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain.

Six or eight times while I stood upon the street watching the wounded, there came constant and irregular pattering of hail upon | along squads of prisoners taken at various a roof, while the latter was occasionally sus- stages of the action. Sometimes there would pended but while it lasted was overwhelming- be only three or four-then twenty, fifty or grand and terrible. Over the Sardinian a hundred, and in one company over 400.the rand and terrible. Over the Sardinian park rose a dense white cloud of smoke, di-rectly uproveds its sides perfectly upright and well deiner and spreading outward both madel, and were guarded by a single file of wheat. The sun was making a glorious set-ting in the west, and the bis light gradually departed, the vivil flagrest each discharge of the cannon gleamet through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an enormous cloud. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instaut succession. It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all way the down I still heard theroar of the infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total rout. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the more clause filters. The sons there are been performed with it in cases the dense comparison on the fall of the sense of the size set and sometimes half a dozen would break infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total rout. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the more comparison to the ment was avery corase may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the more comparison. To the signaffic and the rout of the more dark wheel a trand of the sense the infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total rout. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the morning : judging from w or wore may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the morning : judging from wore wore may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the morning : judging from wore wore may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the morning : judging from wore wore strug-rele in the morning : judging from wore wore may be in condition to make one more strug-rele in the morn It grand and terrible. Over the Sardinian park rose a dense white cloud of smoke, di-rectly upwards its sides perfectly upright and well defined and spreading outward both ways at the top, like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious set-ting in the west, and this light gradually departed, the vivid flagres are ach discharge of the cannon gleamer through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an with scarcely any attempt at ornament. Towards night, carts began to come in laden with wounded Austrians, hundreds of whom passed along while I stood there, and were taken directly to the hospitals, where they received precisely the same treatment as the French. Most of them seemed to be very badly hurt. Among the number, both of the wounded and the prisoners, were many Hungarians.

The town to-night, as might be expected, is simply a camp. The streets which are narrow are crammed with artillery and provision wagons trying, almost in vain, to make their way through the town; bivouae fires light up the orchards and fields all around this is true, as Prince Napoleon could scarce- the village; two streams of troop's pour out on the two roads leading to the field of battle, extending as far as the eye can reach; sutlers, fruit peddlers, and small dealers of every kind circulate among the soldiers who crowd the streets ; an immense train of Piedmontese artillery are brought to a stand in the street while, trying to make through the town to their places of encampment; and thousands of French infantry, despairing of reaching their tents, have seated themselves upon the narrow side-walks, and with the house-walls for a back and their haversacks for pillows, they have addressed themselves in that position to the labor of obtaining a on the road from Brescia. As we heard of night's rest. It is a striking scene most cernight's rest. It is a striking scone most cer-tainly, and the most wonderful part of it is the perfect order and good behaviour of the troops. I have not seen during the whole day, a single instance of disorder, or oven of rudeness, in word or deed from any soldier. rank, whose face wore so ghastly a look as to rudeness, in word or deed from any soldier .--Not one have I seen in the slightest degree On reaching addressed him on any subject whatever, to receive a courteous reply and the most polite endeavor to aid my wishes. Nor have I heard a single cheer over the victory, or a single syllable of exultation over the prisoners as they come in. The most respectful silence has in every case been preserved.-Expressions of sympathy with the wounded were constant, and prompt attention, so far as possible, was always given to their wants. Private property in the town, so far as I can see, has been treated with perfect respect.-In selecting fields for the camp, those which will be injured by it least, seem uniformly to be chosen. Bakers' shops, and groceries, with cheese, bacon, suasages, &c., freely exposed, are open, and I have repeatedly seen soldiers bargaining for supplies at their win-dows. But I have heard of no instance and seen no indication of the slightest interference with private property. Yet there is no great rigor of discipline enforced-for the soldiers seem to be quite at their ease and wander about town very much at their own

### K. NEFF, M. D.,

#### PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his profes-ional services to the cilizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.



#### EDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BIT-TERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DE-DITUEN and diverge available from a diverged birth of the

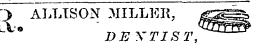
TACKSON HOTEL, RAILROAD STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.]

MANSION HOUSE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.



Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court Hous April 13, 1859.

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W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors. The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

1859.1859.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. The undersigned would respectfully call the atten-tion of our friends and customers, ds well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and exten

and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it in the county of fluntingdon. It is not our desire, as it intoxicated; not one have I seen shouting or singing; not a rough or rude remark have I seen or heard addressed to any one, nor have I failed, in a single instance, whenever I have applied to a soldier for information or addressed to a soldier for information or house. M. GUTMAN & CO.

sun rose very beautiful and bright on the morning of the 14th, and the air was cool most absolutely worthless. Some things, throughout the day. At an early hour, it is very true, may be learned from books, protracted engagement. The Austrians disthe people began to gather together in crowds, but all artists well know, that Painting is not puted every inch of the ground, and fought in town, and at 8 o'clock, the several Sab- one of them. Remember that a dollar's worth the utmost desperation. They were three bath Schools that were invited, assembled at of rules is not always a dollar's worth of times driven out of the town, before they the Baptist Church, on the south side of town, for the purpose of forming into a procession, and there awaited the arrival of the Union Guards, of Petersburg, commanded by Captain Joseph Johnston. This company formed a short distance below town, and was marching towards town, when it was met by the Jackson Guards, of Ennisville, commanded by Lieutenant J. McIlroy, (a surviving officer of the war of 1812.) In the interim, the Sabbath Schools had marched into town, and the procession formed as follows :---

1st. The Martial Band and Colors of the Union Guards. 2nd. The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war.-3rd. The Speakers, the Reader of the Declaration of Independence and the President, pro tem. 4th. The Union Guards and Jackson Guards. 5th. The Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School. 6th. The Cottage and Johnston Sabbath School combined. 7th. The-Union Sabbath School of Fairfield, and then the citizens, who made up the procession .--It was truly a grand sight, reaching nearly a quarter of a mile. The whole company then marched to the Grove, a short distance from town, on the farm belonging to Mordecai Henry. The speakers were then taken to their seats, and the rest were seated in regular and good order, when the performances for the day commenced. The Celebration was opened by prayer, by Mr. Thompson, after which a hymn was sung by the choir. The Declaration of Independence, (which has been read on every occasion of this kind for 83 years, and will be for all time to come.) was read by a patriotic boy (E. W. Hartman) of 12 summers, in a loud and clear voice.-We like to see a patriotic spirit in the young and rising generation, which we fully saw in this instance. Mr. Thompson, Professor of Mooresville Collegiate Institute, addressed the Sabbath Schools in a very scholastic manner, meeting the approbation of all. We gratulate him on his success, and hope the future may always be as the past.

H. T. White, Esq., of Huntingdon, the was so successful this time.

sion, with the speakers at the head, and the standing the pressure of the times, and the

practical instruction, such directions are alknowledge. PHILO.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from Nebraska Territory.

COLUMBUS, N. T., July 4, 1859. DEAR GLOBE :- As I promised in my last, I write you, after having received reliable information from the mines. Our latest news is most encouraging; recent discoveries have been made in the mountains, of float and shot gold. The Rocky Mountain News, of a recent date says, that men are making from five, ten, twenty to one hundred dollars per day. The editor, W. N. Byers, a man well known in the Western country, makes the above report through the News, and adds a post-script, assuring his friends of the authenticity of the report-he having been witness to the large yields referred to. Yesterday I was informed that Mr. Byers had recently left Fort Kearny, distinctly see the troops stationed upon the on his way for Omaha. Being desirous to see him myself, I procured a horse and rode down the Platte fifteen miles, when I overtook him; he assured me that the mines are as rich, or speedily enveloped in the smoke of the caneven richer, than herein represented. Men citement now runs higher than ever. Emigration has set in again, and from present appearances, I should say that Western Iowa, and Eastern Nebraska will be almost depopour Peace and Liberty loving citizens were celebrating the "Fourth" in most approved Lake Garda, and empties into the Po. Western style, the Eastern mail came in about effusions were suspended to ascertain the cause, the news proved to be nothing more nor less, than the pleasing intelligence, that three quarts of an hour-and after each sucwe should prepare to loose our scalps. The facts of the case arc simply these : about two weeks ago, a war party of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, made a descent on a Pawnees village, (situated about forty miles west of Omathink he did great honor to himself, and con- ha.) the latter tribe lost everything in the way of provisions and clothing, also a number of their scalps. The Pawnees have form-

ed an alliance with the Omahas, Pancas, and orator of the day, then gave us a very elo- | Yauckton, Sioux, and are in pursuit of their quent oration. We heartly wish Mr. White | mutual enemies ; their march is Westward, success in all his future undertakings, as he | and we are expecting them here hourly. They have been committing depredations on the

It was then after the middle of the day, Elk Horn river, and on Maple creek, about and the Sabbath Schools formed in a proces- | fifty miles east of this. An armed force was | ful. Though the cannon may have ceased sent out from Omaha on Saturday evening Military Companies in the rear, and marched last, to assist the whites, on the Elk Horn, to the dinner table, which the ladies, (God and in the Platte Valley. Two Indians, supbless them,) both old and young, notwith- posed to be spies, were lodged in jail in Omaha; they seemed anxious to leave town ahead

the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and would stay out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French. "pon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town. When they found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back, slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, which, as you, will see by the map, lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills. Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it, completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries; and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below. I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action, but I could broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required. But as flicted upon men were here exhibited. All soon as they reached this point they were who were able to do so, were obliged to walk non, and disappeared from observation. But all required for those who could not otherthe general result was soon made evident by wise be moved. Some walked along, their that have done anything in the way of pros- the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by pecting, are now making fortunes. The exa the falling back of their smoke and a corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery. The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated, it was not possible, from the posiulated with the "gold fever." To-day, while | tion I occupied, to see. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio River, which flows southward from the lower end of But the battle continued to rage all over deep bayonet-thrust, received from behind, in twenty-six hours ahead of time. Patriotic the region northwest of a line connecting the his shoulder. Most of those who were walktowns of Castiglione, Solferino and Volta .--At one point after another a sharp cannona-

ding would arise and continue for half or cessive engagement of this kind, the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and the advance of the French forces.-During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear and the weather hot. But I saw carried in that way were so badly clouds began to gather at about noon, and at 5 o'clock, while the cannonade was at its ble. One had both his legs crushed by a height, a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from the northwest; the wind came first, sweeping from the parched streets an enormous cloud of dust, and was soon followed by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and rapid explosions of rattling thunder. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distin-guish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, the sun shone out again. and the air was cooled and perfectly delightfor a time to take part in it, the fight had meantime gone on-and when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled me, the cannonading commenced quite on the extreme left of the entire field and on the very borders of the | then by a crowd of prisoners-and it continlake, northeast from Castiglione and west of ued thus from about 10 in the morning, when damages of the frost, had bounteously spread of the armed force, which excited suspicion. with all the necessaries of life, and in fact. A company of men, well armed, and a Gov- the King, who commands them in person, after dark. Every church, every large hall,

Montechiaro, and stopping for a moment to rest our horses, we were told that a great battle was then going-on in the plain before Castiglione; and going at once to the summit of some old fortifications which once defended the town, we could see with our glasses the smoke of the engagement.

ine

We lost no time in pushing forward, although we were told that we could not reach Castiglione, because the roads were completely occupied by artillery held in reserve. We went on, however, continuing to meet carriages and carts laden with wounded, and passing the French camps of the previous night, came to a point, at about half a mile from town, where a park of artillery wagons was defiling from their camp into the road. Watching our chances, we drove in between two of the wagons, and so entered the town under cover of the enormous cloud of dust which they raised. The main street was densely crowded with carts, carriages, horses, donkeys, oxen, soldiers, suttlers, and persons and animals of every description. We pushed our way, without hindrance, directly past the house marked as the Quartier Generale, or head-quarters of the Emperor, and were thus within the camp. We had gone but a short distance when we came to where the great procession of the wounded was turning down a cross street to a church which had been taken for a hospital. It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be in--the wagons and animals at command being faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered-hundreds had their hands tied up, and some carried most ghastly their wounds-and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and a resolute -air, naked to the waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a ing wore a serious look-conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two-and few of them carried upon their

faces any considerable expression of pain. Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts-and a few were carried upon mattrasses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all wounded that their recovery is scarcely possicannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs, were seated in chairs swung across a donkey-one being upon each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment-except now and

DEFENCE of ARMAGEDDON, or Our Great Country Forelold in the Holy Scriptures. In two Discourses,-Delivered in the Capitol of the United States, at the Request of several members of Congress, Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day, 1857. This is one of the most popular books of the day--just issued from the press, and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book, Stationery and Music Store.

## GREAT ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

liscretion.

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

II. J. R.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the an-cient borough. Ladies, gentlemen, old and young, can-not fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of La-dies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, call at Westbrook's

LASTS, AND MOROCCO SKINS. Also--HATS and CAPS for men and boys. His assortment of goody is too large to chumerate. Call and examine for youraclyes. Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the 'Globe" building. Wuntingdon May 4 1859

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.
TVINDOW SHADES,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.
BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
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Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.



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UNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows: Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.26 A. M., con-necting with through Express west and Mail Train cast on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, Sener (SDURG, Fulton county, &c. UNTINGDON & BROAD TOP Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., con-necting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations. RETURNING.

RETURNING. Morning Train leaves Horewell at 12.20 P. M., and ar-rives at HUNTINGDON at 2.32 P. M. Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 9.12 P. M., counecting with Fast Line Eastward on Perma, railroad. These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommoda-ted to the fullest extent.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent. April 13, 1859.

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