Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor

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

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 30, 1861.

The Fifth Reserve Regiment.

Special Dispatch to the Editor:

BEDFORD, July 29, 1861.

WM. LEWIS:—The Fifth Regiment will march from McCahan's through main street to Station on Wednesday by order of *Col. Simmons.*

Yours, &c.,
A. S. HARRISON.

☞ Our citizens should be prepared to give the "boys" a handsome reception.

THE RETURNING VOLUNTEERS AT HARRISBURG.—We were at Harrisburg during Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. There were not less than ten thousand returned volunteers in the city every day during our stay.—On Friday the number could not have been less than fifteen thousand. There was little or no order attempted with Regiments or companies. Every man appeared to be his own officer, and a more general confusion never was heard of. Fighting in the streets by two, ten, fifty and hundreds of men, took place almost every hour, day and night. The police force of the city was not strong enough to prevent the soldiers doing just as they pleased.—The cause of all the trouble was the delay in paying off the soldiers and the free use of intoxicating drinks.—Regiments remained there a whole week before they could receive their pay and be discharged. Thousands are still there waiting for their pay.—Why they have not been paid off more promptly is in dispute, some asserted that there was not money enough on hand, while others put all the blame on officers for not having their pay rolls properly made out. Hotels and drinking saloons were closed on Friday from 1 p. m. to 9 a. m. on Saturday, and again at 1 p. m. on Saturday. Many private dwellings were closed for fear of a general riot. In one fight we saw two men shot down by a man pursued by an excited crowd. The citizens opened their houses and fed the soldiers by thousands every day. The hotels were in a manner free to the hungry soldiers.

STANDING-STONE GUARDS.—This gallant and patriotic company returned home on Thursday evening, after three months service in defence of our glorious country. They were among the first to rush to the rescue of our National Capital, on the call of the President, and too much praise cannot be given these brave men for their prompt response in the time of their country's peril. Their officers, Capt. Miller and Lieuts. McCabe and Campbell, acquitted themselves nobly, and proved that they were equal to any emergency, by their boldness and soldierly bearing. The men look robust and hearty, and all, with two or three exceptions, declare themselves ready for a three years' cruise. Huntingdon county ought to be proud of the Standing-Stone Guards, for they were the pride of the camp, and received the highest encomiums of praise wherever they went, for their good appearance and their bravery. They were the pets of Ellsworth's Zouaves, which is an assurance that they are composed of good metal, as the Zouaves are renowned for their bravery and hatred of everything that smells of "secesh." All honor to the Standing-Stone Guards.

MAJOR R. BRUCE PETREKIN.—This gentleman was Major of the Fifth Pa. Regiment, and returns home with the best wishes of his whole Regiment.—They speak of him as a popular and efficient officer, and are lavish in their praises, for his gallant conduct, and for his many acts of kindness to them while on the tented field. He spared no pains to make his men comfortable, and attended to their wants as far as was in his power. His efforts were untiring in behalf of his regiment, and instead of leaving them to take care of themselves he seen that they were properly taken care of, and the fact of our men being paid off so promptly may be attributed to his energy and perseverance.

☞ The First Regiment Pa. Reserve Volunteers, under command of Col. Biddle, arrived here this afternoon.—The Fifth Regiment commanded by Col. Simmons, will be here to-morrow. The Huntingdon Infanty, and Huntingdon Furnace Scott Infantry belong to the Fifth. Both Regiments are ordered to Washington. They were relieved by a Regiment of Cincinnati Zouaves.

☞ The citizens of this place gave the Standing Stone Guards a glorious reception, on their return home on Thursday last. They were met at the cars by "everybody, all their relations and the rest of mankind," and escorted to the Court House, where a supper of the most magnificent proportions, prepared by the citizens, awaited them. The most of the Guards will return to the wars, as soon as companies can be organized. Very few, if any, will remain at home.

☞ The very able address delivered by R. Milton Speer, Esq., of this place, at Scottsville, on the 4th, will be published in our Thursday's issue, by request of the Committee who procured a copy for publication.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A secessionist in this city declares that he has received private advices from Richmond, to the effect that Monday was a day of mourning rather than rejoicing in the city, on account of the great numbers of rebel troops who were killed in the action at Bull Run. This statement confirms previous reports of the heavy loss sustained by the enemy.

General McDowell is at Willard's. He says that our defeat was caused by the superior force of the enemy. That the men composing our army represented every profession in civil life, but were unacquainted with the rules and tactics of warfare. That the teamsters were green and the country new, and that even the artillery could not change their position without creating alarm. McDowell also said that he would wager his life that two-thirds of his officers had never before seen a cannon ball in the air.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

Going Home, to Return Again.

"Why is it necessary that the three-months' regiments should go home," it is inquired, "when nearly all of them intended *to re-enlist for the war?*" Because, 1st. The re-enlistment depends, in many cases, upon permission to return for a day or two, to see friends and arrange buisness matters. 2d. The present regulations of the service require each regiment to consist of 1,056 men and officers before it can be accepted, whereas few of these contained more than 740. 3d. The desire to re-enlist was not unanimous in any of the regiments. 4th. That new regiments could not be made up of parts of two or more, because this embarassed the Government with double sets of officers, and the conflicting claims of the various parties led to such confusion that there was no alternative but to muster them out of the service, so they could go home and re-organize, if they desired to do so.

The Hospitals at Bull Run.

A church and a small building were used as hospitals. The latter was at the corner of the woods, and within one hundred and fifty rods of the enemy's batteries. A white flag floated over it; but, whether from design or otherwise, it was repeatedly battered by balls from their cannon. It is said to have been burned by the enemy after the retreat. The church was further off, on one of the roads leading to Centreville. W. A. Croffut, a civilian, who assisted in this hospital, pictures its aspects in a letter published the *Republican* this morning: "It was a scene too frightful and sickening to witness, much more describe. There were in it, scattered thickly on the floor and in the galleries, sixty or seventy, wounded in every possible way—arms and legs shot off, some dead, and scores gasping for water and aid. The pulpit was appropriated for a surgeon's room and the communion table of pious anarchy became an amputation table, baptized in willing blood, and consecrated to the holy uses of Liberty and Law! The road and woods, on either side and all around, are strewn with maimed and mutilated heroes, and the balls from rifled cannon go over us like winged devils. There sits a colonel, with his arm bound up, asking to be put on his horse and led back to his regiment; here lies a captain with a grapeshot through his head, and blood and brains oozing out as we touch him tenderly to see if he is dead; and yonder comes in a pale chaplain, cut by a canister, while, sword in hand, he led his brave little parish, in the name of Almighty God, to the fight. And again we enter the hospital with him. Oh God! what a hideous sight!"

HARRISBURG, July 26.—Since the disaster to the national arms on Sunday last the State of Pennsylvania has thrown forward, to meet the requirements of the National Government, ten full regiments of infantry. On Sunday night, July 21st, the Governor was urgently requested to push on his forces, and his response within the ensuing four days was a magnificent army of nearly 11,000 picked men, thoroughly uniformed and furnished and having most of them been regularly drilled in camps of instruction for two months. One additional regiment will be sent before the close of the week.

From Winchester, Va.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Passengers who left Winchester, yesterday, state that there were no troops there, or known to be near there. The Virginia militia left there by Gen. Johnson had been disbanded.

There has been considerable apprehension at Harper's Ferry and on the line of the Railroad of an attack from the rebel forces.

Two Federal Cavalry Seized.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A report has reached here that two cavalry while accompanying a Union lady to her home outside of the town of Alexandria were seized by a body of Secessionists near the Theological Seminary, about a mile and a half west of Fort Ellsworth, and carried off. The lady was allowed to return.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Capt. Wm. Allen and others escaped from Manassas and arrived here to-day. They say the rebels lost 1,500 killed and wounded. They could get no idea of the future movement of the rebels, though the rebel soldiers were enthusiastically shouting "On to Washington."

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The National *Intelligencer*, of this morning, says:

"Some of the newspaper writers are designating points in the neighborhood of Washington which they think need special and stronger defences. All we can say is to reflect the remark of one in authority, namely—that military men in charge, have an eye to all these things, and the arrival of regiment after regiment, gives us assurance that no proper safe-guard is omitted.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Reinforcements for the army in the Department of Washington are pouring in from all directions. A computation was made at the War Department to-day, that there were at that moment, on the road hither from various points, thirty thousand five hundred soldiers. The three years' men who have arrived here are generally better disciplined than the three months' men who have just gone out of service.

The Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union:

In your daily issue of the 25th inst. a letter from an anonymous Washington correspondent appears, in which is the following remarkable paragraph:

"A stain is on the character of Pennsylvania that will take some time to blot out. The Fourth and Fifth Pennsylvania regiments stationed at Alexandria since the Government took possession of that city, until the recent move to Fairfax Court House, while the noise of the cannon was ringing on their ears, and the blood of their noble comrades was being spilled in defence of the glorious Stars and Stripes, their time being out, they marched into this city, unrelentingly, to be mustered out of the service. Their friends admonished them to go back—entreated them, with tears in their eyes, not to leave so abruptly—but all to no avail. A number of regiments' time was also out, but they would not go home until they had a brush with the enemies of the country."

I speak now as Major of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, to say that so far as that regiment is reflected upon, this is a wilful and malicious slander. That the same is also the case as to the Forath, I have no doubt, as Pennsylvanians, when called to do duty in the service of their country, have never yet proved recreant. I take it for granted that the scribbler who penned this letter cannot be a Pennsylvanian in heart and feeling, and I will pass him without further notice, and devote myself to a refutation of the slander upon the gallant boys who composed the Fifth.

Our regiment never received orders to march upon Fairfax, but, on the contrary, were, for reasons well known to Col. McDowell and military men in that department, detached from the column about moving upon Fairfax, and were compelled, against the petitions and prayers of the other officers and brave soldiers in the regiment, to remain at Alexandria until they received orders to return to Harrisburg to be mustered out. When the column of the grand army moved past them and left them behind, they were nearly heart-broken, and had their wishes been gratified and they allowed to share in the glory of the then expected repulse of the enemy at Manassas, they would have gladly done so. They were, however, obliged to remain in camp at Alexandria until on the 20th inst., when orders were received from headquarters directing them to proceed to Harrisburg to be mustered out.

It is untrue that we heard the noise of the enemy's cannon, or that any friends admonished us to go *back;* and had we desired ever so much to do so, we could not for want of orders, and because we had not been sent *forward.* Your correspondent has drawn upon a vivid imagination, and has been prompted by a desire to injure a regiment composed of the bravest and most gallant soldiers in the service.

That this slander may be completely nailed, and the character of the 5th vindicated from all such vile assaults, I furnish you a copy of the marching orders received, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
ALEXANDRIA, July 20, 1861.

COLONEL: A regiment will arrive here this morning to take the place of yours. You will, therefore, have yours ready at the wharf as soon as possible, to embark in the vessels by which the first named regiment will come. You are to land at the Arsonal, and turn over there all the muskets, with the accoutrements, except knapsacks, canteens and haversacks, which you received from the government. The arms which you have received from the State of Pennsylvania, if any, you will carry home. You will provide yourselves with two day's rations.—Your tents and camp equipage you will turn into Quartermaster at Alexandria, and take receipts. Respectfully, your ob't servant,

THEODORE RUNYON,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Fourth Division.

"Col. McDowell, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment."

On the same day that the above order was received, we received another, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
ALEXANDRIA, July 20, 1861.

Col. McDowell, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment: The Mozart Regiment has arrived. Respectfully, &c.,

C. U. FALLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Upon these orders we marched out of camp and came to Harrisburg to be mustered out, and it displays a great want of knowledge of military matters in any one to suppose that we could have got here unless by order from the brigade commander. I well believe that you published this part of the letter through inadvertence, and hope you will take every means in your power to correct it. Very respectfully, R. BRUCE PETRIKIN.

GENERAL LYON AND HIS GUARD.—One of the principal features of the march in Missouri is Gen. Lyon and his German body guard. The latter is composed of ten athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time Gen. Lyon, accompanied by half a dozen of these savage looking fellows, may be seen spurring along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly galloping fiercely to the front or rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house, a half dozen of them will be seen standing in front like iron statutes at the bridles of their horses; if he scours along in advance of the train the clanking of their long sabres is heard beside him; stop where he will, there may be always seen a stolid squad of white-plumed horsemen awaiting patiently his movements. They are fearless riders, jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and, in fact, never ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body-guards, they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence have plenty to do. They are commanded by a lieutenant; and from their appearance and daring horsemanship, will, if occasion demands, whip a dozen times their weight in chivalry.

☞ Gen. McClellan's command will include Gen. Mansfield's as well as Gen. McDowell's department.

Gen. McClelland's Military Genius.

The command of the army of the Potomac has been transferred to Maj. General McClellan, who has been summoned to Washington, his command in Western Virginia having been given to Gen. Rosencranz, who has exercised great military skill in carrying out the orders of Gen. McClellan in that quarter. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has accompanied Gen. McClellan in his Western Virginia campaign, thus speaks of the military genius he has displayed:

The admirable manner in which this campaign was planned and executed, stamps Maj. General McClellan as a commander of first class military genius. When we remember that his entire army had to be enlisted and organized *ab initio*, and all its immense train, the innumerable petty details of administration, which had to be managed by inexperienced men, and that the *material* of the army, and most of its officers, were utterly inexperienced, and without military education—a great many without brains—some of the generals without energy to execute an order—and that the impossibility of perfecting the transportation and subsistence departments were serious obstacles to rapid progress, it is amazing that he should so soon and so perfectly have accomplished the great mission of sweeping the Confederate armies from the mountains of Western Virginia.

When we take the map of the campaign, and observe the occupation of each succeeding position, and each subsequent movement in its order, remarking the object of each, which becomes apparent after it is made, we cannot but be struck with admiration at the beautifully skilful game of war-chess which has just been played by a master-hand. The enemy opens the game by advancing to Phillippi. McClellan suddenly occupies Parkersburg and possesses both lines of railroad from the river to Clarkesburg and Grafton. Phillippi is unexpectedly snapped up. The enemy fortifies Laurel Hill and concentrates at Huttonsville, Beverly and Leedsville. It is desirable to take the enemy, front and rear. A swift movement to Buckhannon flanks the enemy on the left.—Another, to a point under their cannon, within a mile of Laurel Hill, checks them suddenly at that point. A third rapid march finds McClellan at Roaring Run, and a masterly movement utterly destroys the enemy at Rich Mountain. Beverly is ours. We have Laurel Hill in the rear, between two powerful wings of our army. General Garnett cannot fight, but flies to the mountain, and is caught in the snare laid for him. McClellan moves on Huttonsville and Cheat Mountain Pass; Morris moves up the Seneca Pass and kills Garnett. The Railroad Pass at Cheat River had already been dammed by McClellan. The operations in the Kanawha region were mere by-play, but some of the movements there were as important as pawn positions in chess. Anybody by observing the map may discover how splendidly the game was planned and played. But until they see these formidable mountain passes, they cannot appreciate the proper merits of the expedition.

Garnett vainly supposed his rear could not be turned. "The best laid schemes of mice and men aft gang agley." Rosenerans and Lander, with the First Brigade, found a way to turn it, notwithstanding the "impossibility" of the thing. That march was equal to some of Xonophon's marches with ten thousand Greeks. And here I beg leave to digress in order to supply an omission in former accounts of this famous expedition. Burdsall's dragoons from Cincinnati, played a meritorious part in it—and, indeed, they almost "played out" their horses.

The topographical feats of the horses were often astonishing. They climbed mountain steeps that ordinarily would be deemed impassible for the best mules. The risk to men and animals was often of the most hazardous nature, and the journey was constantly harassing and extremely laborious. When the dragoons could not ride they dismounted, and helped their horses along. During the battle they were compelled to stand quietly under showers of grape shot, and wait for a chance to charge. The infantry did the business so completely their opportunity did not come.

Important from Mexico.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "We are enabled to state, on the authority of a private letter from Governor Corwin, dated at Mexico, 29th June, and just received here, that the nature of the troubles in the United States is now well understood by the people of Mexico, and all the leading minds are favorable to the National Government. The Mexican Congress has exhibited this in a substantial manner by a decree granting our Government the right to march troops over Mexican territory, if necessary, in operations in the Southwest. We are not at liberty to state the places named in the decree. It was passed in secret session by a unanimous vote. A copy has been transmitted by Gov. Corwin to the State Department at Washington.

"The efforts which the Confederates made to forestall the favor of Mexico, to furnish ports for their privateers *and prizes*, have entirely failed, and in spite of their treacherous advances, Mexico has made a closer alliance with the National Government."

DESERTION OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS.—We learn from the Bowling Green *Standard* that the Confederate troops are deserting in large numbers from the encampments in Tennessee, and those who remain are reported as being in a wretched condition. No fewer than a hundred and fifty deserters have passed through Bowling Green within the last ten days. These, for the most part, were from Camp Trousdale. They bore in triumph the secession flag, and betrayed on their features all the joy of a party who had just regained their freedom. As soon as they reached the depot the secession flag was torn into tatters, and the pieces indignantly trampled under foot. Three cheers for the Union were then proposed, which were given by the party with a hearty will. They represent things at Camp Trousdale as in a very bad condition, desertions continually taking place. Most of the party proceeded on the evening train to Louisville.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Whatever may be said of the position of Pennsylvania, her attitude to-day is noble and characteristic.—She came into the Revolution in an hour of gloom, and dispelled the shadows which fell across the path of our infant Confederacy. When Fort Sumter fell, and the pickets of the rebel army guarded the Long Bridge, when Baltimore was under the heel of a mob, and the capitol was surrounded by a sea of treason, Pennsylvania was the first to come to its relief, and the muskets of her volunteers were the first to gleam along the Pennsylvania Avenue. And in our second time of peril, when a victorious army is menacing the capitol, the sons of Pennsylvania are the first to fly to it, to resist the excited hordes of Mr. Davis and Gen. Beauregard, and Gov. Curtin has promptly issued a call for ten thousand more troops, exclusive of the reserve force.

While we thus indulge in a natural feeling of felicitation on the position of our noble State, we are pleased to be able to announce that the news from Washington is of the most encouraging character. While all danger of an assault upon it cannot be said to have passed away, we think that there is no probability of such an attempt being made. Our rulers are laboring with herculean exertions to bring up the military and naval departments to the standard of an impregnably defensive and eventually an efficiently offensive system of warfare. The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant General, and the President himself, are giving all their energies to this work. Regiments are being constantly accepted by the War Department, and nearly every railroad from the States of the north, the west and east is burdened with trains of well-equipped soldiery, who may be expected in Washington within the next forty-eight hours. Our merchant marine is being rapidly drawn upon for a temporary and efficient navy, and we may hope very soon to have the pirates of the South driven from the seas and every outlet into the sea guarded by the guns of the Republic.

The people of the North appreciate the energy of the Government and the danger of the country. That danger can only be averted by the unanimous voice of the North in sustaining the hands of our rulers. The members of the Administration have confidence in each other; the nation must have confidence in the Administration. The Government is never so strong as when it represents the voice of the people.—The voice of the people is for war,—for a thorough and effectual punishment of treason,—for the most open, unreserved, and radical measures of defending our national honor. The Government appreciates the feeling of the country, and by that feeling governs its action.—*The Press.*

The Courage of Our Troops.

In the mortification at the panic at the close of the battle of Bull Run, and the shameful manner of the retreat, we are losing sight of the extraordinary courage and gallantry of our men up to the beginning of that disastrous movement. Eye-witnesses declare that they never saw or heard of more desperate courage than as exhibited on that day. Whole regiments charged square up to batteries and resisted, some of them, first artillery, then infantry at the point of the bayonet, and then cavalry.

The number of dead and wounded in many regiments shows how desperate the conflict was. The Minnesota First lost sixty-nine killed outright, and near a hundred wounded. Some of the New York regiments, as the Twenty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, the Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth, and the Fire Zouaves, suffered almost equally as much.

The incidents of the battle show courage as great in many instances as is possible to human nature. Captain Putnam was knocked down by a shot and a cry was raised, "our captain is killed!" when he sprang up and cried, "No he is not killed, boys. Forward for God and liberty!" "Tell my friends," said a soldier who was killed, "that I did all I could and died like a man." Lieutenant Welch, when he fell, was standing within twenty feet of the enemy and shouted, "Help me God, I will never run; I will die here!" The flag of the First Minnesota received seventeen balls, and the staff was shattered in the hands of Corporal Burgis. Young Casey stood by his side and refused to retreat until his Lieutenant threatened to cut him down. Colonel Cameron, when he was killed, was charging a battery and urging on his men.

The Black Horse Cavalry captured the colors of the Fire Zouaves. Capt. Wildey saw it and shot the cavalry Captain, retook the flag and carried off the sabre of the captain. William Anderson, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, fell mortally wounded, and as he fell grasped a comrade's arm and exclaimed, "Good bye, old fellow, I'm done for. *God bless our flag!*"

The truth is, our men fought like lions. And in all our views of the battle this ought not to be forgotten. It was not until they heard of the panic that the rebels knew that they had gained a victory.—*Bulletin.*

Retirement of General Patterson.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTM'T OF PENNA.
HARPER'S FERRY, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 33.

The term for which the troops from Pennsylvania were called into service having expired, and nearly all of them having returned to their homes, the Commanding General, by direction of the War Department, relinquishes the command of this Department on the expiration of the term of service.

The Commanding General regrets to leave you, but he does so with the satisfaction that you have steadily advanced in the face of the enemy greatly superior in numbers and artillery, and offered battle, which they refused, until protected by their strong entrenchments at Winchester.

You have done all that was possible, and more than could have been expected or was demanded, and if advantage has not been taken of your sacrifices, and, if the fruits of your campaign have been lost, the fault cannot be imputed to you.

To the members of the Department staff he tenders his thanks for their efficient aid and devotion to duty.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
Major General Commanding.

Highly Interesting from Manassas.

Observations of a Union Virginian—Rebel Snares for our Troops.

[From the Evening Bulletin of yesterday.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

A reliable gentleman of this city furnishes us with a most interesting statement received from the lips of a wealthy Virginian, residing within a few miles of Manassas Junction. He is a man of northern birth and Union leanings, though forced to go with the southern current, as his property, family, &c., are all in that region.

The gentleman stating the facts witnessed the battle of Sunday near Manassas, and describes the conduct of the Federal troops as daring and brave in every respect. They fought as tenaciously as bull dogs. During Sunday night after the excitement of the battle was subsiding, our informant escaped from his residence near Manassas, got though the rebel lines, and entered Washington city in company with hundreds of stragglers. He had business at the North and took this chance of attending to it.

Our informant states that the rebel loss at the battle is between three or four thousand. The Black Horse Cavalry, the crack regiment of Virginia, was most terribly cut up, only two hundred out of the regiment being seen after the battle. Further, our informant declares that it was a most fortunate thing for the Union troops that they did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas, while the battle lasted, for within two miles of the rear of the Junction the ground, for many acres, is mined in the most artistic manner, and tons upon tons of gunpowder are placed there. It was the intention of Beauregard to retreat, if driven back, until the Federal army had moved forward upon these mines, when they would have been fired and the Union troops blown to atoms. Our informant thinks the Government is not at all aware of the extent of these rebel preparations to destroy our troops. There are upwards of 12,000 negroes employed to work in the entrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number employed to work in the entrenchments at Richmond. Our informant is the owner of a large number of slaves, and was required to furnish a certain number of them to work for the rebels every day.

Gen. Lee was not at Manassas when the battle occurred, but is now at Richmond, commanding the active force there, which our informant estimates at 10,000 men.

The city of Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas, and is the rebels find that the Union men are going to take it, the city will be blown up.

Had the Federal Forces got beyond Manassas last Sunday in safety, Beauregard admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

The rebel troops have good arms, but are very badly equipped.

Not over a thousand rebel civilians were allowed to witness the great battle of Sunday, others being kept back by the pickets. Those who did see the fight were personal friends of the more prominent officers.

An impression prevails at the South that the North has no money and cannot get any. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed to the North by the South will be the means of making us bankrupt, and that in less than a year the North will "cave in." There are two regiments of well drilled negroes at Richmond. Our informant heard no rumors of trouble with slave insurrections, except in North Carolina and Alabama. The bitterness of the rebel feeling at the South against the North is described as terrible, and our informant thought the Federal prisoners would suffer bad treatment in rebel hands.

GENERAL PATTERSON.—The old adage that "Republics are ungrateful" appears to be strongly verified in the unfortunate experience of the last few days, and there are great reasons to fear that cruel injustice has been done toward one of our citizens, whose long life refutes many of the charges which have been made.

General Patterson, having the confidence of the veteran Scott, promptly responded to his country's call, and from that moment he has given his entire time and ability to her service. His two sons have also nobly taken the field, and all who know them will agree that their courage, ability and loyalty should be unquestioned.

It is perhaps, unknown to many that a large amount of his means are in the States now in the condition of rebellion against the Government, his business being largely in that section of the country; and all must agree that the position he has voluntarily accepted almost hopelessly jeopardized this property.

For these considerations, how unjust and ungenerous it is for any of his fellow citizen to condemn his conduct before any of the facts of the case have been placed before them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Different Styles of Fighting.

In "Agate's" description of the battle of Carricks Ford, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we find the following:

All the talk among the soldiers is still the retailing of facts and anecdotes about the battle. I have room or time, to add but one or two. In one of the Indiana regiments is a Methodist preacher, who is said to be one of the very best shots in his regiment. During the battle, he was particularly conspicuous for the zeal with which he kept up a constant fire. The 14th Ohio Regiment, in the thick of the fight, fired an average of eleven rounds to every man, but this parson managed to get in a great deal more than that average. He fired carefully, with perfect coolness, and always after a steady aim, and the boys declare that every time as he took down his gun, after firing, he added "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul." Evidently he thought the *body* not worth praying for after the aim he had so carefully taken.

Per contra: one of Steedman's (in the 14th Ohio,) was from Cheesedom, and didn't like the irreverent tone adopted by the Southern chivalry in speaking of the "d——d Yankees." He took deliberate aim but unlike the parson, after every fire he added the invariable formula, "God d—n your Secession souls, how do you like the Yankees?"

Another, an Englishman, was wounded. Steedman noticed the limping, and called out, "Jack are yo wounded?" "Yes I'm 'it in the' ip, but (in great anxiety lest Steedman should send him to the hospital) "bi it don't 'urt me. I'm only 'it in the ip; it don't 'urt me," and away he blazed with another load, somewhat profanely adding, "God d—n you, I guess I paid you off that time."

☞ Pennsylvania has now some sixteen thousand fresh three years men in the field. In addition to these the War Department has made another requisition on the Governor, for ten other new regiments, to which we may add two more that are organizing independent of any requisition. These are filling up fast, from the returned men, the very best of whom are re-enlisting. When these are full, and we predict their organization in less than a month, Pennsylvania will again have at least *thirty thousand fighting men* in the field.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Huntingdon and the Soldiers.

[From the Gettysburg Herald, July 25.]

Three trains filled with soldiers passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday. They were of the Pa. Reserve Corps, and going from Pittsburg to Harrisburg. One of the trains stopped at Huntingdon an hour or two. It had scarcely stopped when it was besieged with ladies and others, distributing cakes, eggs, hot coffee, cigars, &c., among the soldiers. Many were the blessings bestowed on the fair donors, and cheer after cheer was given as the train moved off. Some of the boys jocularly remarked that they believed they would *locate* in Huntingdon after the war is over.—The people of Huntingdon have won for themselves an enviable reputation by their kindness to the brave defenders of the country.

[From the Altoona Tribune, July 25.]

We learn from a person who accompanied the regiments from this place to Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, that the treatment the soldiers received at Huntingdon, McVeytown, Mifflin and other points, contrasted widely with that which they received here. In this place they were charged by the hucksters for all the eatables furnished, while at the points named they were lavisly supplied with bread, cakes, pies, &c., free of charge. Old men and women, young men and women, boys and girls, all had baskets of eatables for the soldiers, and seemed to vie with each other in ministering to their wants; and the soldiers did not fail to remark upon the contrast. They can appreciate kindness as well as other men.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Prescott Union L. Society, of Pine Grove Academy and Seminary, held on Saturday, July 6th, 1861, the death of Mr. Sandford Mattern of Tyrone City, a former member of society was announced by the President, who stated that Mr. Mattern, at the call for volunteers by the President had shouldered his musket, and went forth to sustain the flag of his country in the hour of rebellion. His death occurred at Hagerstown after a short but severe illness brought on by the fatigue and hardships of a soldier's life. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Society:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his Providence, to remove from our midst our co-laborer, Mr. Sandford D. Mattern, therefore

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore his death, we feel that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That in the departed, we recognized a worthy, energetic and efficient member, one whose every action was prompted by an exalted sense of right, and that as a literary association, we feel as if one of our brightest ornaments had been suddenly extinguished.

Resolved, That we extend our earnest sympathies to the bereaved friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and a copy forwarded to the friends of the deceased.

L. C. NEFF,
H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, } Committee.
G. D. MUSSER,

ATTENTION!

Stout able bodied men wishing to serve their country, will have an opportunity to do so by calling on Capt. James Campbell, at the Exchange Hotel, in Huntingdon.

H. E. MILLER.

Huntingdon July 30, 1861—2t.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as candidate for the office of Associate Judge.

MATTHEW CROWNOVER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County:

I offer myself to the independent voters of the county, as an *one additional Union* candidate for Treasurer. If elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office honestly and faithfully. I appeal to no *party*, but to the *people* for support.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself a Union Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and solicit the support of the voters of the county.

NICHOLAS CODDINGTON.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Directors and teachers throughout the county are hereby notified that the public examinations for the present year will be held by the undersigned in the several districts, as indicated in the following table:

Franklin township, Aug. 23d at Mechanicsville.
Morris twp., Aug. 23d, at Spruce Creek.
Porter and Alexandria twps., Aug. 24th, at Alexandria.

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Teachers and directors are requested to be as punctual as possible.

R. MEDIVITT, Co. Supt.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

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