

W.M. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 20, 1861.



DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, on SATURDAY THE 23RD INST., 1861, and to elect two delegates from each district, to represent the party in a County Convention, to be held in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY THE 26TH INST., at 2 o'clock, P. M. The object of the Convention will be to appoint a Committee of fifteen Democrats who are favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the course pursued by the general government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion...

GEORGE JACKSON, Chairman. August 19, 1861. Union Conference.

The voters of Huntingdon county, who have heretofore acted with the Republican People's Party, through their Delegate County Convention, appointed a Committee of fifteen to meet and confer with a Committee of like number to be appointed by the Democratic party, of Democrats favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the course pursued by the general government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion...

We ask the Democratic voters of every borough and township to go to the places of holding delegate elections, and to elect the trustful, patriotic, and able delegates to the Democratic Convention.

First, That the present rebellion is utterly without cause, and that we seek in vain to find its parallel for atrocity in the past history of nations. Second, That the ambitious men, who for thirty years have been plotting the overthrow of Democratic institutions...

Fifth, That although in this struggle it may cost treasure to sustain, in its original integrity, a Government securing the dearest rights of the masses, yet, if it should now fall, there must necessarily be built upon its ruins a tyrannical and expensive despotism, which would exhaust by continued taxation the wealth and substance of our people.

Sixth, That the thanks of the nation are eminently due to the brave volunteers who, as heavy sacrifices tendered their services and left their homes to defend the honor of the country, and the principles of free government.

Seventh, That we recommend the nomination to office of true and able men, without reference to their party connections, requiring only that they shall be faithful to the Constitution, to the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws of the country.

Eighth, That, as in the formation of a ticket we should not seek to promote personal interests, but only to secure staunch supporters of the Government, we recommend to the voters of the several townships to attend the primary meetings, announced in our papers, and to select their most judicious citizens, without instructions or pledges, and that, untrammelled, they will support those who will best promote the public welfare.

"BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATS."—We frequently hear men classed politically as "Breckinridge Democrats." During the last Presidential campaign there were men known as "Breckinridge Democrats," but thousands that were then honestly for Breck nor now as honestly opposed to him and his teaching, and therefore it is ungenerous to continue classifying them with the traitor.

"THE RIGHT MOVE."—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of New York, on Friday morning last, presented four newspapers published in New York, and one in Brooklyn, and a sample of arms, the Enfield Rifle with sword bayonet, with him. A few men are wanted.

"AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE."—On Tuesday last, Thos. S. Serrill, a violent secessionist from New Orleans, was arrested on the steamer Pacific, at New York, on his arrival from Europe. He had in his possession two hundred thousand dollars which Serrill said was a loan for the Confederate States.

"THE JACKSON GUARDS."—This company, J. Blanchard Miles, Captain, arrived in town yesterday afternoon. The company is made up of men principally from Jackson and Barre townships. It is an admirable company, and as fine a company as has left for the war from any county.

"THE PEOPLE OF LOUISVILLE, KY."—On the 17th inst. held a peace meeting, at which they resolved that while they desired to be true to the Union, they also were anxious to be at peace with their sister States; and that a dissolution, instead of being a remedy for any evil, would prove a source of the most serious danger to the liberty of the people.

"MARYLAND UNION STATE CONVENTION."—At Baltimore, on the 15th, the Union State Convention met, and after organizing, by appointing Wm. H. Collins President, passed a series of strong Union resolutions, among which was the following: Resolved, That all Union men throughout this State, without regard to former political opinions...

"THE PROTEST GUARD OF WASHINGTON."—The Government has undertaken to execute the laws of Congress prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers. When it is proved that a person violated the law, they have seized his shop and made peace with the Convention, and adjourned amid hearty enthusiasm.

The Latest News.

THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 13.—The following additional account of the battle at Springfield, furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came through to this place on horseback.

The army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,500 strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield.

Our force kept on the prairie a portion of the night, and at about sunrise on Saturday morning dove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made in two columns by Gen. Lyon and Sturgis. General Sigel leading a flank force of about one thousand men and four guns on the north of the enemy's camp.

The fight raged from sunrise until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. Our force kept on the prairie a portion of the night, and at about sunrise on Saturday morning dove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

General Lyon was severely wounded in the head, and was mortally wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disheartened, the boys cried out: "General, you come and lead us on!" He did so, and once put himself in front of the enemy's line.

General Sigel had a very severe wound in the head, and his horse was shot from under him. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side: Captain Grant, of the First Missouri, was killed. General Sweeney was wounded in the leg.

Colonel Mitchell, of the Kansas volunteers, seriously wounded. Captain Plummer of the regulars, wounded. Capt. Miller, Missouri First, seriously wounded.

Captain Cavender was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battle-field to Springfield. Captain Barke was slightly wounded.

Captain Detler was wounded in the left leg, the ball passing through. Captain Barke was slightly wounded. The following lieutenants, belonging to the Kansas First Regiment, were killed: Lieutenant R. C. Agall, company K.

Lieutenant L. E. Joell, of Capt. Walker's company. Lieutenants Duer and McCanagan, of Captain McCook's company. Lieutenant R. A. Barker was shot in the head, and killed.

The Missouri First and Iowa First Regiments suffered the most. General Price was not killed. Another report is to the effect that Ben McCulloch was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Maucher and others of our army went back, with their ambulances, to the battle field, from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerably treated.

General Lyon's body has been treated with great respect, and was brought back, with some of the wounded, to the battle-field after the death of General Lyon.

General Sigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and several wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about 100 of the enemy's arms, including a number of killed, wounded, and missing, on the Federal side not exceed 400, and that Ben McCulloch, and a number of the rebel officers, were killed. The rebels falling back to Fairfax Court House.

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GREAT SPEECH OF HON. ANDY JOHNSTON, OF TENNESSEE.

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, July 27, 1861.

A joint resolution, approved by the acts of the President being presented to the Senate, Mr. Johnston, of Tennessee, proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution, as follows:

He said he was unwilling to let the Senate adjourn without saying something of the present state of affairs. On our return here we find ourselves in the midst of a civil war, which seems to be progressive, with not much hope of a speedy termination.

It seemed to him that the Government had reached one of three periods which all Governments must pass through: First, they have to pass the ordeal to establish their independence.

Next, after having obtained their independence and taken a position among nations, then they must maintain themselves against foreign powers and foes. This Government must pass through: First, they have to pass the ordeal to establish their independence.

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