

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. HUNTINGDON, PA.



Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming...

Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House...

- JOHN SCOTT, of Huntington. BENJ. F. PATTON, of Wartburg. JOHN S. ISBERT, of Franklin. JOHN A. NASH, of Huntington. JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville. MILTON SANGRE, of Walker.

As it is circulated, I suppose by some disappointed office-seeker, that I will not support the ticket put in nomination by the County Union Convention...

MOUNTAIN CAMP.—On Tuesday, a company from Blair county, Capt. J. M. Bell, and another from the lower end of the county, Capt. Denner, went into camp.

On Wednesday, a company from the upper end of this county, Capt. G. W. Patterson, went into camp.

The Post Office Department gives notice to all Postmasters who have not received the new stamps...

WESTERN CROPS.—The Chicago Post, of the 8th inst., says the crops are more promising, and fall prospects are generally encouraging.

JEFF DAVIS NOT DEAD.—A gentleman who arrived in Baltimore on the 10th, direct from Richmond, says that he saw Jeff Davis alive and well...

I see a call for the male school teachers to volunteer in the service of their country. As for Barrow I would respond that we have the offer of female teachers well qualified for all our schools.

The Latest News.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Richmond Whig, received here a most interesting article on the capture of the Hatteras forts, censuring by implication, the Confederate authorities.

Let us intimate the Nutmeg Chinese by all means. The forts have been captured, and the most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—A letter to the Baltimore American, from an entire Mississippi regiment stationed there, revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces and started home.

Pennsylvania Volunteers—Important Order. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861. SPECIAL ORDER, No. 241.—All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regiments, battalions or companies in the State of Pennsylvania, will immediately report to his Excellency, Gov. Curtin, at Harrisburg, the present state of their respective organizations.

THE LATEST! WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—According to the correspondence of the Republic, the line of batteries at Aquia Creek extends about six miles. They appear to be in good condition.

What Indiana is Doing. A gentleman from Indiana, who has made a careful investigation of the number of troops, batteries, &c., raised in that State, gives the following as the result of his inquiry.

INDIANA HAS SET A WORRY EXAMPLE to her sister States. It is a curious story, and deduces these conclusions, that the national principles and the South only succeed to perpetuate the slavery of a race of men.

A French View of the American War.

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North America, up to this time upon a peace footing, has had but a nominal navy. She was content to show herself from time to time in the port of Europe, with a small number of frigates and corvettes, whose admirable condition excited universal commendation.

Among the eventual results will be a grand canal through the Isthmus of Panama, the political system of America implies that the nation has no wars to wage, and that the national character can bring about one.

The United States is a country where the obedience of man to man is unknown, and under this policy the hypothesis of peace, and the absence of unquiet neighbors.

In the war of 1812 against England, the spirit of individual independence considered disorderly. It brought upon the Americans on land shameful defeats.

The North, having undertaken against the South a war of invasion, has a difficult role to play, and cannot hope for success without abridging individual rights.

Among the final consequences of the war, we may indicate one that is not very distant, viz: a radical change in the political institutions of the world.

The North has always had a desire to annex Canada, which, by the St. Lawrence, would give it the greatest outlet of the continent.

The attempt was renewed at the opening of hostilities in the war of 1812, but it has failed again and again.

It is separated from the rest of the Union by deserts and inaccessible mountains, and its people might justly consider themselves strangers to the existing strife.

It is a grand event, of which we shall soon know the dimensions. An immense force, formerly occupied in regular pursuits, has been thrown into byways, not only with imposing numbers, but with a great display of political passion.

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At Manassas and Aquia Creek also, this mainstay has prostrated a considerable number of regiments, and the great majority of the army is now in the hands of the rebels.

There has been much speculation to-day occasioned by a requisition on the ladies by Gen. Magruder for a large number of flannel bags for artillery tridges.

Cronwell's recommendation to the President, "Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry," would seem to be in the hands of these matrons.

Another correspondent of the Appeal, Dr. S. A. Low, says that the 19th Mississippi Regiment, says in its report of Aug. 27: "Since we pitched our camp here, Gen. Lee's army have suffered from the want of food and clothing."

Expenses of Recruiting. The following army order gives information respecting the expenses properly incurred in the business of recruiting volunteers:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861. It is announced that appropriations for recruiting, drilling and organizing volunteers, under acts authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men, is intended for the payment of the expenses of the volunteers.

Claims of State for expenditures heretofore made by them in raising volunteers are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one now referred to. Bills must, in all cases, specify the object for which the money is to be expended, and the amount, and the company or regiment for which the expense was incurred.

the expenses properly chargeable against this appropriation may be enumerated. First: Rent of rendezvous or office for recruiting.

Second: Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on recruiting duty.

Third: Subistence of volunteers to their muster into service. After such muster, substitutes will be provided by the Subsistence Department.

Fourth: Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization and muster into service as a company.

Fifth: Rent of grounds and buildings for camping purposes, or cost of erection of quarters for cooking stoves, when actually necessary of clerk and office hire, when authorized by the Adjutant General, and all expenses incidental to camps of rendezvous.

Sixth: Knives and forks, tin cups and tin plates for volunteers. Necessary medicines and medical attendance prior to organization, and during the marching in of regiments.

Seventh: Actual railroad, stage, or steamboat fare, necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers.

Eighth: Advertising—Officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not to exceed two newspapers for each rendezvous under their charge.

Ninth: Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the regular Army.

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"I have had a laborious task here, but satisfaction is dead, and its actors and course will be recorded by the people only to be execrated of their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government in the world."

"The tariff, it is well known, was a mere pretext. (He then gave the proof of this, afforded by the resistance of Calhoun, and his tools in Congress, on the new tariff bill, which they voted for, although it greatly increased the duties on woollen goods and other articles consumed by the South, and closed with these words:—) Therefore the tariff, was only the pretext, and the real object was to oppress the South, and to force the South to remain in the Union."

The old lore with a prophetic vision, warned his countrymen of the oligarchs of South Carolina, and the election of Lincoln was merely the instrument by which the oligarchy were to bring upon the country the horrors of civil war now upon us, which the General and all other of our distinguished men who have ever been in the possession of an attempt at the dissolution of our Union, have not failed to predict would be the result.

An Iowa Girl discovered in Soldier's Costume.

The war now prevailing in this once great and glorious country has already given rise to many strange and romantic adventures, and among none more interesting than the following, as yet made known to us. The fact is this: Early on Wednesday morning some of the police officers at Central station discovered a young soldier passing on the opposite side of the street.

The young soldier's step was very elastic, his complexion fair and hands small and rather like those of a young girl. The circumstances excited the suspicions of the policemen, and following the young soldier a square or two, they deemed it proper to take him into custody, to give him his name, as Captain Williams, and seemed somewhat surprised and not a little indignant at being thus interfered with.

He explained that he was merely out on a stroll, and requested the policemen to return him to his home, where he would be glad to give them any further information which they desired.

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