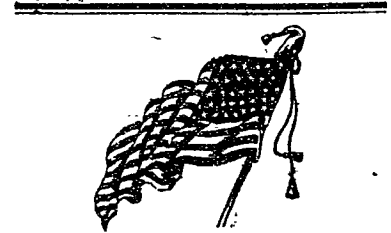


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HUNTINGDON, PA. Thursday afternoon, Sep. 10, 1861.



The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see by the twilight's last gleaming, Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the gloom the stars and gales we watch, whose so gallantly streaming?

Red, White, and Blue. Columbia, the gem of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free, The shield of each patriot's devotion, The standard of each nation's decree.

Union Conference. The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

JOHN SCOTT, ASSEMBLY. JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon, DIRECTOR OF THE ROOF. JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville, AUDITOR.

A Noble Example. Gen. Lyon, who lost his life in the battle near Springfield, had previously willed his whole property, valued at \$20,000, to the United States Government.

Dedication. We are requested to inform the public that the United Brethren Church at Mapleton Depot, will be dedicated on the 6th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. W. S. H. Keys will preach the dedicatory sermon.

CAMP CROSSMAN. Every day brings new men to camp. There is now parts of eight companies in camp—the ranks of three or four are nearly full.

Our friend Gutman has opened a full stock of Fall and Winter Clothing which he will dispose of at prices to suit these war times.

The South Sick.

The Evening Bulletin of yesterday says: "Jeff Davis is sick, Alex. H. Stephens is sick, and now we have news that Walker, the rebel Secretary of War, is so sick that he has resigned his office. This is the same Walker who, the night after the fall of Sumpter, bragged that the rebel flag would be raised over the Capitol at Washington before the 1st of June, and afterwards, when it pleased them, over Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

At all events, it is a fact that three public functionaries of the rebel Government are in a very bad way as to health. The Secretary of War has resigned and gone no one knows whither. It is only known that his name is "Walker." The army, according to all accounts, is very sick, everywhere, in Virginia, in Tennessee and in Missouri. But, besides all this, the people of the South are heartily sick of the Government they have suffered to destroy their peace, ruin their property and sever their connection with the glorious flag of their fathers.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—We are requested to inform all applicants for the relief fund provided for families of soldiers, that the Committee meets at the Court House on the first Friday of every month, to receive applications and to distribute relief. No business connected with the duties of the Committee will be attended to at any other time.

Col. Irwin's Regiment, to which is attached the companies of Capt. J. D. Campbell and Capt. J. B. Miles, left Harrisburg for Washington on Wednesday night. We hope the Huntingdon boys may have an opportunity to show their blood.

LETTER. "DEAR SIR: \* \* \* A 'People's Mass Convention' has been called to convene in this place on Thursday evening next. A number of your friends have requested me to address you to ascertain whether you will allow yourself to become a candidate for Director of the Poor—whether you will accept if nominated. There is great dissatisfaction with the present nominee in this and the upper part of the County, especially in West, Barre and Morris. Please answer immediately. The Convention called will be largely attended.

ANSWER. "SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in reply to yours of the 14th. To be candid, I have no aspirations to the office, but I would be pleased to do so if I were elected by my fellow-citizens to any post I am competent to fill, without my seeking a solicitation, a circumstance which never will occur. I would be pleased to do so if I were elected by my fellow-citizens to any post I am competent to fill, without my seeking a solicitation, a circumstance which never will occur. I would be pleased to do so if I were elected by my fellow-citizens to any post I am competent to fill, without my seeking a solicitation, a circumstance which never will occur.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 10. Important Army Order.

The following order was today issued from the Adjutant General's office: 1. All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies in the loyal States, are, with their commands, hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. Those troops will be organized or reorganized and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

2. Volunteer officers who have completed or may hereafter complete, with the conditions of their respective acceptances from the War Department, and who have not received commissions from the President of the United States, will be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States by furnishing the regiments, batteries, or independent companies to which these officers are attached, with the necessary orders. 3. The Governor of the several States may, at any time during the organization of a volunteer regiment, authorize the Adjutant General, Quartermaster, and when absolutely necessary, the medical officers, into service to aid in recruiting the regiment, and for the prompt transaction of all other public business. All other officers, enlisted, mustered into the service as directed in general order No. 61, current series from this office.

Our advanced pickets suffered severely last night by being surprised at several points along the line, near Bailey's Cross Roads, and within a mile of Manassas Hill. Eight pickets were killed, and the remainder were captured and brought in this morning. The quartermaster of the above regiment stated, in the Quartermaster General's office, to-day, that they have lost thirty men in killed and wounded during the last two weeks. The enemy is daily becoming more bold in firing upon our pickets.

There is the most positive evidence that poisoned Minie balls are used in the rebel army, and evidence is afforded that they are manufactured in the North. Last week five members of the Indiana regiment, northwest of the Chain Bridge, were out scouting, and discovered a party of about seventy-five rebel troops, being surprised by themselves in the bushes, lay down, and fired together. They killed one of the enemy; the others fled leaving one who hung over his dying comrades, probably a relative, until he was captured. In his possession were discovered a number of Minie balls, each of which had a deposit of arsenic in it, and which were used for the purpose of poisoning the enemy. He said that they had not received many yet, but were promised a larger supply.

In connection with this, my informant, a very reliable surgeon, says that a man was shot in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, by a rebel picket, whose body, immediately after the ball entered his chest, was removed, and the patient died. The case was minutely described to him by Capt. Bradley, of Mothman, who is in the Fourteenth Regiment. The informant considers this a clear case of poison, contained in the ball.

Work for the "Peace Party." The legitimate field for the labors of the "Peace party" is among the Indians on our frontier. If the rebels are anxious for a peace, why are they enlisting the aid of those savage tribes to practice their barbarous tactics against the United States? Intelligence that can be relied upon reaches us that John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, has announced in New Orleans that at a meeting on the 21st ultimo, his people authorized their authorities to form an alliance with the Confederate Government, and that a mounted regiment and a general engagement with them. A shell from one of Loomis' guns thrown two miles into the enemy's camp, killed ten and wounded four of them.

The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment had a severe skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed ten or twelve of them, with but trifling loss. As the enemy advanced on Elkwater, their column was handsomely checked by a detachment of the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. Last night our pickets were fired upon above the Chain Bridge, at Bailey's Cross Roads, and at a point near Fort Washington. Our men have been ordered to fire upon the enemy's pickets, except in self-defense. They have consequently, as far as possible, avoided the enemy's pickets for several days past. Either this or some other cause has operated to embolden the pickets and scouting parties of the enemy, who, during the night, are over on the movement stealthily to get near enough to our men to bring them down with their rifles. The moonlight nights favor their evil propensities. Our advanced pickets go out at night with great uncertainty of their ever returning to camp alive. I approached one of them at eight o'clock in the evening. His person was concealed from view, and though the moon was up and shining brightly, I did not see him until his presence was announced by "Who goes there?" met my ear. In an undertone he informed me that the rebel pickets were nightly approaching their lines and firing at our pickets. The enemy was reported by the prisoners taken to have numbered two or three thousand.

Twenty-three negroes had been detached from an Emmons' proclamation, being the property of a leading rebel. Col. Cook, with 1800 regulars, left Fort Leavenworth on the 24th inst., for Fort Leavenworth. The police are arresting the Secession members of the Legislature as they reach this

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—In the House to-day a message was received from Governor Magoffin, communicating a telegraphic message from Gen. Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland and the Long Mountains in Kentucky, and that he had ordered the evacuation of the State, and should retain his position until the Federal forces were withdrawn and the Federal camp broken up.

The Rebels Refuse to Leave the State. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—In the House to-day a message was received from Governor Magoffin, communicating a telegraphic message from Gen. Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland and the Long Mountains in Kentucky, and that he had ordered the evacuation of the State, and should retain his position until the Federal forces were withdrawn and the Federal camp broken up.

Health of the Army. A chaplain writes to the Intelligencer that "God mercifully grants the Federal army an almost miraculous degree of health. Out of more than a thousand men, now more than four months enlisted, in my regiment, not one has died of disease."

From Gen Banks' Command. A Lively Artillery Skirmish Across the Potomac! A Rebel Battery Silenced! BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The correspondence of the American, writing from Washington, in Washington county, Md., reports that several skirmishes occurred near that town on Friday and Saturday last.

Continued Retreat of Wise and Floyd. Successful Fights and Skirmishes at Cheat Mountain. Colonel John A. Washington's Body Returned.

THREE TENNESSEE REGIMENTS DISPERSED. A Large Force Driven Back from Elkwater.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16. A special despatch to the Gazette from Canfield Ferry, on the Kanawha, dated the 14th inst., says Lee resumed the attack along our whole line at Cheat Mountain yesterday.

After a long contest, he was fairly repulsed by Reynolds with considerable rebel loss, and little or no loss on our side. Last week five members of the Indiana regiment, northwest of the Chain Bridge, were out scouting, and discovered a party of about seventy-five rebel troops, being surprised by themselves in the bushes, lay down, and fired together. They killed one of the enemy; the others fled leaving one who hung over his dying comrades, probably a relative, until he was captured.

Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, a mile west of Lexington, Mo., on Friday last. The Colonel of the regiment says there is about that number killed, although nearly all of one company are missing.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.—A special to the St. Louis Democrat says: A man named Griffith arrived here to-day, and states that on Saturday last Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington, and had sent word to the Governor that he would march on him with a black flag.

It is confidently thought in military quarters here that Gen. Sturgis has, by this time, reached Lexington from the west, and that he will be cut off or forced to retreat.

Interesting from General Banks' Column. DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN INDIANA. Forty or Fifty Soldiers Killed and Ninety-two Wounded.

Important from Frederick, Md. The Town Surrounded by Federal Soldiers. Arrest of the Officers of the Legislature.

Frederick, Md., Sept. 18.—Immediately after the force was gone to-day, a messenger arrived here, calling the roll and admitting the two branches of the Legislature, an unusual site took place in this community.

Companies of a Wisconsin regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions, and very soon it was found that the city was walled in with troops, so far as an outlet was concerned. No one was allowed to pass out without passes from the Provost Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people who had been stopped and turned back.

The first occupant of the guard house was the Clerk of the House, Milton G. Kild. His Assistant, Thos. H. Moore, could not be found till late in the evening, but he was finally arrested. The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Kilgour, and his Assistant, Mr. Carmack, were also found after much difficulty, and taken to the same destination. Mr. Gordon and Mr. McPherson, of Allegany, were next taken, and soon Messrs. Salmon and Durant were also in dupe to the same fate.

Another effort was then made to find Messrs. Kessler and Mills. At a late hour Kessler was arrested, but at the last accounts Mills had not been taken. The soldiers were not allowed to pass unless they were accompanied by a member of the Legislature, and the two others at 8 o'clock. Raynor, having borrowed \$2 bought a compass, a map of Virginia, and a pocket watch, and then, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes and not again attempt to re-assemble.

city, on their way to Frederick, so that there will be no quorum to-norrow, nearly three-fourths of the members of both houses being Secessionists, and it is presumed that they will be all arrested.

The arrests this evening are Messrs. Dennis and Heckart, of the Senate, and Maxwell, Landing and Rayson, of the House. There are now fifteen members of the House and three of the Senate under arrest.

Several of the members cannot be found, and are said to have fled from the State.

Several of the most noisy and active Secessionists in town have also been arrested. The prisoners remain in the guard house all night and will be sent to Fort McHenry this morning.

ROCKVILLE, Sept. 15.—It is currently stated that an important conference was held here yesterday, at which were present several high military gentlemen.

The arrest of Messrs. Bonie, Brewer and Young, has struck terror into the Secession ranks of our community, and it is said that some of the leading "Peace men" are expecting to be arrested likewise.

DANSTOWN, Sept. 16.—The remaining mutineers of the New York 10th, twenty-three in number, are to be sent to Baltimore to-day, and forwarded thence to Tortuga. The original number was 232, but the remainder have returned to their duty and allegiance.

Reports are current here that Johnston is moving up on the Virginia side of the Potomac with a strong army, intending to cross the Potomac. Some state his force as high as 35 to 40,000. If the essays the attempt his advance will be met in a becoming manner.

Another Railroad Massacre—Over One Hundred Men Killed and Wounded. CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Last night about half-past 8 o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. Torchin's 15th Illinois Regiment, while passing over a bridge, near Irons, Indiana, one hundred and thirty-five miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over 100 soldiers. The news reached here late last night, when a special train was despatched to the assistance of the survivors.

The following despatch has been received from the operator at Hudson, dated ten minutes after one o'clock this morning: "The bridge No. 48 was broken in two. It fell four cars down into the bed of the creek, and one fell on top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about 100 wounded, and 10 or 15 killed."

The Colonel of the regiment says there is about that number killed, although nearly all of one company are missing.

Up to eleven o'clock this morning about thirty killed had been taken out, and more are supposed to be beneath the wreck.

A train is now on the way here with 92 wounded. The impression at the scene is that there have been from 40 to 50 killed.

There seems to be but little doubt that the bridge had been tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons.

The bridge was sixty feet span and ten feet high, and was only recently inspected.

Rebel Retreat in Western Virginia. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—General Reynolds telegraphs that the rebels have retreated from Cheat Mountain and Elk Water. It is believed that they have marched to join the forces beleaguering Washington.

Escape of Bull Run Prisoners. [From the New York Herald, Sept. 18.] Lieutenant W. H. Raynor, of the First Ohio Regiment, Captain J. R. Hurd, of the Second Regiment, and Lieutenant Murphy, Quartermaster of the Thirty-eighth New York, arrived here this afternoon, having escaped last Thursday from Richmond. They had been confined since the battle of Bull Run.

Lieutenant Raynor was captured at the charge of the rebel cavalry upon General Schenck's brigade. He was in great peril at that time, having shot a horse of an officer, who would have slain him if not restrained by his companions. After the battle it was discovered that the rebels had 90,000 troops, and their loss was 2,050 or 3,000.

through very heavy earthworks, on which, however, no guns were mounted; traveled all night, sleeping but one hour. The next morning they took to the woods, and marched all day around a plantation, escaping observation with great difficulty.

Great caution was necessary, as twenty-five men who had previously tried to escape were brought back by citizens, three of them having been taken within sight of the Union flag at Newport News. On Friday night they crossed Chickahominy river, and passing a farm, took raw corn and raw potatoes for food. On Saturday they swam Pamunkey river, carrying their clothes on a raft.

On Sunday they crossed Mattaponi River on the bridge, and hid in a swampy hill night. Here again they were detected by negroes. On Monday they traveled little on account of fatigue. On Monday night they passed through a town where Raynor tore down hand-bills from a shop to ascertain the locality. They found themselves in Caroline county, the hills being an advertisement of sale of Garriett's estate in that county. Their course was then clear.

On Tuesday, fatigued again, they were compelled to travel slowly, their feet being swollen and badly cut. This day they crawled some distance on their hands and knees, to avoid detection from dwelling-houses. On Tuesday night they crossed the Rappahannock in a boat fortunately found.

Being nearly surprised, Murphy's feet slipped on shore, and completed his journey barefooted. All this time they walked over the hills and through a swamp, and struck Pope's Creek, where they found a boat, in which they proceeded to the Potomac, which they crossed, reaching a fishing-encamp on the Maryland side at 2 o'clock P. M. They were received generously, and directed how to proceed to find the United States blockading squadron. The party this morning were taken aboard the Irons' Cobb, from whence they were sent to Aquia Creek, and thence by the Resolute to the Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Raynor will return at once to Ohio, where he will be welcomed with enthusiasm by his friends. He reports that attempts to escape were made by Lieutenant Cole of the Massachusetts Eleventh, Sergeant Tompkins of the United States Cavalry. When he left they had not been brought back, and had probably escaped.

The Author of the Cincinnati Platform on the Union. The Hon. B. P. Hallett, the writer of the Cincinnati platform, has written a letter to Col. Greene of the Boston Post, in which he says: "The simple issue is, the overthrow or the support of Government in this whole Union, while the title of the issue, I am not for opposing or obstructing any measure or policy of the Administration honestly designed to carry on this war for its great end, viz: the re-establishment of the supreme Government of the Union in all the States and Territories. Until that is done, or it is fully demonstrated that it cannot be done by any means, I and not one of these results arrive at the Democratic party," in my judgment, has no higher present duty than to uphold the Government. The mission of that great historical party of the Union is not ended, and never can be ended, while republican government exists, or the Union is to be restored; but the people have placed the flag in the hands of the Democratic party, and now the mission of Democracy is the old one, to win to victory. This is the grand tradition of the Democratic party—on the hand, on the other, follow the flag where ever it waves, and win to victory."

In this spirit the Democratic party did not hesitate an instant after the through-summit, to commit itself to this "War" to the uttermost of its means and its good faith. No victory has been or can be achieved, and no defeat suffered but with the outpouring of the best blood of Democrats. The Democratic party never was and never can be a peace party in war with a party in peace. When their country is in peril, when their country is at war, right or wrong, they are for their country and against its enemies. They will not turn their backs upon the National Standard, let who may bear it up; nor will they, in the midst of the conflict, undertake to give a party contest for the command.

Hence, the only present question being still we push on the war for the Union to three times should give the way until we conquer and win the Union; for we must not know talk of failure or concession. It is manifest that to keep the Union together we must put down the only two disturbing elements that have appeared this volcano of civil war—"Abolition" and "Secession." But it is "Secession" that is now the great enemy against the Union, and that must be met and conquered with arms; and after the bullets have done that, work with Secession, the ballot will put down Abolition. For if the country can, by war or reconstruction, escape now from permanent disruption of the Union, after the bloody lesson they are learning, the people will never allow either of these demons of discord again to stir up strife into civil war. It will then be the time for Democrats to resume their old claim to the administration of government, after we settle this terrible question whether we are to have any government to administer."

To the Public. "I would announce to my numerous friends and acquaintances, that I have purchased the establishment formerly kept by Robert Duffan, at Coffee Run, and will be pleased to have them call to see me, and to extend a part of their patronage in my favor. My motto is—'Come one, come all, and buy of me at the cheap store at Coffee Run.' WILLIAM MAROH.

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