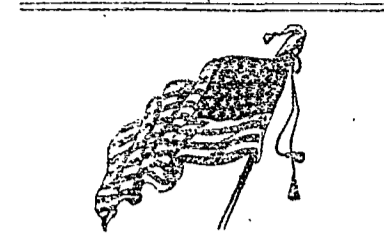


Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS.—This paper is published every week at \$1.00 a year—25 cents for six months—50 cents for three months advance.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 1, 1861.



Our Flag Forever.

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, of Huntingdon.
- BENJ. P. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
- JOHN S. ISETT, of Franklin.
- JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
- JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
- MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The Election.

On Tuesday next, the voters of the county will be called upon to go to the polls and vote as their best judgments will dictate. The fact that there is but one full ticket before the voters, should not be an excuse for any one to refuse going to the polls. The people abroad will be anxious to know the strength of the good feeling in Old Huntingdon, and for their gratification as well as for the credit and gratification of our own citizens, we hope there will be a full vote out.

Proud of Our County.

We are proud of Old Huntingdon county. When the first gun was fired at Sumpter she sprung to arms, buried all party feeling, and sent her sons to the field to sustain the Government and fight rebels. The three months service done, she has not let her ardor die, and now has seven full companies in actual service, at least four more in camp preparing for active duty, and recruiting is still actively going on. While our brave soldiers are thus upholding the country's flag, the people at home are showing that they are too much in earnest to think of anything less than the country. They have laid aside their party names and feelings, are uniting in support of a Union ticket, and have refused to respond to a call to put any other in nomination.

We are proud of our county, and we think we have a right to be. Who can show us the evidence of a better spirit anywhere?

N. B.—The men are all right, and the women are determined not to be behind them. We have heard of a patriotic lady near Alexandria, who took her baby to church in few Sab-baths since, dressed in red, white and blue, and had it baptised *E Pluribus Unum*. Her patriotism must be all right for the Union ticket after that.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—One night last week, Billy Dann, a half witted, but harmless creature, attempted to put an end to his life by hanging himself to the rafters of Mr. Jacob Miller's stable, but not having everything fixed up as it might have been, he failed in the attempt, for when he took the fatal leap, as he thought, he had made the rope too long, and his feet touched the hay, when poor Billy yelled lustily for help, screaming murder, fire, help, &c., alternately, until he was rescued from his perilous situation. When discovered, he was entirely nude, but for that purpose we did not learn. He was given quarters at the boarding institution at the head of Smith street.

P. S.—Billy was sent to the Poor House yesterday.

CAMP CROSMAN.—There is now in the neighborhood of a thousand men in camp. On last Tuesday, Captain Darachbemo brought a very fine company of men from Warriorsmark township and adjoining townships of Centre county. On Friday another company came into town, and quartered in the Court House until to-day. We have not learned the Captain's name, but were informed the company hailed from Clearfield. The men are all abled-bodied pine knots. A number of squads of men have also arrived to fill up companies.

The Battle of Muddy Run.—On Sunday afternoon last, five or six soldiers from Camp Crosman, belonging to the companies from Philadelphia, entered Mr. Dean's farm, in the upper end of town, and by force, filled their canteens with whiskey, and after they had drunk of it freely, they got into a free fight with a number of our up-town citizens who had gathered in the neighborhood of the hotel. The soldiers charged on the citizens with a shower of stones, compelling them to take shelter behind a blacksmith shop. Very soon the citizens made a charge on the soldiers, and in the fight one of the soldiers shot one of his own thumbs off, and the balance were roughly handled in close quarters. When we arrived on the battle field, the soldiers, all but one, had left for camp. The one remaining, too drunk to walk, was taken to jail on a wheelbarrow by three officers of the companies.

We are not surprised that there has been a disturbance in town. Since the opening of the encampment there has been a number of drinking men and boys running loose through town day and night, and as the town has no officer to arrest disturbers of the peace, we could not look for less than a general row between some of the soldiers and some of our citizens.

Wild, reckless men and boys must have a master, and we are pleased to learn that those in charge of the encampment have now taken the proper steps to protect our town and our citizens from the annoyance of noisy and ill-behaved soldiers, and we hope our forward fathers will also take a step toward and appoint some man who will discharge the duties of a constable, that those of our citizens, the boys in particular, who are so noisy and devilish as many of the soldiers, may receive proper attention.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—There never was such a general observance of a day of worship as there was on Thursday last. A Sabbathlike quiet prevailed throughout the day. Every place of business was closed, and the Union meeting at the Methodist Church was attended by a large congregation. The chaplain of Col. Zeigler's Regiment delivered the address. We went to camp in the afternoon, where we listened to an excellent sermon, by a reverend gentleman whose name we did not learn. Everything wore a Sabbath-like appearance.

Battery Presented.

Mr. Charles Knapp, of the Fort Pitt Foundry, has presented to Col. Zeigler's (Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania) Regiment, the splendid battery of rifled cannon now in possession of the Fort Pitt Light Artillery, a portion of which was captured by the battery at Washington City.—*Phila. Inquirer*.

This is a valuable acquisition to the regiment, which is fifteen hundred strong, armed with the Enfield rifle and sabre bayonets, and is the only one in the service with the rifled cannon. Capt. McCabe's company is attached to this regiment.

THE STORM.—The storm that visited us on Friday evening last, done considerable damage. Trees were blown down and some outbuildings unroofed. The barn of Wm. McMartrie, on the hill, was leveled to the ground, the grain scattered about and three hogs killed. From adjoining townships we hear of fences, timber and fruit trees having been blown down. The storm was the heaviest we ever witnessed, and we believe it general over the country.

PREACHING.—Rev. S. L. M. Conser, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, and now chaplain of the 5th Reg. Pa. V., preached in the Court House on Sunday afternoon last, at three o'clock, to a densely crowded house. We did not have the pleasure of hearing the gentleman speak, but are informed that it was a grand effort, and one worthy the able, eloquent gentleman.

A Sad But True Picture.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent lady residing in one of the border counties of Virginia, in which the ravages of Secession have made the strongest impression:—"May God speak to the people of both sections, and, with his mighty voice, say unto them, 'Peace, be still!' May the blessed Saviour, who came on earth to establish peace and good will amongst men, have mercy upon us, and give us all grace to do that which is right in His sight, so that we may deserve His protection. I did not believe that I should live to see this great and highly favored nation in its present deplorable condition. My heart aches and my spirit is crushed at the sight of so much distress. We have new-made graves and desolate homes, and bleeding hearts in our midst; and that is true of all parts of our unhappy land, in which there should be justice, brotherly love and unity. May God help us: for I have lost all confidence in men, especially politicians. A fearful responsibility rests some where. I would be glad to have even a feather's weight of it resting on my conscience. The breaking up of such a government as ours is no small sin. I pray God to bless you all and bring us out of this trouble. He had exalted us above all other nations in blessings and privileges. We must be punished greatly to bring upon such a heavy chastisement. We are suffering in every way by the fearful state of things now existing in our once happy and prosperous country."

Don't forget to look over our advertising columns.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP JACKSON, Sept. 28, 1861.
To the Young Ladies of Huntingdon, Pa.—
TO THE LADIES.—The undersigned, but expresses the feelings of the company to which he is attached, and instead of the whole Regiment, when he returns his sincere thanks to you for the kind reception which you gave us as we passed through your town, and the seasonable repast which your unsolicited generosity prompted you to prepare for us. The pies, cakes, &c., were all so good, I assure you were eaten with a double relish, when we saw with what cheerful good-will you distributed them. Our few minutes stay in Huntingdon is a green spot in our memories, and one to which we look back, and converse about with pleasure.

Wishing the best wishes for your welfare, with much respect,
Yours truly,
Jas. W. Jackson, 1st Serg't,
Co. B, 9th Reg. Pa. R. C.,
Washington, D. C.

CAMP TASELEY, Sept. 22, 1861.
DEAR GLOUCESTER.—The first letter I wrote to you was dated, I believe, September 2d, and on the 4th we were ordered to pack up and travel. We left about 1 o'clock, and were at our camp, arriving here about sundown, and had to go about half a mile to water our horses; so you may imagine that this was not a very good head. We were encamped in a very fine and splendid camp, but rather inconvenient on account of water. We only drill twice a day, but with watering and feeding our horses, we are kept busy all day.

One day last week, his excellency, Gov. Curtin reviewed the troops here; fourteen regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery, were in the field; by the Governor. As the flags were presented, he was cheered by some of the infantry but artillerymen never cheer. Yesterday we were reviewed by Generals McClellan and McCall. The President of the United States and Prince de Joinville, were here on Sunday. We were reviewed by the Governor, and nearly all the men repeated it after him; he then read the apostle's creed, and the men repeated it after him, and a touching and solemn scene, in those strong men stand with unmoved heads repeating with all the simplicity of childhood, the first prayer they were taught from their mother's lips.

I took dinner with the members of the "Huntingdon Infantry," and although they had no table cloth for dinner, I never eat a heartier meal in my life; it was some of Pat Kelly's cooking. To-day we had preaching in camp, and we have no chapel yet, but the chaplain of the Third regiment came and preached for us by request; his text was "I will send down from heaven the seed of the 13th Psalm." It was "The Lord of my salvation be exalted." In the course of his remarks, the reverend gentleman said he intended to go into the battle-field, and he carried with him the bible in one hand and the weapon of war in the other, and he was one of those who believed he could offer up an acceptable sacrifice, and at the same time shoot his country's enemy.

We heard heavy firing in the direction of the Chain Bridge this evening, but, of course, we don't know what it meant. Nothing more, but remain your obedient servant,
RANGER,
Co. G, 1st Art. Reg., P. V.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 25.
This morning, at eight o'clock, 5,000 infantry, three batteries of artillery, and three batteries, left the Chain Bridge, under the command of General William F. Smith, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Lewisville, and to obtain forage, &c.

The result of the expedition was altogether successful. Several head of beef were shot, and two horses and a cow, and some other animals, in addition to hay, corn, and oats, in wagons employed for the purpose, were brought into camp.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, when our troops were at Lewisville, a large party of rebels, consisting of about five regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, approached from the direction of Falls Church. They opened on our men with their batteries, and their firing was immediately responded to by Captain Griffin and his guns. Thirty-five shots, both shell and solid, were fired from our batteries, which silenced the rebel cannon, and the enemy immediately retreated to Falls Church. It is not known what damage was sustained on their side. One man on our side was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, our troops fell back to their original position at the Chain Bridge, bringing with them a man representing himself as an aid-de-camp of Col. Stewart, of the Virginia Confederate Cavalry, and who was taken prisoner at Lewisville.

While the Second Michigan Regiment were yesterday performing picket duty at Baltimore, they were surprised by a force of about five hundred rebels, and a major belonging to the Confederate army at Munson's Hill, asking for a surrender. The Michigan pickets, which request was answered by the commander of the Federal forces.

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Col. Mulligan was like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and foraged in the country. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Following the battle the long siege which followed for a day or two previous to the last attack. They were engaged in burying their dead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Quincy to the Journal, says that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received. Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster to provide subsistence for 2,000 men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the rebels until they are released. A party of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance amounting to nearly 2,000, are expected tomorrow. Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is about 2,500, including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice. The surrender of Lexington was made at five o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The flag was hauled down by the rebels, and Col. Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender he refused. The flag was taken away by force. Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

The following is the text of the original telegram of Gen. Fremont to Washington, relative to the surrender at Lexington:—"HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEP'T., St. Louis, Sept. 25.
To Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General:—I have intelligence from Brookfield, that Lexington has fallen into General Price's hands, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements, four thousand strong, under Gen. Sturgis, by the capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. Gen. Lane's force from the southwest, and Col. Davis' from the southeast, upwards of eleven thousand in all, could not get there in time. I am taking the field myself and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the force under Gen. McCulloch. Please notify the President immediately."
(Signed)
"JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding."

Affairs in Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—The Journal of to-day will contain a statement that the Confederates are committing outrages on the Southern borders of Kentucky; that on Monday afternoon some two hundred cavalry took possession of Albany, the county seat of Clinton, eighteen miles from Burkesville, and levied contributions on several village stores; took three hundred dollars gold from Dr. Beddett, and thirty-six stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition belonging to the State.

The Latest News.

The Surrender of Col. Mulligan.
LEXINGTON, Mo., Sept. 29.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished by the St. Louis Republican by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's men, who left Lexington on Saturday morning. The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar for their drink during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp, and as has been stated, the supply of water from the river, was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it with the exception of the portion near the river. It was here the hardest fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of iron horses, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the engagement, their object seeming to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water. Having succeeded in this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to the foe more terrible than the twenty-seven thousand rebels that surrounded him.

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