shore. These commands had just reached the enemy's land in safety, when orders were received for them to retreat in good order.

The movement made on Tuesday at Edwards' Ferry, was ordered here as a simple reconnoissance in force, which was precipitated into an engagement, when no idea existed of an advance on Leesburg. There is great fault somewhere. I understand that the Navy Department charges the blame of the closing of the Potomac on the War Department, inasmuch as the latter refused to supply a regiment of wood-choppers to clear the points of the Potomac of trees, so that the rebels could have no shield for the erection of their batteries.

There are the best of assurances for stating that Government will not permit the Potomac to remain blockaded much longer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th inst., acknowledges a loss of 300 killed and wounded in the battle of Edwards' Ferry. Other accounts from Southern sources make it near 1,000. In expectation of an advance of our army to Leesburg, the rebels have reinforced Gen. Evans.

FROM MISSOURI.

Fight in Carroll County.—The Rebels Routed.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Col. Morgan, with 220 men of the 18th Missouri regiment and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some 400 rebels, on Big Hurricane creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col. Morgan had fourteen wounded.

Further Account of the Fight at Fredericktown, Mo.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 23.—There are but few particulars of the Fredericktown fight in addition to those I telegraphed last night, which have reached here. It was a glorious victory on our part, and a disastrous defeat to the enemy. This is glory enough for one day.

The battle took place one mile south of Fredericktown, where the road to Greenville crosses a kind of ravine.—The enemy were well posted in the corn-fields and brush on both sides of the road beyond the ravine. Their cannon were well planted, too, for the purpose of defending the road against our approach. Whilst all the troops were eager for the fray, most of the fighting fell to the share of the Indiana cavalry and Col. Ross' 17th Illinois.—Other regiments could only participate in the chase, which commenced in less than an hour after the first gun was fired. The enemy was pursued eight or ten miles, they scattering off to the right and left by every practicable route. The retreat was on the line of the Greenville road, and the remnant of Thompson's army is making for Arkansas in double-quick time.

Our loss in killed does not exceed six, and there are not more than twenty who are seriously wounded. The loss of the enemy is not less than two hundred in killed and wounded.—Twenty-five dead bodies were buried from a single field yesterday, and others were found upon the line of the retreat for miles beyond the battle-field.

We captured twenty-seven prisoners, together with a lot of guns, &c.—Most of the guns are of the most ordinary description of squirrel rifles or shot-guns, some of them with the old flint lock.

Our wounded, together with the remains of Maj. Gavitt and Capt. Hyman, were brought to Ironton last night.—A few of the wounded, with these two gallant officers, have been sent up to St. Louis by to-day's train. Also the body of private McClain, of the same regiment.

Our whole force left Fredericktown yesterday noon in pursuit of the fugitives. It is very questionable whether they will be able to overhaul them this side of the Arkansas line.

The people of Fredericktown seem to have united in an attempt to deceive the Federal troops as to the whereabouts of Thompson and his army.—They stated to the officers that Thompson had left the town on Sunday, and was by that time (Monday noon) thirty miles away. They were at the same time aware that this swamp fox and his followers had arranged a very pretty ambuscade within a mile of the town, where they expected to annihilate their foes. The troops were greatly exasperated by this attempt at deception, and after the battle several houses were fired before the soldiers could be restrained by their officers.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 25.—Col. Plummer has returned with his command to Cape Girardeau.

Col. Carlin now occupies Fredericktown with a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

Thompson and his rebel band were pursued twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown on the Greenville road, when the chase was abandoned. They are probably at Greenville now, but they are completely demoralized, and will, doubtless, continue their retreat.

The detail sent out to bury the dead after the battle, reported nearly 200 of the rebels killed and left on the field.

Our loss was 6 killed and about 40 wounded—one mortally.

Important from Fremont's Command.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The following dispatch was received here this evening.

Head-quarters, near Hamansville, Mo., Capt. M'Keever, Assistant Adjutant General: Yesterday afternoon Major Zagonigi, at the head of my Guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, and hoisted the National flag upon the Court House, and retired upon a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great. This successful charge against such very large odds, is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com.

Fremont's Body Guard numbers 300.

Fifty prisoners taken at the battle of Fredericktown, have been put to work at the trenches at Cape Girardeau. The accounts of Maj. Schofield, who commanded the battery in the action, show that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.

Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while ours was only 4,000.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—The *Courier*, published at Bowling Green, contains a card from Breckinridge, avowing his intention to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

A passenger from Nashville reports great suffering and sickness among the rebel troops at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, and other contiguous points, they claim to have 30,000 troops in these localities.

A letter from Hopkinsville says, 700 out of 1,500 rebels troops there are sick, and from five to ten dying daily.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Defeated at Romney.

NEW CREEK, VA., Oct. 27.—General Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon, routing the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester. Our loss is trifling; that of the enemy has not been ascertained.

Pennsylvania.

Her Armed Force in the War for the Union.

We printed an article in yesterday afternoon's edition of the *Telegraph*, containing a statement of the forces each state was supposed to have among the armies of the republic, in their various camps along the whole line from the Atlantic to the far west. In that statement the force of Pennsylvania is put down at 55,800 men, while New York is rated at 90,500 and Ohio at 67,100 men leaving the Old Keystone far behind in the contribution of soldiers to fight the battles of the Union. But when we state that we derived these figures from a tabular statement published in the New York papers, the Pennsylvania reader will understand the fact of our own state being placed below both Ohio and New York in this computation. A careful perusal of the following figures compiled from official sources, will also prove that the *contribution of troops by the authorities* of Pennsylvania, with the enlistments made within her borders from among her very best people, far exceeds that of any other commonwealth in the Union. It exceeds all others not only in actual numbers, but her force is larger in proportion to population, than that of any of loyal states now all so gallantly battling for the defence and perpetuity of the Union.

We submit this statement, prepared, as we stated above, from official records, as the most correct and only reliable estimate that has yet been made as to the actual contribution of men, by Pennsylvania, to the federal forces. It is a plain grooping of facts in figures, the perusal of which must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian:

Under the first requisition of the general government, Pennsylvania furnished—

25 *Regiments*, numbering in the aggregate	20,175

These were the three months men, put into the field in April, whose term of service expired in July last

She also furnished—	
4 *Regiments*, called for by the United States directly, for three years or during the war, amounting in the aggregate to	5,594

These four regiments were put into the field previous to the expiration of the three months term of enlistment, and are, of course, still in the service

Also—	
15 *Regiments*, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, comprising 13 regiments of infantry, 1 of artillery and 1 of cavalry, numbering	15,053

She has now in the service, including the four regiments just mentioned, and the Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps—

50 *Regiments*, of which six are rifle regiments, *and* 6 *Companies* of infantry, numbering	55,407
6 *Regiments* of cavalry, numbering	6,628
1 *Regiment and* 3 *Companies* of artillery, numbering	1,545
making an aggregate in service of	63,580
If to this be added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the District of Columbia volunteers, in the Maryland brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the state, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other states, estimated at	6,400
the above aggregate of men now *in service* is swollen to	69,980

She is now preparing to enter the service—

24 *Regiments* of infantry, numbering	25,128
5 *Regiments and* 4 *Companies* of cavalry, numbering	5,650
2 *Companies* of artillery, numbering	312
making an aggregate of	31,090

Of the regiments preparing for service, she has now in camp ready to go into actual service—

9 *Regiments* of infantry numbering	9,423
3 *Regiments*, of cavalry, numbering	3,414
making an addition of to the	12,837
—now in service,	69,980
and showing *Pennsylvanians* actually in the field to the number of	82,817
When the remaining 17 *Regiments* and 6 *Companies*, numbering	18,253
men, now preparing, shall be ready to enter the service, which is expected will be accomplished within the next six weeks,	
It will appear that Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, will be	101,070

The quota of men called for from Pennsylvania by the last proclamation of the President, was 75,000, and thus it is shown by the above, that the authorities have succeeded in exceeding this amount by *twenty-six thousand men!* In doing this, it is also worthy of notice, that there are throughout the state thousands of men ready to *respond to any further requisition that* may be made on the authorities of Pennsylvania for increased numbers, and there is material yet left among our mountains to form at least fifty more regiments, if it is deemed necessary that the old Keystone State should contribute that increase to suppress rebellion.

These statements, based on the most reliable facts and figures, show a result such as no other state in the Union can exhibit, notwithstanding the social and religious organization of our communities renders a vast portion of our people conscientious on the subject of bearing arms against their fellow men in *any cause or for any purpose. In* Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks and Chester counties, where the Quaker sentiment and religion to a large extent prevail, the enlistment of men was immense—and *in* counties also where the Mennonite sect numbers a vast portion of the population, the same energy was manifested to swell our army and contribute financially to the support of the government. Beyond Philadelphia, there are counties in the commonwealth which have forwarded entire regiments, while along our borders, as we show in figures, the *enlistments* for other states was immense.

Taken altogether, we submit this *statement with pride, because it places* Pennsylvania in the position justly her due, of having, first, given birth to the *Declaration of Independence*, second, *that the convention to form the Constitution* was held within her limits, and now she sends *forth* from her midst, and from among her bravest and most hardy sons, a larger force to *sustain* the Declaration of Independence and vindicate the Constitution and laws, than has been contributed by *any other commonwealth* in the Union.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞The expedition destined for operations down the Mississippi, is to consist not only of gunboats but of floating batteries, which are thus described in the Peoria (Ill.) *Union:*

"They are of solid timber, twelve inches square, and lying in three tiers of this timber deep. This is strongly bolted together, and forms the hull of the vessel. Wells are cut through the upper tiers, about four and a half feet square, and lined with zinc, to keep out the water. These wells serve for magazines or places for keeping the ammunition. There are four of these in each boat. The solid platform is 60x25 feet, being longer in the middle than at the ends. Each end being sharpened. The whole is covered with thick plank. Entirely around the outside of the float is a parapet or bulwark of iron three-eighths of an inch in thickness and six and a half feet in height. This is inclined inward, so as *to give a glancing direction* to any shot that may strike it. The armament of these floats is to consist of six 64 pound mortars, three upon a side, and so arranged as to deliver their charges over the iron parapet that surrounds them, and which protects those who serve them. There are thirty-eight of these monstrous batteries to be built, twenty-six of which are nearly ready for use, and the remainder are begun. There is no machinery on board of them for locomotion, but it is intended to tow them by means of *gunboats.*"

COL. BAKER'S PRESENTIMENT OF HIS FALL.—THE REASON FOR IT.—The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has *the following in reference to* Colonel Baker:

"The writer met Col. Baker in June last, on a steamer going from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe. He said he did not expect to survive the war; that in his judgment he should never see the shores of the Pacific again.—This was hardly so much a presentiment on his part as a calculation. He said the troops were green, and it would be necessary for the officers to expose themselves. He had seen service, and would feel it a duty to lead his regiment. The enemy had plenty of sharp-shooters, and he presumed they would pick him off. He said he believed it would be his fate to die at the head of his regiment and so he did.

"It may illustrate the temper and character of the man to mention that, after saying with as perfect calmness as he could have named the most trivial circumstance, that he believed it would be his fate to fall in battle, and that he should never see his home on the Pacific again, he retired from the guards, where he had engaged in conversation, to the cabin, and seating himself at the piano, played with grace and skill remarkable for a gentleman amateur on that instrument, several touching airs, among them that favorable of the English soldiers before Sebastopol, sweet and mournful "Annie Laurie."

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.—That portion of the naval expedition in preparation for active service on the Southern coast, which was concentrated at Annapolis, sailed thence on the morning of the 21st., proceeding down Chesapeake Bay. The rebel ports clear round to Galveston are in trepidation lest the fleet should pay them an unwelcome visit. The following are among the troops on board:

First Brigade—Gen. Viele commanding: New Hampshire Third on the Atlantic; New York Forty-sixth on the Daniel Webster; New York Forty-seventh on the Roanoke; New York Forty-eighth on the Empire City; Maine Eighthon the Ariel.

Second Brigade—Gen. Stevens commanding. Roundhead Pennsylvania, five companies Pennsylvania Fifticth, on the Ocean Queen; five companies Pennsylvania 50th, Michigan Eighth, New York Seventy-ninth, on the Vanderbilt.

Third Brigade—Gen. H. Wight commanding. New Hamshire Fourth, on the Baltic; Connecticut Sixth, on the Marion and Parkersburg; Connecticut Seventh, on the Illinois; Maine Ninth, on the Coatzacoalcos.

The Rebel Attack on Santa Rosa Island a Costly Failure.

Mr. Packard, a gentleman who formerly resided in Pensacola, but who fortunately made his escape and arrived at New York in the late steamer, makes the following interesting statement:

The attack on Wilson's camp was avowed in Pensacola to have been part of an intended attempt to storm the fort. News had reached the rebels that a fleet was on its way to the Gulf with 35,000 men, and it was deemed necessary to attack the fort before its arrival. They had arranged, therefore, that 1,500 men should attack and destroy Wilson's camp, while 1,000 more should cross the island and attack the fort on the rear—Bragg opening his batteries on it at a given signal. The 1,500 men sent to surprise the camp were all picked men, seventeen being selected from each company of the various regiments. The other 1,000 were Georgia troops, and could not be collected from the town in which they were scattered soon enough to take part in the affair. They were just ready to embark when the others came back after their repulse. It was universally conceded by the rebels at Pensacola that the expedition was an utter and a costly *failure*. About fifty of the men carried cans of camphene for the purpose of firing the tents.—They came upon Wilson's men and took them by surprise. Part of them fought very well, and Maj. Creighton ordered them to charge, but his orders were countermanded, and the troops fell back towards the fort in some confusion. Capt. Hill, meantime, hearing the firing, came out of the fort with two or three companies of regulars, repulsed the rebels, drove them into their boats, and killed many of them after they had embarked. One rebel officer was shot in the cabin of the steamer in which he was crossing, when more than half a mile from shore. The regulars showed the most perfect discipline and courage, and fired three shots to the rebels' one, taking very accurate aim, and hitting nearly all the men in the head or breast. It was conceded at Pensacola, (and, indeed, the rebel newspaper accounts already received state,) their loss at 40 killed and 50 or 60 wounded. The loss on our side was either 11 or 13 (Mr. P. did not remember which,) killed and 8 wounded.—The reported destruction of property in Wilson's camp is utterly untrue.—They partly burned some barrel of pork, not damaging more than one quarter of it, set a house on fire, and destroyed 15 or 20 tents. Beyond this they did no damage whatever.

Mr. Packard states that Col. Brown had made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola on the 16th; and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which made it necessary for two of the ships which were to have been part in the action, to go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

Affairs in Pensacola are represented as being anything but prosperous.—The rebels have about 7,000 men there, but provisions were very high, and the Government had begun to seize grain, pork and whatever else might arrive for the public service, paying only at such rates as they might fix. Pork was selling at $55 a barrel, and 20 cts. a pound at retail. Sugar-cured hams, 35 cents; butter, 60 cts; salt, $5 a bushel; corn, $1,50; flour, $8 to $12 a barrel; bacon, 25 cents a pound, &c.—Some provision dealers had written to their correspondents in the country not to send any more produce there, as it would be seized by the Government. Every man suspected of owing any debts at the North, was compelled to declare the amount under oath, and pay it over to the rebel treasury.—Nothing was in circulation but paper money, gold commanding a premium of 20 per cent. Corporations and individuals were issuing shin-plasters of all sizes.

Mr. Packard states that any one suspected of Union sentiments is in great danger of being mobbed, though a Mobile paper stated that over four hundred "alien residents" had gone from there to Richmond to get passports to the North, under the proclamation giving them forty days to leave. He says there are still a great many Union men there, but they dare not give the slightest expression to their sentiments. Mr. P. himself is a native of Maine.

Army Orders.

The Subsistance of Volunteers Before and After Muster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following order was issued to-day, from the Adjutant General's Office:

First, The United States and disbursing officers will supply subsistence, both prior to and subsequent to muster, for all volunteer organizations raised under the proper authority, whether originally granted by the Governors of the loyal States or directly by the War Department.

Subsistence prior to muster will be paid from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers and subsequent thereto, from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army. Requisitions for funds for the former expenditure, will be made upon the Adjutant General, and for the latter upon the Commissary General of Subsistence. Accounts for expenditures under the first head will be rendered to the Adjutant General, and under the second head to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Second, The attention of officers, supplying subsistence to volunteers in the process of their organization into companies and regiments both prior to and subsequent to muster, is called to the exorbitant price demanded and paid for the object. Rations in kind will hereafter be issued wherever cooking facilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or in larger bodies.

If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers. In no case should the cost of the rations, uncooked, exceed nineteen cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed fourteen cents. When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations cooked may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated in the accounts.

When board and lodging are necessary the prices for each should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed 40 cents per day.

Third, No bands for volunteer regiments will, in future, be mustered into the service, and vacancies that may hereafter occur, in bands now in service, will not be filled. All members of bands now in service that are not musicians, will be discharged upon the receipt of this order by their respective regimental commanders.

Requisition on Pennsylvania for Troops.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24.—The War Department made a requisition on the Governor to-day for five companies of heavy artillery, and asked that Col. Angereth, of Philadelphia, shall enlist and command them. The Governor approved of the requisition, and the companies are to be enlisted, subsisted, equipped and armed, by the National Government, under the order of the 25th of September, as contained in the proclamation.

DIED,

At his residence in Barree town-ship, Oct. 16th, 1861, after a protracted illness, Hon. JOHN STEWART, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. Stewart was a captain in the war of 1812, and lived a useful life, honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

TREES, &C.,

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1861,

AT LOW PRICES.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and well grown stock of *Fruit Trees*, consisting of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, apricot, quince, &c. &c. Dwarf pear, apple and cherry trees. Also, the small fruits, such as grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries of the most desirable sorts. Also, a large stock of evergreens and shade trees.

They will sell at *prices much below usual rates*, and offer great inducements to plant largely.

TAYLOR & CREMER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1861.

LOST.—On Monday last, on the road leading from Petersburg to Warm Springs, a pocket book, containing a five dollar bill on the Commerce Bank of Virginia, and several papers and letters of letter not only to the owner. The finder can keep the $5, but is earnestly requested to return to this office the papers, as they will be of no use to anybody but myself.

THOMAS H. WHITTAKER.

"Globe Office," Oct. 15, 1861.

FRESH OYSTERS

ALWAYS ON HAND

AT THE

"UNION RESTAURANT,"

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Families and parties supplied on short notice.

Call at the "Union Restaurant," if you want a plate of good Oysters.

CONFER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of November. During the past session this Institution has turned out a class of nineteen teachers, and its prospects, notwithstanding the distracted state of the country, have not been more flattering for some years. In future, there will be a Normal Department attached to the Institution, in which those wishing to become teachers, will receive practical instruction in the art of teaching. The advantages which Milnwood Academy holds out to those desiring an education, and to parents wishing a safe place to send their sons and daughters, cannot be surpassed, when its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of ten months, payable quarterly in advance.....$25 00

Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual extra charges. For further particulars address

W. H. WOMBS, Principal,
or W. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't. Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN'S. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, from a jug for an infant to a supporting case for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Ladies or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are dated 19th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each *Treasury Note has interest coupons* attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 19th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Benjamin Oswalt, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin Oswalt, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN OSWALT,
Administrator.

Oct. 3, 1861-6t*

STRAY.—

Came to residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the 20th of September, a light red COW with a large white spot on her back and a star on her forehead, of medium size and supposed to be about five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID H. SHULTZ.

*Oct. 1, 1861.**

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of November next, (1861,) to wit:

1. Final account of Samuel Isett, Guardian of Cornelia Scott, who was a minor child of Dr. Oliver G. Scott, late of Huntingdon borough, Huntingdon county, dec'd, now in her majority.

2. Administration account of Allen Edwards, Administrator of Joshua Edwards, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

3. The account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Trustees of Thomas S. McCahan, under the Will of John McCahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

4. Trust account of John Jackson, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Conrad, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

5. The account of Grafius Miller, Trustee appointed to sell the Real Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of West township, dec'd.

6. Account of Grafius Miller, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John French, late of Tell township, dec'd.

7. The accounts of John B. Frazier, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of James I. Wilson and William J. Wilson, late of West township, dec'd.

8. The supplemental account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of John McCahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Partial account.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1861.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1861.

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 25th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford counties; and the Hon. Benjamin F. Patton and William H. Lees his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of August, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Monday (and 18th day) of November, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Isett, Wigton & Co.	vs	Justus Johns.
A. J. Wigton & Son, for use	vs	Same.
J. & J. A. Haggerty	vs	Thomas Weston, Esq.
J. A. Haggerty	vs	Same.

SECOND WEEK.

James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
William Crosley	vs	Michael J. Martin, et al.
Thomas Weston, jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
J. Cresswell	vs	C. Brandstone, et al.
J. R. Butts	vs	J. Cunningham's admr.
Owen Boat	vs	J. Sewell Stewart.
John B. Wright	vs	Jas. Templeton, et al.
Kessler, Hay & Co.	vs	Wm. Merchlin, et al.
Nancy Goodman	vs	Sam Goodman's admr.
David G. Duvall	vs	Jonathan Shultz, et al.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement, plantation and tract of land situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less, patented.

Also—A small tract of land adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and others, in Dublin township, adjoining, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

Also—A small tract of high land, adjoining the above described tract, containing fourteen acres and one hundred and thirty perches, more or less. *Seized* and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Campbell.

Also—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Cromwell township, bounded by lands of—Price, Simon Gratz, William Wallace, and Thos. J. Cromwell, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two log houses, and on the premises there is an apple and peach orchard. *Seized* and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Bonds.

☞ All sales advertised for the first day of the Court, will be continued over until the following Wednesday, unless otherwise acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 22, 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

D. N. Carothers, manager, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Daniel Fleming, farmer, Walker.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Andrew Grove, farmer, Penn.
Robert Gosburn, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Keller, of Daniel, farmer, Morris.
Abraham Lewis, innkeeper, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel McVety, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Morrison, miller, Brady.
Samuel Oakism, farmer, Tell.
Peter Rickabaugh, mill wright, Union.
Isaac Swoope, farmer, Shirley.
John M. Stone, carpenter, Warriormark.
Andrew Swoope, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Tell.
John Wicks, blacksmith, Shirleysburg.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Thomas Wilson, teacher, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David Blair, farmer, Oneida.
John F. Blair, farmer, Tell.
R. D. P. Baird, M. D., Clay.
William Crotsley, surveyor, Cass.
George W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
John C. Crownover, farmer, Barree.
William Curry, farmer, Franklin.
S. B. Donaldson, carpenter, Carbon.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tod.
John M. Earley, innkeeper, Shirley.
Levi Evans, J. P., Carbon.
Wm. S. Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
Ephraim Greenland, gunsmith, Union.
Austin Green, farmer Cassville.
Robert Gehrett, blacksmith, Union.
James Galbraith, gentleman, Shirleysburg.
John Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Frederick Houpt, farmer, Tod.
James Herring, farmer, West.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Henry Harvey, founder, Franklin.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Andrew J. McCoy, miller, Franklin.
David Mong, farmer, Warriormark.
John S. Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
G. Ashman Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
Michael McCabe, miner, Carbon.
Charles McGill, mason, Penn.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
Thos. A. Smelker, farmer, Shirley.
John P. Stewart, farmer, Oneida.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Matthias Shoop, farmer, Tell.
John Summers, farmer, Hopewell.
Solomon Silknitter, farmer, Henderson.
Hugh Seeds, farmer, Franklin.
George Smith, farmer, Shirley.
John Thompson, jr., farmer, Juniata.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Wilson, miner, Warriormark.
John Wray, farmer, Warriormark.
Joseph Weight, farmer, Warriormark.
Caleb Wakefield, *farmer*, Brady.
Geo. B. Young, J. P., Alexandria.
Abraham Donaldson, carpenter, Carbon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Samuel H. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
Peter Beatty, laborer, Union.
Wm. Brewster, merchant, Shirleysburg.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Cass.
Henry S. Dell, farmer, Cromwell.
John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriormark.
W. A. Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg.
Jacob Fink, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Forrest, farmer, Barree.
John Gehrett, farmer, Brady.
William Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
Isaac Hamlin, carpenter, Warriormark.
Philip Hooper, carpenter, Union.
John Hagey, butcher, Huntingdon.
Jacob Hamilton, farmer, Jackson.
Gilbert Horning, farmer, Barree.
John B. Hunter, ironmaster, West.
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
William Johnston, merchant, Penn.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
Benj. C. Lytle, teacher, Hopewell.
F. H. Lane, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John McCulloch, M. D., Huntingdon.
Reuben Massey, farmer, Barree.
Isaac Martin, farmer, Porter.
Solomon Bench, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Stinson, farmer, West.
Abraham States, J. P., Walker.
Asa Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Oneida.
Jno. R. Thompson, merchant, Warriormark.
Benj. F. Wallace, farmer, Morris.
Simeon Wright, *farmer*, Union.

Huntingdon, Oct. 24, 1861.

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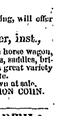

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, combining the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and