## Retirement of Gen. Scott.

### Gen. McClellan Assumes Command:

The following letter from Lieut. Gen. Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 31. '61.

The Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War.

*Sir:* For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man.

It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service.

As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy—whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined.

Gen. McClellan was, thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st day of November, A. D., 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag, when assailed by a parricidal rebellion.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

Mr. President—This honor overwhelms me—it overpays all services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well—I know that the country has placed its interests in the trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise, their labors are untiring, as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

Mr. President, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayer to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over its enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

General: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience after their return to make their wishes known to me. I desire you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable deprivation of your counsel and society which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore.

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War will accompany Gen. Scott to New York to-morrow by the early train.

### Response of Secretary Cameron.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. Scott.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Nov. 1, 1861.

*General:*—It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent act of Congress. In separating from you, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your councils and sage experience.

It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department and convulsed the country for the last six months.

In parting from you I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, which has protected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health, and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, your friend and servant,

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To Lieut. General Winfield Scott.

### Gen. McClellan Assumes Command.

Major General McClellan on Friday night issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 19.

In accordance with general order, No. 94, from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confiding as I do in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing as I do that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation—the hero who in his youth raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood; who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat if not eclipse the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas; whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose whole exploits have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life; a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battlefield when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen who, in his declining years, has given to the world the most shining instances of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career of Winfield Scott, who it has long been the delight of the nation to honor as a man and a soldier.

While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major Gen. Commanding U. S. A.

## AN APPEAL FOR OUR ARMY

## What is Wanted for the Winter.

### The Sanitary Commission to the Women of America.

The Army Sanitary Commission has issued the following appeal to the women of America in behalf of the soldiers of our army. The approach of the cold season requires the immediate adoption of measures for the protection of our troops against the discomforts of a winter campaign, and this appeal will, we trust, awaken a hearty response from the people:

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.

TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON,
October 1, 1861.

*Countrywomen:* You are called upon to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

It is true that Government undertakes their care, but all experience, in every other country as well as our own, shows that Government alone cannot completely provide for the humane treatment of those for whom the duty of providing, as well as possible, is a knowledged. Even at this period of the war, and with a much smaller proportion of sick and wounded than is to be expected, there is much suffering, and dear lives are daily lost because Government cannot put the right thing in the right place at the right time. No other Government has ever provided as well for its soldiers so soon after breaking out of a war of this magnitude, and yet it remains true that there is much suffering, and that death unnecessarily occurs from the imperfectness of the Government arrangements. This is partly owing to the ignorance, partly to the indolence, and partly to the inhumanity and knavery of various agents of Government, as well as to the organic defects of the system. But humanity to the sick must, to a certain extent, be sacrificed, under Government, to the purpose of securing the utmost possible strength and efficiency to the military force.

Whatever aid is to be given from without must still be administered systematically, and in perfect subordination to the general system of administration of the Government. To hold its agents in any degree responsible for the duties with which they are charged, Government must protect them from the interference of responsible persons.

Hence, an intermediate agency becomes necessary, which, without taking any of the duties of the regular agents of Government out of their hands, can, nevertheless, offer to them means of administering to the wants of the sick and wounded much beyond what could be obtained within the arbitrary limits of supply established by Government, and in strict accordance with the regulations necessary for maintaining a proper accountability to it.

The Sanitary Commission, a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department of the Government, constitutes such an agency.

Under its present organization every camp and military hospital, from the Atlantic to the plains, is regularly and frequently visited, its wants ascertained, anticipated as far as possible, and whenever it is right, proper, and broadly merciful, supplied directly by the Commission to the extent of its ability. For the means of maintaining this organization, and of exercising, through it, a direct influence upon the officers and men favorable to a prudent guard against the dangers of disease to which they are subject, which is its first and principal object, the Commission is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions to life treasury. For the means of administering to the needs of the sick and wounded, the Commission relies upon gift offerings of their own handiwork from the loyal women of the land. It receives not one dollar from the Government.

A large proportion of the gifts of the people to the army hitherto have been wasted, or worse than wasted, because directed without knowledge or discrimination. It is only through the Commission that such gifts can reach the army with a reasonable assurance that they will be received where they do the most good and the least harm.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to claim the confidence of the nation. The Secretary of War and Maj. General McClellan have both recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been hitherto directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and in several important particulars acted upon, favorably to the health of the army, by the Government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field wherein some defect, error, or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected.—There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice, offered through all its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or of its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. Its labors have been chiefly directed to induce precautions against a certain class of diseases which have scourged almost every modern European army, which decimated our army in Mexico, and which, at one point, rendered nearly half of one of our armies in the war of 1812 unfit for service. It is a ground for national gratitude that our present armies have passed through the most trying season of the year, wonderfully escaping this danger. That there are grander causes for this plan the labors of the Commission cannot be doubted, but that, among human agencies, a large share of credit for it should be given to those labors, it is neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert. In this assurance, what contribution that has hitherto been made to the treasury, or to the store of the Commission, is not received back again ten fold in value?

More than fifty thousand articles have been received by the Commission from their patriotic countrywomen.—It is not known that one sent to them has failed to reach its destination, nor is there one that cannot be accounted for. It is confidently believed that there has not been a single case of serious illness in the army of the Potomac, nor wherever the organization of the Commission has been completely extended, in which some of these articles have not administered to the relief of the suffering.

After an intimate and confidential conference with the Secretary of War, the commander of the army of the Potomac and the Quartermaster General, there is reason to solicit with urgency a large increase of the resources at the command of the Commission, especially of that class of its resources upon which it must chiefly draw for the relief of the sick and wounded.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest wish of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the national cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs and Sociables, devote themselves, for a time, to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed in post offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferryboats, and in all other suitable places, labelled, "For our sick and wounded;" and all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall be so procured.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woollen stockings, or, if not, can purchase them.—In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving, and a date when the package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depots of the Commission.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST NEEDED.—Blankets for single beds; quilts of cheap material, about seven feet long by fifty inches wide; knit woollen socks; woollen or Canton flannel bed gowns, wrappers, under-shirts and drawers; small hair and feather pillows, and cushions for wounded limbs; slippers.

Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow-root, corn-starch, cocoa, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation, and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured, in packages heretofore sent the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly, strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not brandied) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use.—Every bottle, &c., containing jelly, should be labelled. Aromatic spirits and waters, light easy chairs for convalescents, nicely made splints for wounded limbs, chequer and backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men, books for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated, will be useful.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. [The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose at a reduction of the usual rates.] Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point to any of the addresses below—("For the United States Sanitary Commission:")

Office of the Woman's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10 Third avenue, New York.

Care of Samuel and Wm. Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia;

Care of Dr. S. G. Howe, 20 Broomfield street, Boston;

Care of Dr. W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati;

Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling, Va.;

Care of F. L. Olmsted, 211 F street, Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgments will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report of the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., Pres't.

Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D., Geo. T. Strong, Fred. Law Olmsted, Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A., Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A., Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D., Horace Binney, Jr., Rt. Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D., Commissioners under authority of the Secretary of War.

Fred. Law Olmsted, General Secretary, Washington.

A. J. Bloor, Assistant Secretary, Washington.

J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., Associate Secretary for the army of the Potomac.

J. H. Douglas, M. D., Associate Secretary for the divisions under General Banks, General Dix and Gen. Wool.

J. S. Newberry, M. D., Associate Secretary for the Western armies.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, in this its time of trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectually made.

A. LINCOLN,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1861.

## The Plans of the Rebel Generals.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

I have learned the following facts to-day, from Southern sources, in regard to the recent action near Leesburg. Neither the occurrence of the action itself, nor its result, has made any change in the place of Gen. Johnston. The forces under the command of that officer are now extended over a larger extent of territory than formerly, but they are thoroughly organized into *corps d'armee*, and so arranged in divisions that Gen. Johnston, by means of a military telegraph and swift couriers, can control the movements of the whole mass or any of its parts. While the extremity of the right wing is stationed as far down as Fredericksburg, for the support of the batteries on the Potomac, the regiments on the extreme left are posted at Leesburg, fifty miles distant. The entire rebel force, which cannot be less than 150,000 strong, is posted between these two points. The centre is at Manassas Junction, and the head-quarters of General Smith are at Aldie. General Johnson's design is to draw the Union army towards Centreville or Ball Run, or to induce them to cross at Edwards' Ferry, at either of which places he expects to defeat them. He will make no attack upon Washington or upon the Union army, but will act strictly upon the defensive until attacked.

The vast preparations for the great naval expedition to sail from Fortress Monroe were perfectly well known at Richmond. Not only the names of all the vessels are known there, but also the number of guns and troops on board of each. It was not believed there that the expedition was to sail up the Potomac, but in view of the possibility, of such a thing, Gen. Johnston was directed, two weeks ago, to hasten the completion of the line of river batteries, to see that they were properly mounted with cannon of suitable range and calibre, and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and to support them in the rear by an adequate military force. In accordance with instructions the batteries on the Potomac were completed, additional guns were brought up from Norfolk and Richmond, furnaces for heating red-hot shot were constructed at the batteries at Aequia creek and Shipping Point, a large quantity of 11-inch shells were sent to all the batteries in which they can be used, and 25,000 troops were posted a short distance back from the line of batteries, extending from the mouth of the Occoquan river to the elbow of the Potomac, east of Fredericsburg. After all these preparations had been made; Gen. Johnston, accompanied by Gen. Beauregard and the staffs of both officers, made the tour of all the batteries, and saw that everything was in readiness. The report of Gen. Johnston, made to Gen. Cooper, at Richmond, after this visit, expressed the confident belief that he will be able to hold these batteries, and to destroy with them any flotilla, however large, that may be sent against them. It is said, too, that a number of fire-ships have been provided, and are now lying concealed in Aequia creek, Quantico creek, and Powell river. They are merely old hulks, containing barrels of turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin, and other combustibles. The design in providing them is to tow them out in the river on the approach of a hostile fleet, and, when they are near enough, to set fire to them and permit them to drift among the Union vessels. It is well enough to be advised of this contrivance, in order to guard against it.

It is the belief of Jeff. Davis, and of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, that the Union army cannot remain much longer inactive; that they must strike a blow somewhere on the rebel lines; and that, at whatever point they strike, the rebels will be able to defeat them by concentrating a larger force, and by superiority in artillery. The Union army, if they make the advance by the way of Leesburg, must cross Goose creek. Particular attention, therefore, has been paid by Gen. Johnston to the defences on this creek. It is somewhat broader and deeper than Bull run, but its banks are considerably higher.—Between its mouth and Aldie, fifteen miles, it is crossed by no less than six bridges, including the railroad bridge. These bridges are all standing now; but guards are stationed at each one, with orders to destroy them in case the Union army crosses at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island in sufficient force to take Leesburg. The plans of the rebels do not include retaining possession of that place if it is attacked with a strong force, say 25,000 troops. The orders given to Gen. Evans, when he was placed in charge of Leesburg, were to induce the Union army, under Gen. Banks, to cross, by feigning to evacuate the place; if pressed by a superior force, to withdraw his whole command to the right bank of Goose creek, where General Smith would support him, with the whole of the rebel left wing. If, however, Gen. Stone alone should cross, with not over 10,000 troops, Gen. Evans was ordered to attack and drive him back, and was promised what reinforcements might be necessary. The event shows that he obeyed the latter order. If however, Gen. Stone had had foresight enough to have provided a pontoon bridge, and had crossed with his whole division, the result of Monday's engagement would have been very different. The statement that 40,000 additional troops have been sent to Gen. Evans, since the battle, is correct. The 40,000 troops are those that were cantoned on the right bank of Goose creek at the time of the battle, and who still remain there. They will not be sent across that stream in any event. Independent of them, Gen. Evans has 20,000 men at and around Leesburg. The forts which they are erecting between that place and the Potomac, and the batteries that are said to command that stream, are constructed after the fashion of the bugbear fort on Munson's Hill, and will be abandoned, when attacked, as that was. The first stand of any consequence, which the rebels intend to make in that direction, will be made on the right bank of Goose, Creek between the mouth of the creek and Aldie.

### Mittens for the Soldiers.

ED. PHILADA. INQUIRER:—An officer from West Point, who commands one of the finest regiments in the service, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed when the cold weather comes. Will not all who can employ themselves in this way help to furnish *five hundred thousand pairs*. They should be knit with one finger so as to allow the use of the finger and thumb. It is said there was more suffering in the Crimea war from frost bitten fingers than from any other one cause.

Articles may be sent to S. & W. Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware avenue, agents for the Sanitary Commission. [Will newspapers please copy.]

### DIED,

On the 27th ult., after a short but painful illness of dropsy of the chest, WILLIAM LEWIS, infant son of Alfred G. and Mary E. Potter, aged 2 years 10 months and 1 day.

Dear Willie thou hast left us,
Thy loss we deeply feel;
Though Heaven has bereft us,
It will all our sorrows heal;
He was called by early doom—
Just come to show how bright a
Flower in Paradise can bloom. M. T. P.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Nancy Lloyd, dec'd.*] Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Nancy Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber.—All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ABRAHAM STATES,
McConnellstown, Nov. 5, 1861-6t. Executor.


PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | WESTWARD. FAST LINE. | WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS. | EASTWARD. FAST LINE. | EASTWARD. MAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 11 20 | 7 01 | ..... | Newton Hamilton, | ..... | ..... | 1 54 |
| 11 30 | 7 08 | 6 25 | Mt. Union, | 11 50 | ..... | 1 45 |
| 11 48 | 7 21 | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | ..... | 1 30 |
| 12 07 | 7 36 | 6 51 | Huntingdon, | 11 23 | 4 38 | 1 18 |
| 12 25 | 7 48 | 7 05 | Petersburg, | 11 03 | ..... | 1 00 |
| 12 35 | ..... | ..... | Barree, | ..... | ..... | 12 53 |
| 12 43 | 8 03 | 7 23 | Spruce Creek, | 10 55 | ..... | 12 45 |
| 1 03 | ..... | ..... | Birmingham, | ..... | ..... | 12 29 |
| 1 13 | 8 23 | 7 43 | Tyrone, | 10 30 | ..... | 12 19 |
| 1 23 | ..... | ..... | Tipton, | 10 19 | ..... | 12 07 |
| 1 31 | ..... | ..... | Fostoria, | ..... | ..... | 12 01 |
| 1 37 | ..... | 8 03 | Bell's Mills, | 10 10 | ..... | 11 56 |
| 1 55 | 8 55 | 8 29 | Altoona, | 9 55 | 3 15 | 11 40 |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |

U. S.

STRAYED AWAY.—A gray Mare branded with U. S. on the left shoulder, broke out of an enclosure some days ago. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning said mare, or for giving any information where she may be found.

EDWARD COLDER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 31, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

*Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,*

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

*GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.*

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon Sept. 24, 1861.-3m


## COURT AFFAIRS.

### NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 27th 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 21th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas 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 felony of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, that 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 23d 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 27th 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 3rd 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 trial of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 23d 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. |
| Iertt, Wigton & Co. | vs | Joshua Johns. |
| A. J. Wigton & bro. for use vs | vs | Same. |
| J. & J. A. Haggerty | vs | Thomas Weston, Esq. |
| J. A. Haggerty | vs | Same. |

SECOND WEEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Gordon | vs | Cresswell & Williams. |
| William Crotsley | vs | Michael J. Martin, et al. |
| Thomas Weston, jr. | vs | Thomas Weston. |
| J. Cresswell | vs | C. Brumbstone, et al. |
| J. R. Butts | vs | J. Cunningham's admr. |
| Owen Bont | vs | J. Sewell Stewart. |
| John D. Wright | vs | Jas. Templeton, et al. |
| Keesler, Irby & Co. | vs | Wm. Meredith, et al. |
| Nancy Goodhorn | vs | Sam Goodhorn'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 James Gice, in Dublin township aforesaid, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

Also—A small tract of ridge land, adjoining the above described tract, containing fourteen acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Cornwell.

ALSO—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Cromwell township, bounded by lands of—Price, Simon Gratz, William Walters, and Thos I. 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 Banks.

*Note*—All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week.

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

GRAND JURORS.

D. N. Carothers, manager, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Andrew Grove, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goshorn, 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. Stonerod, 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.
B. D. F. 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 Horning, 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 R. 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 Rouch, 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.


BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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 interest 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.

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, while its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of five months, payable quarterly in advance.....$50 00

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

W. H. WOODS, 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. 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 all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords 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 9 A. M. till 5 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 all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' 6% 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 end of 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 Ban