OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MANOR HILL, Dec. 23, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Feeling it a duty we owe to our country, and to the cause of humanity, we, the citizens of Manor Hill and vicinity, have organized a "Soldier's Aid Society," for the aid and comfort of the sick and wounded of our armies. Over 4,000 of our soldiers are already sick in Missouri, and are destitute of the comforts necessary to a sick bed, and their appeal to us for immediate relief is irresistable, and now we appeal to the sympathy of our fellow-citizens for relief.

Our means are yet limited, but the Spirit of '76 is again arousing in our midst, and we hope, ere the old year bids us adieu, to be able to minister to the wants of many of our gallant but unfortunate brothiers. Though we meet with some opposition in our good cause, yet we feel that duty calls and we must obey. The spirit of secession, we think, is leaving our midst and fleeing Southward, and the glorious old Union is looming up far above oppression and tyranny.

Our Society is composed of the best material of the country. Ladies and gentlemen act in concert—the ladies as solicitors, and the gentlemen as contributors; the ladies manufacturing and the gentlemen furnishing means and material. The officers of the society are as follows: President and Vice President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Financial Committee. Contributors to the amount of twenty-five cents are considered members, and as entitled to a vote in the society. The Financial Committee receive all contributions and report to the society. By a vote of the society, it was agreed that a notice of our society be published in our county papers, with a request that any person wishing to administer aid and comfort to his suffering brother, may have an opportunity by calling on any of the Financial Committee.—We have already forwarded by Express, a large box to the hospital in Virginia, and hope to be able to send a New Year's present to the hospital in St. Louis, Mo. Please address as Financial Committee—

Mrs. J. F. Wilson, East Barree.
" George Slack, "
Miss Rachel Stewart, "
" Mollie McDonald, "
" M. Green, "
" Bell Davison, Manor Hill.
" Lizzie Logan, "
" Jennie Carver, "
" Jennie Barrick, "
" Jennie Johnston, "
Mrs. Elsie Waters, Massesyburg.
Miss Louisa Johnston, West Barree.
" Mollie Hartman, Cottage.
" S. Cunningham, Couch's Mill.
" Jennie Gorsuch, Warm Springs.
" Martha Davis, Donation.
" Kate Smith, "
" Ann Wilson, "

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP PIERPONT, Dec. 16, 1861.

DEAR SIRS:—Our division of the army still remains inactive, apparently having no other object in view than frightening the enemy from any attempt on Washington. As yet we have no means of knowing what disposition will be made of the Reserve Corps during the winter months; a great many of our Regiments have built themselves log huts as protectors from the approaching frosts and cold weather. No suffering in the army has come under my notice, although when the overcoats are not worn, an occasional blouse may be seen destitute of sleeves, or here and there a stray imitator of *truce flags* may be detected proudly floating in the breeze.

I don't pretend to stand sponsor for the idea that cold weather can have any effect upon patriotism, but at the same time, I can perceive in some instances, that if the family hearthstone was at all approachable, it would be approached ere long by more than one absent soldier boy.

A kind of an apathetic languor seems to prevail to some extent in the ranks, the result of a seeming aimless campaign of more than six months.—The men give every demonstration of wanting to fight, but leaders appear to wish to avoid conflict.

The great excitement that prevailed among all classes at the outbreaking of our difficulties, is gradually subsiding, and we want something in the shape of warlike *recreation* to prevent us from spoiling. We have committed all the mischief in our power upon rebel property, and to-day, our eyes can wander with satisfaction over the picture of desolation and destruction that the "sacred soil" now presents. The land around the vicinity of our camps, is perfectly guiltless of even the slightest vestige of a fence, and the trees are being "felled" with such rapidity, that I am afraid when the army of the Potomac is disbanded, fencing material will be but a rare article here.

The health of our Regiment is good, and that of our company is equal to the most healthy. Singular enough, while death is occasionally chronicled in our neighbor companies, that melancholly duty has ever been spared us, and none of our members whatever, are in the hospital. A case or two of small pox was reported in camp, but the proper measures were speedily resorted to in order to prevent its assuming the character and dimensions of an epidemic.

We had a pleasant surprise a few days ago, by the appearance of our genial friend, Mr. Caldwell, upon the camp ground. Naturally enough, our recollection of old Huntingdon and its many devoted friends of the soldier, was freshly awakened; and as memory fondly lingered upon the unforgotten kindness of this one, and upon the pleasure had in by-gone times with another, we experienced a sort of melancholly desire to feel for our *bandana!*

Good by, INFANTRY.

CAMP PIERPONT, VA., Dec. 16, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—Seeing the columns of the unrivalled *Globe* constantly gleaming with eloquent and patriotic communications, I also have again taken the responsibility of adding a few items to its already envied pages.—Your paper is invariably hailed with unusual delight, and read with no less interest. To-day, as frequently before, I have left the busy, bustling throng of camp, and retired to a secret place in solitude, for meditation. Here I often lose sight of the present, and soar on wings of imagination back to the time when I was undisturbed in my mountain home, surrounded by busy farmers following their daily avocations, who never anticipated what Time has now revealed. Then again, as I glance at the present, and also remove as far as possible the dusky shadows of the future, "'Tis then I feel the mighty influences of events." Ten months ago I was in my quiet home—now in arms against the most degraded rebellion that has ever been known, and whoscan tell where I will be ten months hence? That God who possesses and governs the destinies of men and nations alone can tell.

Well, I must cease my eulogy on events, and tell you something about our camp, which now presents quite a different aspect to what it did two weeks ago. In exchange for canvass houses, we nearly all have wooded or earthen ones, all of our own manufacture. I am happy to say mine presents a striking similarity to the house possessed by Peter the Hermit, and is none the less comfortable. The weather being very beautiful and warm, we have all been excused from drill for some days, for the purpose of erecting comfortable "she-bangs," and not less than a hundred have been "struck up" within the last few days. Our camp is situated on elevated ground with a gentle declivity, and is every way adapted for comfort, comparing admirably with the "Buck-tail" encampment.

We have been on no move for some weeks, and, consequently, are getting fat, comfortable, and saucy. Console yourselves, dear Editors, with the thought that the bloody Fifth will well in battling for the preservation of the Stars and Stripes. Under the command of our gallant Col. Simmons, we will teach the rebels a lesson long to be remembered.

In conclusion, my warmest and best thanks to Mr. George Moyers and Christian Shontz, for the box they sent us a few days ago, weighing nearly two hundred pounds, which contained such an endless variety of good things, that time and space will not allow me to enumerate the half. Such visitors are always welcome. Come again.—Who will send us a Christmas roast? Success, happiness, and long life to the above named gentlemen. More anon.

Yours, MOUNTAINEER,
Company G, 5th Reg. P. R. C.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Dec. 13, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—In my last written from Old Point, I believe I promised to post you on our movements; on Sunday the 8th, as we were preparing for knapsack inspection, we got orders to be ready to march down to the fort in two hours to embark for this place. The 97th Regiment, P. V., got the same orders. We were soon on our way to the wharf, and all were on board the boats by sundown. The 55th regiment embarked on the S. R. Spaulding and we swung out into the stream about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening.

On Monday we stopped at Fort Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, and landed some members of the 48th Regiment, which is now stationed at that point; we then came on, passed Charleston about dusk on Tuesday evening; we anchored in Port Royal inlet on Wednesday morning and the same evening we came up to Seabrook farm on Hilton Head, where we landed and encamped. I cannot tell you the name of our camp yet, but can give you a description of it. The plantation was owned by a secessionist named Seabrook, who owned about one hundred negroes, most of whom are here yet, they say: "Massa used to ride round with a double barreled gun on his shoulder, and swore he could kill two hundred Yankees, but when he heard the firing at the fort, he came in saying, 'My God what will become of me now.'" The last they seen of Massa "he gwine across the riber in a flat boat, he want us go long but we no do dat."

One company (K) of our Regiment is stationed across the river at a plantation; another up the river at another plantation, both being quartered in the mansion houses; the other eight companies are about this landing, our colonel being quartered in the Mansion house. Companies E, I and H, are quartered in buildings here. Everything betokens that the owner did not have any notion whatever of quitting here, until a very short time before he left. The cattle and horses have become wild and are running in the woods; the corn is husked, some of the sweet potatoes have been dug, but several large fields are being raised now by the boys composing the 55th Regiment. Yesterday some of our boys went out to see around them a little, and returned with half a beef, having shared with company F. This afternoon our captain took us out to see if we could not capture a horse as they were middling plenty; we formed into four squads, and scoured a section of about five miles and returned this evening with the following articles:—1 pair of steelyards, 1 mahogany table and eight quarters of first rate beef.—The captain of company B told me this evening, that his men had taken two boats to-day capable of holding about 50 to 75 men.

When we landed one company of the 3d New Hampshire Regiment was guarding this place. When we were disembarking, the darkies stood on the bank almost frantic with joy. When our company (the eighth) came off the boat, one old negro exclaimed, "My God, when will dey all git done comin off."

The weather is very warm in daytime, but cool at night; no frost however; the trees are quite green, and in fact, the weather is just about like May in Pennsylvania. The cotton fields are laying on all sides of us, two crops having been taken off, the present one being left on until it is spoiled. I will send you a sample in this.

We still find some relics of the Rebels; yesterday in cleaning out a small building for our captain's quarters, one of the men found a knapsack with a good new double blanket in it marked price $3,00; some of the colored folks say their master buried a barrel of blackberry wine and all his clothes before he left, if so we will be apt to find them. I do not know how long we will stay here but don't care if it is a good while, unless we are needed worse some other place, for we have plenty of fresh beef, sweet potatoes, oysters, ground nuts and such things. We will however, have to forego the pleasure of getting news I suppose. More anon.

My address is now,

A. J. POTTER, O. S.,
Co. H, 55th Regt., P. V.,
Port Royal, S. C.

Gen. Scott's Letter on the American Difficulty.

My Dear Sir: You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. Mason and Slidell even under a neutral flag for I was not even aware that the Government had that point under consideration. At the time of my leaving New York it was not known that the San Jacinto had returned to the American seas; and it was generally supposed those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of re-embarking in the Nashville, in pursuit of which vessel the James Adger and other cruisers had been despatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissensions in America.

In the first place it is almost superfluous to say to you that every instinct of prudence as well as of good neighborhood, prompts our Government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain. This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people—at no period has our Government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and sympathies—commercial, social, political and religious—almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know that what harms one must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this point; but if it does I fell that I may take it upon myself to say, that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, in the seizure of these rebel emissaries which ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel of war to search any commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting contraband of war; that right has never been surrendered by England; it was even guaranteed to her by the Treaty of Paris, and British guns frowning down upon nearly every strait and inland sea upon the globe are conclusive evidence that she regarded this right as one the efficacy of which may be not yet entirely extinguished. Of course there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations. The United States government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end, early in the present century and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval Power in the world and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maritime court in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals than any of the other great maritime nations have yet been disposed to make. But till those rights are secured by proper international guarantees upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course, England cannot complain of an act for which, in all its material bearings, her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captives from the Trent were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. Seward cannot satisfy Earl Russell that they were, I have no doubt Earl Russell will be able to satisfy Mr. Seward that they were not. If they were, as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Government had sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right, to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relation of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretence that we ought to have taken the Trent into port, and had her condemned by a prize court, in order to justify our seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stated in other words, an offence would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Captain Wilkes took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which subsisted between the two governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his efforts to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexatious as possible to all innocent parties.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals, which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish those rights upon a just, humane and philosophic basis. Indeed I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan journals which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decisions of the English Admiralty Courts now quoted in defence of the seizure of the American rebels on board the Trent, the London *Times* of the 28th of November, says:

"So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship on the high seas. * * * But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur.—Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters whereinall the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown.—We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days."

If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our government, and commended by every principle of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the Trent, for controversy with our government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offences have been if by it they could emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at this present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which, sanctioned by the laws of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and to the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

That the over prompt recognition, as belligerents, of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen, deeply, I will not effect to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good; but the statesmen to whom the political interest of these two great people are confided, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights, and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Paris, Dec. 2.
To ———, Esq.

A Few of the Drawbacks.

We may be sure of one thing—whatever England can gain by blister she most certainly will gain. But it would be a fearful thing for her to attempt a war with America now. In the first place, her national debt is a good thing in its way; but there is danger of her getting too much of this good thing before long. Of course, the one most important point for her to learn before she declares war against the United States is, Will France be for or against her in the matter? It would be quite surprising to us if our old friends the French should act against us in this matter, when not themselves provoked, and when they are suffering but little from the blockade of the Southern ports.

Innumerable considerations should induce them to side with us. It may be the Emperor's policy to humbug the English into thinking that he will help them to open our Southern ports; that when the ball is fairly opened he may have an opportunity to turn around and give "perfidious Albion" the return for the Waterloo defeat upon which the French mind is still intent, and at the same time cover his financial delinquencies. But since it would seem that it almost rests with him to decide whether this new war shall arise, he ought to be satisfied for the present with an opportunity of humiliating the English, by keeping them out of the quarrel for fear of his iron-clad navy and rifled field-pieces. The English would certainly fight us, in spite of the threats of all Europe, if the provocation was a very decided one. But since it is only just strong enough to afford them a pretext for war, if they wish it, they would think three times before engaging us when we had France and Russia on our side.

But England can find reasons enough in her own borders avoiding a quarrel with us. Her's is not, after all, so very different from those other European governments that avoid wars with neighboring powers for fear of a republican uprising within their own borders. Six or eight months, or a year ago, when there seemed some plausibility about the statement that republicanism had proved a failure with us, the masses of the English nation—with whom, after all, rests the decision of the question of "war or no war"—would have been more easily reconciled to the idea of "putting us out of our misery." But they see now that we are not dead yet; that if left alone, the U. S. Government will soon re-assert its sway over the whole land. Therefore, they will be very loath to become a party to that crushing out process which their aristocratic rulers have such a fancy for. There is a huge love for republicanism still existing in England. It crops out in such men as Mr. Bright sufficiently to be a warning to the anti-Palmerston party to beware how they undertake a war with a great republic, simply because they hate it and the cotton aristocracy want cotton. Chartism, too, is by no means dead yet, and the English thinkers of all classes are intent on problems, the solution of which they know would not be advanced by a breach with us.—*Evening Bulletin.*

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.

The annual election for five Managers will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 6th day of January next.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1861-2t. Secretary.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP M. R. R. CO.,
No. 238 South 3d St., Phila. Dec. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAIL ROAD AND COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1862, at 11 A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Dec. 17, 1861. Secretary.

COURT AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of November, 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 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lear 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 13th day) of January 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 December, 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 23d day of November, 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 20th day) of January, A. D., 1862, 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 23d of December, 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—JANUARY TERM, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Patton, Wm. et al.	vs	Entrekin, James et al.
Beldleman & Hayward,	vs	Brewster, John's Ex'rs.
Gordon, James	vs	Croswell & Williams.
Foster, David	vs	Crotsley, Wm. garn.
Croswell, A. B.'s Ex'rs.	vs	Same.
Horton, Nathan G.	vs	Same.

SECOND WEEK.

Entrekin, W. W. & D. C.	vs	Stone, Michael.
Morris, Tasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Crotsley, William	vs	Martin, Murphy et al.
Weston, Thomas Jr.	vs	Weston, Thomas.
Johns, William	vs	Smith, Isaac.
Konigmacher & Bauman,	vs	McCall, Robert & wife.
Croswell, Jacob	vs	Brumbstone, C. et al.
Butts, Jeremiah B.	vs	Cunningham, J. A. Admr.
Cornelius, Benjamin	vs	Richardson, Alex.
Belden, James for use	vs	Decker, George.
Duvall, David G.	vs	Schultz, John et al.
Hawn, George & David	vs	Myers, John.
Myton, R. R.	vs	Sillminiter, John.

GRAND JURORS.

Andrew Crownover, merchant, Barree.
Samuel Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
Benjamin Corbin, farmer, Oneida.
Robert M. Cunningham, gentleman, Barree.
Samuel Diggins, laborer, Carbon.
Thomas Dorland, farmer, Henderson.
Daniel Forrest, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Hess, farmer, Henderson.
John Irvin, farmer, Jackson.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
James Kerr, farmer, Brady.
Michael Love, farmer, Morris.
Henry Lover, bricklayer, Huntingdon.
James Myton, jr., farmer, West.
H. McManigal, livery keeper, Huntingdon.
Martin Orlady, farmer, Barree.
Washington Reynolds, carpenter, Franklin.
George Rudy, farmer, Jackson.
John Ridenour, farmer, Juniata.
Jacob Sollers, farmer, Springfield.
Isaac Swoope, carpenter, Carbon.
George L. Travis, carpenter, Franklin.
S. Findley Walker, farmer, Dublin.
John Wilson, laborer, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Wm. B. Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Jackson Briggs, farmer, Tell.
Peter M. Bare, merchant, Shirley.
Michael Barnhart, farmer, Clay.
Amos Clark, farmer, Tod.
Isaac Cook, farmer, Tod.
A. B. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
William Christy, surveyor, Alexandria.
James Clark, merchant, Warriorsmark.
Jessie Diefenbach, clerk, Brady.
Jonathan Evans, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Eby, clerk, Henderson.
Benjamin Grove, farmer, Penn.
Steven Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
Nicholas Graffius, mill wright, Franklin.
Israel Graffius, gentleman, Alexandria.
David Hare, farmer, Porter.
James Huey, farmer, Brady.
Adam Holliday, innkeeper, Dublin.
David Hicks, J. P., Cromwell.
Andrew Heffner, farmer, Walker.
Isaac James, farmer, West.
Robert McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker.
Adam McPherron, M. D., Franklin.
William McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel McVety, tanner, Clay.
Steven Miller, farmer, West.
Thomas Mitchell, farmer, Jackson.
William A. Miller, clerk, Huntingdon.
George Numer, farmer, Henderson.
George W. Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Amos Pheasant, farmer, Union.
David Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Jacob Stouffer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Stewart, farmer, Henderson.
Jackson Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
John B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Andrew Shore, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Brison Shaver, clerk, Shirley.
Daniel Troutwine, J. P., Jackson.
Jacob Walls, farmer, Union.
Wm. Williams, marble cutter, Huntingdon.
John White, merchant, Huntingdon.
William Way, farmer, Franklin.
Marshall Yocum, watchman, Union.
Ephraim Yingling, farmer, Carbon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Samuel Boehn, farmer, Cromwell.
Daniel Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob Berkstresser, merchant, Carbon.
John Beck, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Jonas Buckwalter, farmer, Walker.
Henry Canan, wagon maker, Morris.
David S. Cook, farmer, Cromwell.
William Clymans, farmer, Dublin.
Jonathan H. Dorsey, M. D., Huntingdon.
David Fouse, farmer, Hopewell.
James Gleason, merchant, Carbon.
Henry Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Cromwell,
James Hooper, farmer, Union.
Samuel Hatfield, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Hackadom, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Robert King, tailor, Huntingdon.
Henry Miller, farmer, Juniata.
John Miller of H., farmer, Porter.
Robert Madden of R., farmer, Springfield.
James Norris, farmer, Cass.
H. P. Newingham, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John Norris, gentleman, Walker.
Joseph McIlroy, merchant, Jackson.
James McClure, farmer, Porter.
Robert Livingston, farmer, Walker.
George W. B. Sipes, merchant, Cassville.
Joseph Shore, farmer, Clay.
Hiram Shadle, farmer, Dublin.
Charles Steel, carpenter, Union.
Walter C. Vantries, clerk, Warriorsmark.
R. B. Wigton, coal dealer, Huntingdon.
John Work, farmer, Porter.
Adam Warfel, blacksmith, Brady.
John Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Jackson Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perfected and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILIAN PEBBLE and MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during January Court, FIRST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please gave him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [Dec. 26, 1861.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

The defendant's interest in and to all that tract of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Juniata River, lands of Wm. Johns, Thos. Huling and others, containing 177 acres and 92 perches and allowance of six per cent. Being the same plantation and premises sold and conveyed by John Johnson and Robert R. Andrews, Administrators of Hugh Andrews, deceased, to Geo. W. Speer. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Speer.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1861.-3t.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House in Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming January Court.

By order and in behalf of the Society.

R. McDIVITT, Secretary.

Dec. 17, 1861.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.*
John M. Foerly, Mount Union.*
Thomas McGarvey, Shirleysburg Borough.*
John Kurtz, Alexandria Borough.*

Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1861.-It.

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 13th day of January next, (1862,) to wit:

1. Partial account of George McCrum and Job Slack, Executors of George McCrum, Sr., late of Barree township, dec'd.

2. The supplemental and final account of A. C. Blair and Michael Shearer, Executors of the last will and testament of John Stanton, late of Tell township, dec'd.

3. The Administration account of John M. Clark, Administrator of James Clark, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd; final account.

4. The administration account of George M. Green, Administrator of Christian Drake, late of Clay tp., dec'd.

5. The account of Joseph Isaac guardian of George W. Craine, one of the children of Evan Craine, late of Morris township, dec'd., now in his majority.

6. The account of John Flenner, Administrator de bonis non of Margaret Conts, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

7. The account of Solomon Mierly, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Baumgartner, late of Union township, dec'd.

8. The account of John Mierly and Wm. Wilde, Administrators of John Wilde, late of Springfield tp., dec'd.

9. Final account of John Scott, Guardian of N. Priscilla Martin, formerly N. Priscilla Bell now dec'd, and who was a daughter of James Bell, formerly of Huntingdon county.

10. Final guardianship account of Thomas A. Sneller, Guardian of William Hays, a minor child of Edward Hays, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

11. Administration account of Michael J. Martin and Asaph Price, Administrators of Jos. S. Martin, late of Tod township, dec'd.

12. Administration account of John P. Stewart, Administrator of William Foster, late of West tp., dec'd.

13. Administration account of George Heavn and Elizabeth Heavn, Administrators of Wm. Heavn, late of Walker township, dec'd.

14. Administration account of George Eby and Simon Lutz, Administrators of Catharine Lutz, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

15. The administration account of Lucinda Hall, Administratrix of Josiah A. Hall, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Final account.

16. Account of James McCall and Abraham Slack, Esq., Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Buckwalter, late of Walker township, dec'd. Final account.

17. Account of R. Milton Speer, Administrator of the estate of Phillip Appleby, late of the borough of Cassville, dec'd.

18. Administration account of Matthew F. Campbell, Administrator of John Beatty, late of Shirley township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of a Scandry 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 SATURDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land surveyed in the name of Richard Clark on the west, land of Evans & Hamilton and Henry Rhoden on the east, and land of Speer & Dougherty on the south. Also the undivided five-sixths of 220 acres of land adjoining the above on the north, and the Fulton county line on the south, being the land conveyed by Speer and Dougherty to the S. V. & B. T. R. R. Company. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad Company.

ALSO—All that lot of ground, situate in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, on the south of the Spruce Creek and Water-street Turnpike road, about one and a half miles east of Spruce Creek Village, having thereon erected a two story rolling house, being 25 feet front along said road by 32 feet deep, with a kitchen 16 feet square, thereto attached, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to the said building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry L. Harvey and John McNaul, owners or reputed owners and contractors.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to part of a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being part of lot No. 169 in plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending back along Charles street 40 feet. Seized and taken into execution as the property of Joseph Naghtwine.

Notice to Purchasers—Bidders at sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, Dec 17, 1861.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Walker township, about the 1st, of last month, a BLACK COW supposed to be about 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DOPP.

December 10, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE:—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John H. Frazier administrator of James T. Wilson, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Miles & Dorris, on Friday, the 27th day of December, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1861.-3w. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Frazier, administrator of William I. Wilson, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Miles & Dorris, on Friday, the 27th day of December at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested, will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1861.-3w. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Andrew Allison, dec'd.*] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Cambria county, 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.

AMANDA E. ALLISON
Administratrix.
Dec. 5, 1861-6t* Huntingdon, Pa.

THE BOOKS OF LEVI WESTBROOK have been placed in our hands for immediate collection for the benefit of creditors.

Unless the accounts are paid within three weeks, we will put them in the hands of a Justice of the Peace, and proceed to collect all balances unpaid.

SCOTT & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law.

Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1861.-2w.

HOUSES AND A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a LOT OF GROUND, at McAlevy's Fort, known as the Grossman Lot in Jackson township, Huntingdon county. There is erected on the premises, ONE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, AND A NEW STORE HOUSE AND ARMORY, together with other out buildings. This is a good stand to sell goods.

JAMES STEWART.

Dec 3 1861-2w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffius Miller, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Samuel Thompson, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Blair & Speer, on Wednesday, 18th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. MILTON SPEER,
Nov. 25. 1861.-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, to distribute the money in the hands of John Owens, Esq., and Robt. L. Henderson, Executors of John Henderson, dec'd., arising from the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Blair & Speer, on Thursday, 19th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. M