An Interesting Statement of the Southern Situation.

A high Compliment to the Federal Authorities---Gen. McClellan has Johnston and Beauregard in a Vice---An Aggressive War Policy Recommended ---Kentucky to be the Starting Point, etc.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 16.]

For a period uncertain in duration, whether of days, weeks, or months, the season commands a truce. This is the true winter. The first campaign is ended, and a time has come when it is no longer unsafe to review results and consider with candor the situation of our affairs.

The campaign has been strictly defensive. We have gained nothing, for we have attempted no gain. That we have lost comparatively little of actual territory during the latter six months is due only to the difficulties of invasion in a country like this, the necessity for time to prepare half a million of soldiers, the courage of the Southern volunteers, and the individual cowardice of the Northern mercenaries. It is, however, undeniable that the defensive policy, besides the moral strain on an army that awaits repeated and endless attack, and the exhaustion of a country which is the scene of war, has given the enemy an uninterrupted opportunity to prepare a gigantic host, and to arrange it at leisure for the full trial of relative strength when the seasons permit the resumption of hostilities.

While the political leaders of the South have been reposing in dreams of approaching peace, and while our accomplished captains of engineers have been expending their remarkable scientific ingenuity in the erection of works as wonderful, and almost as extensive and quite as valuable, as the Chinese wall, to resist invading forces from a given direction, the enemy have gradually and at leisure gathered up their immense resources, and concentrated their tremendous energies, to envelope the Confederacy with their armies and fleets, and to penetrate the interior from some one of many alternative points. Although they can now do nothing, they have their general programme in perfect order for execution when the weather changes in the ordinary course of the earth round the sun; and at this moment we find ourselves in the face of superior forces wherever we look, whether to the North, the East, or the West, or the South itself. Gen. Sydney Johnson has to strain every nerve to prevent the military as well as geographical heart of the country from slipping out of his grasp. Generals Joseph Johnston and Beauregard are held by McClellan on the Potomac as in a vice. A gigantic armament is ready to attempt the descent of the Mississippi, and their fleets on the Atlantic seacoast and the Gulf are too freshly before the public attention to require remembrance. Such are the fruits of a policy purely defensive. Without even the hesitancy which would come of a possible interruption, the enemy have thus surrounded the Southern Confederacy; and, if permitted to repeat, as often as may be desired, their efforts to penetrate its heart, they will necessarily attain the place and the time where success awaits them.

There is now but one chance of escape from the net that has been coolly drawn around us: it is to concentrate our energy on one point and cut it through; to convert our defensive into an offensive war, and transfer the scene of at least a part of these hostilities to the enemy's own country. Situated as we are, it is only possible at one point and that is Kentucky. If the forces that we are dispersing to the four corners of the continent every day, to meet new menaces, were collected under the hand of Gen. Sydney Johnston, till a column was formed sufficient to enable him to manœuvre with some possibility of success over the plains of that region, he might hurl back the array in front of him at present, and penetrate the State of Ohio. The attainment of this object would render worthless all the plans of the enemy. The circle of armies would be in the condition of the constrictor whose back has been broken, the scene of war would be transferred to his own territory, and every one who has witnessed the ravages of armies in any of the invaded districts of Virginia knows what a priceless blessing is designated in that brief phrase. He would be attacked beyond his defences. The alarm and confusion of the United States would paralyze its Government and its generals, and the entire arrangement, by which we suffer now and dread greater disasters in the future, would be immediately reversed.

We have pointed to the general commanding the Confederate forces in Kentucky as the person to whom this business should be entrusted, because he is the only one in position, at this point of the game, to undertake an advance on the enemy with probabilities of success, even if sufficient forces could be allotted to the others. No natural obstacles encumber his path as in the case of Polk and Beauregard. A concentration of troops now employed on the seacoast, and at other points where no vital blow can be either given or received, is all that is necessary to him for effecting this great end. To form such a concentration, it will be necessary to leave some portions of the frontier without other protection than the inhabitants of the neighboring country can afford; but this will be found more than sufficient against attacks that were only intended to withdraw our troops from real points of strategy; and, even if otherwise, they must for a brief time be left to take their chance, till the blow that will relieve them, with the whole Confederacy, can be struck where only it can be delivered.

At present Gen. Johnston confronts superior forces of the enemy under Buell, one of the most cautious, painstaking, and able generals on the other side. Gen. Buell has now, immediately in front of Johnston, an army of seventy-six thousand men, and can bring to bear on us, at other given points, thirty thousand more. What the Confederate commander has may not be stated, but it is probably enough to hold his present strong position against any numbers that might attack him there. But the enemy has the choice to attack him there, or to pass him on either side, get to his rear, and cut off his supplies. This he can do by leaving a sufficient army in front of Gen. Johnston, while he can still send upon the right or left flank a force as large as he leaves behind. That this is the plan of Buell is now no longer doubtful. He has placed a force of eight thousand men at Glasgow, thirty miles to the eastward of Bowling Green, threatening the rear of Gen. Johnston, while it is within easy supporting distance of two other posts held in strong force by the enemy. If the plan of Buell is successful, it may result in a great disaster. To defeat him it is absolutely necessary that more men should at once be sent to Bowling Green. Gen. Johnson must have a force sufficient to attack Buell in front, with good chance of success; and by doing so will not only defeat his scheme on the centre of the Confederacy, but immediately transfer the war to the State of Ohio, and thus save the whole South from the great danger of being overrun in the first fine weather of coming spring.

We are satisfied that, beyond the flittering possibilities of a foreign intervention, the only rational hope we can entertain of a speedy termination of this war is to be found in an offensive campaign across the Ohio, from the point that Gen. Johnston now defends. The best line of advance imaginable to strike at the vitals of the North, which are the Lake States, is that through Kentucky. The country is a plain, the people not actively hostile, supplies without stint, and the great resource of the North is beyond. The enemy understand this, and are making tremendous efforts to secure Kentucky to them without the possibility of escape. This season of inaction, from the inclemency of the skies, is a precious boon of Providence to us; we can now determine on a plan, and prepare for its execution in a short time, that will render naught and abortive all the costly and complicated devices of the adversary.

Remarkable Article from a Rebel Paper.

How Jeff. Davis's Rule is Liked in Memphis.

Now and then we have indications of the terrible straits to which the Southern States are put, and the impatience with which the people submit to the burdens imposed on them by the leaders of the rebellion. A gentleman just from Memphis has furnished the Evansville *Journal* with a copy of the Memphis *Argus* of the 5th, which contains an article that occasioned considerable excitement at the "Bluff City," and induced the Vigilance Committee to wait upon the editor. As it goes to show that everything in Dixie does not "go merry as a marriage bell," we copy in full:

[From the Memphis Argus of Jan. 5.]

INJURING THE CAUSE.

"A knowledge of the disease is half the cure." This truism is as applicable to political as to physical disease, and a knowledge of how the fracture came, is the best key the surgeon can have to obtain him a mental view of the shattered bones. We measure the value of a household servitor by the efficiency displayed by him in the past, and so should we that of a public and paid official. How is the household? means what kind of a housekeeper. Where order and happiness reign, there we say rules the good steward, where confusion and needless want exist, we censure the steward; and so it should be with the rulers of nations.

We have yet to learn that this Confederacy is the private property of Jefferson Davis, or the joint domain of his Cabinet, and we find it still harder to comprehend how either the President or his Cabinet came to be considered the autocrat dispensers of weal and woe to this people, untrammeled by an responsibility to the same.

We, for one, were and are far from considering that in voting for the Secession of Tennessee from the despotism of Lincoln we were merely making a choice between two irresponsible sultans, propped by duplicating divans. We never meant in abandoning the Union to abandon with it the rights of speech and of the press, and as long as we can wag a tongue or wield a pen, we shall do both in the assertion of truth, palatable or unpalatable to presidents, cabinets, minorities or majorities.

Our assertion last Tuesday, of the true state of our affairs, has caused quite a flutter among a few home soldiers, irresponsible and illegal wielders of authority, etc., men who, holding their positions from the higher servitors of the people, think it sacrilege, and, "weakening of the cause," to fault any of their acts or no acts; and who, unable to deny our statements, would cover the sins of their superiors, by asserting that a statement of the results arising from said sins is encouragement and comfort to the enemy. We seldom anathematize, but in such connection we can scarce help saying—something of the enemy. We spoke and speak of the state of this Confederacy, which, judging from the policy of both Cabinets, is already better known to the Federal Cabinet than it is to our own.

We spoke and speak of the ill-conducting of this war, which has now taken from our homes some three or four hundred thousand of our bestand bravest; which has paralyzed all business, save that which put the money we can so illy spare into the pockets of the creatures of said President and Cabinet. Of this war we spoke when we said so much might have done in it that has been left undone. Those at the head of affairs were leaders to the war—we ask how are they leading *through* it?

We have been made to stand still and take such cuffs and kicks as the Northerner chose to give, *when* he pleased and *where* he pleased. We have heard our Generals blamed for not doing what it appears they were not permitted to do. The smothered report of Beauregard has made that truth clear enough. We have for months and months been told that England would do our fighting for us on the seas. We have been told everything, save this one thing—that in the cities of the North lie the keys of our blockaded ports, and the peace we seek and need.

We see access to that peace rendered more and more distant by the wondrously accumulating power of the Federal armies and navy. We see the advance that was easy six months ago, difficult to-day, and likely to be impossible to-morrow. We see that from a shoe latchet to a steam engine we lack everything, and that the families of our obedient soldiers are suffering from the seeming fabulous prices they have to pay for everything of domestic use. We look to the future, and, seeing nothing but war, ask ourselves, ask our readers, ask our rulers, why all looks darker and darker, as day follows day; and our vast armies prepare to rot in their camps, while mothers and sisters suffer from their absence at home.

Three times since the inception of this war has the road been opened unto us into the very heart of the North. In July, after Manassas; when Fremont resigned; when Johnson moved to Bowling Green. We blame not Beauregard, Price or Johnston; but we ask why they were not permitted to do what they wished to do, and could then have done—secured our peace and our liberty? Whom do we blame! The men at Richmond. Not ours the place to asks whys and wherefores. We say our people are so situated. We say the leaders to the war, have been the leaders *through* it; and we simply state the results.

One year's reticent suffering is enough; and as we never were, and never intend to be, a puff-sheet for Jeff. Davis, or any other statesman or politician in our out of place or power, we speak the more plainly. We believe less adulation, real and hollow, of our public men, who have yet done nothing, would have been attended with more beneficent results; and dare also believe that the sooner our press ceases this slavish adulation, and confusion of the cause with any set of men, the sooner is the cause likely to prosper.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations were continued at Woolwich. The steamers Sparton and Ajax continued to take in heavy stores for Halifax and Jamaica.

Mr. Seward's despatch was considered in Cabinet council on the 9th. The *Times* understands that an answer will be returned expressing gratification at the disavowal of Com. Wilkes' act accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the Trent case will rule the case of the Eugenia Smith.

The London *Post* announces that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but, in doing so, Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only obtained the present indemnity, but no small pledge of future security.

The *Daily News* eulogises the course of the Washington Government, and denounces the course of the *Times* and *Post*.

The *Times* has a strong editorial opposing any ovation to Slidell and Mason, and says they are the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England.

Other journals advise a similar course.

FRANCE.

There is said to be much satisfaction in official circles at the settlement of the Trent affair, which caused a rise of one per cent on the Bourse.

$500 REWARD.—Run away from me on de 7th of dis month, my massa Julian Rhett. Massa Rhett am five feet 'leven inches high, big shoulders, brack har, curly shaggy whiskers, low forehead, an' dark face. He make big fuss when he go 'mong de gemmen, he talk yer big, and use de name ob de Lord all ob de time. Calls heself "Suddern gemmen," but I suppose will try now to pass heself off as a brack man or mulatter. Massa Rhett has a deep scar on his shoulder from a fight, scratch 'cross de left eye, made by my Dinah when he tried to whip her. He neber look people in de face. I mor dan spec he will make track for Bergen kounty, in de furrin land of Jarsey, whar I imagin he had a few friends.

I will gib four hundred dollars for him if alive, an' five hundred if anybody show him dead. If he cum back to his kind niggers without much trouble dis chile will receive him lubbingly.

SAMBO RHETT.

Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 9, 1861.

The President and Fugitive Slaves of Rebels.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—I am authorized by those who were present at the conversation at the White House between President Lincoln, Gen. Lane and Senator Pomeroy, to assure you again that the idea which the President intended to assert, and did assert, was distinctly this:

"That the rebel States, having, by their own insane action, abolished slavery in all its relations with our Government by repudiating our protection, they can make no claim on us for fugitives, and that therefore the United States cannot return them, either with the military or the civil arm."

To this conclusion the President said he had come after deliberate thought.

W. A. CROFFUT.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. JOHN MAGILL and Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter, of Judge Garner, both of Penn township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 25, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75@6.00
Common and Superfine	$3.25@3.37½
Rye Flour	$3.75
Corn Meal	$3.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.40@1.50
Fair and Prime Red	$1.32@1.35
Rye	78c
Corn, prime Yellow	58
Oats	38
Cloverseed, ⅌ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.62½
Timothy	$1.75@1.87½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅌ bbl	$5.25
Extra do ⅌ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	25
Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	10

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street,

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of TOMB STONES, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 23, 1862.

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.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
12 51	7 01	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	2 03
1 00	7 08	6 25	Mt. Union,	11 50	.....	2 00
1 17	7 21	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 46
1 34	7 35	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 23	9 16	1 34
1 51	7 48	7 05	Petersburg,	11 08	9 02	1 16
2 00	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 08
2 07	8 03	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 55	.....	1 01
2 25	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 46
2 34	8 25	7 43	Tyrone,	10 30	8 23	12 38
2 46	.....	.....	Tipton,	10 19	.....	12 28
2 52	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 23
2 57	.....	8 03	Bell's Mills,	10 10	.....	12 19
3 15	8 55	8 20	Altoona,	9 55	7.55	12 03
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.20 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Dec. 3, 1861.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

STRAY CALVES.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Jackson township, on the 1st of December last, FOUR CALVES, supposed to be two years old next Spring. They are red and white spotted. The left ear of each is cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM.

January 16, 1862.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration de bonis non cum Testamento annexo, having been duly granted to the undersigned, on the estate of WILLIAM HAYS, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., all those who owe anything to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Administrator.

West township, Jan. 21, 1862-6t.

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

JAMES STEWART,
THOMAS STEWART,
Executors.

January 16, 1862-6t

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

WANTED,

Recruits for Regiments Already in the Field---No Uncertainty.---No Delay.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendant of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Allegheny street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Men, as many as wish to join the army are wanted.

Lieut. A. G. DICKEY,
R. M. GREENE,
49th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, Jan. 9, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of David M. Confer, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of David M. Confer, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

GRAFTUS MILLER,
Administrator,

January 2, 1862.*

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barree township, on the 12th inst., a strawberry ROAN HORSE with a white spot on his forehead, one fore foot white, and supposed to be 10 years old. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

Dec. 31, 1861.*

WALL PAPER!

The New Spring Styles For 1862, Already Received At Lewis' Book Store,

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres 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, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK FOR THE *UNITED STATES SOLDIER,*

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 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, Misses 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 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.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN,

NEW CLOTHING FOR *FALL AND WINTER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON

HAVE *JUST OPENED* A SPLENDID STOCK OF *NEW GOODS.*

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL *and* EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1861.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM!

NEW STORE! AND NEW GOODS! AT GOTTO'S OLD STAND.

WHERE EVERY ARTICLE USUALLY CALLED FOR IN A COUNTRY STORE, CAN BE HAD *AT REDUCED PRICES.*

CALL ON A. B. CUNNINGHAM BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 15, 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 will all be 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 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, STEPHEN GANT,
Agent,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

THE WAR GOES ON! AND D. P. GWIN HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF *NEW GOODS* FOR FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 3, 1861.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C., will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.☜

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Cannon's Store.

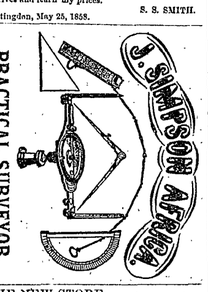
THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE, FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR, CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO, SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty, BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE NEW STORE AND *NEW GOODS.*

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Window Curtain Papers, JUST RECEIVED AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monuments, Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 8.00 A. M. line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg: five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily; (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12 30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5 00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1861.

STATIONERY and JEWELRY PACKAGES,

For sale to agents and dealers at very reduced rates put up in variety packages. For further information Address

COLEMAN & CO.,
(Up-stairs) 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

June 4, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

Janes A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAN,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve hundred, and, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1858. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRADY, H. GIG, P. WITMYER, and Mr. LAURA BERR, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him