Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, March 20, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

Burnside Heard From.

How truly did Gen. McClellan remark in his address to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, when he said, "God smiles upon us! Victory attends us yet!" By reference to our war news of to-day, it will be seen that General Burnside has won another glorious victory at Newbern, North Carolina. The fight is said to have been the most desperate of the war.—Our soldiers acted like veterans, bravely facing and overcoming all obstacles in their way. The rebels were very strongly fortified for two miles along the Neuse river by seige batteries, which our gallant forces captured, one after another, after several bloody hand to hand contests. After their ammunition became exhausted, an order was given to charge bayonets, which was heroically complied with, the entire force rushing upon the enemy, which compelled them to retreat. In the precipitate flight of the enemy, he left everything behind, and large quantities of military stores of every description fell into our possession.—All this was accomplished without the aid of the naval fleet, as the fog was so dense, that the fleet could not operate in conjunction with the land force. All is well, and we say three times three and a tiger for the Burnside Expedition. We have new cause to praise the Lord, for he has again shown his approval of our struggle for personal liberty and freedom, by crowning us with another victory, which will cause every patriot heart to thrill with joy, and every chord to vibrate with new energy in the holy work of crushing rebellion, and forever blotting out treason from off the land of God's own chosen people.

THE REBELS are becoming heartily sick of the situation in which they find themselves at present. Driven like sheep from every stronghold by the Union forces as they advance, they have become discouraged, disheartened and demoralized. As our army of the Potomac advance, they find nothing but devastation and ruin. The flight of the rebels from Manassas and Centreville was evidently attended with the greatest disorder and confusion, and so hurriedly made, that they left almost everything behind they could not destroy or carry with them, and as they proceeded on their journey southward, the terror must have increased ten-fold, as our army pick up any amount of arms, overcoats, etc., etc., as they penetrate the "sacred soil."—The devastating hand of treason marks its way, and wherever it has been, ruin and desolation are left behind. Can such a cause prosper? Our army is hailed with delight by the Union men of the South as their deliverer from what they consider worse than bondage. Their homes and their firesides desolated and profaned by a ruthless and relentless foe, they have become tired of the experiment of erecting a new Government, and, with tears in their eyes, and prayers on their lips, they embrace the Union soldier.

WHAT IT COST.—It now appears that John Bull's attempt to "bully" us has cost him a great deal more than was at first supposed. Among the recent items of English news is the following:

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., the supplementary estimates for the naval and military expenditure on the Trent affair, amounting in all to £973,000, were moved and unanimously agreed to. In American money that is $4,865,000.

It is no wonder that the English people are taxed up to the eyelids, when every little eccentricity costs them so dearly. It would be better for them to keep in a good humor, and endeavor to practice a cool philosophy. They may save by it.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

IF ANY man has gained notoriety in the present struggle for freedom, it is certainly, the arch-traitor and prince of thieves, Hon.(?) John B. Floyd. Not content with robbing the Government that fostered and kept him from the day he left his mother's knee, to cap the whole, he takes a command, in the position of a Brigadier General, in the rebellious army, which position he is about as capable of filling as a monkey is the position of President of the United States; and, by the way, Floyd reminds us as much of a monkey, as any specimen of the *genus homo* we have ever read of. Imitating the example of others, he is as brave and chivalrous as a hero until the hour of danger, when, like a cowardly poltroon that he is, he skulks off in the darkness, and leaves his companions in guilt to take care of themselves as best they can, while he makes sure of No. 1. Not content with stealing "himself away" at Fort Donelson, he must needs write a long report of his daring exploits and personal bravery, and also take the stump at Nashville and other rebel rendezvous, and assure, in person, his co-laborers in crime, what monstrous military achievements he has accomplished; for which imaginary services the misguided dupes of the Southern oligarchy applaud and laud him to the skies. Jeff Davis, the President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, looking at his distinguished (?) services in another light, revokes or suspends his military authority as Brigadier General until a more satisfactory account is given of his exploits. Poor Floyd! unhappy and unfortunate creature that thou art. When will thy troubles have an end in this world? Not until thou hast been hung higher than Haman, and thousands of others like you, have atoned for the bloody crimes which are charged against you.

WHILE hotly and hastily pursuing the enemy, we are suddenly brought to a halt to consider who is to atone for the rivers of blood that are made to flow in the course of the rebellion. It will certainly have to be atoned for, and it rests upon the heads of the arch-traitors who first betrayed their masters. While we claim it to be a necessity on our part, in order to save our altars and our firesides from devastation and ruin, the rebels have no plausible pretext whatever, more than that they sought the downfall of a nation to better their own condition. Having lost the confidence and respect of the nation, they plot its overthrow, to once more gain position and power, no matter at what cost of blood and treasure. Such are the men who brought on and control the rebellion; such are the men who seek to make slaves of us all; and with such men rests the murder of hundreds and thousands of their fellow human beings, slaughtered in the heat of battle to satisfy the selfish and false ambition of an aristocratic oligarchy. Already we imagine them suffering all the pains of hell's hottest, fiercest flames. They are doomed to a fiercer hell than was the rich man who refused to give Lazarus the crumbs that fell from his table.

WHEN "Lincoln's butchers" (as the rebels call our soldiers) get after Jeff Davis' sheep, they retreat, vamoose, toddle, cut stick, crowd sail, run off, skidaddle, anything, rather than meet a christian foe face to face, and die in defence of the "dirty rag" they have adopted as their National colors, in place of the beautiful flag which has waved over hundreds of victorious battle fields; which was never disgraced or dishonored by a loyal American; and which is, and ever will be, feared and respected by the whole civilized world.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.—*Juniata District.*—George D. Chenowith, P. E. Hollidaysburg, A. W. Gibson; Altoona, W. L. Spottswood; Woodbury, J. A. Melick, J. H. S. Clark; Schellsburg, N. W. Colburn, J. B. McClasky; Bedford Station, S. Kepler; Bedford Circuit, J. C. Clark, T. Greenly; Rainsburg, M. L. Smith; McConnellsburg, J. N. Spangler; Shirleysburg, J. M. Clark, G. W. Van Fossen; Concord, R. E Kelley, J. W. Cleaver; McVeytown, J. Anderson, J. C. Cook; New Grenada, A. Smith, L. D. Watson; Cassville, C. Graham; Huntingdon, J. Brads; Manor Hill, J. Moorhead, W. A. Houck; Williamsburg, E. W. Kirby; Birmingham, J. A. Coleman, W. W. Evans; Lewistown, J. Guyer; Lewistown Circuit, J. H. C. Smith; Kichacoughillas, William Gwynn, S. L. M. Conser, Chaplain in the U. S. Army, and member of Huntingdon Q. M. Conference.

The Military Bill.

On the 12th inst., the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims," was under consideration.

The 3d section was read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the said board may also have the power to examine and adjudicate as aforesaid, the claims of all citizens of this Commonwealth who have been engaged in recruiting and organizing the volunteer forces of this State for the war, by authority, in writing, from the Governor of this State, or from the War department of the United States, or from persons thus duly authorized, according to their designated rank or position, for the time in which they were thus actually engaged at the rate of persons performing similar duties in the volunteer service of this State, but only in proportion to the real services rendered to the State.

Mr. Scott moved to add at the end of the section the following:

"*Provided*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under this act to any officer who has been paid by the United States for the subsistence of men recruited by him or under his authority, until he shall have satisfied the board that he has paid in full all the debts contracted by him, in the name of the government, for the support of such men."

This amendment is designed to cover a specific class of cases which I know to exist. Encampments have been formed under the authority of officers who have been authorized by the War department, and perhaps under the authority of the State—although of that I am not certain. These officers in command of the camp have gone on and had men recruited and taken into their encampments. They have contracted debts in the neighborhood for the necessaries for the support of the men. They have presented their claims to the United States Government for the subsistence of those men at a certain rate per head, and those claims have been allowed. The officers under whose superintendence the encampments were conducted, have received the pay from the Government for the subsistence of those men, while the parties who have furnished the bread and the meat and the potatoes that the men have eaten, and the straw upon which the men have lain, have been unable to obtain their money.—Those men, in some cases, are not yet in the service of the United States, but under this law, they will present their claims to the accounting officers of the State for recruiting expenses.

Such a case has existed in my own district; and it is because of my knowledge of the existence of that case, and the supposition that there may be other cases of a similar character, that I offer this amendment. We had a camp established out in our country. We were very glad to see it established there; we welcomed it; but we would have been better satisfied if it had gained for itself a better reputation than it did. When I came to this place many of my constituents placed in my hands, bills made out against the United States government for beef, for potatoes—yes, sir, for the very bread upon which those men subsisted; and I was required to present them to the gentleman having charge of the encampment. I took them to Captain Dodge, the United States officer, supposing that they would be paid; but I there received the information in the shape of an official document that the subsistence of those men had been paid to the commanding officer of that encampment at the rate of forty cents per head per day. The commanding officer received this allowance for the subsistence of those men; yet the necessary articles furnished by the people of the surrounding country have not yet been paid for. Still, under this law, as it stands, the commanding officer of that encampment could go before this tribunal and demand pay for his services in recruiting men who were in that encampment. It would be wrong, it would be unjust, to permit the government thus to be imposed upon. I trust this explanation will be sufficient to secure the adoption of this proviso.

The amendment of Mr. Scott was agreed to.

Letter from Bowling Green, Ky.

[Special Correspondence of the Press.]

BOWLING GREEN, March 11, '62.

I started from Louisville at 7 o'clock this morning, and, after having proceeded about twenty miles, was started from my seat by a screaming of whistles, followed by a whang, bang, crash! The people all left the cars to ascertain the cause of so much noise, and found that our locomotive, with the loss of smoke-stack and Drummond light, lay snorting upon a baggage train, having completely demolished the rear car, and forced the entire train, except the locomotive, off the track. In a half hour after, about fifty men were at work upon the ruins, and before one o'clock we were again "onward to Nashville."

The farms, or plantations, upon each side of the railroad, as far as the land is concerned, are in fine condition, and from Louisville to Nolin, a distance of 53 miles, the dwellings, out-houses, fences, walls and other enclosures, etc., etc., call to my mind the neatness of New England farms; but after leaving Munfordsville, although the land is remarkably fine, everything seems disordered and out of place; fences broken down, walls tumbled over, out-houses lop-sided, and minor disarrangements on every hand. I ventured a soliloquy for the moment, actually forgetting that the farther I progressed South the more slave-labor was brought in requisition.

Words are inadequate to describe the scene of destruction between Munfordsville and Bowling Green. The work of demolishing everything valuable has been complete. Besides the bridges, every railroad-station has been burned or otherwise destroyed, and property of men professing Union sentiments has shared the same fate.—At Cave City, thirty-one miles north of Bowling Green, a splendid hotel, and many other buildings, were burned by order of Buckner.

I saw it stated in some paper that Buckner, while on his way to Fort Warren, in conversation with some persons remarked that Floyd was a coward and a poltroon. Let not the loyal American people be led astray by the oily words of this polished vandal. Notwithstanding the supreme contempt universally entertained for the thief Floyd, in the North, do not place him in the position occupied by Buckner. I will now enumerate some of the crimes committed by him. He has been instrumental in driving from their homes, along the route of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, loyal and disloyal men, their wives and children; burning all the railroad depots and bridges; destroying public buildings and private residences indiscriminately; occupying school houses and churches for barracks; stealing everything in the way of clothing, subsistence, fuel and money; tearing up the track, and otherwise injuring one of the most costly railways in the United States. And yet this man, who has so thoroughly devastated a substantial portion of the State of Kentucky, has the audacity to appear in a Christian community, and denounce his fellow-villain as a coward. Buckner, you are a bad man, and can never be forgiven by the American people, or that portion of the American people who love their country and their God.

The bridges and the critical places along the railroad are guarded, day and night, by United States regulars. Some eight or ten encampments are to be seen between Louisville and Bowling Green. There must be at least two hundred laborers upon the road, and it is now almost wholly completed between Louisville and Bowling Green. The only danger to be apprehended is in crossing the temporary bridge over the Rolling Fork river.

We arrived at Bowling Green at precisely half-past five o'clock, having been ten and a half hours traveling 113 miles. It takes two days to go to Nashville from Louisville, as the railroad bridge at Bowling Green is destroyed, and there are but two engines upon the Nashville portion of the road.

In company with four officers, I hastened to the "business portion" of Bowling Green to make arrangements for the night. The only two or three public places in the town were jammed, and my associates and myself were about giving up in despair, when we were directed to the private boarding house of a Mrs. Hess, who informed us that her beds were all engaged, but kindly permitted us to occupy her parlor, if we were willing to sleep upon the floor. We accepted her offer, and, before retiring, partook of a hearty repast.

Bowling Green! I might, with unquestionable propriety, designate it the city of the dead. From the moment you arrive in the place, go where you will, hundreds of graves attract your attention; and to use the language of one of the gentlemen at the house of Mr. Hess, had the distillers in the neighborhood, in the manufacturing of whisky, used a little more of their favorite ingredient, strychnine, the number of graves would have been almost incalculable.

After leaving the cars we were compelled to cross the Barron river by a pontoon bridge. The railroad bridge was blown up, and the turnpike bridge burned, by General Hardee, acting under orders from General A. S. Johnston.

On the outskirts of the town are many houses, stores, and other buildings, without a sign of a fence, railing, or door-steps, and in many cases the weather-boards of the houses have been torn off. In Main street the sight is sickening indeed. Whole squares are represented by brick walls and chimneys. In Nashville street the conflagration must have been fearful. All that remains in one square is a brick wall about the size of a common door, with a piece of tin hanging to it, with the words—"Printing office up stairs." I glanced up, but couldn't see it. The destruction of the depot was an immense loss. The telegraph office, four hotels, and many other valuable structures, were consigned to the incendiaries. On the square stands a large house, like an oasis on the desert, everything around it having been entirely consumed. This destruction, wanton as it is, was declared by Johnson to be a military necessity. Subsequently Gen. Hardee issued a proclamation, in which he denounced the house-burners, and threatened to hang, without trial, all who should fire, or attempt to fire, a public or private building.

There must have been a large number of Confederate soldiers here, as there are proofs that as many as thirty regiments were encamped in the immediate vicinity, and on the beautiful hills for miles around. Every tent must have been supplied with a chimney, as they are all standing, looking like so many little ovens. Invariably there is connected with all the encampments a graveyard. I am informed by good authority that twenty-one men died out of a single regiment in six days.

I cannot comprehend why this place was evacuated by the rebels. There are seven tremendous fortifications situated upon the hills, all of which command the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The most formidable are Fort Beauregard, Fort Buckner, Fort Maguire, and a monstrous fort upon the hill about half a mile above the town. They all command the surrounding country. The latter fort was the one I visited this evening, and I cannot refrain from saying that I was almost struck dumb with amazement. The fortification was built under the supervision of Engineer Sanderson.—It is for the most part situated upon a lime-stone ledge, and outside the regular walls are two, three and four entrenchments, breastworks, and rifle pits. Part of the fort is made of substantial earthworks, and part of cross timbers, inlaid with dirt and stone.—It could have only been taken by shelling out the enemy. It would have been as difficult to have scaled the walls as it would be to ascend the Hudson river highlands. The outside breastworks, rifle pits, and fortifications proper, cover an area of nearly eighty acres.

The reason assigned by the people here for the hasty evacuation is, that they were sadly in need of heavy artillery, and that the capture of Fort Donelson by our forces outflanked them.

I have not seen a smiling countenance in Bowling Green. The very earth looks gloomy. The stores and dwellings are nearly all closed, and a terrific and foreboding quiet prevails.

S.

WAR NEWS.

FROM BURNSIDE'S COLUMN.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Newbern, N. C., Captured, with a Large Quantity of Artillery.

A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE.

Union Loss, Ninety Killed and Four Hundred Wounded.—Three Hundred Rebel Prisoners Taken.—Rebel Batteries Taken One After the Other.—Bloody Hand to Hand Contests.—Brilliant Bayonet Charge of the Entire Union Forces.—The Enemy Retire like Frightened Sheep.—Three Light Batteries, Forty-six Heavy Siege Guns, 3000 Small Arms, Among the Trophies.—The Rebels Attempt to Fire the Town.—They Retreat by the Cars, Burning Railroad Bridges after them.—List of Some of the Killed.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from the Burnside expedition, and reports the capture of Newbern, N. C., and the defeat of the enemy there, and the capture of a large number of artillery. It was a hard fought battle. Our loss at Newbern was about ninety killed and four hundred wounded. Our men displayed great bravery.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

An officer bearing despatches from Gen. Burnside landed here on the arrival of the steamer Commodore, and proceeded immediately to Washington.

It is reported that 300 rebel prisoners were captured. Some of the reports make our loss from 50 to 60 killed, and 250 to 300 wounded. The fight took place on Friday last. There are rumors here that one of our Brigadier Generals was killed, but is not thought to be reliable.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Serg't Maj. D. H. Johnson, of the 23d Massachusetts regiment, came a passenger by the steamer Commodore, in charge of the bodies of Lieut. Col. Merritt, of the 23d Massachusetts regiment and Adjt. Stearns of the 21st Massachusetts regiment, who bravely fell while leading on their regiments, in an attack on the enemy's batteries at Newbern.

From Major Johnson, who was in the fight, we gather the following interesting particulars of the battle.

Our troops, under General Burnside, landed on Thursday evening near the mouth of Swan Creek, on the west side of the Neuse river, fifteen miles below Newbern. Owing to the dense fogs, the naval vessels did not participate in the fight. Early on Friday morning the fight commenced. Our troops advanced along the country road running parallel with the Neuse river, but a mile or two in the rear. The road was skirted on the west side by a railroad and a dense swamp. All along the river side were a series of batteries, which were taken by our troops, one after another, after some bloody hand to hand contests.

Our troops were divided into three brigades, under the command of Gen's. Renno, Foster and Parks.

We advanced gradually, the enemy deserting their guns, until we reached a line of earth works extending across the road from the river to a swamp on the west, a distance of some two miles. These earthworks were very strong. They were located about two miles south of Newbern, and between there and the city ran the Trent river. The country road and the railroad passed through these works, and crossed into the city by bridges. In front of these works the rebels had felled a large number of trees, forming an almost impenetrable abattis. Here the flying rebels were rallied and made for a while a desperate stand. Our brave fellows fought until all their ammunition was spent, when an order to charge bayonets was given, and the works were finally taken at the point of the bayonet.

The enemy fled like frightened sheep, leaving everything behind them. In their retreat they burned the bridges communicating with the town, over both the county road and the railroad. As they had trains of cars in their rear, just across the bridges, they were of course able to carry off their wounded and dead.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

The *Inquirer's* special says the enemy's works six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force about ten thousand strong, and having twenty-one guns posted behind formidable batteries over two miles long. The fight was the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with the steadiness and courage of veterans, and after nearly four hours hard fighting drove the rebels out of all their positions, captured three light batteries of field artillery, forty-six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, three thousand small arms and two hundred prisoners, including one Colonel, three Captains and four Lieutenants. The enemy left a large number of dead on the field.

They escaped by cars to Goldsborough, burning bridges over the Trent and Clamont, and firing the city of Newbern. No extensive damage was done to the place. We lost about one hundred killed and four hundred wounded, mostly belonging to New England regiments. Rev. O. N. Benton, killed; Major Legendre of the Fifty-first New York, mortally wounded; Lieut. Col. Merritt, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, and Adjutant F. A. Stearns, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, of Amherst, were also killed, and their bodies are on their way home.

The loss of the enemy is not certainly known, but must have been pretty severe. Before our troops reached this last work they encountered another, which was deserted before they came up. It was in front of this last fortification that the greatest loss was sustained.

Our entire loss is estimated by Maj. Johnson at 90 killed and 400 wounded and missing. The force of the rebels is supposed to have been about 8,000.

We captured a number of prisoners, including Col. Avory, who cursed his soldiers as cowards. Just as the battle terminated, the fog lifted and enabled our gunboats, which had been impatiently waiting for an opportunity to participate in the fight, to come up the river, and our troops were furnished with means of transportation across the Trent river to Newbern. The rebels attempted to fire the town on their retreat but were prevented by the citizens, who extinguished the flames as fast as they were started by the soldiers.

None of our generals, nor any of the staff officers, were either killed or wounded.

We captured from thirty to fifty cannon. The officers of the rebels left their private traps.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET.

The Operations at Island No. 10.

[Official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cairo, March 18.]

News was received at nine o'clock this morning from the flag ship Benton, dated near Island No. 10, March 17th, as follows:

"We had hard work this afternoon with the upper battery of all, at this point. Four shots only struck us out of the fire of the five forts of the enemy

"One shot after striking the upper deck twice and the lower deck once, breaking some half a dozen beams, finally lodged in the flag officers desk, depositing itself in the drawer as quietly as possible.

"We have battered the forts all to pieces, dismounting one gun, but night came upon us, and we had to leave without finishing the work, but tomorrow we will go at him again.

"A rifled gun burst on board the St. Louis and killed two men outright, mortally wounded two, and slightly wounded ten others. These are the only casualties.

"The mortars are doing well.

(Signed) "A. M. PENNOCK,
Senior Officer.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 19, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.50@6.00
Common and Superfine	$5,12½@5.75
Rye Flour	$4.25
Corn Meal	$2.75
Extra White Wheat	$1.38@1.50
Fair and Prime Red	$1.32@1.35
Rye	74c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	35
Cloverseed, ⅞ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.75
Timothy	$2.25@2.50

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅞ bbl	$6.25
Extra do ⅞ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.13
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	.60
Corn	45
Oats	32
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell at private sale the farm now occupied by Samuel Sankey, in Henderson township, about four miles from Huntingdon. The farm contains about 210 Acres—about the one half cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good frame two-story house, log barn and other outbuildings. There are four good springs of water on the place.

The terms will be easy.

SAMUEL SANKEY.
WILLIAM SANKEY.

March 18, 1862—tf.

COURT AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1862, 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 H. Less 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 14th day) of April 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, Coroners 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 18th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, 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 20th day of January, 1862, 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 21st day) of April, 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 18th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 87th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon fronting on Washington street 60 feet, and extending back 200 feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lot occupied by George Gwin on the east, and lot of George Zinck's heirs on the west, having thereon erected one two-story house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Levi Westbrook.

ALSO—Four acres of ground in Jackson township, about one mile from McVey's Fort, one dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected. Also, one frame grist mill, with two pair of burrs, plaster mill and smut machine, adjoining lands of Samuel Mitchell. Also one acre of land in said township, having thereon erected a log house and stable, adjoining lands of Saml Yocum, Thos. Watson, John Brooks, and the waters of Stone Creek.—Also, four acres of land in said township, meadow land, adjoining lands of Samuel Johnston and Wm. Hayes and the water of Stone Creek. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elias Musser and Wm. Musser.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to one half lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Church street, extending back 160 feet, and bounded on the east by land now or late belonging to the heirs of Paul Schoebel, and on the west by lot of James McCabe and on the north by other half of the same lot. Also, one half lot of ground situate in same borough, being the north end of the above described lot, fronting 50 feet on Moore street, and bounded on the east now or late the heirs of Paul Schoebel, and on the west by lot of Jas. McCabe, and on the south by the other half of the same lot. *Seized*, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Brotherline, with notice to James Saxton, his committee.

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.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 18, 1862.

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 14th day of April next, (1862,) to wit:

1. The account of David Welch and James Cree, Executors of David Cree, late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. The Administration account of Samuel S. Thompson, Administrator of William Thompson, dec'd.
3. The account of the Hon. James Gwin, Administrator de bonis non testamento annexo, of the estate of Robert Allison, dec'd.
4. The account of Samuel Bowman and George M. Snellker, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Bowman, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
5. The account of Wm. W. French and Wm. M. McClain, Administrators of Azariah McClain, late of Tell township, dec'd.
6. The account of John H. Reed, Administrator of James Reed the younger, late of West township, dec'd.
7. The account of Philip Garner and John Beaver, Administrators of John Morningstar, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
8. The account of John Bosher and Samuel Bosher, Administrators of Samuel Bosher, late of Cromwell twp., dec'd. Partial account.
9. The supplemental and final account of John Bosher, sole Administrator of Samuel Bosher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd, after the discharge of his coadministrator, Samuel Bosher.
10. The account of John Bosher, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to make sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Bosher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd, under proceedings in partition.
11. The Administration account of Eva M. Beck, Administratrix of John Beck, late of Morris twp., dec'd.
12. The Guardianship account of Kenzie L. Green, Guardian of Lavina Lovell, a daughter of Amon Lovell, late of Cass township, dec'd, she being now dec'd, after intermarriage with George A. Heaton.
13. The Guardianship accounts of Kenzie L. Green, Guardian of Kenzie A., Albert G., and Henry C. Lovell, minor children of Amon Lovell, late of Cass township, dec'd, now in their majority.
14. Account of Wm. Moore, Administrator of George S. Cryder, late of Delaware county, in the State of Ohio.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 18, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of JOHN SMILEY, dec'd, in Brady township,

On Saturday, 22d day of March, inst.,

The following property, to wit: 2 head of work horses and harness, 2 cows, 3 head of young cattle, 7 shoats, 1 sow and 9 pigs, 1 wagon, plows and harrow, 1 sleigh and sledge or buggy harness, sh-ds, 1 man's saddle, 1 buffalo robe, 1 log chain, fanning mill, 1 cutting box, and a variety of farming utensils too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given by

JAMES C. SMILEY.

March 11, 1862—2t.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, have been granted to me. All persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1862—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of James Porter, late of West 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.

GEO. B. PORTER,
SAM'L PORTER,
Executors.

March 11, 1862—6t.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The following described lot of ground situate in the borough of Alexandria, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by the Pennsylvania Canal, on the west by a twenty feet alley, on the south by an alley, on the east by Hartslog street to the Canal aforesaid, thence by the said canal to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a Tannery containing twenty-four lay-away vats, two limes and four handlers under roof, the tannery being twenty-four by forty-five feet, and frame, two stories high, and bark house thereof sixty by twenty-four feet, with a water privilege forever.

Also, all those certain lots, or parts of lots of ground, situate in the borough of Alexandria aforesaid, bounded thus: Beginning at the east corner of lot No. 10 in the *town plot of said borough*, on the south side of Pennsylvania Canal in a plan of lots laid out and sold by Mary Ann McLain, and running thence along said Canal, one hundred and fifty feet to a cross street; thence south to an alley twenty feet wide; thence south east one hundred and fifty feet to an eleven feet alley; thence north east along said alley to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements, ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Kean.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 4, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of James McCall and Abraham States, Executors of Daniel Buckwalter, dec'd., amongst those entitled to receive the same, will attend for the purpose aforesaid, on Thursday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund should present them before the undersigned, or be thereafter barred from receiving any part thereof.

JOHN REED,
Auditor.

Feb. 27, 1862—4t.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of George Hearn and Elizabeth Hearn, Administrators of William Hearn, dec'd., amongst those entitled to receive the same, will attend for the purpose aforesaid, on Friday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must present them before the undersigned, or be thereafter barred from receiving any part thereof.

JOHN REED,
Auditor.

Feb. 27, 1862—4t.*

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 61.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurance against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862—6m.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Second and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862—1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Thomas Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Henry White, sen., late of Barree township, deceased, will attend at his office, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th of MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the said distribution, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. GEMMILL,
Auditor.

Feb. 20, 1862—3t.

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.

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Headquarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, have opened a Recruiting Office at the Post Office, in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

They are authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

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

By command of Major General McClellan.

Coalmont, Feb. 11, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders No. 105, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Captain R