# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 15, 1862.

## Our Flag Forever.

*"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

General McClellan still occupies his strong position and is daily receiving reinforcements. The Rebels are falling back on Richmond.

Burnsides has landed two or three Regiments at Newport News.

We have a rumor, and it has been confirmed, that a Rebel cavalry force surrounded and took prisoners a Michigan Regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Sunday morning.

Mr. Wm. Airey, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday of last week, furnishes the Baltimore *American* with the following statement:

"He says that rebel troops in and around the city prior to the recent battles, were estimated at from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburg had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but he could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of Beauregard's army. General Beauregard had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at the Spottswood House, confined to his room when he left.

Generals McCall and Reynolds are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spottswood House they were taken to the officer's prison.

The greatest confidence was felt at Richmond among the rebels in their ability to destroy Gen. McClellan's army, and those who had previously sent their families away were bringing them back again. The Union men, were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

Fort Darling has been strengthened, and the batteries are iron clad. A whole division of the army had also crossed the James river on a pontoon bridge, to assist in its defence against any land force.

Not a single gun had been captured, and much surprise was expressed that McClellan had succeeded in getting them all off.

The falling back of the rebel army towards Richmond had caused considerable dissatisfaction, as it was given out that McClellan would be attacked in his present position."

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the number of Federal prisoners at 4,600. They are confined in the tobacco warehouse.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.—We see it stated that a new policy of war will soon be adopted. It is full time for a change of programme and a more vigorous prosecution of the war against the conspirators. We are tired hearing of our brave soldiers sickening and dying for the want of comforts they could have if the Rebels were treated as an enemy such as they are and as they deserve. We must give up the idea that the Rebels can be coaxed into submission. They must be conquered, and conquered too by the strong arm of our army. Our Government must not hesitate to use the wealth of the Rebels to crush out the rebellion. The "niggers," the movable wealth of the conspirators, should be compelled to do the heavy work of our army, wherever their labor can be secured, that the health and strength of our men may be preserved to meet the enemy in the open field. Our kindness and forbearance has failed to win the traitors back to the Union.—The Union must be preserved, and any and every means necessary must be resorted to, to save it. Neither the Rebels nor their sympathizing friends in the North can justly complain if the Administration adopts more vigorous measures to conquer their treason. They brought the trouble upon the country, and they should not escape the heavy punishment they deserve for the great loss of life in the Union army and the great destruction of property of loyal citizens.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.—It is understood in Washington that an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the three hundred thousand volunteers from three years to one. The object of this is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for the longer but would readily do so for the shorter period. Besides, the calculation is that the rebellion will be crushed in less than one year. To Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, this change is greatly due.

THE Charleston *Mercury* states that for summer wear, a "Beauregard hat" is all the rage in that city. The same General will also furnish a model for a "neck-tye," which will be extensively used in that latitude shortly.

Congress will probably adjourn at the commencement of next week

"DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS."—The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* thinks, or would like to make the people believe, that because a few men who professed to be Douglas Democrats in the campaign of '60, took part in the late State Convention and endorsed its proceedings, that as a matter of course the whole opposition in the Democratic party to traitors and secession sympathizers in its ranks has been swallowed up. We happen to know the political character of some of the "Douglas Democrats" who held seats in the Convention, and we know that their love for Douglas *principles* died out as soon as it was evident Douglas could not be elected President. Such "Douglas Democrats" can have no influence with the honest friends of Douglas.—Douglas is dead, but his principles still live with his *friends*. Only the *office-seeking* friends of the "Little Giant" could stoop to kiss the hand that crushed him and the Democratic party in 1860. The Convention was controlled by men who were delegates in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and who refused to support the Democratic nominee. Such leaders can never persuade the Democratic masses to follow them. Welsh is no longer Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, but his place is occupied by F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, a man most prominent in Charleston and Baltimore, acting throughout with Yancey, Breckinridge, & Co., and even now, showing by his actions, a warmer friendship for the rebels than he does for our President who is exerting his utmost power to save our Union from destruction.—Away with *such* a Democrat and *such* Democracy.

RECRUITING.—Three hundred thousand more men are called for by the President. Can this number be raised without drafting? We think it can, *if* every home-guard will but put his hand in his pocket and provide for the support of the families of those who would go if they could be assured that their families would not suffer during their absence. We should avoid the necessity of drafting if possible, at any expense to those remaining at home out of danger and enjoying the comforts our soldiers cannot have. We hope Huntingdon county will not be last in offering new companies, or men to fill up old companies now in the field. We hope to hear of every borough, village and township in the county being fully represented in the new demand of the President. Rally for the Union. One month's pay and $25 bounty will be paid each recruit in advance as soon as he is mustered into the service. This in addition to the glory of fighting for our good old Union, is an inducement which should be promptly responded to by all our able bodied young men.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Governor Curtin reached Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War this morning. He takes ground in favor of limiting the term of enlistment to one year, believing that if the war is vigorously prosecuted the rebellion will be over at the end of that time. His most anxious care is to fill up the decimated regiments of the immortal Pennsylvania Reserves. These regiments should not be disbanded. They are called *skeletons*, but what is left of them is composed of the blood, brains, and bravery. There is not a man of them that does not deserve honor and eternal remembrance, and the youth of the State should desire no prouder position than to be enrolled among the Reserves. Governor Curtin is determined to put no untried officers at the head of the new regiment.

Reliable intelligence has been received here to the effect that the rebels in a not very large force, probably three thousand strong, have appeared in the Shenandoah Valley again, at Luray, where, it is reported, a small fight took place on Thursday. It was not believed to be a demonstration of any material significance.

Both Houses this week unanimously passed an army retrenchment bill, which will save about $10,000,000 per annum.

The President returned last night from a visit to the army of General McClellan, where he spent some time, and gives to his friends a highly gratifying state of facts, all of which it would be improper to publish. He found the army, however, in the most effective condition, and in much larger force than public rumor generally accorded. While the President was there a review of the entire army took place in his presence and of all of the generals and their staffs. The sight was imposing in the extreme, the latter part of the review being by moonlight. The enthusiasm of the troops at seeing the President, knew no bounds, and the most deafening cheers were given wherever he appeared.—The President reports that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed fifteen thousand for all of the late battles.

It is understood that, previous to the late battles before Richmond, General McClellan arranged for a general exchange of prisoners, and that Gen. Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a flag of truce.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Baltic has sailed with all the rebel prisoners recently confined in our forts, for the purpose of removing them to Fort Delaware. The steamer Cahawba conveyed three or four hundred thither a few days since and has just returned.

THE NINTH PENNA. CAVALRY.—This Regiment was organized at Harrisburg, and has been in Kentucky for some months. One company from this county, principally from Warriorsmark and adjoining townships, now or lately under the command of Capt. James Bell, of Tyrone, are attached to this Regiment. Four companies of this regiment, including Capt. Bell's, were lately attacked by a force of twelve hundred rebels, and a number were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The following despatch has been received at Harrisburg:

NASHVILLE, July 12.—To A. L. Russell, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania: As near as we can ascertain, Maj. Jordon was taken prisoner with forty-seven of his men. Four were killed and seven wounded.

Colonel Williams and Major Brown were not in the fight.

The guerillas have since been twice defeated with great loss at other points, and are now almost surrounded. The entire band, it is believed, will be captured. ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE 84TH AND 110TH.—The 84th and 110th Pennsylvania Regiments have been ordered to Washington to recruit, and are now lying at Alexandria.—With hard fighting, hard marching, and hard fare generally, their ranks have been sadly decimated. No regiments in the service have reflected more honor upon themselves or the State.

### The 4th in Nashville, Tennessee.

## Speech of Gov. Andy Johnson.

The 4th was celebrated in Nashville by the firing of cannon, processions, and speeches during the day. In the evening a large concourse of people of both sexes met in front of the Capitol to hear Andy Johnson.

Gov. Johnson, being long and loudly called for appeared amid deafening and enthusiastic cheering.

He said it had been his fixed determination not to speak again in Nashville without preparation. He had spoken so often in this place that he feared his remarks would grow stale. But, as no one else appeared to be willing to speak, he would contribute his mite to the entertainment, and information, if possible, to this vast, orderly, intelligent audience. From the first of this wicked rebellion he had made up his mind as to his duty, and, survive or perish, sink or swim, he was determined to fight it through to the end. He was a soldier for the war. He had been denounced, calumniated, and traduced as a traitor for his devotion to his country, but challenged any one to point to an act where he had violated his duty or his oath of office. In fighting under the old flag for the Government, he was but conforming to the principles he had avowed from his earliest manhood. He had always stood before the people as the advocate of popular government, against the government of property, as a Democrat in the true and primary sense of that word. And to-night he appeared to defend the great principles of civil and religious liberty. In our old contests, political parties contended whose policy was best adapted to promote the good and prosperity of the Government, and of the Union, but now the great question was, shall this Government and this Union exist, or shall they perish? There were only two parties now, one composed of the friends, the other of the foes of the Union. And although demagogues attempted to raise the cry of Slavery and Abolition, the real question to be decided was, shall free government live on the Western Continent? Be assured that this is the question which underlies the rubbish and rant of corrupt and reckless office-hunters. Negroes! Slavery! Southern Rights! Coercion! What terrible bugbears, to frighten timid people and blind them to the real point at issue! He asked the vast multitude before him what Southern right any one of them had lost in the Union? Did it ever defraud or oppress you? Then, if you have lost no right, why all these vast armies? Why these bayonets, and cannon, and fleets, and tented fields? Why all these new made graves and oceans of blood? Why are hundreds of you coming to the capital, praying for the release of your deluded boys? He could tell why. It was because some corrupt and reckless politicians wanted place and power. *They were determined to ruin the country if they could not govern the whole of the Union—they were determined to govern a part.* He knew these Southern politicians, Yancey, Toombs, Davis, Mason, Benjamin, and others, well, for he had served with them for years in Congress. He was familiar with their views and feelings, and, having watched their course closely, believed that he understood their motives clearly. He sat side by side with them when they professed that they wanted a compromise with the North. But the journals of Congress proved that these traitors had an opportunity to get the compromise they professed to desire, and yet they allowed it to be defeated when their vote would have obtained it. They talked hypocritically. *A settlement of difficulties was the very last thing that these rebel Senators wanted.*

I am a slave owner myself, not by inheritance, but by hard labor, and they not only robbed me of my negroes, but turned my wife and little boy into the streets, and converted my dwelling into a hospital and barracks. The Southern chivalry have been the greatest robbers and enemies of the rights of the people that the country has ever seen. And if this war goes on through the folly and wickedness of Southern rebels, slavery is at an end, for it has no protection and no guarantee outside of the Union. With the death of the Federal Union dies slavery. The Abolitionist and Secessionist, on this point, occupy the same stand: there is no difference between them. The Abolitionists, such as Wendell Philips, Garrison, and others, denounce President Lincoln as worse than Jeff. Davis. From the hands of these incendiaries of both sides the people must rescue the Union. There is a great middle party between these two extremes who must maintain the Government.

Are you, intelligent freemen, dependent on the arm of a leader? Are you incapable of acting for yourselves? If so, then you concede the very thing for which the Tories of the South are contending, and admit that you are unfit for self-government. Cast off this unmanly and degrading feeling. This is the people's Government. They received it as a legacy from Heaven, and they must defend and preserve it, if it is to be preserved at all. I am for this Government above all earthly possessions, and if it perish, I do not wish to survive it. I am for it, though slavery should be struck from existence, and Africa be swept from the balance of the world. I believe, indeed, that the Union is the only protection of slavery—its sole guarantee; but if you persist in forcing the issue of slavery against the Government, I say in the face of Heaven, "Give me my Government, and let the negroes go?"

This rebellion is animated and controlled by the worst spirit that ever filled the bosom of man. With singular audacity or ignorance, some persons pretend to compare the rebellion of 1861 with that of 1776. How preposterous and absurd! There is not the remotest analogy between them. They were on the contrary, the very antipodes of each other. The old Revolution was to establish and perpetuate freedom, but this one was to subvert and destroy it, and make us the vassals of France or Great Britain. The modern revolution would, if possible, reduce us to the very servitude from which the former delivered us. The spirit of rebellion was fiendish, proud, cruel, and lawless. It was so from the day when the Devil raised the standard of revolt in heaven, and warred with Michael, the Archangel, for the supremacy of the skies. We are told that the Devil was conquered, and chained in the infernal pit, but that he was to be let loose for a season. If ever the Devil was let loose in the world, I believe that now is the time, and that he is actuating this Southern rebellion. Yet men who had aided this diabolical rebellion now pretend to talk of tyranny and oppression! How long has it been since you had your Minute Men, your Vigilance Committees, and your Passport Committees? How long has it been since men were driven from their homes for the crime of loyalty? I was driven from my own home, and for what? What crime, what offence had I done? None, save my devotion to the Government, and my attachment to the Stars and Stripes.

I hold that this Government is of divine birth; that it is a gift of God himself; and that neither Parson Elliott, nor Parson Schon, nor Parson Howell, nor Armageddon, have a right to break it up. I punish these men, not because they are priests, but because they are traitors and enemies of society, law, and order. They have pursued and corrupted boys and silly women, and inoculated rebellion, and now let them suffer the penalty. I received the other day a request to allow some ham, sweet pickle, and other delicacies, to be carried to these persons. I told the applicant to send his luxuries to me, and I would find persons a good deal more worthy to receive them than these rebels. I would give them to the suffering widows and orphans among us, whose husband and fathers were deluded by these men into the rebel army, and now fill a rebel's grave, or lie in prison. [Shouts of "Good! good! that's right!"] If delicacies are to be distributed, I think that these innocent sufferers, the victims of these corrupt rebel priests, are a good deal more worthy objects of charity and compassion than the deceivers themselves. Why should they be feasted and lionized, and their wretched victims be left to perish? [A whistle in the rear of the crowd.] I hear a whistle. I believe it is Goldsmith, who says, in his Natural History, that there are only two animals which hiss, the viper, by reason of its venom, and the goose, for its simplicity. I think the present instance is an exception, and that whistler is a gosling.

Some professed to entertain a holy horror of coercion. Why, force and error have coerced the South into her present position, and nothing but force and power will bring her back. You were coerced by the violence and force of Secession, and the spirit of Secession must be subdued and controlled by force. The strong arm of the Government must be bared, and justice must do her work. We may as well understand the fact first as last, and go to work rationally. Without force and power to coerce, we have no Government. How have matters gone on heretofore? Why, when the Union army came, the first to run to it for protection and privileges were Secessionists, who got promises of protection if they would remain neutral. On the other hand, the poor Union men were terrified with threats of vengeance if the rebel army should return. The Secessionist was protected by the Union army, and was equally confident of protection should the rebel army return, so he felt perfectly easy. The Union man dreaded utter ruin, should a reverse occur, and was filled with perpetual alarm. So, under this strange policy, the rebel had two guarantees, and the Union man but one. It is time this was stopped. The time has arrived when treason must be made odious and traitors impoverished; These men have used their property to destroy the Government, and fill the land with bankruptcy and distress, they have given their wealth to aid rebellion and treason, and drench the land in fraternal blood, and crush out the last vestige of liberty, and their property should be taken from them to defray the expenses of the war. And what was the motive of many of these men in Nashville, for bringing on and aiding rebellion? Why, many of these elegant gentlemen rebelled to get rid of paying their Northern debts! If a miserable crippled negro, worth five hundred dollars, was stolen, the Government must be overthrown if the negro could not be recovered, but your polite, fastidious, and chivalrous merchant, can go among what he calls "blue bellied Yankees," buy their goods on credit, and then, when pay day comes, tell his creditors in the North: "Oh, I have seceded!" It is an outrageous crime to steal a negro, but it is gentlemanly financiering to defraud a Northern creditor of $50,000 or $100,000. Hundreds of instances could be related showing how far the rebellion was impelled and advanced by this swindling spirit. Yet these very men who had disgraced themselves by these frauds would talk gravely of the sin of slave-stealing. Now, take the value of all the negroes that have been stolen from the South, and then take the sum of all the Northern debts that have been repudiated by Southern men, and the latter will surpass the former at least ten to one. Who own many of your public buildings, railroad stocks, bank stocks, and other property? Northern men. Yet you who clamor about your Southern rights can coolly defraud your Northern friend of millions of dollars.

Governor Johnson paid an eloquent tribute to the loyalty and fidelity of the East Tennesseans, who, under the crushing weight of oppression, still remained faithful to the Union. The conduct of many of the rebel women, he remarked, was astonishing. How dare you breathe treason and insult the flag of your country? Hold up your hands in the light of Heaven—gaze steadfastly on them, and see if they are not red with blood! Yes, the blood of your own husbands, brothers, and sons, whom your wretched infatuation drove to treason and a rebel's grave.

I have enlisted for the war, and will not go back. I expect to receive in the future, as I have received already, much obloquy and abuse. I know that I am assailed with fiendish malignity. Even to-day, I received a despatch from one high in authority, warning me that a band of assassins are on my track. How or where they mean to strike, I know not. They are a craven, dastardly set, who cannot look you in the eye, and who do their work from behind your back, or in the dark, or by poison. Some wretch, even now, may be skulking in this crowd awaiting a chance to do the deed to which his master had bribed him. I defy all this venom and malignity.—Suppose the assassin succeeds, what then? What have they obtained?—What signifies one life, when the life of a nation is at stake? Even from the blood of the patriot, armies of patriots will arise, and the blood of the martyrs will become the seed of the church. In vain the threat of the assassin's dagger or the poisoned bowl, for patriots, unintimidated, will press forward to freedom and victory, or falling, will be blessed by posterity.—Awake to your duty, Tennesseans!—Come up to the glorious work of saving your country. Let us take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and our country shall stand forth regenerated and redeemed, and peace and prosperity again shall bless our borders.

## Rebel View of McClellan's Position.

### ITS IMPREGNABILITY ADMITTED.

#### The Rebel Press Growling for News.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th has been received here. Discoursing upon Gen. McClellan's present position it says:

"We believe all that was known in this city yesterday, outside of the Bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have from the lines. It is not to be supposed that the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is that the western landing is perhaps the very best on the James river, and the scene for miles up and down being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west of Berkely are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road on the north to James river, making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible. Within a quarter of a mile of where these ravines begin, Herring Run creek crosses the Charles city road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkely and Westover, and empties into James river at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the heights of Evelington, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkely estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

"It will be seen that, protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impenetrable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring creek and the heights of Evelington, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point, the piece of level country northwest of Westover, from a quarter to a half mile in width, lying between the head of the ravines and the point where Herring creek crosses the Charles City road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will, in a very brief period, obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns planted on the Evelington hills.—Another day may see it strewn with felled timber, and bristling with field batteries. In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy in his present position, his superior facilities of transportation must not be omitted.—Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tent. For the benefit of the distant readers, we may here properly say something of the character of the country to which, suddenly and unexpectedly, the scene of war has been shifted. Ten days ago, when McClellan beleagured Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time, the worst watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia. Agues, hoppoles, and whortleberries have been always the only sure crops of the country within a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine-mile, or Williamsburg roads, between Richmond and Bottom Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern Army was concentrated, and here, for weeks, their vigor and numbers melted away, under the influence of miasma, bad water, and a Southern sun, but by this hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McClellan has emerged with thinned ranks into a more genial land. A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun shines on. The country of the lower James river is the garden spot of Virginia. Nowhere does soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman."

The *Examiner* says to its own Government: "There has already been enough trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen lines, giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, why on each succeeding day might we not have had a bulletin of equal length simply stating the results. It would have rest but a trifle of time, and would have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country in composing the public anxiety. If the first official display of our success has not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectations, which were then raised to such a height, are to be reduced, we believe that our people can bear the disappointment, without waiting for the facts to drop out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the river, why was not this fact boldly and sincerely announced, instead of trifling with the public mind by reports of surrounding portions of his army in triangular swamps and in the neighborhood of mill-ponds, and other false and vague stories, intended to break the fall of public expectations? The public is left under the impression of general facts. We know that the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy has been pushed from his lines of investment of this city, but what may be the strength of the coherent remnant of his army, whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines, or has escaped from our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which everybody has been asking for the last week, and which the Government plainly refuses to answer by withholding from the people all information whatever of the battle of Richmond."

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced, the *Examiner* says:

"The scene of active operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond, that it is difficult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day, but from what is generally understood of the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy, or the falling back of our lines."

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond, the *Examiner* says:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our generals and the dauntless courage of the Southern armies will soon relieve this portion of the State from the presence of the invader. In them under Heaven is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James river, so long is the capital of the Confederacy menaced."

#### The Losses In Pryor's Brigade.

"Out of about 1,500 men carried into action by Gen. Pryor, 814 were killed and wounded."

The *Examiner* thus heads its account of General McClellan having secured his desirable new position:

"*The Richmond Lines—The Enemy on a New Line of Defence—A Critical Situation.*"

#### A Pestilence Dreaded in Richmond.

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond just now will be comprehended from the following brief extract:

"The health of the city we fear will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters of such disinfectants as lime, potash, and plaster-of-paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday says:

"The effective force of some of the brigades now operating on the enemy below this city is represented by those who profess to be conversant with the subject, as much curtailed, in consequence of the reprehensible practice indulged by thoughtless soldiers straying from their camps. A majority of the men thus neglectful of their duty, having no other place to go, come in crowds to the city, where their imaginations are put in play to fill up columns of bloody battles which it is more than probable that two-thirds of the relators never saw. In this hour of our destiny it behooves every soldier of the Republic to stand by his colors, and not to do so is showing both want of patriotism and a deficient knowledge of the issues involved in the present war. It is to be hoped that our generals will take such measures as will effectually prevent our noble army from being demoralized by the laziness of some of the men composing it. There is, just now, too much at stake to permit this to be thought of."

RETURNING CONSCIOUSNESS.—The former editor of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Expositor*, a strong Secession newspaper, publishes a card in which he frankly acknowledges that he has been mistaken, and that the best thing for all Tennesseans to do is to render the Federal Union allegiance, not only from the lips, but from the heart. He says: "Like hundreds and thousands of others residing in Tennessee, I was led to believe the rattling out of troops by Mr. Lincoln was an evidence of his determination to overthrow the institution of slavery. And thus thinking, I thought it my duty as a Tennessean, as a man born here, as a man whose interests were all identified with the Southern people to resist him. In this I now see that I was mistaken. I see also that the attempt to form a Southern Confederacy has proved a complete failure."


A BILLIARD TABLE

*FOR SALE.*

Apply to E. C. SUMMERS, *Huntingdon*, Pa. [jy9-3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

*[Estate of David Confer, dec'd.]*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, A. D. 1862, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being the southern end of lot No. 11, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on Smith street, three feet six inches north of the north eastern corner of the brick building thereon erected; thence across said lot by line of lot now owned by John P. Anderson's heirs, and parallel with Allegheny street, forty-three feet to line of lot belonging to David Snyder's estate, thence along same to Allegheny street; thence by Allegheny street to Smith street; thence along Smith street to the place of beginning; having thereon erected a one story and basement brick building.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the *residue in one year* with interest to be secured by bond or mortgage.

GRAFFIUS MILLER, *Administrator.*

July 9, 1862.


LIST of uncalled-for letters remaining in Dudley Post Office, July 1, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bradley, George | Hammonds, William |
| Burchill, Morris | Jones, John E. |
| Blasius, William | Lang, Anton |
| Barron, M. P. | Lenig, Edward |
| Burns, Patrick | McCullough, Robert |
| Beggs, James | Moore, Michael |
| Baker, Samuel G. | McGreevy, John |
| Collins, John | McCaffrey, Catherine Mrs. |
| Carney, Andrew | Mirrongs, Julia Mrs. |
| Curry, Samuel | Mcdibouey, Thomas |
| Campbell, Addie H. | McKeenna, Daniel |
| Conly, Michael | Myers, Lewis |
| Dougherty, Hugh | Osborn, Annie Mrs. |
| Doney, Terrence | Parson, David |
| Donoan, John | Parsonel, Patrick |
| Donahoe, Michael | Riley, William |
| Doyle, Andrew | Robins, William |
| Eagan, Thomas | Samson, Alexander |
| Fox, Catherine | Sweeney, James |
| | Schneider, John |


## Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the THEORY and PRACTICE of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common English Branches | $ 6 00 |
| Higher " " | 10 00 |
| Languages and pure Mathematics | 12 00 |
| Incidentals | 25 |

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE, Principal.

Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Second door above *Arch Street*, (UP STAIRS.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The copartnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the upstairs rooms of

*No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.*

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.

April 22, 1862-3m.

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. 28, 1862.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney subject to the decision of the People's Union Nominating Convention. J. H. O. CORBIN.

Huntingdon, July 1st, 1862.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY:

*FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.*

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin July 31, 1862.

The expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in Common English, are $22, washing, light and fuel not included.

For information, address

J. W. HUGHES, Cassville, Huntingdon co., Penna.

July 2, 1862-tf.

A FARM

*AT PRIVATE SALE.*

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 500 acres, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kinds of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.


## BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article, of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at the next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntington, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

| | |
|---|---|
| DAVID BLAIR, | J. GEORGE MILES, |
| JOHN J. LAWRENCE, | WILLIAM LEWIS, |
| R. R. WIDTON, | ALEXANDER PORT, |
| ROBT. HARE POWELL, | JOHN R. HUNTER, |
| JAMES MAGUIRE, | GEORGE EBY, |
| DAVID DUNN, | A. H. STEWART, |

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Love, Administrator of Ralph Fegan, deceased, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing said parties, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1862, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund should present them before the Auditor or be thereafter barred from receiving any share thereof. JOHN REED, *Auditor.*

Huntingdon, June 25, 1862-1t.*


WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.