The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

OUR COMPANIES.—The past week was one of more patriotism and excitement in Huntingdon than we have witnessed since the commencement of the war. No less than *four* companies were filled up in this place last week. The volunteers were from almost every township in the county.—Our borough is almost completely stripped of its *loyal* young men—and so with some three or four townships.

Capt. W. W. Wallace's company left for Camp Curtin on Thursday morning. It was ably addressed by Rev. Reid before leaving.

The company raised by W. F. and G. Thomas left for camp on Friday morning. It was ably addressed by Rev. Zahniser.

The company raised by Captain J. J. Lawrence and Captain Greg, left for camp on Friday morning. The first was ably addressed by Rev. Bingham, and the second by Rev. Zahniser and others.

We hope soon to have the pleasure of publishing full rolls of all the companies.

We have made arrangements to hear from the "boys" often—we have reporters in each.

APPROPRIATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HUNTINGDON CO.

Resolved, That there be appropriated and there is hereby appropriated out of the county funds the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers from this county, as follows:

To those enlisting for 9 months	$20 00
" " " 12 "	30 00
" " " 2 years	50 00

To be paid to them or their order in monthly payments of five dollars per month, commencing at the time of enlisting into service.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Owing to the amount required for relief and what we have agreed to pay to new recruits, we will have to require you to comply strictly with the requirements of your warrants for collection, as an additional tax will have to be levied when the present is collected. You are therefore notified that if you do not strictly comply with the above, the law will be enforced against you. Therefore fail not under the peril of the law.

By order of Commissioners.

Aug. 5-3t. H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

Opening of the Public Schools.—We have been informed that on the opening of our schools for the Fall term, on next Monday, the Board of Directors intend to mix the sexes in the several schools, and increase the number of grades. It is expected that this plan will prove beneficial to the pupils.

The scholars are to meet in their former rooms, and will be arranged according to merit. On Wednesday *afternoon, following the opening*, all of the schools will proceed from the rooms to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be there addressed by Rev. S. H. Reid, a member of the Board.—Parents and friends of general education are invited to be present.

Colins Johnston came before me, one of the Justices of the Peace of Huntingdon county, and his declaration under oath is as follows, to the best of his knowledge: Company M, 3d battalion of 9th Pennsylvania Regiment was the last on the field, and it fired two rounds, he thinks, after the order to retreat was given by Major Jordon—that he has always said so since he came home, and all other reports are erroneous and false.

COLLINS JOHNSTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of August, 1862.

J. H. STONEBRAKER, *J. P.*

THE Soldiers' Aid Society acknowledge the following donations: Mrs. Hartley, $1,00; Mrs. M. Anderson, $1; Mr. D. Snare, $1,00; and will gladly receive contributions in money, clothing, or material for shirts and drawers, and eatables; dried fruit much needed; onions, pickles and pure whiskey are called for by those now ministering to the wants of our soldiers.

☞ A company recruited by Genl. Geo. W. Speer, will leave Mount Union for Harrisburg on Thursday, 14th.—It will go into a new Bucktail Regiment now organizing for the war.

THE latest news from our boys at Harrisburg is satisfactory. They are getting along well, and it is expected that they will be formed into regiments this week and leave immediately for Washington.

☞ THE NATIONAL TAX-LAW, embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ WE have received a Photograph of "Little Nellie," of the "Penfield Extra," only twelve years of age, and probably the youngest publisher in the world, Photographed by Prof. Powelson, Rochester, N. Y., one of the most scientific Artists in the Union.

We understand that John Love, Esq., of Barree, offers to collect the War Tax in Barree, West, Jackson and Oneida townships, free of charge.

OUR young friend Benson M. Green of Comp. D, 49th Regt., has arrived in Philadelphia among the sick.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, Harrisburg, August 10, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—The Huntingdon County Bible Company arrived at the Depot at nine o'clock, P. M., Thursday, and partook of refreshments ordered by the Captain; then we were called into line, the Captain read a portion of scripture, and led in prayer, which has been our programme every night and morn since our stay here, and we trust will be to the end. We were assigned our quarters in camp on Friday morning, and after all necessary preliminaries for comfort were ended, and the boys awaiting the hour to be examined and sworn into service, the Captain arrived with the intelligence that all members of the company under 21 years of age were required to have the written consent of their parents before being mustered into service; and you may imagine how many gruff words—sour looking countenances—and biased opinions there were when 62 were under parental directions and 45 not. This, doubtless, was an oversight; the authorities not informing all, in recruiting service; for it is a fact that some were notified, as almost all the Blair County companies were provided with writings; this being the result of their recognition. However, Capt. Wallace secured our position in the nine months' service.—We were examined on Friday evening and as soon as the minors receive written permits from their parents, we will be sworn in; this I learn will be today.

The boys are all bounding with glee, particularly your Jeems; and participate in the exposure with as much pleasure as they used to wind about the old borough with the fair ones, who, by the way, they cannot forget, because their hospitality was enjoyed in the style of bread, beef, cakes, etc., on our way here from home, for which they have our hearty thanks. By next week I hope to give you a list of our officers and men.

Yours, &c., T. L. F.

Interesting Letter from the Army.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from one of our Huntingdon boys:

HARRISON'S LANDING, Aug. 3, '62.

FRIEND U. B. LEWIS:—We are well, wishing you all the same. All was quiet here till night before last, the rebels taking it into their heads to shell us awhile, which they did in fine style for an hour or so, but our chaps were on the look out for the Gray Jackets, and sent such a hail storm of shell across the river at them that must certainly have made the "Greasers" think the "Yanks" were really in earnest; so the night was made hideous with the shrieking, hissing and exploding of shells, and occasionally a gun-boat shell could be heard roaring and crashing through the air on its passage over the river to administer that justice so justly due the disciples of Jeff Davis & Co. We now have a force of men over the way watching the movements of the rebels; we are looking for a general pandemonium in these "diggins" before long. Let them come on; if they attack us at this point, rest assured that they will get one of the soundest thrashings they have yet received; we are ready for them, let them come from what point they will. But as we are not able to advance on them, we must remain in this stronghold till reinforcements come on; so hurry them up, the time is precious. There should be but little time squandered away in volunteering in this great crisis; it is every man's duty to come forward that can do so conveniently, and battle for his country, for, let me tell you, things look a little serious. Just now the question is simply this: Will we crush the rebellion at once, or will we prolong the war? We have the Union in our hands; shall we hold it, or shall we let it go; God forbid the latter!—We can hold it if our brave boys still *continue firm, but in order to keep up* this firmness, we must have assistance and that quickly. Time is played out; forward then at once, and we will give you such a grand soldier's reception and welcome, that none but true and honest soldiers know how to give. You that cannot possibly come, use all your influence to get others forward where they are so much needed.—Those that will not bravely come forward, should be ashamed to face a soldier after the war; they are not worthy to live in a country they are not *disposed to fight for. Now, Union* men, forward! double-quick! march! and never halt till we give you a soldier's reception at Harrison's Landing and we will show you the way to Richmond. The rebels knew our weakness heretofore, and took advantage of us, but they now tremble and fear since the North has ceased to feed them with milk and honey, and have become determined to crush the rebellion. The late orders are being strictly carried out in this department, which cause the rebels to fear, as they see that we are determined. Yesterday our men crossed over to the other shore and burned five of the most handsome residences on the river, with all their splendid furniture, because the owners permitted the rebels to plant their batteries near their residences to shell our camp and shipping. Such treatment to the rebels will wake them up, and give them to see that we are now not afraid to carry out our orders, no matter how severe they may be. This one little act has waked up our boys, and all is life and bustle amongst us; we are now led to believe that our venerable Uncle Sam is really in earnest; the patriotism that has been in the heels of our boys has suddenly taken a rise, and is fast finding its way to the right spot, and I would say again to our young men, don't have it to say that you were drafted to fight for the glorious old banner.—Come then, and let us make a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and down comes Southern chivalry and rebellion, and the "Bold Soger Boys" can have the proud satisfaction of returning to their homes with the grand assurance that the glorious old flag waves in triumph throughout the whole Union.

Very resp'y, EDWARD POPE.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIANA.

A Secret Organization of Traitors.

Presentment of the United States Grand Jury.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, May Term, 1862.

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the District of Indiana, empanneled, sworn and charged in said District in said May term thereof, having about completed their labors (and being now ready to adjourn) feel it their imperative duty to announce in a respectful manner to this honorable Court the general features of some startling developments made during their investigations. These developments when considered in connection with the disturbed condition of the country by reason of the causeless and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land, are deemed of the gravest importance, and should be made known, that prompt and efficient measures may be taken by the civil and military authorities to meet and ward off the effect of the wicked and treasonable designs of those connected with such developments.

A recent act of Congress made it the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into any combinations or conspiracies formed by individuals within the jurisdiction of the Court to prevent the execution of any law of the United States. Having heard that organizations, with this object in view, existed in certain localities, witnesses were sent for, and brought before the Grand Jury. These witnesses came from many counties, and *lived* in various parts of the State. After a careful and diligent examination of the testimony from witnesses well acquainted with the facts deposed, *and having a personal knowledge of the matters*, said Grand Jury are constrained to say that a secret and oath-bound organization exists numbering some *fifteen thousand* in Indiana, as estimated by the members of their order, commonly known as *Knights of the Golden Circle*, and even in the same localities by different names. Their lodges, or "Castles," as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips, and words, whereby the members are able to distinguish each other, and passwords to enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which such member may choose to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day or in the night time, and above all, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it.—This last signal, we regret to say, was invented *for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft, or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army.* In such case, members of the order serving in opposing armies, receiving the sign, are reminded of their obligation *not to injure the member giving it.* This signal is given in every instance upon the initation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the order. By the teachings of the organization, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, "*to shoot over each other.*" Many members of the order examined before us *admit the binding force of the obligation* and pretend *to justify it as correct in principle.*

Said Grand Jury would respectfully submit that the effect of such obligation is to set aside the oath taken by every soldier when he enters the service of the United States. The obligation imposed by the organization alluded to is inconsistent with the duties of a soldier, who in battle, dare not spare the person of his enemy. We must either disarm or destroy him, and especially so long as the rebel may be seeking to take the life of the loyal soldier. To do otherwise would be grossly treacherous, and justly subject the guilty party to a traitor's doom.

From the evidence introduced before said Grand Jury, it would seem that the order called the Knights of the Golden circle had their origin in some of the Southern States, and was introduced into this State from Kentucky. Its primary object, when it originated, was to organize the friends of the institution of African Slavery in the United States, for the purpose of acquiring more territory in Mexico and the Central American States, and also for the acquisition of Cuba, thereby to extend and foster a great slave empire, even though it should dye those countries in human blood.—Hence the various raids made upon those countries which have called forth, from time to time, the proclamations of our former Presidents, denouncing such attempts, and threatening the exercise of the power of the Government to put them down.—Wicked as these hellish schemes were, said Grand Jury would not have trembled this honorable Court with this presentment had the machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle been confined solely to their original designs. Finding how useful such an organization was for the purpose originally intended, said Grand Jury believe that it not only extends at present through every part of the South, and every department of the rebel army: but during the last winter and spring was introduced into the State of Indiana and other Northern States. Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst with entirely new features attached to it in view of the unnatural conflict now desolating our country. Not only are the *loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed* in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to *resist the payment of the Federal tax and prevent enlistments* in the armies of the United States.

It is a fact worthy of note, and conclusively shown, that in localities where this organization extensively prevails there has been a failure to furnish a fair proportion of volunteers.—Said Grand Jury, after a thorough examination on that point, have been *unable to find any instance where a member of said organization had volunteered* to fight for the Union under the late requisition for volunteers. Said Grand Jury were informed that an individual of the Order had proposed to make up a company to be called "Jayhawkers," composed exclusively of "Knights of the Golden Circle." But said Grand Jury believe that at no time was the proposition seriously entertained, but in fact only intended as a cover to hide their treasonable purposes when they found they were about to be discovered.

The meetings of the Order referred to are holden in by places, sometimes in the woods, and at other times in deserted houses. Its members frequently attend with *arms in their hands*, and in almost every instance *armed sentinels are posted* to keep off intruders. Youths not more than sixteen years of age, are in many cases introduced and initiated into its mysteries. The credulous and unwary are often allured into the fold of the Order, upon the pretext that it was instituted for no other purpose than the better organization of their party. Its real character and teachings are sedulously concealed until the oath of secrecy has been in due form administered. Having taken the first degree, the initiate is familiarized with the obligations and opinions of his associates, and is gradually prepared for the second degree. When he is further taught and found apt to learn, and ready to adopt its principles and teachings, he is obligated in the highest degree, and is turned out upon the country a thorough traitor, with the wicked purposes already specified. Said Grand Jury are happy to know that in many cases individuals, after their first introduction into the Order, seeing its evil tendencies, *have abandoned it*, although unwilling, on account of their obligations of secrecy, and for fear of personal violence, are reluctant to fully expose its treacherous principles.

Since said Grand Jury began said investigation, it has been discovered that the Order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their Order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

For the purpose of evading any legal liability, in case of judicial investigation, it appears that their signs are to be used to enable them to get members of their Order on the jury, in case of criminal charges being preferred against them, and by changes of venue, and appeals from a judge who does not belong to the order, to create judicial delays, until they can find a judge or juror belonging to this order, and thus escape all legal liability.

Said Grand Jury have no doubt that the order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exists in many localities in Indiana where their vigilance has not been able to penetrate. They have labored under many difficulties in their researches, and have *drawn evidence in most of the cases from unwilling witnesses.* Judicial oaths have but little binding force where individuals once consent to abandon the allegiance they owe their country. The general facts, however, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the said Grand Jury have been submitted to this honorable Court. They feel it their duty to do so. The safety of the country in this hour of peril and civil strife demands it at their hands. The power of such an organization to do harm, acting as one man, with the purpose in view, with their influence, may be appreciated by the honorable Court. It is the place where treason is concocted—the nest where traitors are hatched.

The Grand Jury, therefore, respectfully ask this Court that this their presentment may be spread upon the records: Wm. P. Fishback, foreman; Charles H. Test, George Moon, Wm. A. Montgomery, James Blake, T. B. McCarty, Daniel Sigler, Leonidas Sexton, Benj. G. Stout, James Hill, Daniel Sagre, H. D. Scott, Robert Parrett, F. S. Brown.

INDICTMENTS.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 4th.]

The Grand Jury of the Circuit and District Court of the United States during their three weeks' session, have performed more labor than any jury ever before assembled at the Capital.

Near two hundred witnesses were sworn and examined. Sixty indictments were written by the attorney for the Government and returned by the jury, sixteen of which were for treason, and against the following persons: Jesse Fuller, Solomon Coker, Nathaniel Hicks, Theodore Applegate, Noah McCallister, Thomas Cole, Andrew Mefford, Wm. Brownlee, John Huest, Adam R. Johnson, Richard Lambert, William Lukens, Andrew Huston, Tayler Mefford, Robert Slaughter, James Thompson alias James McConnell.

There were also eighteen indictments returned against persons for conspiracy to take and possess the property of the United States, and thirteen for conspiracy to defeat the operations of this law. The character and objects of a secret organization were inquired into and fully exposed and found to be a hot-bed of treason. The country owes this jury a debt of gratitude for their thorough investigation. It is deemed impolitic to make public the names of other parties indicted until arrests are made.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Mr. F. H. Osgood, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, a highly intelligent gentleman, has lately had the good fortune to escape from the tyranny of rebeldom. Mr. Osgood says that Richmond is one immense hospital of wounded soldiery. All the large warehouses, from Ninth street to Seventeenth, are crammed with them, so are also many of the private residences. The rebels admit that the slaughter of their troops during the seven days fighting was enormous, in fact, a denial of it would be ridiculous in the face of the present appearance of the rebel capital. In many cases the authorities even impressed the dry goods and other stores into hospital service, forcing the proprietors to yield them for that purpose in view of the emergency that had been forced upon them. The Spotswood hotel has also been put to the same use. The number of Union prisoners and wounded Union soldiers in Richmond does not, in Mr. Osgood's opinion, much exceed four thousand all told. There is, he says, a strong Union sentiment in the city, to the extent, he thinks, of about one-third of the population. All males in the city, from sixteen to sixty years, of age, are compelled to bear arms, those from sixteen to eighteen, and from forty-five to sixty, being ranked as the second class militia. The city is governed by military law, the chief spies and detectives being made up of Plug Uglies from Baltimore. There are many civilians now imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and these, as well as the loyal portion of the population, are praying for the advent of the Union army. The negroes, he says, are ripe for rebellion, but are exceedingly cautious. The citizens fear them, and if they should once rise in rebellion the scenes enacted will be horrible. The daily ration of a rebel soldier now is eighteen ounces of flour and half a pound of bacon. As a specimen of prices in Richmond, Mr. Osgood says common home-made pants sell for $22 per pair; a box of matches, such as can be bought here for one cent, there brings fifty cents; a drink of mean whiskey costs fifty cents; shoes $20 per pair. There is no specie there whatever in common use. Mr. Osgood knows of but one broker in Richmond; he has all the specie there is, and sells it at $2.25 in Confederate money for $1 in gold or silver. Quinine, a most necessary article in that section, sells for $45 per ounce. All they are able to procure of this article is smuggled into the city from Baltimore. The ignorance of the rebel soldiery is surprising. One-eighth of them actually believe that President Lincoln is a negro, and will not be convinced to the contrary.—There were rumors in the city that General Joe Johnston is dead. The avenues to his house are blockaded, and no vehicle of any kind is allowed to pass by it. The negro boy who attends at the General's house told Mr. Osgood that he had not seen that dignitary for nearly five weeks, and that when he last saw him he was surrounded by doctors, who commanded perfect silence to be kept in the house and vicinity. Another rumor which gained credence in the city was, that Beauregard had become insane and was sent South in order to reorganize his health. The number of rebel troops now in the vicinity of Richmond, Mr. Osgood estimates at about two hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Burning of the Steamer Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The steamer Golden Gate, Capt. Hudson commander, has been burned at sea. She sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having 95 cabin passengers, 147 in the second cabin and steerage, and a crew of 95, making a total of 337. She had on board $1,100,000 in gold, of which Kirby, Byrne, & Co. shipped $10,000, and Meader, Lolor, & Co. shipped the same amount.

On the 27th ult., at 4 45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla while the passengers were dining, an alarm of fire was given. The steamer was promptly headed for the shore, 3½ miles distant, the flames making fearful headway. At a quarter after 5 o'clock the upper deck fell in, and soon after the steamer struck the beach. The passengers and crew who had not got into the boats jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive.

The ship was burned to the water's edge, and soon disappeared.

Those on shore made their way to near Manzanilla as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama.

Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with thirty persons on board, has not been heard from, and probably made the shore south of Manzanilla.

The steamer St. Louis arrived here to-night, bringing seventy-eight of the Golden Gate's passengers, all that are known certainly to be saved, and a portion of the crew.

Captain Hudson and a part of the crew remained at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers.

MARRIED,

At the M. E. parsonage, Aug. 6th, by Rev. James Brads, Mr. GEORGE W. FRIEDLY and Miss MARTHA CLAUBAUGH, both of Huntingdon.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. ISENBERG and LAMAR FOLK, both of Alexandria, Huntingdon county.

DIED,

In the Borough of Huntingdon, July 30, 1862, after a lingering sickness, Mrs. CAROLINE M. PORT, wife of Alex. Port, Esq., aged 35 years 9 months.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 12, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5 81½
Commmon and Superfine	$3 00
Rye Flour	$3 25
Corn Meal	$2 87½
Extra White Wheat	$1 40
Fair and Prime Red	$1 23@1 32
Rye	81c
Corn, prime Yellow	64
Oats	36
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$5 75
Timothy	$2 00
Wool	35@37½c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅌ bbl	$5,50@6,25
Extra do New	3,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	38
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Tallow	9

NOTICE.—Jurors, suitors and witnesses for the second week court will take notice that *all the cases for trial on that week have been continued*, and therefore they need not attend.

By order of the Court. J. C. WATSON, Sheriff.

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 its 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 Huntingdon, 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. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

STRAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barree township, about the last of May last, three head of cattle—one black-spotted Heifer two years old past—one black steer yearling past, and one red Heifer with some white mixed, yearling past. They all have a slit in left ear and tails 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.

August 12 1862-4t. JOHN SMILEY.

NOTICE—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, or having claims against me will call and settle immediately, or will be disposed of according to law. The books will be left in the hands of J. F. Thompson of Mill Creek.

Mill Creek, July 11, 1862. Dr. O. W. THOMPSON.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and quality, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of *good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."*

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promissory notes.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

GARDNER & HEMMING'S GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS!

The largest and most complete equipped

Equestrian Establishment

in the World; comprising a better collection of beautifully trained

HORSES AND PONIES,

and a larger number of PERFORMERS than any company extant. Will exhibit in

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

On Tuesday, August 26th, 1862.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Doors open at two and seven o'clock. Performance to commence half an hour later.

ADMISSION, - - - - - 25 cts.

The Managers take pleasure in announcing to the public that they are able to cater for their amusement, this season of 1862, in a most superior manner. The wagons have been newly painted and decorated; the harness is entirely new; the wardrobe is of the most costly description, manufactured from designs imported from Paris during the past winter.

THE BAND WAGON

is a triumph of art, manufactured by the best makers, and ornamental in the highest style of art. Among the features of this establishment is the

ZOUAVE HALT,

illustrating with striking vividness, scenes in the present war; first the march and then the halt, (in which all the men lay down and sit up on the word of command,) concluding with the GRAND CHARGE. The

ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE

is also another feature, and is introduced this season for the first time in any travelling exhibition.

THE ACTING MULES,

PETE AND BARNEY,

will be introduced at each Exhibition, and illustrate the old motto, "That some things can be done as well as others." The

HORSES AND PONIES

are the best trained in the profession, foremost among which is the great

Talking Horse, "Washington,"

who will be introduced by his trainer,

DAN GARDNER,

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOWN,

who will *appear at each entertainment* in all his SONGS, ANECDOTES, WITTICISMS, &c., &c.

The Performers comprise the Stars of Europe and America; among whom will be found the names of

R. HEMMINGS,	GEORGE DERROUS,
JOHN FOSTER,	SIGNOR PARKER,
MONS. MORISTE,	W. HILL,
W. KING,	J. KING,
W. GREEN,	C. RICKER,
L. LEVON,	R. HALL,
Miss ELIZA GARDNER,	Madame CAMILLA,
La PETITE CAMILLA,	MASTER ED.

And those

Three Great Clowns,

DAN. GARDNER, JOHN FOSTER, YOUNG DAN.

On the morning of Exhibition the Company will enter town in

GRAND PROCESSION,

HEADED BY

BRITNER'S BRASS BAND,

seated in their beautiful Band Coach and drawn by a line of Splendid Horses, followed by all the Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Baggage, Vans, &c., &c.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

TYRONE, Monday, August 25, 1862.

BELLEVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

V. H. GARDNER, Agent.
CHAS. WHITNEY, Adv. Agt.

August 12, 1862-2t.

$200 REWARD.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and *conviction of the party or parties who set fire* to the Bridge of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, at Huntingdon, on Sunday night, August 3d.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Supt. H. & B. T. R. R.

August 5, 1862-2t.

CAUTION.—I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of William Cough for the sum of $21 00, dated July 19th, 1862, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value.

July 22, 1862.* J. R. McCARTNEY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

MESSRS. TAYLOR and CREMER have for sale, at their Nurseries, in Huntingdon, Pa., the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, at the following prices:

	PER DOZ. 50cts.	PER 100 $1 50	PER 1000. $10 00
Baltimore Scarlet,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Charles Favorite	50 "	1 50	10 00
Cutter's Seedling,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Dutch,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Hovey's Seedling,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Late White,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Large Early Scarlet,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Longworth's Prolific,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Peabody's Seedling,	50 "	2 00	12 00
Triomphe de Gand,	50 "	2 00	12 00
Trollope's Victoria,	50 "	1 50	8 00
Wilson's Albany,			

Triplanted in August or September they will yield a crop the next June.

July 30, 1862-3t.

☞ GET THE CHEAPEST & BEST. ☜

THE "WILLIAMS & ORVIS"

UNEQUALLED $25,00 DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

The "WILLIAMS & ORVIS" SEWING MACHINE, has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation, second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed: while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled.

We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect, and superior in many, to any $50 Machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell, and embroider and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine, ever made.

☞ Machines forwarded by Express, with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞ *Every Machine warranted, and kept in repair one year, without charge.*

☞ An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State, east of the Allegheny Mountains.

☞ Enclose a stamp for terms and circulars.

Address G. R. JONES & Co.,
(Box 889) No. 50, North 6th st., below Arch,
July 30, 1862-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAY COW.—Came to the property of the subscriber, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on or about the 5th inst., a red and white Speckled COW, 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.

Juniata Iron Works, July 21, 1862.

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 Tactics 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,
Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m. *Principal.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, *St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.*, TAKEN—ABUBY 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,
Filth,
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.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Porter and Alexandria,	August	14, at Alexandria.
Morris	"	15, at Waterstreet.
Franklin,	"	16, at Franklinville.
Warriorsmark,	"	18, at Birmingham.
Brady,	"	19, at Mill Creek.
Union,	"	20, at Mapleton.
Cass and Cassville,	"	22, at Cassville.
West,	"	23, at Shavers cr'k bridge.
Barree,	"	27, at Manor Hill.
Jackson,	"	28, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley,	"	30, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg borough,	Sept.	1, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	"	2, at Orbisonia.
Walker,	"	6, at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9, at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10, at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12, at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	13, at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Markleburg.
Honewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but, if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16. Co. Supt.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, *A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and* any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege *of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three* hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DAVIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE *undersigned, in accordance with* General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Comp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am 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.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

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 300 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.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | WESTWARD. FAST LINE. | WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD. TH