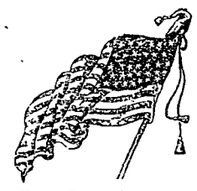
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 2, 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.

A UNION CONVENTION.

No Political Parties in this time of National Peril.

TO THE PEOPLE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Both political parties have met and made their party nominations. Whatever may be said either by the resolutions of the Conventions or by the advocates of the tickets nominated by them, the fact is too palpable that they are both strictly PARTY tickets. The wishes and the hopes of the people were disregarded and disappointed by this action. They want no party tickets, and no political strife at this time. They feel that whatever they may have called each other in the past, they can recognize all loyal men as patriots and brethren now, and feeling thus they do not wish to be arrayed in apparent hostility. The Country needs the united strength of its people both in council and in the field, to put down Treason. Every man who now assumes the duties of office, should do so untrammelled by obligations arising from party nomination and election.—He should feel that he has been called by the whole people to act for them, and against their enemies; and not for a part of them, against the other part. To accomplish this, the people must act for themselves, and disregard the bidding of party leaders and partisans of every name.

We think this is the desire of the people of this county. Every man who has a son or brother in the army thinks more of standing by him, strengthening his hands, than of the success of parties.

We, therefore, citizens of the county, (not because we are dissatisfied with the *men* nominated by parties, but because we are against party strife at all,) in the exercise of our rights as citizens, and discarding all party distinctions, unite in a call for a CONVENTION to be held in Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates to be supported by all loyal citizens, who wish to ignore party, and to unite in cordial earnest support of the Government and the War. We suggest that the citizens in the various boroughs and townships select, from each, FOUR DELEGATES on the SATURDAY PREVIOUS to the day fixed for meeting of the Convention.—The election for delegates to be held at the usual places of holding township and general elections.

The Union Convention.

The call has been approved by voters of all parties in every district in the county, and as each district has authorized the election of delegates by signing the call, we do not see that any strength would be given the cause by publishing names in this paper. We have heard from most of the townships, and we are gratified to know that the voters of both the old parties are strongly in favor of a Union War Ticket. All that is necessary to unite the Union vote of the county upon one ticket, is the election of good men as delegates to the Union Convention on the 9th. Let every township and borough be represented in the Convention. The good men should come and consult together, and determine what *shall be done* to defeat the partisan spirit that *is not* popular with the people. We want the *people* to speak—to lead—and we will follow. Come then, Democrats, and Republicans, and People's Party—all who are opposed to partisan tickets—come, consult as a loyal people should consult, and you will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you have made an effort to satisfy the demands of a large majority of the loyal voters of the county.

"A party warfare now, for party purposes, should not be encouraged—partisan organization, to secure party success, should be avoided.

"By the counsels of the interested, two tickets have been nominated in this county. *Each composed of its own partisans.*"

We take the above truths from the editorial columns of the *Journal & American* of this week. "WHAT IS DUTY?" Is it not that the people should meet on Tuesday next in a Union Convention, and *make right* what the *Journal & American admits* has been *done wrong*. The friends of a Union Ticket, whether they are selected as delegates or not, should come to town on the 9th, and make an effort to undo the counsels of the interested partisans. "*A party warfare now, for party purposes, should not be encouraged—partisan organizations, to secure party success,* SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED."

THE proceedings of the "Democratic" Convention is crowded out this week. They will appear in our next issue.

The War Near Washington.

Once more the seat of the struggle against the rebellion is in front of Washington. The cannonading of the past few days is said, indeed, to have been heard in the streets of the city. The rebels have gathered all their strength, and are making a last and desperate effort to take the capital.—Taking advantage of the neglect or oversight of our Generals, their active and skillful leaders have turned our army and actually thrown a large force between its main body and its base at Alexandria and Washington. As a consequence of this, our troops have had to fight at a disadvantage, and the battles of last Friday and Saturday, fiercely contested on both sides, have caused us heavy losses.—The battle of Friday appears to have resulted in our favor; that of Saturday, owing to the arrival of rebel reinforcements, was in their favor. On Sunday, if the reports are to be credited, there was but little fighting, probably because neither army was in a condition to make an attack, after such terrible work as they had gone through.

While battles are raging and their results are still unascertained, it is not becoming to criticise Generals and and their plans. Indeed it is not possible to criticise them intelligently till they are over. Then it may be ascertained whether proper precautions were observed, whether all weak points on our front were carefully watched, whether our forces were properly posted, whether their movements, when danger was upon them, were wisely ordered and skillfully executed. The credit for failure or success may then be given properly.—But now all is confusion in regard to the battles near Bull Run. We only know that the armies that were to take Richmond are now doing their best to defend Washington. That they will be able to make a successful defence, and soon resume the aggressive, we firmly believe. Although probably still outnumbered by the enemy, our reinforcements are going forward rapidly, and the fortifications about the city are very strong. Still, it is a mortifying and discouraging thing to find our army no nearer to Richmond than it was thirteen months ago, after the first repulse from Bull Run.

Perhaps the fault finders, who have declared that the rebel army in Virginia was not so large as ours, will begin to confess they were wrong, since they have been able to press Pope with an overpowering force in front, and at the same time throw another force in his rear. They will see why General McClellan, with an army of 80,000 or 90,000 men, asked for reinforcements and co-operation to enable him to take Richmond. This underrating the force of the enemy has been the great mistake in the conduct of the war. Some of those who now estimate the rebel army in Virginia at 250,000 men, were among the critics who endeavored to demonstrate that it never exceeded 80,000 or 100,000.—To convince us of the mistake, we have had to fight numerous battles and to make various retreats. Hereafter there will be no withholding of reinforcements from our generals.—The President's call for 300,000 new volunteers has enabled him to strengthen our armies both in the East and the West. Then will come the draft, which will bring a fresh supply into the field. Believing that the rebel army can be but little increased, we are not likely to be outnumbered by them in future battles, as we have been on almost every occasion heretofore.—*Evening Bulletin, Sept. 1st.*

If the Government has not been as successful in the suppression of the rebellion as was expected, who is to blame? Will any person pretend to say that the continued denunciation of the war as an "*Abolition war*"—a war to free the "niggers"—a war to put the "nigger" upon an equality with the white man of the North,—has been helping the Government to accomplish good results? Every candid man must admit that the opposition this war and the Administration has met with from an organized opposition *political* party in the North, has had much to do in keeping alive the struggle between the North and South. President Lincoln's party is the only thoroughly loyal party in the country. He is no political partisan *now*, and *opposed* to him, we find all extremes—the Abolitionists and Vallandigham Democrats of the North, and the Secessionists of the South. Until a *more* loyal party shall rise up, we shall support the loyal party that stands by the President, believing it the only proper course for all loyal men to pursue.

Merrimac Lewis.—*A. Owen.*

That's personal—but we consider the source. We might say, somebody has stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in. "*The Monitor*"—the name won't deceive anybody. It is enough for the people to know that it is an organ of the Hughes party—the same organization that bolted the Democratic nomination in '60, and went over to the support of the rebel cause.

W. A. WALLACE, Esq., of Clearfield, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in the district composed of the counties of Clearfield, Cambria and Blair.

The Position of a True Democrat.

The following are the remarks of Brigadier General Richard BUSTEED, at the great war meeting in New York, on Wednesday last:

"I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate office of home traitors; let them have a monopoly of the work.—I am certain no true Democrat will engage in it, at least no intelligent or reputable person who will do so.—There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy; between the privileges of the few and the rights of the multitude—between caste and republican equality—and he is the genuine democrat who loves Liberty more than Slavery.

"The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a Democrat but he is a traitor; meaner than all his Southern compatriots; a sneaking, sniveling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

"My own position is easily declared. I *was* a Democrat. I *am* a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. [Cheers.] I *will be* what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience makes me. If this be treason to party, party can make the most of it." [Great applause.]

There is a class of *home* "humbugs," or traitors, or something else, who can seldom see the *good* qualities in the brave soldier. We do not think it will be very difficult for all loyal men to make a few *proper* comments after reading the following wholesale denunciation of brave officers, by that *pure* Democratic sheet, the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, of Saturday last.

The *Patriot & Union* says:

"We are afraid we are very near to the truth when we pronounce General Pope to be, in our opinion, *a humbug*—almost as extensive an insect as Fremont. Buell, we fancy, is asleep, trying to dream out what the war's about, the problem that troubled him so at first. Ulysses has fallen into the power of the Cyclops, and instead of poking out his eye, as his great namesake did, has had both his own done for. We fervently pray that the next shower may bring us down a few *live* Generals instead of myriads of toads. We can dispense with the reptiles, but the Generals we *want*."

"If we were in favor of the war, we would not hesitate a moment to go."—*Selinsgrove Times.*

This *Selinsgrove Times* is the organ of the Vallandigham Democracy of Snyder county. It is opposed to the war because its sympathies are with the rebels—and yet it claims to be a loyal Union paper. It is about as loyal to the Government as many other Vallandigham Democratic presses we could name. Will Bro. Owen condescend to give us his opinion of the Democracy and loyalty of the *Selinsgrove Times?*

THE following sound remarks by Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, should command the attention of all loyal men:

"There can be no partisan triumph over the National Administration that will not be gladly hailed by foreign Governments as a popular denunciation of our war for the Union; there can be no factious opposition to the policy of that Administration that will not inspire fresh vigor throughout the ranks of treason; there can be no defeat of the friends of the Administration that shall not speed rebel bullets with deadlier aim against our brethren, whose lives are perilled in the vindication of our country's honor."

"THAT in this, our Nation's trial, *all party strife for place and power is hereby renounced as* UNWORTHY OF A FREE ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE."

The above is a resolution unanimously adopted by the late "Democratic" County Convention. For adhering to the sentiments of this resolution we have been denounced by every man connected with the *Monitor*.—If this resolution speaks the sentiments of the "Democratic" Convention, why did that body put up a *party* ticket?—Will Mr. D-*a*-ugherty, or his man Friday, explain?

Dr. H. O. BRAMWELL, of Schellsburg, has announced himself an independent candidate in Bedford county for the Legislature, in opposition to John Cessna, Esq.

An Earnest Appeal to the Women and Children.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 30, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children in the United States:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted; the brave men wounded in defence of their country will soon be in want of it.

I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with the necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape up lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in the defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received at Boston by Surgeon A. N. McLaren. U. S. A.; at New York, by Surgeon R. S. Satterly, U. S. A.; at Newark, by Assistant Surgeon Janeway; at Philadelphia, by Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A.; at Baltimore, by Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; at Washington, by Surgeon C. S. Lamb, U. S. A.; at Cincinnati, by Surgeon Glover Penn, U. S. A.; at Louisville, by Surgeon J. F. Head; at St. Louis, by C. L. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General U. S. A.

WAR NEWS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

The Second Great Battle of Bull Run.—The Union Troops Victorious.—The Union Loss in Killed and Wounded at Least Eight Thousand.—The Rebel Loss Two to Our One.—Heavy Captures from the Enemy.—They Retreat to the Mountains.

Official Despatch from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS, FIELD OF BATTLE, GROVETON, NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug 30.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted, with continuous fury, from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do it in the course of the morning as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up. We have lost no less than 8,000 men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field the enemy lost at least two to on one.

He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which fact greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches us from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains.

I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Official Despatch from General Pope.

The Movements of the Past Few Days.

PLANS AND COUNTER-PLANS.

Jackson's Ineffectual Attempt to Turn our Right.

Severe Fight near Centreville, Between McDowell and Sigel, and Jackson.

The Enemy Driven Back at all Points.

Heintzleman Moving On the Enemy.

1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following despatch from Gen. Pope has been received:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there, two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzleman to march on Greenwich; and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. M'Dowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains thro' Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their camps and baggage and many stands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by way of Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton.

He was met when six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel.

Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which has been terminated by the darkness.

The enemy was driven back at all points; and thus the affair rests.

Heintzleman's corps will move on him at daylight, from Centreville, and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

JOHN POPE,
Major General.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Firing Heard in the Direction of Centreville.—Telegraphic Communication Established with Manassas.—Large Numbers of Troops Awaiting Transportation.—Gen. Burnsides in Possession of Fredericksburg.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 30.—There has been heavy firing heard to day in the direction of Centreville, and the contest of yesterday was undoubtedly renewed this morning. Telegraphic communication has been established to Manassas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired with the greatest dispatch, and trains will probably extend their trips to-morrow.—There are still a large number of troops in Alexandria awaiting transportation to the field of battle.

A Pennsylvania Brigade, comprising the 123d, 133d, 134th and 136th regiments, under General Cook, were to march to-day. Those who were able to be moved from the Alexandria hospitals have been taken to Washington to make room for the wounded who are to arrive to-day.

Advices from Fredericksburg as late as 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, give contradiction to the current reports regarding burning of bridges &c. in that locality. There has been no such proceeding.

Gen. Burnside had possession of that city certainly at 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

The Excitement in the City.

Commanders of the different divisions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Pope's statement that Heintzleman's corps would move on the enemy at daylight is confirmed by the heavy firing heard from that vicinity.

Rumors of various successes have reached here, but need confirmation. Yesterday rebel scouts were seen at Longlegs, in the vicinity of Chain Bridge. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction. The impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent manœuvring is looked for with intense eagerness.

The command of the armies operating in Virginia is as follows: General Burnside commands his own corps except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Genl. Pope. Gen. M'Clellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomac that has been sent onward to General Pope's command. Gen. Pope commands the army of Virginia and all forces temporarily attached to it. All the forces are under the command of Major General Halleck, General in chief.

(Signed) E D. TOWNSEND,
Assist. Adjt. General.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Another Attack by the Rebels.—General Pope Falls Back to Centreville.—He is Strongly Entrenched.—Reinforcements Reported Arriving.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The rebels were heavily reinforced yesterday and attacked Pope's army before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner. The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed; the advantage of the whole was on the side of the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centreville with the whole army in good order.—He has now been joined by General Franklin at Centreville, and Sumner was on the march to him last night.—He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest. After the successes of Friday every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of our troops.

Private dispatches direct from Washington of to-day, state that Gens. Franklin and Sumner had arrived with heavy reinforcements to Gen. Pope, and that everything was progressing favorably to-day.

NO FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

THE ARMY WELL CONCENTRATED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Information received here indicates that there has been but little if any fighting to-day. Our army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

LATEST NEWS.

Near Centreville, August 31—6 P. M.

The Enemy's Strength.

The enemy, according to the reports of prisoners who have been taken, and who seem to be intelligent, has recently been reinforced enormously, and now includes *the entire rebel army in the State of Virginia!* The prisoners even go so far as to say that, according to what they have heard, the rebel Army of Virginia numbers about 250,000 men.

The Enemy's Position.

They occupy the outer extremity of the old Bull Run battle-field at present, their front being at the farthest point of the old field. They hold their old rifle-pits, which were dug on the memorable 21st of July, 1861. They are bold and impudent. What their intention is cannot be known to any but themselves.

Our Army Reinforced.

I am gratified to announce that *our* army was reinforced at noon to-day, by at least 60,000 of the most effective men we have in the field, including FRANKLIN'S corps, SUMNER'S corps, PORTER'S corps, RICHARDSON'S division, SEDGWICK'S division, COXE'S division of Ohio veterans from Western Virginia, together with General STURGISS' new division of the following Pennsylvania regiments of the new levies: 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th. The latter marched from the various camps near Washington, this morning, where they have been lately located, and whence they can be safely spared.

Position of our Army Yesterday Afternoon.

This afternoon our whole army is massed ten miles south of Centreville, beyond Bull Run, and notwithstanding that the enemy has received such great reinforcements, we are driving the enemy at every point, and victory, sooner or later, is considered certain. Jackson will certainly be driven to the mountains. He cannot pass through Thoroughfare Gap again, for Heintzleman is guarding the road and he cannot break through that brave corps, especially with our grand armies at his heels.

No Fighting After Noon Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Despatches received from Fairfax Court House about seven miles from Centreville, state that no fighting had been heard from there up to noon to-day.—General Banks' forces were heard from last night, in a favorable position for joining Gen. Pope's army

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 Camp Crosman, 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, Aug. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to me directed will be offered for sale at the late residence of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd,—a two-story log dwelling house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Washington street in the borough of Huntingdon on

Wednesday, the 24th of September, inst.,

at one o'clock, P. M., of the same day.

Conditions of sale—One-half the purchase money shall be paid on the confirmation of the said sale and the other half at the end of one year, with interest.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold all the personal property belonging to the said deceased's estate.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1862. *Executor.*

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width

RAG. LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T. DELACROIX,
Sept. 3, 1862—3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

STRAYED AWAY.

A large three years old BRINDLE BULL, with a white face. Any person knowing the whereabouts of said bull will please send me word by letter or otherwise.

DAVID RUPERD,
Sept. 3. 1862. Huntingdon P. O.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1830. I, JOHN G. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner, of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Kaufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Maderis, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Brake in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Degeimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit.—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence easterly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut, at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. } 4t.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of

Sept. 3. 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The following tracts of unseated Lands, situate near BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be sold at Public Auction, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—All the tracts here described are well timbered. On some of them Coal has been discovered, and one or more mines have been opened, and all are in the vicinity of the coal mines opened at the Broad Top Mountain. Most of the tracts of land are near the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. Many of the tracts are well adapted to cultivation, the raising of all kinds of grain, grass, and the productions of the country. They may be briefly described as follows:

A Tract of Land near Cassville, known as the NORRIS COAL BANK TRACT, surveyed on a warrant for 400 acres, in the name of Phillip Ref—or as named on the record, *Philip Carp.* The Coal Mines on this Tract have been opened a number of years; a considerable quantity of Coal has been taken from the Mines, but there is now believed to be an almost inexhaustible quantity still remaining on the Tract.

Also—A Tract of Land in Hopewell township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Peter Wilson, containing 446 acres, 121 perches; Benjamin Rush, Tod township, 438 acres, 53 perches; John Singer, Carbon township, 520 perches; Benjamin Shoemaker, Hopewell township, 405 acres, 116 perches; Isaac Wampole, Hopewell township, 348 acres, 96 perches; Leonard Kechenie, Hopewell township, 360 acres; Samuel Davis, Hopewell township, 451 acres; Conrad Bates, Hopewell township, 418 acres; Henry Bates, Hopewell township, 417 acres; Peter Benson, Clay township, 345 acres, 56 perches; Thomas Benton, Tod township, 271 acres, 152 perches; Jonathan Jones, Tod township, 428 acres, 58 perches; Owen Jones, Tod township, 428 acres, 58 perches; William Sheaff, Tod township, 439½ acres; Robert Erwin, Tod township, 317 acres, 146 perches; Philip Wager, 528 acres; Philip Stein, Tod township, 478 acres; and John Musser, Tod township, 478 acres.

All the above tracts of land were surveyed on warrants as early as 1794, and the surveys regularly returned to the Land Office. The title is unquestioned, and clearly vested in the present owner.

Any information about the lands will be given on application to Jacob Cresswell, Cassville; Messrs. Miles and Dorris, Huntingdon, or by the Attorney of the owner, No. 260 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN SAVAGE,
By his Attorney in fact,
Sept. 3, 1862. A. V. PARSONS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Jonathan Leslie.*]

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, an insolvent debtor, will attend to his duties at the Office of Miles & Dorris, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
Sept. 3, 1862. *Auditor.*

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments 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 at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

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.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
August 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

$25 REWARD.

HORSE stolen from a field near McVeytown, sometime during Sunday night, the 24th inst. A good sized BLACK HORSE about 8 years old with white spot on forehead, and slight sore on left knee about as large as a five cent piece. He both trots and racks and is very gentle. The finder will receive the above reward by detaining the Horse and thief, and address the owner.

SAMUEL TROXELL,
August 27, 1862—3t. McVeytown, Pa.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Journeyman MILLER wanted immediately. Address A. J. McCOY,
Spruce Creek,
August 27, 1862—3t. Hunt. co., Pa.

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. B. WINTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.
June 3, 1862—6m.

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