Our Duty in the Present Crisis.

A Sermon Preached in the Presbyterian Church at Huntingdon, Pa., AUGUST 17, 1862,

BY

REV. GEO. W. ZAHNISER,

PASTOR.

HUNTINGDON, August 18, 1862.

Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER:

Dear Sir:—We believe the Sermon preached by you on Sabbath morning last, would be productive of good at home, and cheering to our soldiers in camp. We therefore request that you will furnish it for publication.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEORGE TAYLOR,	HORATIO G. FISHER,
A. W. BENEDICT,	J. F. MILLER,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.	GEO. W. GARRETTSON,
JOHN SCOTT,	DAVID SNARE,
DAVID BLAIR,	JAMES GWIN,
HENRY GLAZIER,	D. P. GWIN,
J. GEORGE MILES,	JAMES A. BROWN,
THEO. H. CRENER,	JOHN REED,
SAMUEL T. BROWN,	S. S. SMITH,
WM. P. ORBISON,	THOMAS FISHER,
D. M MURTRIE,	CHARLES H. MILLER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	R. R. WIDTON.

HUNTINGDON, August 19, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—There was nothing new in my remarks on Sabbath morning, but since you think their publication would do good, I give you the manuscript containing the substance of them. Very truly yours,

GEO. W. ZAHNISER.

To Hon. G. TAYLOR, A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., and others.

SERMON.

THEN came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek; to-morrow I will stand on the top of the hill, with the rod of God in my hand.

So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek; and Moses, Aaron and Hur, went up to the top of the hill.

And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed.

But Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone and put it under him, and he sat thereon, and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun.

And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua; for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under Heaven.—EXODUS 17: 8-14.

THIS passage contains a short narrative of a battle between Amalek and Israel. In obedience to a divine command, and under Moses as their leader, the Israelites were marching to take possession of the land promised to their fathers; and the Amalekites—descendants of Esau—attempted to obstruct their progress. The Amalekites were the hereditary foes of the sons of Jacob; they inherited the malice of Esau; and wished to prevent the fulfilment of the promise made to the descendants of Jacob. When these hostile brethren appeared in Rephidim, Moses said to Joshua, "Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek; to-morrow I will stand on the top of the hill, with the rod of God in my hand." Joshua did as he was commanded, and on the morrow he and his chosen soldiers went out to fight, while Moses stood on the top of the hill and prayed. The battle was joined, and for a time its issue was doubtful. The "scale of battle" wavered; for when Moses held up his hands, Israel prevailed, but when his hands grew weary, and he let them down, Amalek prevailed. But when Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands until the going down of the sun, Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.

This portion of sacred history is pregnant with instruction suited to our circumstances and condition as a nation.

The first thing claiming attention, is *the character of the war between Amalek and Israel.* On the part of Israel, it was a *war of defence.* The conduct of Amalek was such as compelled Moses to make an appeal to arms. The host of Israel was marching in obedience to divine signals given by the pillars of cloud and fire; and Amalek attempted to obstruct their progress.—They wished to drive Israel from their course, and prevent the accomplishment of a divine promise.

The second point in the narrative, is *the employment, in the war, of appropriate instrumentalities to defeat the purpose of Amalek.* Moses did not command the host to stand still, and see if God would not miraculously destroy their wicked brethren. He did not stretch out over them the rod of God in his hand, with which he had destroyed the horsemen and the chariots of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. He did not look for miraculous interposition. But he made Joshua chief captain, and commanded him to select a body of men from the thousands of Israel, and march out and join battle with Amalek. He employed *appropriate means*, such as in their nature were suited to accomplish the end.

The third point in the narrative, is *the conduct of Moses during the battle.*—He stood on the top of the hill with the rod of God in his hand, and prayed for victory. By his preparation for the battle, he showed his belief in the employment of means, and by prayer for victory, the necessity of the presence of God to make them efficacious. He believed that the war was just; he organized an army, and appointed Joshua as its leader, and then he resorted to prayer for success. The conviction that his cause was a just one, and his ample preparation to maintain it, gave him confidence in his supplication for victory.

The application of these things to our condition as a nation is most obvious. We are in the midst of a most fearful struggle. What is its character? Is it just or unjust? Is this war defensive or aggressive? Surely no man, not affected with the *moral insanity* called SECESSION, can believe that the conflict in which we are engaged is for sectional supremacy. This is not its nature. It is a struggle for national life. The great question involved is not one of mere party triumph or sectional prowess; it is a question that involves the fate of constitutional liberty and the destinies of the nation. The man who does not see this, must be deaf to the voice of reason, and blind to the plainest teachings of Providence as unfolded in our history. Who that knows the aspect of affairs and the interests at stake in this struggle, does not see in its failure, standing armies, perpetual wars, national ruin and an oligarchy to perpetuate bitter personal and domestic wrong. And if God has revealed any purpose in the antecedent history of the American people, it is, that through their instrumentality he intends to unfold and exhibit the capabilities of the race. He has led us to hope that we are to be a great and permanent blessing to the nations. We are the freest, and wisest, and happiest people on earth. It is in no boastful spirit that I say it, but to prove that we are a peculiar people. God has blessed us with privileges—educational, and civil, and religious—above the nations around us. He is developing in our midst, and for the world, a high standard of Christian character and a high type of Christian civilization. His past providence toward us warrants the belief, that we are a chosen people, and that under the divine guidance, we are marching up to take possession of the full heritage of blessings promised to the race. In our past history we see the pillars of cloud and fire.—God was with our fathers, when they made their home in the wilderness.—He was with their sons, and their sons' sons, in all their early conflicts; and under his fostering care, we have grown to be a mighty nation, and were about to take possession of an entire continent, on which to work out the problems of human progress, and to push human improvement to its utmost limits. But Amalek started up in our path. Men, whom we regarded as brothers, have become our relentless enemies, and are attempting to turn back the tide of our prosperity, and defeat the purposes of God, so obviously indicated in our history.

The character of our Federal Government—the influence it is fitted to exert in the advancement of the race—the blessings, under God, it has already secured, make it our imperative duty to sustain it. Who, that knows these things, and yet fails to come to its support, can be guiltless before men or God? It is too late to stand still, and discuss the causes of this wicked rebellion. What if the voice of fanaticism were heard in the land? It was but a feeble cry among the million voices that rent the air, proclaiming adherence to the "Constitution and laws." What if grievances did exist? There were no acts of oppression committed. Our enemies themselves confess that it was the *fear* of oppression, and not its actual existence, that quickened into life this *monstrous iniquity.* But it is needless to dwell on these things. It is a time for deeds, and not for words. The monster has already reached his full strength. He stands at the threshold, ready to destroy us—ready to trample in the dust what we hold valuable and sacred. He must be met, and disarmed of his power. If we, through fear or supineness, fail to do this, we will go down, in history, to the generations that will come after us, branded with shame, and up to the God who will judge us, to receive the curse of cowardice, that we will so richly merit.

Our cause is just. It is self-defence. It is the defence of the Government that God gave us—the preservation of the distinguished blessings he bequeathed to us, to be handed down to our children. To keep and transmit them unimpaired, is a duty we owe to the generations that will come after us; it is a solemn, religious duty we owe to God.

But we must not stand idle, and expect fire from heaven to smite this monster, and save us. We need not look for miraculous interposition.—Had Moses waited for this, the whole host of Israel would have been scattered and destroyed. We must arm ourselves, and march forth to meet the foe. This is what Moses directed to be done. This is what we must do, if we would maintain our integrity as a people. Joshua was made chief captain. Chosen men were called out, and armed, and led forth to battle.—This example is for our imitation.—Men must go forth from their homes and their firesides. A wicked host must be gathered to endure the toil and the danger of the camp and the battle-field. The citizen must become a soldier; and the resources of the nation must be taxed to equip and maintain him. Until this is done, we need not expect to succeed; we can have no just ground of confidence in our prayers for victory and permanent peace. It is cheering to know, that so many brave men have responded to the call of our Chief Executive, and are already in the field; and that others are preparing to go forth, and, if needs be, "to lay their lives on their country's altar." Every Christian patriot should be ready to "pledge his life, and fortune, and sacred honor" in this holy cause; for what is life without freedom, or fortune without protection, or honor without both?

But while we employ ample and appropriate means to suppress this rebellion, we must not overlook the truth taught in this narrative—that success in war depends as much on the prayers of the people at home as on the skill and bravery of the soldiers in the field. Moses did not rely alone on the skill of Joshua and the courage of his army, for success. He looked to God for victory. He resorted to prayer, and when he prayed, Israel prevailed; but when his hands grew weary, and he let them down, Amalek prevailed; and when Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, Amalek was routed, and smitten with the edge of the sword.

Our immense armies, our iron-clad ships, and our vast resources, will accomplish nothing, unless God, who giveth the victory, is on our side.—These will but add to the magnitude of the disaster, and the shame of the defeat, that must follow, if the God of Battles be not our leader. We must invoke his presence, for in his hands is the issue. He can subdue our enemies, and make them to be at peace with us. From him cometh the wisdom that is needful to direct in the cabinet and in the field. We are in his hands, and should bow ourselves before him. Let us take Moses, the man of God, as our model, and pray—pray earnestly, and without ceasing, that God would smite down this modern Amalek, and restore us again to the blessedness of a united and prosperous people.

The evils of this rebellion did not spring out of the ground. They are judgments sent on us for our sins.—As a nation, we have winked at oppression; we have polluted the holy Sabbath, by legalizing its desecration; we have been vainglorious of our greatness, as though by our own might we had gotten it—and God has visited these evils upon us. It becomes us, then, to humble ourselves, and beseech him to restore us to his favor.

God would have led the Israelites at once into the promised land, but they rebelled against him, and he sent them to wander in the wilderness; and it was while there that Amalek met them. It was sin that brought the judgment of war; but it was the armed host and the prayers of Moses that brought deliverance. So sin has plunged us into the horrors of civil strife, and nothing but vigorous effort, and humble, fervent prayer to Almighty God, can save us.

It is said that Moses stood on the top of the hill with the rod of God in his hand. This was the rod by which the miracles before Pharaoh were wrought; the rod that was stretched over the Red Sea to divide its waters, and bring deliverance to Israel and destruction to Egypt. When the Israelites saw it, they were reminded of past exhibitions of power in their behalf, and were encouraged to trust God in their present conflict. And have we no past deliverances to recall? No monuments of his favor to encourage us, when we go out to fight, and come to make supplications in his presence? Let us recall the evidences of his past goodness. They will stimulate us to vigorous effort and earnest prayer for success in the present crisis.

The rod of God, in the hand of Moses, was also evidence to Israel that they were engaged in the Lord's cause.—And have we no evidence that our cause is his? Is it not the cause of freedom—the cause of human progress? And is not this the cause of God? Let these things give us confidence.—God's ear is open to hear the prayer of a nation that humbles itself before him, and supplicates his favor in such a cause as this.

Have you access to a mercy-seat?—If not, hasten to seek it through Jesus Christ; for an imperiled nation, endangered kindred, and your own soul need it. This is an hour when prayer is needed—an hour when God expects every one to be instant in prayer; "for if thou holdest thy peace at such a time as this, deliverance will arise to the cause of God from another place, but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed." And now, may I not bespeak your prayers in this hour of darkness and peril? In the name of God, I enter a claim to them. I believe the cause in which we are engaged is his. He gave us our national existence, and placed a mission before us. That mission is not yet fulfilled, and shall we fail to act our part in its fulfillment? Will we perish in our infancy, for our wickedness? If we perish, our epitaph in the graveyard of nations will be written—UNFAITHFUL TO THEIR MISSION, AND THEREFORE DEAD.

On the behalf of humanity, I bespeak your prayers. I believe our cause is the cause of humanity. If our free institutions are smitten down in this conflict, the world will mourn.—The potentates of Europe will rejoice, but the millions of their down-trodden and oppressed subjects will weep. It is to free America that their eyes are turned. It is to her shores that they direct their steps, when they fly from the thraldom of their own. But if our light is extinguished, and our sun sets in blood, the oppressed of all lands will have lost their asylum, and to all human view, the world will be left to toil on, in subjection to priestcraft and kingly power. I ask your prayers, in the name of the families that have given fathers, and brothers, and sons to go forth to the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field. These men have laid aside the implements of peace, and put on the harness of war; exchanged the quiet home for the noise of gathering armies; left the endearments of the domestic circle for the bloody embraces of "grim-visaged war." For these sad and broken households, I ask your prayers. For the loved and loving ones, who have gone out from them, I entreat your fervent supplication. They have marched forth, braving disease and death, to roll back the tide of desolation from our homes and our firesides; and it is our sacred privilege to commend them to God, who alone can shield them from the pestilence that destroyeth and the arrow that flieth.

And have we no suitable return to make for this heroism? No sympathy to express? No treasure to pledge? No prayers to offer that God would keep them, and crown their efforts with success? It cannot be, in an hour like this, when the nation is shaken to its centre, that any Christian patriot will withhold his hand, or grow weary in prayer. When wives, and sisters, and mothers are emulating the self-denial of Spartan women—and husbands, and brothers, and sons, the determined courage of Spartan men, shall any one who remain at home be indifferent spectators? Shall we prove faithless to the tremendous issues before us, and recreant to the mighty trust reposed in our hands? If we do, we are not worthy to be freemen, and should be slaves; and when we die, our memory should rot.

If ever there was a time when it behooved philanthropists and patriots to labor and pray, it is now. The interest of oppressed millions demands it. The safety and success of our armies demand it. The thousands of homes that are desolate, and of hearts that are broken and widowed, call us to supplicate God, who is "their help and their shield."

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 84th Regt., P. V.

We have received the following communication, from E. Wilkie Thomas to his mother in this place:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 5, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER:—I received your letter some time ago, but had no opportunity to answer until now. For the last 14 days we have been doing nothing but fighting, and, finally, were ordered to retreat to our old headquarters—Alexandria.

At Manassas we passed a very rough time; you can think for yourself when I tell you that on last Saturday, the 30th August, the artillery firing was as rapid as the roll on a drum, and the musketry could not be heard for the thunder of the cannon.

I honestly believe that if I have handled one wounded man, I have handled a thousand. The field of battle was the most dreadful sight I ever beheld. At the hospital to which the wounded were taken, I saw three flour barrels full of the legs and arms of the poor fellows. I never want to see such an awful sight again.

We are now quartered at Alexandria, Va., and I expect we will be allowed a rest which we very much need I will have to close for the present, in order to go to the hospital, and attend to the wounded.

I remain your son,

WILKE.

CAMP MCMURTY, Knoxville, Ill., Sept. 8, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—Thinking a few lines from this camp might interest you I will give you a short letter. This is the 102d Illinois Regt. Col. McMurty has been Lieut. Governor of the State. Our Company was raised about North Henderson and Bidger's Corner, Mercer county, Ill. Capt. Likely is liked by all the men. He has quite a number of Huntingdon county boys and is himself one. The Major says we are the quietest and best behaved company in the regiment. We are encamped in the fair ground of Knox county, and number between 900 and 1,000.—Our company has some sixty married men and we cannot act badly, as our families are watching us. We have preachers in the ranks and our captain is an elder, but there are some rough men however, to balance these. We have our clothing but have not got our arms, &c. If this suits you I will drop you a line from Dixie if I get there.—I hope you will send the Globe in return. Yours respectfully,

DAVID P. POWER,
102d Regt., Ill. Vol.

DIED,

In Brady township, Huntingdon co., on the 9th inst., of consumption, JNO. BROWN, aged 20 years, 10 months, and 19 days.

The subject of the above notice was one of those retiring, unassuming persons, who have to be well known to be appreciated. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and an obliging neighbor; even bearing in mind the "Golden Rule," to do unto others as you would have them do to you. Although prostrated by a lingering illness, not a murmur escaped his lips. He had his lamp trimmed and burning, and anxiously awaited the coming of his Lord.

His friends mourn—but not as those who have no hope, feeling assured that their loss is his eternal gain.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." J. E. H.

Hollidaysburg Register please copy.

PHILADELPHIA, MARKETS.

Sept. 15, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75
Common and superfine	5,00
Rye Flour	3,50
Corn Meal	$3,12½
Extra White Wheat	$1,55
Fair and Prime Red	$1,20@1,30
Rye	72c
Corn, prime Yellow	70
Oats	37
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$4,75
Timothy	$1,50
Wool	50@57½c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$5,50@5,25
Extra do ₰ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	65
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Tallow	6

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MEANS FARM" in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; near a good market, in the neighborhood; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms not unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *four years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain one *of the best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to import and Manufacture any more at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrira, (New Fur Store) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862—3m.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES AND PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth 5 to 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 25 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Cove mover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE DOUTRICH,
7 m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in McConnellstown, a horned STEER, with red and white spots, lame in one leg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK LININGER.

McConnellstown, Sept. 9, 1862*

30,000 GOOD UNION MEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general that he has just returned from the eastern cities, with a full and valuable assortment of Merchandise suitable for town and country, consisting of a variety of Goods to supply all wants, from the most fashionable in the market to those of the strong and durable, at prices astonishly cheap. To my friends I would offer my best regards for sustaining me from the beginning, and invite them to continue their patronage, and the public after an examination of my stock will find it to their advantage to purchase at Coffee Run. I shall hereafter give personal attention to cutting taxes, with the string of my hatch always out. Come to Coffee Run, Sept. 10, 1862-3t. SIMON COHN.

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The following proclamation was issued by the rebel Bradley T. Johnson at Frederick, on the day he took possession of that place, viz:

To the People of Maryland.

After sixteen months of oppression more galling than the Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's Line. The men of Maryland, who during the last long months have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited, and suffered and hoped.

The Government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President, the soldier and statesman Davis, never to cease this war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammelled and free from Federal bayonets.

The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn with arms in their hands that you shall be free.

You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you. I am authorized immediately to muster in for the war companies and regiments.—The companies of one hundred men each. The regiments of ten companies.

Come all who wish to strike for their liberties and homes. Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup—Jackson's men have no baggage.

Officers are in Frederick to receive recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in.—*Rise at once!*

Remember the cells of Ft. M'Henry! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses!

Remember these, your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for liberty and right.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Colonel C. S. A.

Sept. 8, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Jonathan Leslie]*

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Theo. H. Crener, Esq., Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, an insolvent debtor, will attend to the 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.*

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 several 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 production of the country. They may be briefly described as follows:

A Tract of Land near Coalville, known as the NORRIS COAL BANK TRACT, surveyed on a warrant for 400 acres, in the name of Phillip Kerfoot or as named on the survey, *Philip Cup.* The Coal Miner on this Tract has 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, 278 acres, 59 perches; John Singer, Carbon township, in the county of Huntingdon, 400 acres, 100 perches; Isaac Wampole, Hopewell township, 465 acres, 116 perches; Isaac Wampole, Hopewell township, 238 acres 99 perches; Leonard Kichenale, Hopewell township, 305 acres; James Davis, Hopewell township, 451 acres; *Conrad Bates, Hopewell township, 185 acres; Henry* Bates, Hopewell township, 417 acres; Peter Bonson, Clay township, 425 acres, 56 perches; Thomas Bender, Tod township, 271 acres, 152 perches; Jonathan Jones, Tod township, 435 acres, 58 perches; Owen Jones, Tod township, 478 acres, 48 perches; William Sheaff, Tod township, 1395 acres; Robert Irwin, Tod township, 347 acres, 145 perches; Philip Wager, 528 acres; Philip Wager, 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; Moses Miles and Dorris, Huntingdon, or by the Attorney of the owner, No. 269 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

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

Sept. 3, 1862.

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. L. 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 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, Sep. 10, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

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 qualities, 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 Tiomen Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

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

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

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

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

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

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 decedent'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, DROGGETS, 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 HUPERD,
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, 1839, I, JOHN C. 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 town-ship of Henderson, at the Union School House.

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

3d district, composed of the borough of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th 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 town-ship of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Smithsburg, 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 Cautman'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. Matteer, in said township.

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

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

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Archibald 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 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly occupied by James Entrikin,) in said township.

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

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said town-ship.

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

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

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several districts attached to Huntingdon for the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robison, John Gensimer and Wm. *Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and* John Shoemberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the town-ship of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said township.

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

21st district, composed of the town-ship of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Little, 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 Mapleton, in said town-ship.

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 eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Lilly'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. These parts of Walker and Porter township, 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 Kor's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter township, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whitstake's, now Fidler'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 township, 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 Wakefield, Jacob Longenecker, 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 Pulghful, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently created 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 south 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, a 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 12th 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