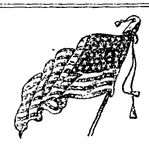
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 7, 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.

Union County Ticket.

Agreeably to a call made for a Union Convention to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday, September 9, 1862, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a Union County ticket to be supported by all loyal men, who ignore party and wish to unite in one common cause, the support and defence of our country; delegates from the several townships and boroughs met at the time and place specified, and nominated the following ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
PETER M. BARE, of Shirley.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. H. O. CORBIN, of Huntingdon.
AUDITOR,
HENRY L. M'CARTHY, of Brady.

DAVID BLACK.

The following card from Mr. DAVID BLACK, speaks for itself. We may be permitted to add, that it is our opinion that Mr. Black has done just what every other honest man would do under similar circumstances.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 3, 1862.

MR. LEWIS:—I was nominated for the office of Sheriff by the Union Convention. I approved of that Convention, and was willing my name might be used to promote its objects. The indications of a combination of the extreme men of both parties to defeat all those on the Union Ticket, are now, however, such as to satisfy me that my remaining a candidate *might* further these ends, I am unwilling even to run the risk of aiding them, and as I was nominated without solicitation, I can, as I do, without regret, decline being any longer a candidate.

Yours, &c., DAVID BLACK.

DECLINATION.

MR. LEWIS:—Though I was in favor of the nomination of a Union Ticket, I had no desire to be one of the nominees, I therefore request you to withdraw my name.

HENRY WILSON.

Oneida township, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Union Ticket.

We shall vote for what remains of the Union County Ticket, because they are the nominees of the Union County Convention, and are good men, and we ask every Union Democrat in the county, who has been opposed to strict old party nominations, to give the ticket a warm support.

The Next Sheriff.

Taxes and costs are always hard to pay. There will be a great many of them to pay in the next few years, and every man should do what he can to keep them as low as possible. The best way we know to get up costs to the *highest* possible figures, will be for the people of this county to be deceived into electing David Caldwell Sheriff. They have had some little experience of him in that line, but it will be tenfold worse, if ever the affliction should befall the unfortunate debtors of this county, of having executions or writs in his hands. While he was in the Prothonotary's office the complaints made against him for taxing exorbitant fees were loud and numerous. We are informed the records will show the fact, that in the terms of Major Steel, Mr. Cremer and M. F. Campbell, indeed under all his predecessors, and since his time under Mr. Wagoner, $1 22½ has been the recognised and universally received costs upon entering a judgement, but that during Caldwell's term he charged and received for the same service $1,62½. If you wish to have costs doubled upon you, or have constant quarrels over the attempts to increase them, vote for Caldwell.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON.

This gentleman is now the only candidate in the field in opposition to David Caldwell. Every man should vote for one or the other. We shall vote for Johnston, because we believe him to be the best man—the best man for the important position of Sheriff of Huntingdon county—and we hope he may be elected.

J. MILLER CHANEY, of Barree, a member of Capt. Miles' company, died in camp on the Potomac, on Thursday last. We learn he died of a disease of the throat. His body will be brought home to-day or to-morrow by his brother.

The "Democratic" State Ticket.

The papers of the State supporting the so-called Democratic State Ticket, are just now bending their whole energies to the defence of the political character of the traitor Frank W. Hughes, Chairman of the "Democratic" State Central Committee. It must be remembered that this same Hughes was a prominent spirit in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions—that he acted boldly *with* the Disunionists of the South in disorganizing the Democratic party; and finally, after withdrawing from the National organization, he united with Jeff Davis, Yancey, Buchanan & Co., in the support of the traitor Breckinridge. The object the Hughes papers have in view in defending his political character is to make votes for the State Ticket nominated by the same Convention that placed him at the head of the party by making him Chairman of the State Committee. Every vote, therefore, given for the State Ticket—Slenker and Barr—will be counted as an endorsement of Hughes' conduct as a Democrat, and will be hailed by the Southern traitors as an endorsement of their conduct, for they know that Hughes to-day is where he has always been, *with the traitors of the South.*

We do not intend to "go it blind." We intend that our vote shall count one *against* endorsing the *Hughes Democracy* of this State. We are not willing that our vote shall be "aid and comfort" for the traitors of the North or the traitors of the South. We shall vote for Thomas E. Cochran, for Auditor-General, and William S. Ross, for Surveyor-General — the one a loyal Republican, the other a loyal Democrat.

The Bargain Between the Journal and Monitor.

We consider it a duty to call attention to the very evident combination that has been effected between the *Journal* and the *Monitor* to elect a portion of the straight-out Democratic ticket.

The Republican County Committee met in this place on the 27th Sept.—A proposition was made to interrogate such of the candidates as had been nominated by the Union County Convention, as to whether they accepted the nomination, *but it was voted down.* Dissatisfied with the action, Nash and Whittaker as editors of the *Journal*, addressed letters to Messrs. Benedict and Corbin, and perhaps to others, putting to them the interrogatories which the committee had refused to put, and giving them plainly to understand that the *Journal* would not keep up the name of any candidate who accepted the Union nomination. Mr. Corbin answered, saying he accepted the nomination of both Conventions.—We do not know whether Mr. Benedict answered or not. What is the result? They did not publish their letter and interrogatories, and Mr. Corbin's answer, but the next number of their paper comes out with an editorial electioneering article in favor of R. Milton Speer, the regular nominee of what the *Journal* styles the Breckinridge Democracy, for District Attorney. A pretty high handled measure this we should think, for the *Journal*, to set at defiance the action of its own County Convention, and strike down the nominee of its own convention, because he also accepted a union nomination. But they go farther.—They also publish the card of John Williamson as an independent candidate *for the Legislature, and it is well* understood, are giving him their support. It is manifest to every one that this arrangement suits the *Monitor* exactly. Mr. Speer is one of its owners and editors. By running Mr. Williamson, the *Journal* hopes to take votes enough from Mr. Benedict to elect Mr. Bell, and that will suit the *Monitor.*—Then, if they can succeed in holding the Republicans and Democrats away from Mr. Black, they can elect either Johnston or Caldwell, and as they are in the fraternizing mood, they hope to have the Sheriff's printing made all right between them.

A further proof of this programme is, that John W. Mattern, a dissatisfied member of the Republican County Committee, is industriously at work, electioneering for Mr. Speer, and against Mr. Corbin. If evidence is wanted of this, we believe it can be brought up from Shirleysburg in his own handwriting.

So apparent has this scheme become, that Mr. Black, the Union candidate for Sheriff, has declined, determined that if the *Journal* men have made up their minds to go the whole Breckinridge ticket, they shall not have him for a scape-goat, but must face the music directly.

It now remains for the people to say whether they will permit this scheme to succeed. The *Monitor* wants its candidates elected. The *Journal* works to accomplish their election, by opposing every man nominated by the Union Convention.—Surely such a conspiracy cannot be endorsed by the public at the polls.—We have done our duty in exposing it and we shall see.

ROBERT KING has received a new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Vestings, &c. Encourage home first—and we believe Robert can give you an article of goods, and as neat a fit as you can desire.

Our Next Congressman.

MR. EDITOR:—Who shall represent us in the next Congress? The Globe circulates extensively all over the district, and as it does not appear to belong to either party, but independent in its opinions and sentiments, many voters will, on this occasion, be disposed to listen favorably to what it may have to say upon the subject.—For, Mr. Editor, it is a fact, that at the coming election there are many voters who will, like John Scott, Esq., "know no party," but cast their votes for the men whom they consider to be the best and most useful to the district. I do not stop to argue the question, whether it is right or expedient to vote a *mixed* ticket, but take the fact as I know it to be, that party lines will not hold the voters this fall.—Such being the case, then, and no doubt existing as to the loyalty of either candidate, some will be attracted by the eminent legal ability and eloquence of the one; and others by the strong mind, the sound common sense business qualifications of the other. I confess, for my part, a partiality for the latter style of men to represent us. They seem nearer to us in thought, feeling and interest. We can approach them and make known our wishes without hesitation or fear, for they are one of ourselves and can appreciate our wants and necessities.

Kennedy Moorehead is one of this class of Representatives. He never made a speech in his life, has represented Alleghany county two terms, and is nominated for the third. His constituents, like ourselves, are plain, hard-working men, and they are satisfied that he represents them faithfully. In fact, it is said that he has accomplished more for his district, and at the same time, more for the nation, than many of your more highly educated or brilliant representatives have been able or willing to do. Now, the people of this district have the opportunity at the coming election of voting for a man of this kind; and so far as this section is concerned, they are going to do it, regardless of denunciations by partizans. They are satisfied that the country will be at least safe in such hands, and the district better cared for than it has been.

Now, I have not named either candidate; it is unnecessary. We would like to have your views, for we think you intend advocating honestly the interests of the District, and being under no obligation to either political party, you are at liberty to support with your paper the candidate who will best represent us.

We will listen favorably to what you may have to say upon the subject, and have much confidence in your being with the People—the *party* that will best sustain your paper in future.

UNION.

Franklin township, Sep. 30, 1862.

OUR ANSWER.

A correspondent of character and intelligence sends us the above communication, headed "Our Next Congressman." He is not a partisan, nor an enthusiast in any sense, but a clear-headed, sagacious business man. He gives his views of this subject and he asks ours. He is entitled to a respectful answer, and we give it. We have neither harsh words nor fulsome praise for either of the candidates. We believe they are both loyal men. "Whose election will best aid in crushing the rebellion and restoring the Government?" *This is the only question* we permit to influence us in deciding whom we will support. The rebellion must be crushed. They would both give their energies for that purpose.—The Government now disordered, must be restored. Who would be most useful and effective when we reach that point? The record *constrains* us to say that Mr. Blair has been an impracticable ultraist. He voted for the Blake resolution at a time when it could accomplish nothing but evil. While adjustment was desirable and desired by the conservative men of all parties, he voted with the revolutionists North and South, against any attempts at accomplishing it. It was well understood that his voice was with Sumner, Stevens and Lovejoy in denouncing the President and Gen. McClellan, because they too would not become political destructionists. Such men can no longer be useful in Congress. The Country wants *sober reason* in council. It wants the rebellion crushed by force of arms, whether slavery is or is not crushed in the operation; but then that done, it wants a government of law, not of passion. These wants cannot be received with men in Congress who are willing to sacrifice Presidents, Commanders, and Constitutions to one fanatical idea.

While Mr. McAllister has been nominated by the Democratic party, we are satisfied that he is not responsible for the sins of its present organization, that he is not tainted with the heresies of its leaders, but that he is imbued with the sentiments of its honest masses, and is an unconditional loyal Union man, with no impracticable fanaticism in him. If we did not believe this, and that for these reasons he would in the next Congress be a more useful member than Mr. Blair, we would not give him our vote.

These are our honestly entertained views, and we give them for what they are worth, leaving each voter to determine this question for himself.

MAJOR Samuel H. Tate, of Bedford, died at his residence on Wednesday morning last, after an illness of four days.

☞ A Postoffice has been established at Cove Station on the Broad Top Road, and John T. Sherley appointed Postmaster.

☞ H. Roman and M. Gutman, have each received heavy stocks of fall and winter clothing.

James Buchanan is again conspicuous in politics in Lancaster county, as he is, no doubt, all over the State where he may have an influence with men of doubtful loyalty. Some time since he contributed *one hundred* dollars towards the bounty fund of his county; since then he has contributed *one thousand* dollars to defeat the Union Ticket of his county, upon which we find the name of Hon. Benj. Champneys, for the Legislature, one of the most prominent loyal Democrats in the State. If Buchanan has any friends he desires to see placed in prominent positions, he should have the good sense to keep on the back ground, for he no longer has any influence with the loyal Democrats.—Until the Democratic organization of this State, frees itself of the influence of James Buchanan, Hughes, Vallandigham & Co., it must stink in the nostrils of every truly honest Union man.

A MISTAKE occurred last week that exposed the true object of the person making the mistake. The *Monitor* office had printed tickets for John Williamson,—John, just before taking the cars for Petersburg, stepped into the Monitor office and picking up a bundle of what he supposed to be his tickets, put them in his pocket. Arriving at Petersburg he commenced to give out the tickets as his own, when he was informed that he was distributing tickets for Samuel H. Bell *instead of* tickets for John Williamson. Of course this *mistake* of Mr. Williamson exposed the bargain and sale that exists to defeat Mr. Benedict.

WE have been informed that David Caldwell has said that David Black made every effort to secure the nomination for Sheriff in the "Democratic" Convention. Mr. Black did not *ask* for a nomination from that or any other convention, but accepted the Union nomination at the earnest solicitation of his friends. David Caldwell will not make *many* votes by asserting a falsehood to make it appear that Mr. Black is as much of an office-seeker as he is himself. David Caldwell has been lying around loose for two years waiting for another opportunity to serve the dear people. We can't support a *loose* politician.

One Fact the Honest People Should Remember.—At the time of the great horse speculation in this county, when every honest man was astounded at the daring rascality of some of the men who live here, and by others who were sent here, Mr. Benedict raised his voice, and was heard at Washington, against the plundering of the treasury. For interfering against the thieves then, he was threatened by them and promised their hostility at every opportunity offering. Mr. Benedict is now the Union candidate for the Legislature, and we find all the Government horse contractors who *felt hurt* by the exposures of Mr. Benedict, now uniting their strength against him and for no other reason than that he made an effort to check them in their rascality. The honest men of the county should not allow Mr. Benedict to be stricken down by bold bad men for daring to do his duty to this community and to his country.

WE are glad to learn that Nicholas Decker, of the Bible Company, who was reported in our last issue as among the missing, has been found.—He was left on the field with one leg badly broken. The next day he was picked up and taken to a private house in the neighborhood of the battle-field where he was, the last heard of him.—It was thought by the surgeon in attendance, that the leg would have to be amputated above the knee.

THE remains of David Lamp, aged 19 years, member of Capt. McCabe's company, 28th Regiment, who was killed in the battle on the 17th, was recovered and brought home on Thursday last and interred on Friday in the Cemetery in this place.

Rev. Reid will preach his funeral sermon in this place on Sabbath next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Sergt. Alfred McAllister, a member of Thomas' company, 125th Regiment, wounded in the fight on the 17th, was brought home last week, by his mother. He has a severe bullet wound in the right ankle.

THE LECTURE.—We were forcibly struck by the lecture of Mr. Miles on Saturday evening last, and feel satisfied, as we always have been, that "united we stand, and divided we fall." If parties are to rule, we fall; but if the Government is permitted to rule, we stand. Mr. Miles' lecture will be found in our columns this issue, and we recommend a perusal by all our readers.

Loss of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the Late Battles.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, commanded by Brigadier-General Meade, were less than five thousand strong when they left Washington for Maryland. The following is a statement of their losses, in the late battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
First Regiment	15	57	72
Second Regiment	9	32	41
Third Regiment	11	32	43
Fourth Regiment	2	25	27
Fifth Regiment	1	10	11
Sixth Regiment	23	105	131
Seventh Regiment	19	69	88
Eighth Regiment	25	84	109
Ninth Regiment	25	99	124
Tenth Regiment	4	28	32
Eleventh Regiment	19	44	63
Twelfth Regiment	19	57	76
Total	173	642	817

THE WAR NEWS.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

There has been no movement on the Potomac. Late arrivals from General M'Clellan's headquarters report everything quiet in that vicinity. They say that, from certain mysterious movements among the camps, some great manœuvre was anticipted. The troops were receiving outfits of clothing, and many paymasters were in the camps, squaring up their various accounts.

President Lincoln had been three or four days with the the army, viewing the different divisions, and returned to Washington on Sunday. Harper's Ferry Bridge was completed last week. A movement into Virginia may be expected this week. Our troops are in excellent spirits.

A Victory in Missouri.

Official information has been received in Washington that the rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, on Saturday attacked our forces at Corinth, but were defeated with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, despatch to Gov. Robinson says that Gen. Morgan, with 1,000 rebels, attacked the Carter county Home Guards on Friday, near Olive Hill. After several hours' severe skirmishing, Morgan was repulsed, and several of his men killed. Morgan then retreated towards the Licking river, burning thirty-five houses on his way. At night Morgan returned to Olive Hill. Meanwhile, Col. Seifert went to Portsmouth, and brought up 500 of the 117th Ohio.

Bardstown advices say that the rebels have from 30,000 to 35,000 men within a circle of eight miles in diameter around Bardstown. Our central advance was, on Saturday, four miles from Bardstown. They had been skirmishing and driving the rebels before them for three days. We had captured 600 prisoners.

The Victory at Corinth.

The tide seems to have fairly turned at the West. Morgan has escaped, Buell is driving Bragg out of Kentucky, and Rosecran's partial victory at Iuka has been followed up by a complete one at Corinth. It appears that a rebel army of about 40,000 men, commanded by Generals Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, attacked General Rosecran's position at Corinth, on Saturday morning last. Simultaneous attacks were made upon our right, centre and left, and our troops gave way at the centre, as the rebels forced their way into the heart of the town. But they were driven out faster than they came in, and by half-past eleven o'clock their whole army was in full retreat leaving behind from 700 to 1,000 prisoners unwounded, and a great many wounded. Their loss was very heavy, as was ours also. On Saturday afternoon, General Hurlburt crossed the Hatchie river to cut off Price's retreat, and the next morning General Rosecrans went in pursuit. We may expect at any moment to receive news of the result of the subsequent operations, which, we are confident, will be most favorable to our arms. General Rosecrans is proving himself the real fighting man of the West, and the nation owes him a debt of gratitude.

The Address of the Governors.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The following is the address of the Governors of the loyal States to the President, adopted at the meeting held at Altoona, Pa., to take measures for the more active support of the Government, on the 22d day of September, 1862:

After nearly one year and a half spent in the contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continues and must always remain as they were at its origin—namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of Democratic origin, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office.

We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be rigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which all of our form of Government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the rule of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most rigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and whether in public life or private station; supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a *dutiful, rightful, and unconditional* submission; and impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made, both for volunteers and militia.

We believe that this would be a measure of utilitary prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We hail, in the heartfelt gratitude of encouraged hope, the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage, all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January next ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority, the right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations, and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, the willing tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband—against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle. If the rebel-masters were permitted to retain their slaves, it would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion, will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugerated will be crowned with success—will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to the nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us, and from all their countrymen, the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support.—A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed to place *in the field*, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference, and now presenting to our National Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people, will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr.,
EDWARD SOLOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
O. P. MORTON,
by D. G. ROSE, his Representative,
WM. SPRAGUE,
F. H. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
N. S. BERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

The Valor of Pennsylvania Handsomely Acknowledged.

Letter from Major General M'Clellan to Governor Curtin.

The following letter will explain itself. As part of the history of the rebellion, it deserves to be printed wherever there is a man who went forth at the summons of Gov. Curtin to rally on the border for the defence of the Commonwealth from invasion. As an acknowledgment from one of the commanding Major Generals of the army, this letter will have a double effect and influence. First, it will have the influence of cheering those who engaged in the first uprising to respond again, should danger once more threaten this state; and second, it will have the affect of silencing those who have been ridiculing the great energy of his Excellency, and who are now striving to show that there was no necessity for the demonstration which is thus handsomely acknowledged:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
SHARPSBURG, Sept. 27th, 1862.

GOVERNOR: I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of leisure I have had since the recent battles, to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defence, when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army and for myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course; the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy.

I am, very respectfully,
and sincerely yours,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE new dwelling house of James Patterson, near Yellow Springs, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The fire originated in an outbuilding. Much of his furniture was saved.

MARRIED,

On Sept. 23d, by Rev. Jas. Brads, Rev. G. FARRING GREY, of the East Baltimore Conference, and Miss MARY HEAGY, of Huntingdon, Pa.

On Sept. 30th, by the same, Mr. WM. SPAULDING, of Petersburg, Huntingdon co., and Miss CAROLINE E. TAYLOR, of Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.

DIED,

On the 22nd of Sept., in Huntingdon, Mrs. JANE DORLAND, in the 76th year of her age.

Mrs. Dorland was born in Ireland, and came with her parents to this country, when she was quite young. For many years her home was in Huntingdon, where she died, and where the influence of her Christian example will long be felt. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and adorned her profession by an uniform christian life.—As she grew in years, she grew in grace. She loved the sanctuary, and exhibited her attachment to it, by her faithful attendance on its services, and her labors for its prosperity. She loved her neighbors, and rejoiced with them in their joy, and sympathized with them in their sorrow. Her heart was full of kindness, and her hands were full of charitable deeds. No one was more interested, or active in providing for the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. But she rests from her labors. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn her loss, and will cherish her memory; but their loss is her gain, for she has gone home to Heaven.

Suddenly, on the 26th ult., PLUMMER WATERS, youngest son of Lee T., and Eliza Wilson, of Masseysburg, Huntingdon county, aged 6 years and 9 months.

How true it is that "man cometh forth like a flower and is cut down."—Little Plummer was a bud of unusual promise and beauty—too lovely to grow upon the sterile soil of earth, exposed to its chilly blasts. God has transplanted him to bloom in Paradise, where the frost of death nor the blight of sin can never come.

Weep not, mother, it is well,
My sufferings o'er and I'm at rest
Where holy saints and seraphs dwell;
And thine is changed for Jesus' breast.
Weep not, father, for the dead;
The stroke that took thy child from thee,
Was but the call of Him who said
"Let little children come to me."

Weep not, brother, though the tomb,
So dark, so cold, and dreary seems,
My spirit's free and oft shall come,
And fondly whisper in thy dreams.
Weep not, little sister, dear,
For a union shall be given.
And when thou shalt in bliss appear,
I'll kiss thee at the gates of heaven.

Altoona *Tribune* please copy.

• Among the many brave who have fallen on the field of battle, we record, with sorrow, the name of JOHN S. McCOY, of McConnelstown, member of the Huntingdon Bible Company, one hundred and twenty-fifth regiment P. V., who fell at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., in the 20th year of his age. He was a noble youth, the hope and pride of his family. He had a truly amiable disposition, and his deportment and conversation gave hopeful evidence that he was a child of God. With a strong and vigorous intellect, and energy beaming from his eye, he seemed destined to adorn at no distant day the walks of science, and to bless his age. He loved the Bible, and was one of the originators, and a member of the McConnelstown Bible Class.

When duty called him to the field of conflict in defence of liberty, he chose for his companions those who revered the Bible, and entered a company—all honor to it—that, fearless of the world's opinion, makes the daily reading of the sacred scriptures by each member of the company as obligatory, as the performance of the daily drill.)

To his afflicted parents and sorrowing companions, let this be their consolation; that he was a christian youth, and that he died as the noble and brave would wish to die, on the battle-field in defence of human freedom.

Fadeless be his memory. S.

☞ 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

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October 6, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.25
Common and Superfine	$5.25
Rye Flour	$3.75
Corn Meal	$3.12½
Extra White Wheat	$1.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1.30@1.35
Rye	74c
Corn, prime Yellow	70
Oats	43
Cloverseed, $64 lbs	$5.00
Timothy	$2.25
Wool	58@75c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅌ bbl	$5.50@0.25
Extra do ⅌ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	55
Corn	50
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.25
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	12½
Eggs	6
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

New Furniture Establishment,

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.