A LECTURE

On the Crisis of the Nation,

DELIVERED BY

JOHN G. MILES, ESQ.,

Before the Citizens of Huntingdon,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1862.

An officer of a regiment of the army of the Union stationed in the eastern part of Maryland related to the writer the following facts: In one of the seven days' battles fought on the Peninsula in Virginia, a Union officer was taken prisoner after he had been so severely wounded as to require amputation of an injured limb. The operation was performed by a surgeon of the rebel army, who exhibited more sympathy with the sufferings of his wounded enemy than generally characterizes the class to which he belongs. By the Samaritan acts of the one and the patient suffering of the other, a mutual confidence and personal friendship (enemies as they were in war) grew up between them. After, by daily intercourse, they had become considerably interested in the fate of each other, they began to interchange opinions upon the prospective issue of the contest which had so strangely severed the dearest ties of nature and brought brother into conflict with brother. In one of the friendly conversations elicited by the circumstances in which they were respectively placed, the professional man said to his wounded patient, "We will certainly beat you in this contest." "Why do you think so," inquired the other, to which the surgeon replied, "We are united; we are a unit, whilst you are divided and growing daily more so." This illustrates the effect of a party organization against the Administration of the National Government, engaged as it is in a herculean effort to put down the most gigantic and groundless Rebellion which the history of the world has ever recorded. Whilst the rebels stand shoulder to shoulder in their work, and are encouraged to do so by our want of harmony in feeling and action, we are *distracted in council and divided in aim* and object.—One party endeavoring to uphold the hands of the Government in its death struggle with rebellion; the other ignoring that rebellion, and waging a war upon Abolitionism, or upon an imaginary element which in its very nature is antagonistic to the "corner-stone" principle upon which the rebellion has assumed an organized form. I do not stop to prove or discuss this proposition. It is, and will be, taken as a postulate with all who know anything about its origin, or the history of its progress. That rebellion is now upon us in all its most terrible aspects. The grip of the giant is upon the throat of the government, and the only issue should be, which party shall prevail—the Government or the Rebellion: who is in favor of one and who of the other? The man who is not in favor of the former and of the administration wielding its power in this struggle, is against it, and he who goes off from its support on a side issue is practically in favor of its overthrow. He who makes an effort to divide the forces of the government or to weaken the confidence of the community in the wisdom and honesty of its administration, has made an effort to strengthen the arm of the rebellion and to paralyze that of the instrument by which it is to be stricken down, if stricken down at all. Tell me not, when the battle is raging, that the blows of the government are not scientifically struck in its defence; that they are not "constitutionally" aimed by its friends; that we must stop to dispute upon these topics, whilst the enemy is inflicting destruction and death upon the vital interests of the human race. We have not time, nor is it the time, to discuss these questions and become divided upon them. We have enough *to do to fight the rebellion*, and for the sake of the country we love and the preservation of its institutions, let us not wrangle amongst ourselves in the face of the enemy! Why should we be divided in this great struggle for our existence? Will not dearly bought experience; will not the love we bear our children and hearth-stones teach us to bear with one another and forbear until the storm has passed over us. Can we not; are we not bound to postpone the discussion of measures of administrative policy, questions of powers granted to or withheld from the government under the constitution and all collateral questions, whilst the citadel of our liberties is in flames?—Ought not every question to be subordinated to, and merged in, the one absorbing question, by what means can the rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed? What would be said of firemen who saw the flames bursting from every aperture in a building and yet stopped by the way to discuss the character of a by-law in reference to their engine-house,—whether its lock should be broken when the custodian of the key could not be found, or a question of the order of precedence at the rope?

But again, why should we be divided in this crisis of our fate as a nation? This war (this *insurrection, more properly termed*) was not of the making of the Government, nor of its northern friends. So far as the Government is concerned, it is but a defensive struggle for the preservation of its own existence against a fearful attempt to overthrow it by treachery and armed rebellion of the most diabolical kind; a defensive struggle for the life of the nation against the assaults of internal and external foes.—No war has been made upon the rebels, nor upon anything that belongs to them. The Government has only assumed the same attitude of defence against an aggressive attack, which any individual has a right to assume when assailed by another. It has dealt no blows of an aggressive character in striking for its life. The probable fault has been that they have been too mercifully directed; with too tender a regard to the vulnerable points in the harness of its bloodthirsty antagonist.

What was the attitude of the parties in their relation to each other when the rebellion broke out? What justification, excuse or extenuation was there for it? In reply to the first inquiry I have to say in defining the attitude of the rebels towards the Government, that their own friends were in its administration, and, from the 20th of December, 1860, when South Carolina passed her *unconstitutional* ordinance of Secession, until the 12th of April, 1861, when Fort Sumter was bombarded, in part, probably, by the very guns John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, in faithlessness and treachery to the government, had sent to the south, and, although more than a dozen forts, four arsenals, two custom houses, a branch mint, a first-class post-roll, 3 revenue cutters, a coast survey schooner, a marine hospital with 216 invalids in it, (ordered to remove,) an immense amount of government moneys, arms, ordnance, munitions of war and other property had been seized by the rebels, and the government steamer the Star of the West, carrying the U. S. flag, had been repeatedly fired into and compelled to desist from her mission of supplying the little garrison of starving men in Fort Sumter with provisions and other things needful for them in their isolated condition, yet no arm of even self defence was raised by the Government against these aggressive acts of force and violence, until Fort Sumter had been battered down, the American flag struck and the gallant Major Anderson and his little band of famished men compelled to surrender. Floyd in his treachery had officially transferred the most of the effective arms, ordnance and munitions of war to the South, and was going on stripping the government of its means of defence until arrested by an indignant meeting composed of men of all parties, held in Pittsburg on the 27th of December, 1860. Its treasury had been robbed of its money by this traitor, (now a general in the rebel service,) as well as its arsenals of its arms. The finances of the government in the hands of Mr. Buchanan were at the very lowest point of depression to have any working power left. Its army and navy had been scattered. Thus weakened by treachery and imbecility, blow upon blow was struck by the conspirators in arms until the unresisting government was prostrate upon the earth at the time of Abraham Lincoln's inauguration on the 4th of March, 1861. To avoid the assassins steel the duly elected President of the United States had to make his way to Washington secretly and in disguise. On the 13th of February preceding, that prince of traitors (now also commanding a rebel army) John C. Breckinridge, as Vice President, in the Senate of the United States had officially declared the regularity of his election according to all the forms and requirements of the Constitution. Thus, the chief of the living conspirators who had determined that at the end of his official term as Vice President, the government should be overthrown, was, in the Providence of God made the instrument in proclaiming to the world the right, by the suffrages of a free people, of the man whom he least *"delighted to honor"* to rule as a chief magistrate of this nation for four years from the 4th of March, 1861. The traitor has not yet received Haman's reward, but if the American people do their duty, the time is coming when Haman's doom will meet him. This, then, was the attitude of the government in its relation to the rebellion at the time Abraham Lincoln took the oath to faithfully execute the office of President of the United States. Numerous forts, arsenals, small arms, ordnance, munitions of war, revenue and other vessels, a branch mint and the money in it, and property of all descriptions to an immense amount belonging to the government, on land and on sea, had been seized by the rebels in arms. By the single treason of Twiggs, property to the amount of $1,200,000 had been seized and appropriated to their use.—The Government itself was prostrate upon the earth, its arms bound as were those of Samson of old, with the cords which wide spread treason had prepared. A rebel government had been organized and Jefferson Davis inaugurated as its first provisional president, on the 18th February, 1861.

This was the condition of things when Sumter was bombarded on the 12th April amid the "shouts" of the Philistine hosts at Charleston. This crowning act of audacity being done, "the spirit of the Lord came mightily upon" this people. Seventy-five thousand men at the cry of the prostrate giant, sprung to his relief. The cords that were upon his arms became as flax that was burnt with fire, and his bands loosed from off his hands," and he rose to his feet, the traitors still around him, with his own arrows upon their quiver, and his weapons of defence in their hands, stolen from him in his sleep by his own body guard.—They continue to press upon him in battle array. At the point of the bayonet and at the mouth of cannon, they hold on to the property they have stolen, and when he rises in his strength to repel the assaults they have made upon him, and continue to make, they call it *"coercion," "subjugation,"* a *"war of aggression"* upon their rights. As well might the midnight robber cry "coercion," "subjugation," *"aggression,"* when the power of violated law is vindicating itself upon his guilty person. The action of the Government is but *defensive* against aggressive force. It has only repelled force by force as an assailed individual has a right to do in the ordinary case of antagonists being upon equal ground, and in no sense can it be put upon the ground of an aggressive or attacking party. It has assumed its positions of defence in the use of its repelling force just as necessity seemed to require, or judgment might direct. It has had no object in the application of that force, other than the disarming of the aggressive power in conflict with it.—It has marched its armies in self-defence over no soil too *"sacred"* for the feet of its soldiers to tread. It has invaded no one's right in so doing.—The acts of the rebels are *positive*.—Those of the Government are *negative*. But, here the parties are not on equal ground. It is the aggravated case of the *subject* assailing the *sovereign*. The child assaulting its parent. The rebels, the children of the Government, have raised their ruthless hands against their fostering parent. *They* have *"waged"* a *"war"* upon that parent, and all he has done has been to *defend* himself against the parricidal blows of his unnatural child, at the same time feeling as did the anguished king of Israel in regard to his son Absalom, when he cried in the agony of his heart "O my son Absalom! My son, my son Absalom! Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son! How parallel is the feeling welling up in Mr. Lincoln's heart at the time of the delivery of his inaugural address, when turning to the Southern Absaloms, he said "I am loth to close; we are not enemies, but friends; we must not be enemies; though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." Why do Union men, members of Congress, and even the President himself, give color to the southern idea of the conflict between the rebels and the Government, by speaking of it, writing about it, and *"resolving"* upon it as a *war waged* for the Union with specific *objects*. No *war* has been *waged* for the Union.—The Government has only defended itself against a murderous attack made upon it. It seems to me Congress allowed itself to be led away in its desire to satisfy southern feeling, from the true character of the conflict, when it adopted a resolution embodying amongst other things, this proposition (now put at the head of every Vallandigham Democratic paper,) viz:—That this *war* is not *waged* on their part, (that is on the part of Congress) *in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation* or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; *and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"—Here is a *positive* quality ascribed to the acts of the Government which cannot properly be predicated of them, and gives color (mere color it is admitted,) to the rebel idea of *"coercion," "subjugation," "aggression."* The resolution is not objectionable so far as it negatives these rebel suggestions, but it is wrong in characterizing the acts of the Government as positive acts of *war*. It is A, B, C law that an individual is not guilty of a battery who strikes his assailant in self-defence, although the act unqualified by the *act of the assailing party* would be a positive act of battery punishable by the law. Again: The force used and the manner of its use will be qualified by the degree and character of the force used by the assailant. The law of nature, as well as municipal law allows all the force to be used which is necessary to protect the party assailed from bodily harm, or to protect his life, even to the destruction of the life of the aggressor. In the conflict, if the assailed strikes his antagonist in the eye and destroys it, or strikes any other vulnerable part of his body and inflicts great bodily harm, or causes death, he is not guilty of a battery, mayhem or murder, or even manslaughter, if the force and violence used by the assailant were of such a character as to make the defending force reasonably necessary for the protection of the assailed. In such a case no positive wrong has been committed; no guilt has been contracted, although great personal injury may have been done to the aggressive party. If the analogy be good as between the government and the rebels as it is believed to be, then the former will be perfectly justified in inflicting whatever blows upon the rebels which may be supposed to be reasonably necessary to put down the rebellion in the most effectual way, even to the striking them in the most vulnerable part, the institution of slavery. As in the case of the individual, if an eye be lost, it is not chargeable to the account of the defending party, but to that of him who has wrongfully brought on the conflict. So in the case of the rebels, if they are struck in the most vulnerable part—if a bow be drawn at a venture, and king Rebellion be smitten *"between the joints of his harness"* in his cherished institution of slavery, he may charge the loss of it to himself and not to the Government whose life he has attempted to destroy. He has been dealt tenderly with too long.—He claims that his negroes are *property* in the same sense that a northern man claims that his horse is property. If a traitor's horse be forfeited as the consequence of his crime of treason against the Government to which he owes his allegiance, why shall the rebel's negro be excepted from the operation of the same law? And if his human chattel on his "plantation" contribute to his strength to wage his war upon the Government, why shall not that strength be taken away by his negro being set free, if the Government have power to do it? Let the rebel be weakened in all his power to inflict intended evil upon his government, and if that be accomplished by depriving him of his slave whilst he is in arms against that Government, that loss is the consequence of his own act. Let his rebellion cease and his arms be laid down and then let him invoke the power of the law that enables him to hold his human chattel. Then the Government will not step between him and his chattel. The interference with his slave whilst he is maintaining an attitude of armed rebellion against his sovereign, can be done only under the war power vested in the Government, which enables it to deal with the property of its enemies as may best promote its own interests.—I have thus far endeavored to prove that the Government has made no war upon the rebels, but that they have made a wicked aggressive war upon it and the Union, of which it is the embodiment—that all the acts of the Government have been but defensive blows struck, in parrying the blows of of its assailants, and they having been stripped of every justification or excuse for their acts on the ground of parallel acts on the part of the Government, we will next proceed to reply to the

Second inquiry—

What other justification, excuse or extenuation was there for the rebellion?

In the prosecution of that inquiry, it will be demonstrated (by the truth of history and by southern Democratic testimony,) as conclusively as it is possible to demonstrate any proposition that is not self-evident, that it is but the consummation of a design to break up the Union and establish a Southern Confederacy conceived many years ago, even as early as 1812, as disclosed by Mr. Calhoun to Commodore Stewart, systematically and perseveringly acted upon whenever circumstances were at all propitious, by the school of politicians who have been the leaders in it.—That the tariff was first laid hold of as a cause for a dissolution of the Union and the nullification ordinance of South Carolina of 1832 was passed for the accomplishment of the purpose, but the project having been defeated by the compromise tariff of 1833 and by the firmness of General Jackson, the President of the United States, by concerted arrangement immediate resort was had by the Confederates in the purpose to an agitation of questions connected with the institution of slavery as a means of exciting southern feeling, when there was no feeling in the North on the subject—that the slavery excitement in the South was the premeditated work of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, with a view to their sinister purpose in reference to the Union, and was not traceable to Northern action other than as provoked by them for the purpose of reflex influence upon the South. It will be shown that apprehended danger to the institution of slavery was not the ground of the desire to destroy the Government, but was feigned and used as a mere instrument for producing general discontent and unanimity of opposition to a continuance of the Southern States in the Union—that Mr. Calhoun admitted in the arrangement of the plan of operations that it was a *mistake* to have made the issue between the North and the South on the tariff, because the sugar interests of Louisiana would always prevent her from uniting with the other Southern States upon that question; that the slavery question was the true one on which to rally; that instead of desiring to allay excitement on that question, his purpose was to increase it, and said that the issue must and should be *forced* upon the North. This was the polar star of his senatorial life. These propositions established, it will be seen how utterly groundless is the charge that the rebellion is the creature of an abolition war upon the South, and how fatal a mistake it will be for the friends of the Union to allow themselves to be drawn away from the support of the government upon this side issue.—What if mistakes have been made in conducting the defences of the government. Human wisdom could not have prevented mistakes in the management of affairs covering so vast a field of operations. They should not constitute any ground for a withdrawal, by the people, from the support of the administration. Every consideration of patriotism, of hope, and of fear in reference to the preservation of the Government ought to admonish us to stand together in this crisis of the fate of the nation. A divided vote will be worth to the rebels, and will be so estimated by them, more than another Bull Run victory. Let them not be so strengthened.

The demonstration of the propositions herein stated in reference to the manner in which the rebellion was originated and conducted to its present fearful proportions, will be reserved for a second lecture.

Our Army Correspondence.

LOUDON HEIGHTS, VA.,
October 1st, 1862.

EDITOR.—Once more it has become the lot of the 28th Regiment P. V. to ascend these Heights. In the middle of last March, this regiment, under the leadership of that great patriot and champion of human rights, Gen. John W. Geary, was the first of the Union army to cross the Upper Potomac and plant the starry folds of our country's emblem on the ragged pinnacle of London Heights. So again on the 20th September, the 28th was first to cross the river and hold these heights, which has been the grounds where treachery has been the means of a shameful surrender of thousands of brave men and much valuable Government property. But it is not here in place to openly criticise military movements. I express what I hear all the citizens of Harper's Ferry, and what paroled soldiers that remained here when we arrived, say, and that is, there was a sufficient force here to hold back Jackson until reinforcements could arrive, which, at farthest, would not have been delayed longer than 24 hours after the time of the surrender. I heard a person say, who was a chaplin of one of the regiments surrendered, that he heard Col. Miles say, just before his death, that he, (Col. Miles) had greatly wronged his country, and no one doubts it, when they behold the strong natural position made still stronger by fortifications, and with an ample force of men to resist a much larger army than Jackson's.

Company "O" (Broad Top Lawrence Rifles,) has passed through continued hardships for the last three *months*. The regiment being ordered to join Bank's Corps de' armie, about the last of June, was put into Pope's army, and reducing all baggage to the lowest figure possible, our march was rapid and fatiguing. The company wagons seldom came up with us at night, leaving us frequently without our blankets or rations. On arriving at Culpepper, we understood that the rebels were close on us, and next morning we marched forth to meet them, but, by command of General Banks, the 28th was ordered off to the right to take and hold Telegraph Hill, which was highly important for signaling.—Passing along scarcely a mile to the right of where we heard the battle in its fury, continued onward until we had partially gained the rear of the rebels, yet divided by a thick woods. On arriving, we met with but a slight resistance, and held the hill until next day, when we were ordered back to Culpepper. Although not actively engaged in the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, the 28th acted a strategic part. Soon after the fight, when Gen. Pope was forced to fall back on account of the cunning machinations of the rebel chiefs, our wagons were sent on towards Alexandria, great want ensued, we could not get rations, and at one time we marched for two days and nights without sleep or food, over miserable roads, and following the meandering turns of the Rappahannock, we on one side and the enemy on the other, cannonading was a daily practice, and supporting our batteries seemed the only rest we enjoyed, as we then had the privilege of lying down, Finally, after traversing all the by-roads in London, Fauquier, Warren, and Culpeper counties, as it seemed to us, we left Bull Run, our Regiment in the rear of the corps, as it had been through the whole retreat, and as if by a masterly manouvre, we marched 28 miles, with our whole baggage trains saved, and landed, safely, but half dead, under the welcome guns of the Forts near Alexandria. During our retreat we were much annoyed by the rebels trying to shell our trains, but they did little harm. After reaching Arlington Heights, we expected, and indeed were promised a *good rest*, but were sadly disappointed. Not even one day's rest! We entered Maryland, and, under a new impulse of driving the invading rebel hordes back from the sacred firesides of our fathers, we again fired up all the patriotism left in our worn-out frames, and onward we trudged. We reached Frederick, Md., on the 14th, and on the 15th marched some 18 miles, and bivouaced near the battle-field of South Mountain, where Burnside had so completely routed the enemy that same day. On the 16th, still following up the retiring rebels, we crossed the bridge over the Antietam creek, and at a late hour in the evening, lay on our arms till day light, well knowing that the morrow would be a day prominent in the history of our country, if the rebels made a stand on that side of the Potomac. I forgot to state that while at Arlington Heights our corps received reinforcements of several new Pennsylvania regiments, all of which were placed in the 1st Division under General Williams. The 17th of Sept. dawned, and with it commenced one of the most terrific battles of the rebellion. I shall not attempt to give a general idea of that battle, or how it progressed, as that has been done by many long since, but will only confine myself to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division of Banks' army corps, commanded by Gen. Mansfield. This Brigade, composed of the 28th P. V., 7th, 29th, and 66th Ohio regiments, went into the fight at 9 a. m., and remained in till 1 p. m. The 28th being in front, charged on the rebels, who were in a strip of woods, and were forcing back a regiment of our troops, and at the same time pouring a galling fire upon us, but in a very short time we cleared the woods of rebels, when they fell back into a cornfield. Our fire soon became too hot for them, when they broke and scattered in all directions. We followed up the fleeing foe with wild cheers—through the cornfield, and the 28th captured five stand of colors, in one instance wringing a flag out of a rebel's hands, and knocking him down with a rammed that the victor was about loading his gun with.—Through the "cornfield," which has been the theme of many correspondents of the great battle of Antietam,—that "cornfield" was the most desperately contested spot of the battlefield; the corn utterly trampled into shreds, while the dead lay in piles over it. Onward went the 28th, past the cornfield and through a plowed field, which gradually rose to a hill, on the brow of which we halted. The Ohio boys were on our left. Soon we could see a fresh column of rebels coming on us. They got within good rifle range, when we gave them a volley from our Enfields and they staggered back behind the hill out of sight. Ammunition was served us, for we had shot 40 rounds away. The brigade advanced so as to overlook a hollow and woods. Along the edge of this woods the rebels had torn down a fence and made a breastwork of 400 yards in length, where they lay behind in heavy force. At length they made a charge on us. Our boys were ordered to lay down, concealed by the hill, and when the rebels came within 30 yards, the order to fire was given. A terrible volley was poured into them, and they went pell mell back into the woods, where they again rallied. Reinforcements came to them, and again they attempted a charge, but with still worse success. Coming up on our left, which they evidently tried to turn, we let them get close, and then repeated another volley into them, while at the same time a battery of ours on the left gave them grape and canister. They wheeled back in the greatest disorder, and not stopping in the woods, they continued their flight far beyond.—We now charged on into the woods, and held them, taking a number of prisoners. We were fighting Jackson's troops, who had just arrived, flushed by their late success at Harper's Ferry. We had now driven the rebels 2 miles, capturing 2 guns of a battery, 5 stand of colors, and 40 or 50 prisoners. Again our ammunition was expended, and again we filled our boxes. The rebels evidently laid great value on this position, which we had so dearly wrung from them, and they directed fresh columns on us. We were now in a precarious situation.—Sumner was at it in full force on our left, but not within supporting distance, and there was a gap which was not filled up between us. The balance of our corps was on our right, but being less fortunate, had met with severe loss and retired from the action. We asked reinforcements but they did not come, and finally our ammunition again ran short. Our Lieut. Colonel Tyndale, who was severely but not fatally wounded in the neck, said at this moment: "If they give us ammunition we'l fight the whole South." The Col. acted with the greatest bravery and coolness. All these seven hours our boys had scarcely ceased a minute from firing at the rebels, who took advantage, as well as we, of shelter from the bullets. The rebels now came in three columns, on our right and left flanks, and in our front. One of these columns we could easily repulse, but a new regiment, which was from New Jersey, I believe, that had come to reinforce us on the right, after firing one volley on the advancing rebels, gave way in confusion on receiving one in return, thus leaving us exposed to the enemy, and liable to be surrounded.—The order had been given 20 minutes before this to fall back on the hill, but until this time all had refused to do so. It now became a necessity; and with the same coolness that characterized our little brigade during the day, it fell back, much worn out, and was relieved by fresh troops that had just reached the battle ground. Thus, for 7 hours, did that little brigade of one thousand men battle against five times its number, and reluctantly left the field, from want of reinforcements and ammunition. The loss of the 28th regiment P. V., is as follows: Killed, 42; wounded, 210; missing, 16; total, 268. They took into action 650 men. Company "O" lost 3 killed and 12 wounded, and had 47 in action. I have written too lengthy already, and must close, and give you more again.

Yours, in haste,

PLUS.

STRAYED AWAY.

A sheep of last spring SHOTSWOOD RAM, with long tail and horn on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram. W.M. BRICKER.

Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute among the heirs the balance in the hands of Jacob Weaver and Jacob S. Berkstresser, Executors of John W. Berstresser, dec'd., will attend to his duties at the Register's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. 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.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 7, 1862-4t. *Auditor.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coalmont, Pa. Persons calling will state they are advertised.

Beans, Thomas		Harris, Susan, Mrs.	
Clothier, Caroline, Miss		Hughy, Sarah E., Miss	
Crawford, Samuel		Jones, David Wm. (Foreign)	
Conner, David		Lewis, Thomas	
Cobie, David		McCue, James	2
Davis, John		McGraw, John	
Galpin, Frederick		Meredith, William	
Hinton, John		Norris, Robert	

Oct. 7, 1862. J. S. BERKSTRESSER for P. M.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of James Shively, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

On Saturday, the 1st of November, 1862,

the following described farms and tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in West township, in said county, on which said Hiram Williamson lived at the time of his death, adjoining lands of George and David Wilson on the north, Abraham Arbison on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Homer on the west, containing 99 acres and 93 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, spring-house, and other buildings, known as the "Mansion Farm."

Also—One other Farm, adjoining the one above described on the south, Jonathan Wilson on the east, Adam Lightner on the north, and David Wilson on the west, containing 111 acres and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, and filed in the Orphans' Court of said county, known as the "Harris Tract," having thereon a good brick house, frame barn and necessary outbuildings.

Also—One tract of woodland, in Jackson township, containing about four hundred acres, unpatented at tax sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Philipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1027 Acres and 25 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, &c. &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding and cross-cutting attached; a large double dwelling house and out-houses, bank barn, wagon shop, and necessary outbuildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, now completed to Philipsburg, traverses the land for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above, and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad. A good title will be made, and if it is desired, Jacob P. Steiner, the owner of the other undivided half, will sell and convey his interest. If not previously sold at private sale, the property will be exposed to public sale at the TYRONE CITY HOTEL,

On Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon, or George H. Steiner at Philipsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Cremer's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1862.-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county we will offer at public sale on the premises at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, on

Saturday, the 25th October, 1862,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the interest of Joseph Konigmacher deceased, in the following real estate, viz:

The undivided half of a lot of ground situate in the village of Mapleton, fronting fifty feet on the Penna. Railroad, extending back in depth one hundred and eighty feet, being Lot No. 3 in the plan of said village, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, south by the Penna. Railroad, on the west by lot of John Copenhaver, and on the east by lot No. 4, having thereon a two storied frame house, with warehouse attached and other improvements thereon.

ALSO—The undivided half of 191 acres and 122 perches of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, composed of the whole of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Samuel Walker, and parts of surveys in name of Robert Smith, James Stewart, John Stewart, James Walker, and Hugh McAllister, as described in the deed for the same from John Brewster and wife to said Joseph Konigmacher, and Jeremiah Bauman, recorded in Huntingdon county in Book Q, No. 2, page 268, &c., having thereon three one-storied log dwelling houses, a log stable, smith shop, a saw mill and other improvements. There is also a good young orchard, and about forty acres are cleared and in cultivation; the balance timber land.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser. ADAM KONIGMACHER,
W. CARPENTER,
Executors of Joseph Konigmacher, dec'd.

Attest: W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk to O. C.

ALSO—At the same time and place the undersigned, surviving partner of the late firm of Konigmacher & Bauman will sell the following real estate belonging to the said late firm, viz:

A lot of ground situate in the aforesaid village of Mapleton, adjoining land of —— Anderson and the above described lot, containing ¾ of an acre with a two storied plank dwelling house, and plank kitchen attached, thereon. Terms made known on day of sale.

JEREMIAH BAUMAN.
September 30, 1862.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—

The old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, 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; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $3,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *as many 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 Dickey, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH Street,

below Eighth, south side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds 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 Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

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

Sept. 10, 1862.-6m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

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.
Sept. 29, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

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 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. SAM'L HUNNER,
130th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, Sep. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

PRUIT 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. Trees 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. Trees ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Trees, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 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.

Packings 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 Crownover, Hall, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOSHORN,
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, 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, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *hereby give notice that they intend to make application* to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of Issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. R. WELTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE ENY,
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 stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

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

GE