The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

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.

JOHN G. MILES' LECTURE.—We publish on first page a continuation of Mr. Miles' Lecture, but it is so full of errors, owing to Mr. Miles' absence, that we will reprint it in our next. When we undertake to do a favor for a friend, we want to do it right.

The Result in the County.

We give in to-day's *Globe* the official vote of the county at the late election. Also the vote of the companies from this county in the 125th Regiment.—The result in the county as also the vote in the army with the exception of the Congressional vote, is satisfactory to us, as they prove that there is a majority of voters in and belonging to the county determined to stand by the President in every measure necessary to suppress the Rebellion. The majority against the Hughes and *Monitor* Democracy is not one half what it would have been had the extreme Republicans not fought the conservative vote with the bitterness they did—Hundreds of Democrats who are as much opposed to the traitor Hughes organization and the teachings of the rebel *Monitor* in this place as we are, voted the *Monitor* county and State tickets because they were *driven to it* by the proscriptive course of the Republicans who hold control of the *Journal & American*.

Whatever other counties have done, old Huntingdon stands pledged to stand by the President in a vigorous prosecution of the war. And further, it has put its veto upon the Day-Book *Monitor* Democracy, Government horse speculators, and the dishonesty of the man who could take larger fees than the law allowed. In the defeat of Caldwell we honestly believe the people of the county have been saved thousands of dollars. His election would have been a calamity upon the county, and we are willing to take the whole or any part of the responsibility of his defeat.

ALBERT OWEN.

This hired miscreant—a tool for men who are politically damned in this county for all time to come—made charges against us in the *Monitor* of the 10th which shall have our attention. The charges are as follows:

1st. That we opposed Samuel H. Bell *because* he was in favor of compelling the Railroad Company to pay back its ill-gotten gains, and supported Adin W. Benedict *because* he was not.

2d. That we wrote to Cyrus L. Pershing in 1858, demanding of him before we could give him the support of our paper, $300—and that Pershing's friends sent us the money—and that we voted for and supported Steel Blair.

3d That we entered into an arrangement with John C. Watson to defeat George W. Speer.

These charges, *if true*, would be sufficient to damn us in the estimation of all honest men. But *we know* that they are as false as the heart of the man making them. We have offered Albert Owen $1,000 and all costs of investigation, if he proves any one of the charges. He replies that he accepts the offer, and asks us to *put up* the money. We decline to *put up* $1,000 to remain idle *until he proves the charges*, as we are satisfied the money would remain *put up* to the end of time. Our promise to pay is good—the money can be collected as soon as he *proves any one of the charges. If true*, Owen can have but little difficulty in securing the proof. *If we wrote to Cyrus L. Pershing* demanding of him $300 before we could give him our support, Mr. Pershing must have the letter, or we are willing to take Mr. Pershing's word under oath that we made such a demand. Our files can be examined to ascertain whether we supported Blair or Pershing. The oath of any man who saw us vote may be received as evidence. If the other charges are true, of course Owen has the evidence and will not hesitate to make it public. If he fails to make good his charges after he has been requested to do so, he must stand before the public branded as a LIAR and a SCOUNDREL—a fit tool for men who would not be believed under oath in a Court of Justice.

Mr. Benedict can speak for himself at all times. His acts next winter will speak louder than words, and with more force than the falsehoods of Owen.

THE drafting is progressing in several counties. Huntingdon county will escape a draft this time.

A Desperate Enemy.

We have a desperate enemy to contend with, and we would not be doing ourself and our friends full justice if we did not meet them boldly and expose their political rottenness and rascality.

First in order, is the *Monitor*. Why was it established? The *Day Book* of New York, a secession sheet, which had a circulation in this county, secured by the active exertions of Albert Owen and other rebel sympathizers acting as agents, poisoned the minds of the people against our Government. The *Day Book* was suppressed by the Government. Its place must be filled. A meeting of the faithful was called. The meeting assembled in secret session in the Court House. The leading *Day Book* men from Barree, West, Shirley, from other townships and from this borough, were in attendance, together with several loyal Democrats, whose attendance was secured by deception. What next? It was determined upon that a new *Democratic* (?) paper must be established in this county. What next? ALBERT OWEN, Agent in this county for the *Day Book*, was employed as principal and responsible editor for the new paper, with three assistants, John Dougherty, J. Simpson Africa and Edward McHugh. Who is there in this county that ever knew that Albert Owen was a Democrat?—He has been in this county some ten or twelve years, and we were as intimate with him during all this time as perhaps any other man, yet we were never able to discover to what party he belonged. During the Know Nothing excitement, we are assured by a gentleman who had an opportunity of knowing, that Owen was a *liberal* supporter of Know Nothing documents. Further than this, Owen's political feelings never were exposed to the public until he became Agent for the *Day Book*. What of J. Simpson Africa? A young man who might have prospered in political life had he "played the game fair" and honest. Mr. Africa has belonged to several parties since he has had a vote—and he is but a young man yet. Last fall he was elected a Delegate to the Union Convention, pledged as a friend to a Union ticket. He opposed a portion of the ticket. Mr. Africa had the *appearance* of being a Douglas Democrat as long as Douglas was in the line of promotion. Whether he was an honest Douglas man or not, we have no other means of knowing further than the support he is giving Frank Hughes, a rebel anti-Douglas man, from the Charleston Convention to the present time. We are sorry that Mr. Africa has thrown himself into the company he has—into the hands of a few corrupt men who have *never* been his friends, and who will throw him overboard just as soon as they are done using him for a particular purpose—*the crushing out of the* GLOBE.

John Dougherty, "agitating John," is also an Associate editor of the *Monitor*. We have lived in this county over sixteen years, and never knew that Mr. Dougherty was a party Democrat. He has always had the reputation of being an agitating man on the Abolition question, and all who heard his speech in the Hughes' County Convention, will agree with us that he made a first-class *Abolition* speech. If Mr. Dougherty spoke his honest sentiments in the Convention, we are justified in saying he is an Abolitionist.

Edward McHugh, of Broad Top, also an Associate editor, is a man we have a great respect for. He is a *consistent* man—has always been a Democrat—but has got into very bad company. Before the war is over, he will find that he was badly sold in permitting his name to be associated with the *Day Book* patriots.

The men most interested in the success of the *Monitor* as a *Democratic* (!) organ, are a set of scabby politicians claiming to be Democrats, who have not voted a full Democratic ticket since we have been in the county.—They have frequently sold out the best nominees upon Democratic tickets to the highest bidders in the Whig, Know-Nothing and Republican parties. They are the men who cry the loudest against taxation to crush the Rebellion, yet they were amongst the first, and most persisting, in their efforts to cheat the Government and the soldiers. To what amount these *honest* men cheated the Government, and the people paying taxes, it is difficult to say, but we are very certain they have thousands of dollars in their pockets for which they never gave value. In the horse speculation alone, in this county, the Government lost over $50-000. The *Monitor* Democrats managed that speculation. Camp Crosman was another swindle—the people to this day are without their money. It was managed by *Monitor* Democrats.—And because we dare expose the *dishonesty* of such Democrats, and dare act independent of their dictation, the *Globe* must be crushed out to give place to a press that can be controlled by Gen. Wilson & Co. What say the people? Will they suffer themselves to be made the willing tools of corrupt men? We will stand by an honest people as long as we are sustained—repudiating and exposing rascality in any and every party. We ask no favors from men who give countenance to rascality in any quarter. The Union and the people can only be saved by the people uniting against the political speculators.

Clear the Decks.

Albert Owen, editor of the rebel *Monitor*, says that six weeks has been too short a time for him and his crew to overthrow the *Globe*, but thinks *six months* will be sufficient. So the *Globe* is to be no more after the 1st of April, 1863—it is to be crushed out, *certain*, by that time—so Owen says. What are we to do—we had not intended giving it up so—but if Owen says so, we must knock under, and agree that we shall be crushed out by that time, *if the people deserts us*. But we have had some little experience with the people lately, and we believe we know their wants—they want a county paper conducted independent of corrupt partisan leaders, a paper that will not hesitate to expose dishonest office-seekers in all parties—a paper independent of party drill-masters. Such has been and shall be the position of the *Globe*, and having the evidence in our books that the honest, right-thinking people are with us, endorse our course, we are prepared with a clean deck to meet the enemy sailing under false colors. *Six months.* Rebel *Monitor* prepare for a sad disappointment. You have no small, rotten craft to deal with. Remember we have seen some thirty years' service—have had some experience in routing enemies, you are but small potatoes beside them. *Six months!* We shall see who conquers. The contest will be a plain one, the people on one side, and their enemies on the other. Honesty must rule with the people to save our Government from disgrace, or dishonesty, corruption and rotten political leaders will triumph. If the people whose interests we have been defending and shall continue to defend, will stand by us, the *Monitor's* horse speculating crew will find "Dad" Lewis a hard road to travel.

Our army of friends will front face, look the enemy in the eye, and fire at the first advance of the enemy. Secret guerilla bands of our enemy will receive our close attention.

The Government must be sustained, the Union must be saved—corrupt politicians must take a back seat, and honest men must fill the offices.

We are prepared for a vigorous campaign—we ask for no quarters from the enemies of our position.

Six months, and the *Globe* is to be annihilated. So says the *Monitor*.

DAVID CALDWELL.—To defeat David Caldwell for Sheriff, we published extras after our last issue before the election, charging said Caldwell with having put the fees up to a higher figure during his term of office as Prothonotary, than they were, under his predecessors or successor. The *Monitor* issued an extra to destroy the truth given in those we issued. The result is known. In this borough, two years ago, David Caldwell had a majority of 98 votes. At the late election, a majority of 78 votes was given against him. In Barree, two years ago, Caldwell had a majority of 119. At the late election a majority of 29 was given against him. In Oneida, two years ago, Caldwell had a majority of 21 votes. This fall he received but *one vote*, and no man in the district will own up to having voted that one vote. If the voters believed our extras, they are to be censured for giving Caldwell as heavy a vote as he received, unless they are willing to pay one officer more taxes than another because he belongs to their party. We don't pity a man who will complain of heavy taxes, if, with his eyes open, he votes for a man he knows has taken money out of his pocket he was not entitled to.

If there is a voter in the county who thinks we have done Caldwell injustice, we ask him to examine the books in the Prothonotary's office. No wonder Dave sticks so close to the horse speculators—"birds of a feather flock together."

Dave is a part owner of the *Monitor* and can explain.

☞ The *Globe* of this week asserts that when David Caldwell was Prothonotary, he charged for the entry of judgments $1.62½, when the fee was $1.22½. This is a bold and malicious *falsehood* got up on the eve of the election, supposing it would not meet with any contradiction.—*Monitor, Oct. 10.*

The election is now over, Mr. *Monitor*. Will you tell your readers that the books of the office sustain our charge? No, you wont. A lie is sweeter upon your lips than the truth. As you are a new beginner in the political world, we advise you to always be sure you have the truth on your side before you go a-head. Soon your readers will not know when you tell the truth. It is even so now.

ROBERTS' ARTILLERY.—We invite the particular attention of the young men of Huntingdon county to the advertisement of the Roberts' Independent Artillery in another column. The Battalion is filling up from every county in the State, of the best material.—We are assured by the best authority that the Battalion will remain permanently at Fortress Monroe, a fine, healthy location. Call on Lieut. Miles at his Recruiting Office in this place.

THE 125TH.—On the 14th, the clothing, &c., lost by the boys at the battle of Antietam, was refurnished by the Government.

Our Position.

We shall stand in the future just where we have stood since the commencement of the war, perfectly free, and untrammeled by either of the old party organizations. We defy the efforts of the corrupt politicians and traitors to crush us out. If the people of Huntingdon county will not sustain a truly independent and loyal paper, we have no desire to work for them.—We shall *persevere*, and see how willing the people are to sustain us.

The Result in the State.

The result in regard to the State ticket is in doubt.

A majority of Administration Congressmen are elected.

The Legislature on joint ballot is in doubt.

The Senate is Union—the House may be Democratic.

DAVE Caldwell says we are a *liar*, a *scoundrel* and a *coward*.

Dave, keep cool. The Cambria Court wouldn't believe you on your oath. We don't believe you mean what you say. You must have had Owen in your eye when you thought of such rash words. Not Owen either, perhaps, for it must be remembered that he was in the militia army, went there to make good his word that he would go if we did. We did go, and sure enough, Owen followed because he couldn't help it, and behaved like a man. A full company of *brave* young men like you, Dave, would make almost a half regiment of rebels run—after you—if only for the fun of the thing. Dave, always keep ready for use, a white handkerchief; you can make use of it for various purposes—it might be convenient to wipe your nose with in front of our Southern "brothers" if you should happen to get in their neighborhood.

WAS THE JOURNAL FOR CALDWELL?—Two years ago the *Journal* could not find words hard enough to say against Caldwell. Last year Caldwell travelled the county against Jno. Nash for County Treasurer. This year the *Journal* had not a word to say against Caldwell being elected.—Did the *Journal* men expect Caldwell to be elected? Was the *Journal* anxious for the success of Johnston? It may be to the interests of the *Journal* to unite with the *Monitor* to crush us out. Corbin was elected—the opposition of the *Journal* didn't defeat him.—How about those interrogatories. Mr. *Journal*, you put to Benedict, Corbin, and perhaps, to others? Did you take the back track? Did Owen & Co. have a hand in that programme?—Whose cow kicked over the bucket?

HOW IS IT?—The *Journal & American* says we are a Breckinridge Democrat. The *Monitor* and crew say we are an Abolitionist. It is difficult for either to speak the truth, that's why they make mistakes. We are just where Douglas would be if he was alive—with the Government and for the suppression of the rebellion by any means necessary. We are not willing that traitors shall have a choice of weapons

☞ Lewis has just received at his Book Store a neat card, containing a list of "Stamp Duties" imposed by the Act of 1862, which Act went into effect on the 1st of October. The card will be found very convenient for reference by all, and should be at the side of every storekeeper, merchant, manufacturer, broker, banker, attorney, or any man of business, as it shows at a glance the amount of stamp duty or tax to be paid on everything in every-day business, as well as the Penalties of the Law, and fines for trying to evade each and every one of the Stamp Taxes imposed by Congress. It will save a world of trouble to every store-keeper and business man to have a copy for reference at their side. It has been carefully prepared from the Official Documents at Washington. Price 10 cents a copy.

NICHOLAS DECKER IS DEAD.—We regret to learn that Nicholas Decker of Juniata township, member of Captain Wallace's company, died on the 11th inst. It will be remembered that Mr. Decker was severely wounded in one leg at the battle of Antietam. The leg was amputated, and he died at Camp G, near Frederick. Nicholas Decker was a widower, leaving three children to mourn their loss. He was an honest man, a christian, and a true patriot.

Vote of Huntingdon Co. Companies in the 125th Regiment.

	Co C. Wallace	Co. F. Simpson	Co. H. Gregg	Co. I. Thomas	Total.
Cochran,	18	17	34	15	84
Steiker,	4				4
Ross,	16	17	32	12	77
Barr,	4				4
Blair,	14	16	34	14	78
McAllister,	11	2			13
Stutesman,	10	12	34	12	74
Noble,	1	1			2
Benedict,	24	22	28	21	95
Bell,	1				1

Five companies in this regiment from Blair county voted as follows.

Co. A, Bell—Cochran 29, Ross 25, Blair 25, McAllister 1.
Co. H, Bupst—Cochran 33, Ross 33, Blair 26, M'Allister 11.
Co. F, M'Graw—Cochran 26, Steiker 3, Ross 25, Barr 2, Blair 16, McAllister 5
Co. G, McKnage—Cochran 21, Ross 21, Blair 2', McAllister 10.
Co H, Gardner—Steiker 29, Barr 22, Blair 1, M'Allister 21.
Hall had 99 majority, and McMurtrie 65, in the five Blair county companies.
Co. D, Hostetter—was on patrol duty at Sandy Hook.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Thursday the 27th day of November next, to be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving.

CONGRESS.

We have not been able to ascertain the official vote of all the counties of this Congressional District. The following is the official vote of Huntingdon and Cambria, and the reported majorities of Blair and Mifflin:

	McALLISTER.	BLAIR.
Cambria,	2,855	1,418
Huntingdon,	1,999	2,361
Blair,		300 maj
Mifflin,		150 maj
	4,854	4,229

Majority for M'Allister, 625.

If the army vote should be counted, we do not think that Blair can overcome McAllister at home.

Archibald McAllister is a war Democrat, and cannot be classed with the Vallandigham, Hughes & Co. Democracy.

THOS. White and William H. Glazier, of this place, members of McCabe's company, who have been prisoners of war for some four months, returned home on Tuesday evening last. They have the appearance of having seen hard service.

The *Monitor* and *Journal's extra* candidate for the Legislature ran just 26 votes in the county. Rather an expensive operation for somebody.

WAR NEWS.

THE ARMY ADVANCING.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

FROM BEYOND HALLTOWN, VA., VIA WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1862.

A reconnoissance in force was made this morning, soon after six o'clock, under General Hancock, comprising his entire division, together with Dana's brigade from Sedgwick, and under command of Colonel Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, together with four regiments, two regiments of cavalry and one battery of flying artillery. They left Bolivar Heights, and proceeded out to the Winchester and Harper's Ferry turnpike towards Charlestown, in the following order:

First, the Sixth New York Cavalry, Colonel Devian, and a battery of flying artillery under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McNickers, 1st battalion; next, the Fifty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and First Minnesota, of the Third Brigade, under Colonel Brooks; following these were Tompkins' Rhode Island Battery (six pieces,) the remainder of the Third Brigade, under Colonel Looko; next, Capt. Thomas, U. S. A., with six pieces; following, came the Second Brigade, under General Caldwell; Capt Petit's 1st New York Battery with six pieces, were next in order; following them, was the First Brigade, under General Meagher; next, the brigade of General Dana, from General Sedgwick's division, under the command of Colonel Lee, and joining as afterwards, was a battalion of cavalry of the Third Indiana.

In this order they advanced until just after crossing Halltown, which is some four miles from Harper's Ferry. A battery of the rebels, comprising not more than four pieces, opened at short range upon our advance, their range being so short as to fail to reach the parties for whom it was intended.

The Fourth Regular Battery, under Lieutenant Dickerson, promptly returned their fire, and with such effectiveness as to completely silence them in something less than half an hour, although failing to force them at once to retire. The infantry regiments, under the command of Generals Caldwell and Meagher and Colonel Brooke, and detachments from other regts., under Colonel Lee, were then drawn up in line of battle, in columns, by divisions, on each side of the road, the batteries, under Captains Petit and Thompson, keeping along the turnpike and passing to the front beyond the line of battle thus formed, and posting themselves on an eminence just in front of the infantry.

Soon after, the line of infantry posted on the right of the road commenced to send out their skirmishers, and, as they advanced without molestation, gradually the infantry advanced, and, as they proceeded, so did the batteries, cavalry and infantry, until the whole column was again in motion, and carefully feeling their way forward, the enemy retreating towards Charlestown.

We lost one killed and four wounded.

The battery lost four horses, by solid shot from the enemy, who seemed to have early got the range of it.

Up to this period the cannonading continued and we left this scene for the front, only a short distance ahead.

The road at this point and beyond was quite rolling, a succession of short hills, with a dense wood in front, hiding from our view Charlestown. In this wood the enemy were posted.—Our troops at this point, were under the immediate command of Gen. Hancock, of Williamsburg renown.

Shortly after our arrival at the top of a hill within 2 miles of Charlestown, the fire slacked, and our infantry deployed as skirmishers extending on each side of the road, while the main body massed and proceeded on, preceded by the Second and Sixth Regular Cavalry. At this point we retraced our steps to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of gaining the train so as to send this much of our success.

No doubt, our troops, very shortly after we left the field, took possession of Charlestown.

The enemy opened at a short range, Company A, of the Fourth Regular Artillery, answering, the third shot of the enemy killing the above mentioned men. Our fire seemed to bewilder the enemy, but they stood their ground well, until compelled to retire by the skill of our batteries. Tomkin's Rhode Island Battery occupied a commanding position and did terrible execution.

Gen. Meagher's Brigade behaved nobly.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., via WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 8 P. M.—General McClellan and Staff rode boldly out to the front of the village. Robel Cavalry pickets were seen occupying the next hill beyond the town. General Lee is at Winchester with a large force. Jackson is at Bunker Hill with his corps. Hill is also there. Stuart's cavalry are on the Shenandoah.

A large force is also at Keestown, six miles away. Our troops are deployed out in front. Caldwell's brigade on the right front, the Fifth New Hampshire on the left, the Sixth Regular Cavalry on the extreme front of the village. Cavalry, infantry and artillery are scattered through the town. The Sixth New York Cavalry are two miles in our rear to prevent a flank movement.

We have taken seventy rebels, wounded in the fight to-day.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.

It is generally reported here that General McClellan's army has returned to Harper's Ferry.

The late forward movement to Charlestown was merely a reconnoissance in force, and was not made with the design of precipitating a general engagement. Having been completed to the satisfaction of Gen. McClellan, the troops have returned to their position at Harper's Ferry.

To assume from this move that McClellan desires to avoid a collision with the rebels, at present, would be an unfair inference. He is as well prepared for the shock as the enemy can be, and persons who have arrived today, from the army, say that *a battle is hourly anticipated*. The indications now are that the rebels will be the assailants. Stuart, it is said, has rejoined Lee's army. If so, he has no doubt communicated much valuable information to the rebel commander-in-chief, acquired by the late raid.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Yesterday the rebel Morgan, after capturing our pickets, dashed into Lexington at the head of 1,500 men. Before surrendering, our troops fought him gallantly, killing and wounding several. Our loss was six killed and 125 prisoners, who were immediately paroled. Of our cavalry 250 succeeded in escaping.

Morgan soon afterwards left Lexington, taking the Versailles turnpike. To-day, when between Versailles and Frankfort, Morgan was suddenly met by about 2,500 of General Dumont's cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces. One report says he was driven across the Kentucky river, in the direction of Lawrenceburg. Another report is that he is endeavoring to unite with Humphrey Marshall, who is near Sharpsburg.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Grand Retreat of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.

The *Journal* discredits all reports of a recent fight having taken place at Big Hill.

A force of one hundred United States' cavalry entered and occupied Lexington to-day. Gen. Bragg, with 40,000 men, was at Crab Orchard on Tuesday. He intends to camp a few miles below there. He is rapidly retreating towards Mount Vernon.—

Kirby Smith was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay county; thence by the road whereon Bragg is retreating, towards Cumberland Gap. It is reported that the mountaineers are felling trees and otherwise blocking up the roads over which the rebels must pass in order to leave the State.

Reported Negro Plot in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A refugee, who recently came into General Sigel's headquarters, gives information of a highly important character. He escaped from Amisville, Culpeper co., Va., and states that the greatest consternation imaginable exists among the white people of that whole section of country, in consequence of an apprehended slave revolt.

Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in plotting the uprising of the entire colored population. Copies of late newspapers, which published President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, were found in their possession. The fact that such a proclamation has been made is well known among all the negroes, and it produces the most startling effect.

The terror of the whites is beyond description. Apprehensions of a renactment of the Nat Turner horrors are felt to an alarming extent. The seventeen negroes were promptly taken out, at Amisville, and hung. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpeper are all engaged in the conspiracy for a general insurrection.

The Last Words of a Dying Hero.

The following touching letter was written by Colonel Brodhead, of the Michigan Cavalry Regiment, who was killed in one of the battles at which General Pope commanded. Its touching pathos and high-toned patriotism will awaken fresh regrets for the death of a brave soldier:

My Dearest Wife:—I write to you, mortally wounded, from the battle-field. We are again defeated, and ere this reaches you your children will be fatherless.

Before I die, let me implore that, in some way, it may be stated that Gen. —— has been outwitted, and that —— is a traitor. Had they done their duty as I did mine, and led as I did, the dear old flag had waved in triumph.

I wrote to you yesterday morning. To-day is Sunday, and to-day I sink to the green couch of our final rest.

I have fought well, my darling, and I was shot in the endeavor to rally our broken battalions. I could have escaped, but would not till all hope was gone, and was shot—about the only one of our forces left on the field.—Our cause is just, and our Generals, not the enemy's, have defeated us.—In God's good time He will give us victory.

And now, good-bye, wife and children. Bring them up, I know you will, in the fear of God and love for the Saviour. But for you and the dear ones dependent, I should die happy. I know the blow will fall with crushing weight on you. Trust in Him who gave manna in the wilderness.

Dr. Nash is with me. It is now after midnight, and I have spent most of the night in sending messages to you.

Two bullets have gone through my chest, and directly through the lungs. I suffer but little now, but at first the pain was acute. I have won the soldier's name, and am ready to meet now, as I must, the soldier's fate. I hope that from heaven I may see the glorious old flag wave again over the undivided Union I have loved so well.

Farewell, wife, and babes, and friends. We shall meet again.

Your loving THORNTON.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Adolphus Patterson	vs	Isaac Zimmerman.
Glasgow & Taylor	vs	James Entrekin.
Morris, Tucker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Koulgnacher & Bauman	vs	R. Nesbart & wife.
J. S. Butts	vs	J. A. Cunningham's admr
Keens, admr Lukens	vs	Philip E. Weaver.
Benjamin Rinker	vs	George Swartz.
Henry Orbody	vs	Daniel Houtz.

SECOND WEEK.

William McDivitt	vs	Sarah McDivitt.
George Vahn's admr	vs	Brice X. Blair.
James Gillum & wife	vs	William Rothrock.
N. Kelley's execrs	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
Same	vs	George Waggoner.
Janies Kelly	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
H. C. Magill	vs	J A Cunningham's admrs
Lydia Hammall	vs	John Milliken.
Jacob Cauffman	vs	R. F. Hazlett.
Eliza Simpson & Co.	vs	Same.
McMurtrie, for Linn.	vs	A. Russell & others
Samuel W. Thompson	vs	Kelly & Jamison.
Boggs & Kirk	vs	Saml. B. Grove
John Snyder	vs	John C. Watson, Esq
Brewster's executors	vs	Bannan.
Same	vs	Same

WM. C. WAGONER, Pro'y.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Richard Ashman, Merchant, Clay.
Robert Anderson, farmer, Penn.
Geo. M. Cresswell, merchant, West.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin.
James G. Doyle, farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
James Dever, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas C. Decker, farmer, Huntingdon.
Lemuel Green, tanner, Cassville.
Frederick Heeter, farmer, Tod.
George Keith, farmer, Tod.
Caleb Kelley, laborer, Cromwell.
Seth Lock, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse McClain, farmer, Tod.
John McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Robert Oakman, farmer, Union.
Geo. W. Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
David Stewart, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
John Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
George Stever, farmer, Union.
William Widney, farmer, Tell.
Zacharish Yonter, mason, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter.
William Armstrong, farmer, West.
Robert Bigham, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Booher, jr., farmer, Springfield.
David Barrack, farmer, West.
John Bare, farmer, Shirley.
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell.
Jacob Cresswell, surveyor, Cassville.
William Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oneida.
James Gifford, farmer, Tell.
Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Gregory, farmer, West.
Philip Garner, farmer, Juniata.
Joseph Harvey, chairmaker, Shirleysburg.
George Hawn, farmer, Brady.
William Hughes, farmer, Oneida.
M. W. Heaton, merchant, Carbon.
Valentine Hoover, farmer, Porter.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
James Hamilton, farmer, Henderson.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Robert B. Jones, farmer, Tell.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter.
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Joel Louder, farmer, Franklin.
John McGrath, manager, Carbon.
James Magill, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Joseph Mingle, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Archibald McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Joseph Morwitz, forgeman, Franklin.
Daniel G Neff, farmer, Porter.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Henry Putt, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
Wm L Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Lewis Stever, farmer, Cove.
William Wyre, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John Warfield, farmer, Henderson.
Daniel Whittaker, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Christian Harnish, farmer, Porter.
William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Alex. Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield.
Isaac Bowers, farmer, Penn.
James Bell, farmer, Jackson.
Morris Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Peter Cornelius, laborer, Clay.
Benjamin Cross, carpenter, Alexandria.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria.
Jacob Dopp, blacksmith, West.
David Etnier, merchant, Cromwell.
John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin F Fouse, merchant, Shirley.
Noble Gregory, Farmer, Barree.
Robert Given, farmer, Walker.
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Heffner, farmer, Penn.
Ezra Heeter, farmer, Tod.
George Hetrick, mason, Henderson.
James Hileman, farmer, Cromwell.
Daniel J Logan, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Long, clerk, Shirleysburg.
H S Miller, farmer, Henderson.
George McAlevy, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John H Neff, farmer, West.
Wm A Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
James T Scott, farmer, West.
James Sloan, farmer, Henderson.
George W Shontz, fencemaker, Hopewell.
Henry Steel, farmer, Henderson.
Joseph Showalter, farmer, Penn.
John Smith, of George, farmer, Barree.
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin.
Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
F B Wallace, merchant, Huntingdon.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lose his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonious of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 16th day of August, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D. 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857