AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Gen. Scott's Views on the Rebellion.

What he had to Contend with During Buchanan's Administration.

HIS ADVICE NOT HEEDED.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* of Oct. 22d, in giving publicity to the following opinions of General Scott, precedes them by the following editorial comments:

Early in the last year, when civil war seemed impending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. Scott, then at the head of the army, wrote two papers containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and duties which devolved on the Government in the momentous conjuncture. These two papers were subsequently lent to many friends to read, and one of them has recently been published, without the writer's consent, evidently for a party purpose. As the illustrious Old Warrior professes to belong to no party, other than that of the National Union, he has deemed it proper to give to the public himself the second of the papers referred to, lest it also might find its unauthorized way into print. He has, therefore, forwarded it to us for insertion in the *National Intelligencer*, having added to it a few explanatory "notes," which the lapse of time seemed to render proper.

The paper now submitted to the public by Gen. Scott, throws a flood of light on the history of the rebellion in its incipient stages, and will inspire every reader with deep interest. It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the wise and watchful General-in-Chief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the government to garrison and secure the southern forts against every possible attack; and it discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which, it is now evident, resulted from the indecision of the Executive, mised doubtless by treachery in the Secretary of War, if not in other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced and abused confidence. This paper, we may add, must have the effect, with every candid mind, of vindicating the character of the illustrious veteran General himself from imputations with which he has been recently assailed by presses whose standard of merits is regulated only by party tests.

SOUTHERN FORTS—A SUMMARY, &c.

October 30, 1860, I emphatically called the attention of the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the forts below the principal commercial cities of the Southern States, including, by name, the forts in Pensacola harbor. October 31, I suggested to the Secretary of War that a circular should be sent at once to such of those forts as had garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (See my "Views," since printed.)

After a long confinement to my bed, in New York, I came to this city (Washington) December 12. Next day I personally urged upon the Secretary of War the same views, viz: strong garrisons in the Southern forts—those of Charleston and Pensacola harbors at once; those on Mobile Bay and the Mississippi, below New Orleans, next, &c., &c.—I again pointed out the organized companies and the recruits at the principal depots available for the purpose. The Secretary did not concur in any of my views, when I begged him to procure for me an early interview with the President, that I might make one effort more to save the forts and the Union.

By appointment, the Secretary accompanied me to the President, December 15, when the same topics, Secessionism, &c., were again pretty fully discussed. There being at the moment [in the opinion of the President] no danger of an early Secession, beyond South Carolina, the President, in reply to my arguments for immediately reinforcing Fort Moultrie and sending a garrison to Fort Sumpter, said:

"The time has not arrived for doing so; that he should wait the action of the Convention of South Carolina, in the expectation that a commission would be appointed and sent to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the Secession of the State and the property of the United States held within its limits; and that if Congress should decide against the Secession, then he would send a reinforcement, and telegraph the commanding officer (Major Anderson) of Fort Moultrie, to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumpter) against attack."

And the Secretary, with animation, added:

"We have a vessel-of-war (the Brooklyn) held in readiness at Norfolk, and he would then send three hundred men in her from Fort Monroe to Charleston."

To which I replied, first, that so many men could not be withdrawn from that garrison, but could be taken from New York. Next, that it would then be too late, as the South Carolina commissioners would have the same in their hands, by first using and then cutting the wires; that as there was not a soldier in Fort Sumpter, any handful of armed Secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c.

Here the remark may be permitted, that if the Secretary's three hundred men had then, or some time later, been sent to Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, *both* would now have been in the possession of the United States, and not a battery below them could have been erected by the Secessionists; consequently the access to those forts from the sea would now (the end of March) be unobstructed and free.*

The same day, December 15, I wrote the following note:

"Lieut. Gen. Scott begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this note, what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the President.

"Long *prior* to the *force bill* (March 2, 1833,) *prior* to the issue of his proclamation, and in part *prior* to the passage of the ordinance of nullification, President Jackson, under the act of March 3, 1807, 'authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces,' caused reinforcements to be sent to Ft. Moultrie, and a sloop of war, (the Natchez,) with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charleston harbor, in order, 1, to prevent the seizure of that fort by the nullifiers, and 2, to enforce the execution of the revenue laws. Gen. Scott himself arrived at Charleston the day after the passage of the ordinance of nullification and many of the additional companies were then en route for the same destination.

"*President Jackson* familiarly said at the time 'that, by the assemblage of those forces, for lawful purposes, *he* was not making war upon South Carolina; but that if South Carolina attacked them it would be South Carolina that made war upon the United States.'

"General S., who received his first instructions (oral) from the President, in the temporary absence of the Secretary of War (General Cass), remembers those expressions well.

"Saturday night, Dec. 15, 1860."

DECEMBER 28.—Again, after Major Anderson had gallantly and wisely thrown his handful of men from Fort Moultrie into Fort Sumpter—learning that, on demand of South Carolina, there was great danger he might be ordered by the Secretary back to the less tenable work, or *out* of the harbor—I wrote this note:

"Lieutenant General Scott (who has had a bad night, and can scarcely hold up his head this morning,) begs to express the hope to the Secretary of War:—1. That orders may not be given for the evacuation of Ft. Sumpter. 2. That one hundred and fifty recruits may instantly be sent from Governor's Island to reinforce that garrison, with ample supplies of ammunition and subsistence, including fresh vegetables, as potatoes, onions, turnips; and, 3. That one or two armed vessels be sent to support the said Fort.

"Lieut. General S. avails himself of this opportunity also to express the hope that the recommendations heretofore made by him to the Secretary of War respecting Forts Jackson, St. Philip Morgan, and Pulaski, and particularly in respect to Fort Pickens and McRae, and the Pensacola Navy Yard, in connection with the last two named works, may be re-considered by the Secretary.

"Lieutenant General S. will further ask the attention of the Secretary to Forts Jefferson and Taylor, which are wholly *national*, being of far greater value even to the most distant points of the Atlantic coast and the people on the upper waters of the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers, than to the State of Florida.—There is only a feeble company at Key West for the defence of Ft. Taylor, and not a soldier in Fort Jefferson to resist a handfull of filibusters, or a row boat of pirates; and the Gulf, soon after the beginning of secession or revolutionary troubles in the adjacent States, will swarm with such nuisances."†

DECEMBER 30.—I addressed the President again as follows:

"Lieutenant General Scott begs the President of the United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad, and General S. is not well enough to go to church.

"But matters of the highest national importance seem to forbid a moment's delay, and if misled by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

"Will the President permit General S., without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York harbor, to reinforce Fort Sumpter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence?

"It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow.

"General S. will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for."

The South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted.

I will here close my notice of Fort Sumpter by quoting from some of my previous reports.

It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February. In this long delay Fort Moultrie had been rearmed and greatly strengthened in every way by the rebels. Many powerful new land batteries (beside a formidable raft) had been constructed. Hulks, too have been sunk in the principal channel, so as to render access to Fort Sumpter from the sea impracticable, without first carrying all the lower batteries of the secessionists. The difficulty of reinforcing has thus been increased ten or twelve fold. First, the late President refused to allow any attempt to be made, because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina commissioners.

Afterwards, Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer "Star of the West."—That vessel, but for the hesitation of the master, might, as is generally believed, delivered at the fort the men and subsistence on board. This attempt at succor failing, I next verbally submitted to the late Cabinet either that succor be sent by ships-of-war, fighting their way by the batteries, (increasing in strength daily) or that Major Anderson should be left to ameliorate his condition by the muzzles of his guns—that is, enforcing supplies by bombardment and by *bringing* to merchant vessels, helping himself, (giving orders for payment) or finally be allowed to evacuate the fort, which in that case, would be inevitable.

But, before any resolution was taken, the late Secretary of the navy making difficulties about the want of suitable war vessels, another commissioner from South Carolina arrived causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Captain Ward, of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President (Buchanan) settled upon the employment, under the Captain (who was eager for the expedition), of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey. At that time (late in January,) I have but little doubt that Captain Ward would have reached Fort Sumpter with all his vessels. But he was kept back by something like a *truce* or armistice, [made here] embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c., and this truce lasted to the end of that administration.

That plan and all others, without a squadron of war ships and a considerable army—competent to take and hold the many formidable batteries below Fort Sumpter, and before the exhaustion of its subsistence—having been pronounced, from the change of circumstances impracticable, by Maj. Anderson, Captain Foster, (Chief Engineer) and all the other officers of the Fort, as well as by Brigadier Gen. Totten, Chief of the corps of Engineers; and, concurring in that opinion, I did not hesitate to advise, (March 12th) that Major Anderson be instructed to evacuate the fort, so long held by him and his companions, immediately on procuring suitable transportation to take them to New York. His relative weakness had steadily increased in the last eighteen days.

It was not till January 3d (when the *first* commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited October 31st, was obtained to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts with garrisons, to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major Anderson was not among the admonished, being already strictly beleagured.)

JANUARY 3d.—To Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding in Pensacola harbor:

"The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to prevent the seizure of either of the forts in Pensacola harbor, by surprises or assault, consulting first with the commander of the navy-yard, who will probably have received instructions to co-operate with you."—[This order was signed by Aide-de-Camp Lay.]

It was just before the surrender of the Pensacola navy-yard [January 12] that Lieutenant Slemmer, calling upon Commodore Armstrong, obtained the aid of some thirty common seamen or laborers, but no marines, which, added to his forty-six soldiers, made up his numbers to seventy-six men, with whom this meritorious officer has since held Fort Pickens, and performed, working night and day, an immense amount of labor in mounting guns, keeping up a strong guard, etc., etc.

Early in January I renewed, as has been seen, my solicitations to be allowed to reinforce Fort Pickens, but a good deal of time was lost in vacillations. First, the President "thought that if no movement is made by the United States Fort McRae will probably not be occupied nor Fort Pickens attacked. In case of movements by the United States, which will doubtless be made known by the wires, there will be corresponding local movements, and the attempt to reinforce be useless." (*Quotation from a note made by Aid-de-Camp Lay, about January 12, of the President's reply to a message from me*) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, *as usual*, of a suitable naval vessel—the Brooklyn being long held in reserve at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me. Finally, after I had kept a body of three hundred recruits in New York harbor ready for some time—and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarily Ft. Pickens and occupy Fort McRae also—the President, about January 18, permitted that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn should take a single company ninty men, from Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, and reinforce Lieutenant Slemmer, in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighboring Fort McRae.

The Brooklyn, with Capt. Vogdes' company alone left the Chesapeak for Fort Pickens about January 22d, and, on the 29th, President Buchanan, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading Seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct in a joint note, the commander of the war vessels off Pensacola and Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Captain Vogdes' company unless that fort should be attacked.‡

[That joint note I never saw until March 25th, but supposed the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it.]

Hearing however, of the most active preparations for hostilities on the part of the Seceders at Pensacola, by the erection of new batteries and arming Fort McRae—that had not a gun mounted when it was seized—during the Peace Convention and since, I brought the subject to the notice of the new Administration, when this note, dated March 12th, to Captain Vogdes, was agreed upon, viz: "At the first favorable moment you will land with your company, reinforce Fort Pickens, and hold the same till further orders." The order, in duplicate, left New York by two naval vessels about the middle of March as the mail and wires could not be trusted, and detached officers could not be substituted, for two had already been arrested and paroled by the authorities of Pensacola, despatches taken from one of them, and a third, to escape like treatment, forced to turn his back when near that city. That those authorities have not ceased to make war upon the United States since the capture by them of the navy yard, January 12th.

Respectfully submitted,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1861.

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* "The plan invented by Gen. Scott to stop Secession was, like all campaigns devised by him, very able in its details and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts commanding their rivers and strategic points. Gen. Scott desired to transfer the army of the United States to these forts as speedily and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communications between the Government and the fortresses without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody seige. Had Scott been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist."—*Part of the eulogy pronounced on Secretary Floyd (who defeated Scott's plans) by the Richmond Examiner, on Floyd's reception at that city.*

† It was not till January 4th that, by the aid of Secretary Holt [a strong and loyal man] I obtained permission to send succor to the feeble garrison of Fort Taylor, Key West, and at the same time a company—Major Arnold's, from Boston—to occupy Ft. Jefferson, Tortugas Island. If this company had been three days later, the fort would have been pre-occupied by Floridians. It is known that the rebels had their eyes upon those powerful forts, which govern the commerce of the Mexican Gulf, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of the Mediterranean. With Forts Jefferson and Taylor the rebels might have purchased early European recognition.

‡ It was known at the Navy Department that the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes on board, would be obliged in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and in rough weather might sometimes be fifty miles off.—Indeed, if ten miles at sea, the fort might have been attacked and easily carried before the reinforcement could have reached the beach, in open sea, where alone it could land.

DIED,

In the Hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va., on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, JOHN MORNINGSTAR, of Co. O, 28th Regt., P. V.

He was about 20 years of age, and had nobly participated in the battle of Antietam, where he received a severe bruise on the breast from a shell. He leaves a widowed mother residing near Rough and Ready. The patriotic people should attend to her wants. The deceased was buried with the honors of war, by his company, in the Lutheran grave-yard at Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 20, 1862. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 27, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$7,25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$6,12½@6.25
Rye Flour	$4.50
Corn Meal	$3.25
Extra White Wheat	$1.45@1.47
Fair and Prime Red	$1.40@1.50
Rye	80c
Corn, prime Yellow	75c
Oats	43
Cloverseed, per lbs	$7.75@8.00
Timothy	$1.87½@2
Wool	67½@72c
Hides	7½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6,25@6.75
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,25
Red Wheat	1,20
Rye	60
Corn	60
Oats	30
Cloverseed	4.66
Flaxseed	1,20
Dried Apples	1,65
Butter	12½
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black Bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and a slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 28, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
HENRY DAVIS.
Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Mary Raymond, dec'd.]
The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to hear exceptions to the account of John Scott, Esq., Administrator of the estate of *Mary Raymond, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd*, and to distribute the balance found in his hands, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
J. SEWELL STEWART,
Oct. 22, 1862. *Auditor.*

ATTENTION!

Companies of 3d Regt., Pa. Militia!

Captains of 3d Regiment, P. M., will please return immediately to me or to R. C. Hale, Quarter Master General at Harrisburg, any of the following articles in their possession: Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Camp-Kettles, Muskets and Shelter Tents.
WILLIAM BURNS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. *Colonel, 3d Regt., P. M.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 10TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Brree township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the west by land of William Clossmoter, on the east by land of James R. Cozzmoyer, on the north by land of John L. Walker, on the south by lands of John C. Cozzmoyer and John Silkslitter, and on the east by land of Israel Smiley's heirs, about 44 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected one two-story log house, one double log barn, one apple orchard of grafted fruit. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Roffer.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to 94 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-west by land of Andrew Sponsler, on the south by land of ——' Bell's, on the west by land of Robert Dignan, and on the north by land of John Lantz heating thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 30 feet square, and other outbuildings, about 40 acres of the land are cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon McGarvey.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to the following tract or parcel of land, to wit: One tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, containing 300 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harriet N. Gleason on the west, lands of George D. Hudson on the south and east, and lands of Leas and McVitty and David Stamer on the north; having thereon erected four dwelling houses, one frame bank barn, one frame grist mill, one saw mill and other out-buildings. For further description see Record Book K & L, No. 2, pages 348 of Book R, and 332 of Book L.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street 60 feet, and extending back 200 feet, having thereon erected one frame store house.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the same village bounded by lots of Wm. F. Taylor and Mathias Sharpe; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Adams.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to fifty-three acres of land, more or less, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of M. F. Campbell on the east, land of J. A. J. Postlewait or James Donaldson on the west, and land of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary A. Wise by Deed dated Sept. 23d, 1858, by J. A. J. Postlewait. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Wise.

Also—All the defendant's right and interest in and to the following tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley town-ship, Huntingdon county, bounded by the Juniata River on the east, west by Henry Sleffer, south by Robert Andreas, containing one hundred and seven acres, more or less, with about 80 acres cleared, with a small log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that part of a tract of land situate in Tod township, surveyed on a warrant granted to Joseph Highlands, dated January 24, 1795, commencing at or near the Chestnut corner, at or near which the part of the same tract conveyed to James Steel carries, thence south, 41 deg. west — perches to a locust, thence south 60 degrees east 30 perches to a maple, thence south 41 deg. west, 60 perches to a chestnut, thence south 33 deg. east along the Francis Moon Survey to the point where a part of the tract in the name of Joseph Highlands conveyed to Benjamin Trueman, corners, thence along the line dividing the parts of the said tract conveyed heretofore to Benjamin Trueman, Jacob Masten, (now J. R. Flanigen,) and James Steel, Esq., from the remainder of said tract to the place of beginning, containing 109 acres more or less.

Also—A certain lot or parcel of land situate in the said township of Tod being part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Joseph Highlands, adjoining land of Israel Baker, James Steel, Benjamin Trueman and others, beginning at a gum, corner, adjoining land of Israel Baker, thence south 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a stone, thence north 35½ deg. west, 63 perches to a stone, thence north 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a post, thence south 35½ deg. east, 63 perches to a gum, the place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Flanigen.

Notice to Purchasers—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.
JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want a fashionable coat.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the cast corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

THE FIRST
FALL GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT AND VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Oct. 21, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Oct. 21, 1862

STRAYED AWAY.
A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and torn off right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram.
WM. BRICKER.
Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—
All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.
Huntingdon, Oct 15, 1862. BENJ. JACOBS.

Attention! Co. F, 3d Regt., P. M.
All members will please return to me the following articles in their possession:—Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens and blankets. *By order of Colonel Dorris.*
GEO. W. GARRETSON,
Oct. 15, 1862. Captain, Comp. F.

ROBERTS'
INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,
TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT
FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war.
It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the *express and sole purpose* of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion will not be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The hardy and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.
Picked men, only, taken.
Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty	$25,00
" premium	2,00
" advance pay	13,00

and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.
A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.
2d Lieut., R. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.
Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,
OVER 1,400 MORE,
of these machines have been sold than of any other manufacturer, and that they have been awarded the premiums by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.
The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Heilleman.
The Machines can be seen at any time at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.
Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$60. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neat 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.

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. Berkstresser, deceased, 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.*

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 the 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 on sale in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country.
J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

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 Ambrose on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Hamer on the west, containing 29 acres and 90 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, saw-mill, and other buildings, known as the "Mansion Tract."
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 "Morris 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, purchased 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.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Will reopen for the winter session on Monday, Nov 3d, and continue to April 1st, 1863.
Instruction will be given in the usual branches of a use ful and finished education.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS,

For board, with furnished rooms, heat, light, &c.	$42,00
Tuition in English branches,	$8 to $12,00
Music, with use of piano for practice,	$30,00
French,	$8,00
Washing, per dozen,	40

A class of young men will receive instruction in the Language, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c.
Particular attention will be paid to the Normal class preparing themselves to take charge of common schools.
Apply to J. R. KIDDER, Principal.
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1862—4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—
Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 10th day of November next, (1862,) to wit:
The administration account of John W. Calder and Thomas N. Calder, administrators of John Calder, late of Porter township, deceased.
The administration account of George Russell, administrator of Elizabeth Blight, late of Hopewell township, deceased.
Final administration account of William C. Hight and Anabel H. Hight, administrators of James Hight, dec'd., late of Huntingdon borough.
Administration account of George Wilson and John Reed, Esqs., administrators of Margaret Reed, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased.
Trust account of John Hawbolder, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' court of Huntingdon county to make sale of certain Real Estate of Isaac Vandeyender, Esq., late of Walker township, dec'd.
Final administration account of James Kerr, Administrator of James McDonald, late of Brady township, deceased.
DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct 14, 1862.

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. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

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.
Oct. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

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 $2,000 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 Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.
Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,
No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada
I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected
STOCK OF CARPETINGS,
All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETIN