

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years at Harrisburg, was directed by the standing. We shall, therefore, from inspected. day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for dutics at the same time at both Har-risburg and Chambersburg, employed collection, all accounts of over two Mr. P. Miller to inspect the horses at years standing. All those who wish Huntingdon. Of the faithfulness with to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

NOTICE.

ē

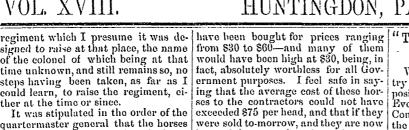


Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Oct. 21 .-- The Governor has issued the following proclamation : In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvaper and quarrelsome disposition, and selected General J. Y. James, com-manding the camp at Huntingdon, to nia, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Common wealth.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, It is a good thing to ren-

der thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness ; therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, could be ascertained, the horses passed do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set anart by the people of this Commonwealth though many of them were unfit for of solemn Prayer and Thankscavalry purposes. General James becoming sick, Mr. Shubaher was appointed by Captain giving to the Almighty-giving Him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free in-stitutions and Government, and to I found that the allegations of D. Mekeep us from sickness and pestilenceand to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are to the horses passed by him. It was choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His child-ren, that industry has thriven among us, and labor has its reward; and also us, and labor has its reward; and also ing received \$2,000, more or less, for that He has delivered us from the accepting unsound horses; but this rehands of our enemics, and filled our port could not be traced to any authenofficers and men in the field with a tie source, though I learned that one loyal and intrepid spirit, and given of the sub-contractors, Mr. William them victory—and that he has poured Colon, of Huntingdon, stated as a reaof the sub-contractors, Mr. William out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

of Alexandria, which is a small village us in his steadfast fear and love, and near Huntingdon, that he had kept it to put into our minds good desires, so to pay the inspector, Shubaher, for that by his continual help we may passing his horses. have a right judgment in all things;



.

hould be inspected by a board of reg- in much better order than when purimental officers, but the regiment not chased, the government would not rebeing organized when some of the horalize within \$50,000 of what it has necessary to provide other inspectors, The letter of the quartermaster gennecessary to provide other inspectors, and Captain E. C. Wilson, assistant eral, together with that of the citizens an artermaster of volunteers, stationed of Huntingdon to him, bringing these at Harrisburg, was directed by the abuses to his notice, are respectfully quartermaster general to have them returned herewith.

I remain, general, your obedient servant, R. JONES, This officer, charged with similar

Major United States Army, Assistant Inspector General.

Quartermaster General's Office, which this inspector discharged his du-tics some idea, and probably not an in-correct one, may be formed from the Washington City, Nov. 14, 1861. General:--- I respectfully refer the to send some Cromwell into the Capin regard to alleged abuses in purchas-ng horses now at Huntingdon, Penn-olive-branch" policy. In plain words, fact that he accepted but twenty-four out of about seventy horses presented by the contractors. The latter, seeing that he was determined to do his duty, sylvania, to you, and request that the Mr. Van Buren, who is mild, merely nspector general, or an assistant inrefused to present any more, and before the inspection was resumed Capt. risburg and Huntingdon, and report upon the facts. spector, be directed to proceed to Har-Wilson superseded Mr. Miller, so he states in his report to me, herewith enclosed, on account of his violent tem-

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General. Major General George B. McClellan, Commander, &c., U. S. A., Washington, D. C

Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1861.

Dear Sir:---We, the citizens of this county, make the following statement: Five hundred horses have been inspected and branded in our town for the "United States." It is said the number is to be increased to one thousand. For what imaginable use here no man knows. A detail of who were the inspectors, (for there were several,) and on whose contract, is of no avail We will give only the result of the operation.

First, Among the horses are those that have nearly every disease and un-soundness that injures horse-flesh .--Some are blind, some spavined, some ring-boned, some with the curb, some broken-winded, one certainly with the poll-evil; some so old as to be utterly worthless; many were colts, unable to endure service; some under the standard size; scores of gray and white

Even supposing them a majority in Congress and in the Legislatures of the Opposition," Mr. Van Buren said, substantially, in his last speech, " and we intend to oppose the Administration. It is not for us to have a policy. That is the duty of the Adminis-

Charles Ingersoll presented the same argument when he declared his purpose to be the "overthrow of the Administration," but not "the overthrow of the Government." Mr. Fernando Wood is more violent, for he purposes wishes the Government to be over-thrown by the ballot, while Mr. Wood, who is extreme and violent, would use the sabre and bullet. These two opinions link together the odds and ends of the Opposition party, and comprise every opinion represented in its ranks. They differ as to the acrimony and extent of their enmity to the cause, but upon one point they all agree, and that is, that the Administration must be overthrown.

Let us suppose a calamity, which the goodness of God can never permit -the overthrow of the Administra-tion. What is to come after? Cromwell has driven the Senators and Representatives from their chambers, and soldiers with fixed bayonets have pursued them through the grounds, under the shadow of the classical figure of Washington, that looks with the eye in Philadelphia and Lowell, Southern of Jupiter into the everlasting air, and down the rugged and steep slope that leads from Capitol Itill. In order to from their crops. In the meantime, Her patriotism was represented to be leads from Capitol Hill. In order to leave no blotches in the work, Cromwell has taken the President and sent him under a guard to the Old Capitol Prison, having released the traitors there confined as erring and wayward brothers, whose incarceration is no longer necessary. Of course, means would be attempted to establish form-in Philadelphia we should have a mil-itary Governor, Mr. Hughes, perhaps, with Mr. Reed as a Provost Marshal him under a guard to the Old Capitol ones, and mares without count; some bought at prices which prove that buy-er and seller considered them of small value. There are horses among them absolutely worth nothing. Richmond, he would be more acceptable, and perhaps Mr. Davis would gladly get rid of our late fellow-citizen as an unprofitable burden upon his treasury. Cromwell would certainly avail himself of the great experience ony if the government would detail of the venerable ex-President Buchanan, whose achievement in holding the Republic by the throat until its encmy had sharpened his knife and stabbed at its heart, exhibited abilities of the highest and rarest order. As the faculties of this happy and religious old gentleman are still keen, he would reducing New England into a colony. no doubt be placed in the State Department. Should General Twiggs be alive, he might be sent for and placed in command of the defences of Washsuzerain of the new dependency. ington, his difficulty with the amiable and peaceful ex-President, out of This is a fancy sketch, but the limwhich a duel was threatened, being first settled. As money would be neebecause those who coldly support this war have such occasion to talk truly cold a support this well would cortainly degalize the lotwell would certainly legalize the lot-tery business, and place the chief agency in New York, with a highly respectable firm, of large experience. Boston being the cause of all the war, Fort Warren would be taken, Marshal Kane released, that he might take command of . Baltimore, and a few shells thrown at Faneuil Hall. Gen. Burnside would be ordered to aban don Virginia, General Grant would be sent back to Cairo, and General Rose crans directed to remain at Louis-ville. GeneralButler would be recalled in disgrace, as a coarse and violent ruler, and Mr. Soule sent to New Orleans to act as Military Governor.refore it goes further we shall be glad, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, being far we our too late to cure some of the wrong as Adams and Dayton, would be requested to represent Cromwell at the courts of Victoria and Napoleon. A few malignants, like Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley, would be executed, while others of a more moderate type might be sent to the different prisons. This, of course, would have a salutary effect upon the great masses of the country. Cromwell having overthrown the Administration with the sword, now sheathes the sword, and having procuthe triumph .- The Press. red an attractive olive branch, would probably endeavor to persuade Mr. from Richmond, in a Charleston pa-Van Buren and Mr. Ingersoll-gen tlomen whose cultivated and winning per, says : manners and unexceptionable descent "Richmond is now worse than Nawould make a great impression on the South-to go to Richmond, to confer with the erring Mr. Davis and the wayward Mr. Benjamin. It is very probable that the misguided General Stuart and the benighted Gen. Jackson would take advantage of the olivebranch mission to make a trip into Pennsylvania, where shoes and salt ery corner, well provided with slung shots, billies, brass knuckles, and all are said to be more abundant than in Virginia. Of course, they would be welcome by a committee of brothron from the Breckinridge State Contral Committee, and, considering the fact that the shocless soldiers were breththat the shocless soldiers were breth-ren and gentlemen, their wants street stores, any unreasonable de-police. But this corps is so small The base of the guarter matcher gart of the convergence of the provide state of the provide s

ity; their love for chivalrous brethren; their respect for the sacred institution to to aid the Union or suppress the re-bellion, committed as they are to com-promise concelliation, separation, and a dishonorable peace? "We belong to the Opposition," Mr. Van Buren coid avoided, out of respect for the feelings of the guests, and especially as it is in such vulgar tasto for social assemblag-

> hours away until every twig and stom on the trees across the way, become fa-ots has been the result ! miliar friends. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley have met the fate their great crimes deserved. Gen. Burnside's army has laid down its arms as an offer of conciliation to the misguided South, the London Times is shricking with miral Semmes. late of the "Alabama." has relieved Admiral Dupont at IIilton Head, Gon. Hunter has been comfort, whose masters had run away from them, General Scott has been stricken

has repressed the revolution after an occasional massacre. Everything moves on smoothly, and the Republic is quict. English tradesmen are carrying cotton under a Southern free and clu trade tariff to English ports, and Union. while there is starvation and idleness Kent ington City being a part of Southern territory, shall become a city of the Southern Confederacy. There could be no terms of compromise that did not embrace all these propositions, for Unvis bas so declared it and would Commonwealths with the new nation, The next step would be a monarchy, Da. her leading nich, were loud in their science and pharasateal precision there is a hideous and devilish purpose. South the aristocracy, and Cromwell, as a reward for his services, and a grat-ification of his ambition, might be the ning gives no pleasure. We would rather not contemplate such things, but our desire is to show the people how anarchy, usurpation and civil war may come from any successful overthrow of the present Administrawe paralyze its ann, the sword drops -we are unavenged-the enemy comes upon us unrobuked, and treas-on becomes patriotism. The power to protect and defend is lodged in the President of the United States, and those associated with him in the mili-tary and civil departments of the Gov-ernment. We can only be defended and protected by sustaining that power. Let the Administration be soverthrown, say the enemy, but who Plug Ugly swell mob of that lawless eity. No one thinks of going into the Cimmerian streets after nightfall without arms. A large and well organiz-ed gang of cutthroats has 'taken the town.' They lie in wait at almost ev,

vigorous war policy is at last pretty well despatched. The danger which was so nervously apprehended by old women in the Cabinet and conservawhatever there is of military display tives all over the land-the danger of in modern history, and has amazed a general bolt by the Bordor Slave the most arrogant nations of Europe. States in case of the strong, ungloved

hand of the Federal Executive was laid upon the institution of slavery, according to its deserts-has proved to be of the imagination, and has dis-appeared like the thing of air it was. he test of loyalty to the Border States es to discuss polities. Cromwell is in power, Mr. Lincoln is in prison, and has paced the tedious the test of loyalty to the Border States has been applied, the most efficient possible, and that right vigorously,

Maryland, of all the Border States, was regarded as the nearest approach to the "sick man," and the one most in need of careful nursing. Pretty much the same judgment seems to have been entertained of her status ecstacy over the magnanimity of the North and the valor of the South, Adpecially commiscrated by the Confederates, for her unhappy condition of forced obedience to the Union. In mitted, to take his trial for feloniously their eyes, she was a maiden wedded arming certain loyal negroes at Beau- to a Blue Beard of a lord, sorely against her own heart, and was hourly sending out signals of distress to hasfrom the rolls for a certain letter re-vealing the courtesies of the Ex-Presi-Nor can it be denied that our Governton the approach of her deliverer .-dent to the Southern Commissioners, ment was not wholly dispossessed of and the olive-branch Commissioners, and was not whony disposessed of have met a warm welcome in Rich-and did not fuil to lock the door of the mond. There have been one or two slight outbreaks of popular sentiment in some of the Northern citics, but the ry the key in its pocket when requir-that the Union pever shall be rein some of the Northern cities, but the ry the key in its pocket when requir-friendly aid of the shoeless brethren has repressed the revolution after an interval avowedly as her deliverer, scaled the clusion with the British 'Government.

and clung to her lawful spouse, the Kentucky was supposed to be but little better disposed toward the Fedenterprising citizens of Cuba are trans. like the affection of a capricious wo porting slaves from Havanna to Char-leston, and the Southern people are gratified and no longer. Particularly

normous power that overshadowed

Within eighteen months of this war,

the North and South have raised armiest larger than those of the first Napoleon ; iron clad fleets have been launched capa-

ble of destroying the combined navies' of England and France; two millions of men have been put in the field; and yet

the internal system of the industry of the country and the ordinary pursuits of peace have been but little interrupted, un-

ess from the exceptional cause of the

blockade of the Southern seacoast. -Had the North and South continued as

one nation there could scarcely have been.

any limits to the achievements of their, military power." England could have never checked it. We could have overrun the continent, taken Canada in the teeth of a combination of all the Eu-

ropean powers, and crushed ' England.

alone as an eggshell under the hammer. The bloody and unliappy revelation

which this war has made of enormous

military resources has naturally given

to Europe, and especially to England,

an extraordinary interest in its con-tinuation. Nothing could be more contrary to the wishes and policy of England than that the war should

end in rouniting the North and South

and consolidating and renewing in ri-

to earry on the war, and unless it had

another object to gain boside that of a permanent division in the nationali-ty and power of her old pixal. Thap

bject is the exhaustion of both North

England proposes to effect the con-

inuation of this war, as far as possible,

to the mutual ruin of the two nations ongaged in it, by standing aside and, trusting that, after vast expenditures, of blood and waste of resources, the

separation of the Union will be quite

as surely accomplished by the self-de-votion of the South as by the loss pro-fitable mode of foreign intervention.

and South.

I remain, general, very respectfully, our obedient servant,

Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness. viz: the horses accented by him, fordeclaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating mination of the contractors, or at least lim to bestow upon our civil rulers of one of them, to make as much out wisdom, and earnestness, and counsel, of their contracts as possible, regardand upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with Ilis defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thank-fulness praise and magnify His holy times name.

Given under my hand and the great scal of the State, at Harrisburg, this iscal of the State, at Harrisburg, this iscal of the State, at Harrisburg, this iscal of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

The Horse Contracts.

cditorial article appeared in the Monitor defending the rascality of the Horse Speculations in this place. The article was certainly prepared by one of the contractors, as no other individual certained with absolute certainty that would dare to defend the swindling of large numbers of them had it when the Government as was practiced in purchased, one having died with it this neighborhood. But the editors of six days afterwards, and since the that paper, by admitting the article as others have died with it. They are cditorial, were just as guilty of an at-tempt to deceive the people as the but it probably will attack all that writer of the article was. The truth is, the office is under the control of the found that Captain Wilson contracted inen who were the most prominent in with two parties, responsible citizens the horse speculations. Their means of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, to and influence brought the paper into keep them at 39 cents per day per and influence brought the paper into existence, and of course it must be subservient to their will.

As the people have a right to know who have had a hand in swindling the Government, we publish the following Report of R. Jones, Major United States Army, Assistant Inspector General :

REPORT.

To Brigadier General I. THOMAS, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

duty assigned to me in special orders No. 318, headquarters of the army, danied me in my inspection of the horses. ted the 2d instant, I have the honor to The farmers in Huntingdon and Blair submit the following report of the abu-ses alleged to have been committed in exchange work horses for the marces the purchase of horses at Huntingdon,

Pennsylvania. It appears that on the 19th of Sep-tember ultimo the quartermaster gene-To convey some idea of the profits

These reports, in connexion with and especially, praying him to give to the evidence furnished by Inspector viz: the horses accepted by him, furnished abundant evidence of the deterless of the means used to attain their object. I carefully inspected nearly every

carry on the inspection. Gen. James

called to his assistance Messrs. John S. Miller, of Huntingdon, and Abraham

Lewis, of Mount Union. As far as

by these two inspectors, numbering

about three hundred, and accepted by

General James, were generally sound,

Murtrie, J. S. Griffith, and other citi-

zens of Huntingdon, referred mainly

horse, and found less than two hundred fit for the cavalry service, and about one hundred good work horses, and one hundred and fifty indifferent ones, and thirty five mares in foal, the total number of mares boing one hundred and sixty-four. Of the balance one hundred and twenty were over age ranging from nine to twenty-two years

ponies, six partially and two entirely blind, three with the heaves, and two with the poll-evil. Of the remainder, one hundred and thirty, more or less, about thirty artillery horses might be selected, and the rest are affected with

various blomishes, some being ring-boned, some spavined, some curbed, Some three or four weeks ago, an some lame, and evidently permanently

so. Many blemises among those which should have been rejected for other causes also exist. I also found the the day after he was received, another

have hitherto escaped. horse, and that the contractors gave them out to the farmers in Huntingdon and Blair counties, who received on an ernment should not contract directly with the farmers for the keeping of the horses, though there may have been at the time it became necessary to pro-vide for them, and Captain Wilson has initiated steps for having them kept

directly by the farmers.

In concluding this report I would remark that there are many horses Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1861. General:—Having completed the dispose of. I pointed them out to The furmers in Huntingdon and Blair counties would doubtless be willing to Avaluate the provided the set of th in foal, and, under the circumstances

Second, These horses are all put out on a contract to keep at the rate of about forty cents a day-nearly twice the sum at which it could have been done had there been any chance for competition. It would be simple econsome honest inspector to come here and select the bad ones and give them away, or have them shot. The money paid for them is, or will be, thrown away, and every dollar paid to keep them but increases the loss.

This bold, bald infamy excites universal censure. Corruption so appa-rent deals a blow as fatal as treason itself at the life of our country. The virtuous almost doubt whether a government so beset by the base and unprincipled, and so used by the knavery and cupidity of the vile, is worth preserving. Patriotism is sorely tried, of the corruptions which disgrace its conduct.

Our country is in a trial, and sur-rounded by imminent peril. The honest and faithful citizen, who has not gone to the field to defend the governmont with his life, must aid in every service where his hands can help.-Duty demands that we expose and strike this monstrous evil. We can do so only with effect by laying the facts before the official guardians of its welfare, and asking investigation and a remedy. If our complaint stays the mischief

and we carnestly trust that we are not dready committed. If we fail, we have done our duty. In the name of a bleeding and suffer-

ng country, we appeal to the proper lepartment for prompt relief from such unmitigated disgrace as has befallen us. We are, with great respect, yrs., &c.

A. W. BENEDICT, WM. P. ORBISON, S. GRIFFITH, JAMES GWIN, WM. AFRICA, GEO. W. GARRETTSON, Joun McCullocu, WM. DORRIS, jr., W. ZAHNISER, JOHN F. MILLER, HENRY GLAZIER, THOMAS FISHER, JOIN FLENNER, WM. LEWIS, CHRISTIAN COLSTOCK, JOHN WHITTAKER, JONATHAN H. DORSEY, D. MCMURTRIE, JOHN C. WATSON, FRS. R. WALLACE. General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster

General, U. S. Army.

VARIETY ENVELOPES .- Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envolope can get any article of jewelry he

Now is the time to Buy Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.-Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis'

not embrace all these propositions, for Davis has so declared it, and would most certainly exact an acquiescence in his demand. He might then per-mit those of Pennsylvania and New York who think the natural interests of their States are with the Southern States, to join the fortunes of their States, to join the fortunes of their States, to join the fortunes of their States are with the Southern States, to join the fortunes of their States are with the Southern States are with the Southern States are subtraction to the southern States are solution of the solution of the southern States are solution

Soon, however, an election comes.

voice do they send forth ? An Emancipation Legislature is elected. A majority of Congressmen are chosen heartily endorsing the Proclamation, and elected on that issue. Mr. Blair is replaced by a man who has had no scruplos about the "vitality" of the war may come from any successful scruptos about the vitality of the land and Wales with the Isle of Man overthrow of the present Administra-tion. When it falls, liberty falls; for, by it alone, liberty is sustained When great former popularity in his district, in the ports, rivers and creeks, that is ve paralyze its arm, the sword drops is defeated by a gentleman scarcely to say, all the persons in the kingdom -we are unavenged—the enemy known to politics, but who was known —amounted in number to 20 200 677

power. Let the Administration be some crossed of the place of the Administration seconds and whether against a united South? Will it be some Cromwell in our midst, like the some cromwell in our midst, like the some cromwell in our midst, like the great captain, without his sincerity and justice, or Jefferson Davis himsolf, the leader of this causeless rebellion, and the most infamous traitor in his tor? I Let it be Jefferson Davis, by all means, for if the party opposed to the Administration succeeds, he is the the Administration succeeds, he is the only person living who should enjoy many millions of treasure have been worse than thrown away to relieve CONDITION OF RIGHMOND.-A letter their idle fears and conciliate their intense Pro-Slaveryism, may we not rejoice, may not the whole country rejoice, that at last the reign of the "Border Slave States Delegation" is at an ples, worse than Baltimore was when Winter Davis was the Wilkes of the

-England's Policy.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 8. The greatness of America is a recent revelation to Europe. With the North and South confederated under the old the other dovilish implements of mis-chief which the eity high wayman uses to disable his vietims, and they attack everybody that walks alone, often-times gentlemen when attended by la-cases of their self-complacency, new dies. That they are not found out is matter the difference of the power of the young a military power and an abundance of without reconnection in any instance the official staff in charge of these institu-excess of their self-complacency, never thore, so and the channel self of these institu-dreamed. But few minds in Europe had any idea of the power of the young giant in the Western World. "One of two of their public men, as Cavour or two of their public men, as Cavour or without recently and the channel Islands, which had provi-ously been increasing, has, in ten years under review, havely maintained its

was breath, and nothing more." Mr. this matter. Behind her mask of con-Phelps, Mr. Hall, and many others of science and pharasteral precision there

Census of England.

The first volume of the census for England, which has just been issued, shows the number and distribution of the people in the several parishes and places. An abstract of the return was published last year; a careful revision of them shows that on the 8th of April, 1861, the population of Eng-land and Wales with the Isle of Man -amounted in number to 20,209,671. The returns for Scotland having been and seamen out of the kingdom. In Scotland the disproportion is still greater; in Great Britain, with the islands in the British sons, the excess of females over males in 1861 was 678, 471, to which the Irish returns, according to the unrevised abstract, have about 150,000 to add. On the cansha-night, 62,480 persons were on board vessels in the harbors, rivers and precise of England and Wales, without performing persons in barges on charles reckoning persons in barges on canals ; in the metropolitan district 8084 persons wero on board vessels. in the docks and on the Thames. In Eng-land and Wales 124,962 persons warg in workhouses and workhouse schools, 18,456 in hospitals, 24,207 in funatio

asylums, 26,394 in prisons and reform-atories, 23,598 in orphan asylums and other principal charitable institutions, without reckoning in any instance the