The Battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The following official despatch from General Blunt, has been received:

Headquarters, Battlefield, Nov. 28.

Major General Curtis:

GENERAL:—Learning that a rebel force, under Gen. Marmaduke, 8,000 strong, was at Cane Hill, forty miles north of Van Buren, Arkansas, and that Gen. Hindman was to join him to-day, or to-morrow, with a large force of infantry, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Missouri, I determined to strike Marmaduke and destroy him before reinforcements arrived. Leaving my transportation in the rear, I made a forced march of thirty-five miles, with about five thousand men, and attacked him at about 10 o'clock this morning. Found him strongly posted on advantageous ground. After an engagement of about three hours he commenced a retreat. Every foot of the ground was fought over and hotly contested until near sundown, when the enemy, finding that their artillery, which they were making every effort to get away, was about to be captured, sent Colonels Shelby and Emmett McDonald with a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of caring for their dead and wounded, but with the real object of making good their retreat to Van Buren.

The casualties of the day I am unable to state with accuracy at this time, as we fought over twelve miles of ground. One of the rebel officers with the flag of truce stated to me that they had lost sixty in killed, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel. My loss is comparatively small. Among the wounded are Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell and Lieutenant Johnson, of the Kansas Sixth—both of them, I fear mortally. The enemy are badly whipped, and will probably not venture north of the Boston Mountain again this winter, if this part of the State is held. As it is their reliance for subsistence, and having eaten out all in the Valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

I have sent for my transportation to come up, and shall occupy a position at or near Cane Hill. The rebels had about ten days' rations of bread, cooked and in little sacks behind their saddles, from which it is evident that they intended making a desperate effort to force their way North.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLUNT,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Surprise of a Company of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry by the Rebels—Captain Wilson and Twenty of his Men Missing—The Rebels Cross the Rappahannock in Small Boats and Attack our Cavalry Outposts, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 3, 1862.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, parts of two companies, numbering in all sixty men, belonging to the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry company, under command of Captain Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about three hundred rebels who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats. They crossed at a point some distance this side of the court-house, thus getting in between this command and the main body — Forty out of the whole number made their escape, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Captain Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known. The rebels left three of their number dead.

The citizens living in King George county, and who applied for guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party. They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order was issued to-day by General Burnside. All others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly punished, without reference to rank:

Headquarters, Camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 2, 1862.

[General Orders No. 190.]

Captain George Johnston, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having, by his negligence, continued after repeated warnings from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the enemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficer-like conduct. The commanding general hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty. By command of Major General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morning for the purpose of conveying two daughters of Dr. Sylvester Conway, of Fredericksburg.

Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

Last week an order was issued by General Lee that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise they would be required to do duty *barefooted*.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Advance to the Tallahatchie.—Occupation of the Rebel Works.—The Army of Pemberton in Full Retreat.—Gen. Grant Pushing on.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A special despatch from Holly Springs, Miss., says the enemy evacuated their position on the Tallahatchie river on the 1st inst., and Gen. McArthur's division occupied the rebel forts last night.

There was no fighting, and it is believed that the rebels are in full retreat.

The telegraph is working to Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie.

Wyatt is in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and is about twenty miles south of Holly Springs.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Successful Expedition to the Blackwater River—Rebels Driven Across that Stream with Loss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

FORTRESS MONROE, December 2.

To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:—An expedition was sent out from Suffolk yesterday by Major General Peck, which captured to-day the celebrated Pittsburg battery (which was taken from our army), and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Franklin. We have thirty odd prisoners, and are picking up more in the roads. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling. JOHN A. DIX,
Major General.

The Retreat of the Rebels in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The following, dated at "Headquarters First Division Army of the Frontier, Cane Hill, Nov. 30th, 1862," has been received at the Department Headquarters:

"General Marmaduke continued his flight all night after the battle of the 28th inst., and is now in Van Buren, Arkansas. General Hindman was expected to reinforce him at this place on the evening of that day. Prisoners, of whom I captured twenty-five, state that Marmaduke's force was eleven thousand. They were compelled to abandon two pieces of artillery disabled by my batteries. A number of their officers are killed, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, of a Texan regiment, and a Captain Martin, of an Arkansas regiment.

"The notorious Quantrel and his band were engaged in the fight, with Colonel Shelby, and Emmett McDonald, commanding the rear guard in the retreat across the Boston Mountains. They fought desperately.—Some of Quantrel's men were killed, and others taken prisoners. My loss in killed is five, and four more were mortally wounded, one of whom—Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell, Sixth Kansas—has since died. Lieutenant Campbell, Kansas Sixth, was taken prisoner.

"The loss of the enemy in killed was about seventy-five. They carried most of their wounded off the field, and sent them to houses on the right and left of the road and battle-ground.

"All regret the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell, as he was a brave and gallant officer.

"Two contrabands arrived to-day from Van Buren, who state that Hindman, with twelve thousand infantry, crossed the Arkansas river from the South, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of moving up to reinforce Marmaduke, but they have now all returned to their hole.

"My transportation has just come up. I occupy the same position occupied by Marmaduke when I attacked him, and intend holding it.

"Respectfully,
"JAS. G. BLUNT, Brig. General."

Departure of General Banks' Expedition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The steamers Illinois, Northern Light, and other smaller craft, sailed from here to-day with troops for General Banks' expedition. General Banks accompanied them. He was escorted down the bay, this evening, by a distinguished party, comprising Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Mayor Opdyke, and Commodores Vanderbilt and Van Blunt.

The weather is fine, and the expedition sails under the most favorable auspices.

Major General Auger remains, and will sail next week with the remaining regiments of the expedition.

ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.

Successful Expedition to Greenbriar Co., Va.—Capture of a Rebel Brigade Commissary, a Forage Train, Seven Prisoners, Twenty three Horses, four Mules, and Seven Wagons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Brig Gen. Cook, commanding Kanawha Division:

CAMP SOMERVILLE, Va., Nov. 12th, 1862.—SIR: I herewith submit a report of my expedition into Greenbriar county.

On the 9th inst., proceeding agreeable to orders, I bivouacked three miles beyond Gauley river; on the moving I marched all day without interruption, but learned that General Jenkins with 2,500 men, in addition to Col. Dunn's force, occupied the country before me, stationed as follows: Colonel Dunn's command between Lewisburg and Frankfort; the 14th regular Virginia cavalry at Williamsburg; one regiment cavalry at Meadow Bluffs, pasturing horses, with a battalion of 400 cavalry on the wilderness road as guard; a small force at White Sulphur, and Gen Jenkins with the remainder of his command on Muddy Creek, eight miles from Lewisburg.

I, however, pushed forward until within three miles of Williamsburg, where I came upon a wagon train belonging to General Jenkins' command. They were encamped for the night, intending to load with wheat the following day. I surrounded and captured the whole, consisting of prisoners and property as follows: Nine prisoners, namely, J. L. Evans, captain and acting assistant commissary; William L. Evans, wagon master; two wagoners (enlisted men); three wagoners (citizens); two negro wagoners, and two citizens who were pressed and interested with the grain.

The property taken was as follows: Seven wagons, twenty-three horses, four mules, and twenty-four sets of harness. After setting fire to and destroying the wagons and the grain, with the building it was stored in, I set out on my return, meeting Captain Smith with his command on Cherry river, ten miles from Gauley river ford.

I arrived in this camp with the above prisoners and property at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 11th inst. I found the roads very bad, impassable for wagons. Grain was very scarce; could procure but two feeds for my horse while I was gone. The grain destroyed was about two hundred and fifty-six bushels of wheat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. W. GILMORE,
Capt. Com. Kanawha Division.

P. S.—One of the citizens taken, Thomas C. McClintock, has heretofore taken the oath, and is the man who bought up the wheat. G. W. G.

A Disaster in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 7—[Special to the Press.]—I have just learned that a battle has taken place on our outpost line, between our advanced forces and the rebel troops under tien. John Morgan, the notorious guerilla leader. The fight took place at Hartsville this morning.

Col. Moore's brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy, and finally captured. Our troops made a desperate resistance, but were finally forced to succumb.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at sixty, but may be more. Our killed and wounded were left upon the battle-field.

Morgan attacked General Fry this afternoon at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. General Fry has been reinforced, and is now following the enemy closely.

Extinction of Races.

The entire possessions of the United States are capable of sustaining five hundred millions of human beings, without difficulty. At one time all that vast region was held by the race of red men, whom we call Indians, as our forefathers did, in courtesy to the old theory that Columbus had discovered India by a western route. No one knows how many souls this race numbered at the time the European whites first began to colonize on the main land. But as the Indians had been sole possessors of the soil for untold centuries, they must have amounted to some millions, within the limits of the regions now belonging to the United States.

At the present time, according to the Census of 1860, the whole number of Indians in our States and Territories is only 331,093. This includes 36,662 actually enumerated; the remainder are estimated, and it is probable that the estimates largely exceed the real numbers. In some of the States there is not one Indian remaining, in which, a century ago, they numbered hundreds of thousands. In Pennsylvania there are but seven, three being males and four females.—And yet Pennsylvania once swarmed with Indians. But without reference to any particular States and Territories, and without calculation as to losses by emigration, by war and by disease, we have the startling fact that of the race which once possessed our vast domain, only a little over three hundred thousand now exist. We appreciate this fact, when it is stated that all the Indians in the United States and their Territories do not exceed one-half of the present population of Philadelphia. Of the whole number there cannot be more than sixty thousand "warriors," or males capable of bearing arms; and these are scattered in such a way, that not more than a few thousand could ever be gathered into one body.

The facts we have stated point to the complete and inevitable extinction of the race of red men on this continent. The white race has grown from nothing to 27,000,000 of souls; and the negro race from nothing to nearly four millions and a half of souls. The whites, by their superior intelligence, drive out the red race. The negroes are only an appurtenance of the whites, having been brought hither by them, to act as their slaves. They have been cultivated as a matter of traffic and profit, and hence they have increased, in opposition to a seeming law of nature which makes the equal and continued existence of two races in one territory, for an extended period, incompatible. The free colored population does not increase throughout the Union except at a very moderate rate, which rate is diminishing at each decade. In some portions of the Union it is declining, and it is not improbable that in the course of two or three centuries the negroes on this continent will be no more numerous than the Indians now are.

There are physiological reasons why an inferior race should decline in the presence of a superior one. Mongrels are never healthful nor fertile, and the offspring of whites and Indians is known to be delicate and short-lived; while mulattoes are equally well-known to be less robust than full-blooded whites or full-blooded blacks. But independent of the natural causes, and without reference to the diseases and vices which the whites have introduced among the Indians, and which have been so fatal to them, there seems to be a divine provision that races which have distinctive marks of color, feature and character shall not live together and prosper alike. The white race does not thrive in Africa, and the negro race, left to itself, and without the mercenary and selfish care of the slave-breeder and slave-trader, does not thrive in America.—*Evening Bulletin.*

How Floyd was Prevented from Sending the Pittsburg Guns to the South.—A Port Delaware correspondent furnishes the Pittsburg *Dispatch* with the following little bit of history:—A day or two since, I obtained some particulars in relation to Floyd's attempted shipment of heavy artillery from Pittsburg, which, in the absence of individual names, might, nevertheless, be of some interest. These pieces, ostensibly ordered for Ship Island, near New Orleans, were really intended for Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The platforms were constructed at Watervliet; but, as the engineer foresaw treason in the Secretary of War, they were purposely made three inches too short, with other defects which rendered them useless for Fort Morgan but quite suitable for a new work at the opening of New York harbor.—Other platforms were then ordered.—The glacis, or outside work, prepared for their reception at Fort Morgan was pushed to completion. Floyd had all things ready for the great guns at Pittsburg, when events were precipitated by the rash treason of the South Carolinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

THE SECRETARY AND THE SOLDIERS.—It is about twenty years since one of the members of the present Cabinet was a member of Congress from a distant western State. He had the usual right of designating a single candidate for admission to the West Point Military Academy. The applications made to him for a vacancy which then existed, were not many, but among them was a letter from a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age, who, without any accompanying recommendations or references, asked the appointment for himself. The member dismissed the appeal from his mind, with perhaps a passing thought of the forwardness and impudence of the stripling who could aspire to such a place on no other grounds than his own desire to get a good education at the public expense.

But happening a short time afterwards to be in the little village whence the letter was mailed, the incident was recalled to his memory, and he thought he would beguile the few hours of leisure that he had, by looking up the ambitious youth. He made his way, by dint of much inquiry, to a small tailor's shop on the outskirts of the town, and when he was admitted at the door he found a lad sitting cross-legged upon the tailor's bench, mending a rent in an old pair of pantaloons. But this lad had another occupation besides his manual toil. Near by, on a small block of wood, rested a book of abstruse science, to which he turned his eyes whenever they could be transferred from the work in his hands. The member accosted him by the name given in the letter, and the lad replied, "I am the person." "You wish, then, to be appointed a cadet at West Point?" "I do," he replied "Why?" asked the Congressman. "Because," answered the tailor youth, "I feel that I was born for something better than mending old clothes." The member talked farther with him, and was so pleased with his frankness, his spirit, and the rare intelligence he evinced, that he procured him the appointment.

The member is now Secretary Smith, of Indiana, and the youth Gen. Burnside, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. We should not be surprised if that boy—an excellent specimen of our northern mudsills—were destined to hoist the American flag to its old place on the Capitol at Richmond.

A Military Execution at the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington.

The Old Capitol Prison was at noon Dec. 5th, the scene of a military execution. The unfortunate man was Private John Conrad Kessler, Co. K, 193d New York Volunteers, lately convicted of the murder of 1st Lieut. Linzey, of the same company and same regiment. Kessler had a difficulty with another man about the possession of a gun, when Lieut. Linzey interfered and threatened Kessler with trial by court-martial if he did not desist, thereupon Kessler turned around and ran his bayonet through Lieut. Linzey killing him almost instantly. The prisoner was tried and convicted, and had been confined in the prison where he has been kindly treated, and received the ministrations of Chaplain Craw, of the N. J. Volunteers. At half-past 11 o'clock, he was conducted to the scaffold, and after joining with Chaplain G. in some religious ceremonies, the noose was placed around his neck, the trap was sprung, and the murderer was launched into eternity. He professed penitence during his imprisonment, and the last words spoken by him were "I die happy." Very few people witnessed the execution. Kessler was born in Saxon Meinengin, but has lately resided in Newark, New Jersey, where he left a wife and one child.

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT FROM THEIR NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of October 28th, has a long and very sharp review of General Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, in which it shows up the incapacity of that General. The following is an extract showing the hopes entertained at the South, and the reliance placed upon such rebellion sympathizers as Vallandigham, Bright and others:

Had General Bragg done his duty as well and promptly as Gen. Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us with supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, might have been our headquarters.—Then would the Vallandighams of Ohio, and the Brights of Indiana, have rallied to the issuing of Gen. Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could General Bragg, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace into the Northwestern ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace. But now, all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we began to cross the mountain, because our appearance near the Ohio has caused many a man to be added to the Northern army that, had we remained south of the mountain, would never have taken up arms against us.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 4th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN PEIGHTAL to Miss MARGARET HAMER, both of Walker township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec 8, 1862.

Fancy and Extra family Flour	$7.12½@7.00
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.12½
Rye Flour	$6.00
Corn Meal	$3.00
Extra Wheat	$1.50@1.55
Fair and Prime Red	$1.45@1.50
Rye	95c
Corn, prime Yellow	50
Oats	42
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$4.37½@4.50
Timothy	$1.87½@2.25
Wool	60@70c
Hides	9½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅌ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do Flour	5,25
White Wheat	1,30
Red Wheat	1,20
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	30
Cloverseed	5,25
Flaxseed	1,75
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	13
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	8
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

S. COHN has received a large variety of fashionable Goods of all descriptions, which he will sell at very low prices at his store, Coffee Run Station.

Coffee Run, Dec. 9, 1862. S. COHN.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE NO. 10°, of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co., for sixty shares of the preferred stock of the said Company, dated Oct 15th, 1861, having been lost or mislaid by me notice is hereby given that I have applied to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of the one lost, and any one finding said Certificate is requested to return the same to the Treasurer of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Coal Co., at Philadelphia.

Dec. 9, 1862-4t. A. G. CURTIN.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. } Huntingdon County ss.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1862—The petition of Daniel Neff, of Porter township, in the county aforesaid, was read, setting forth that Isaac Neff, of Wood township, on the 24 day of April, 1857, executed to David Irvine, Executor of Jared Boyd, dec'd, a Mortgage which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Huntingdon county, in Mortgage Book A, page 131, to secure the payment of $147.20, said Mortgage being in the sum of $294.40, conditioned for the payment of said sum of $147.20. That payment of all the money due thereon was made. That the said David Irvine, Executor as aforesaid, the legal holder of the Mortgage, has removed from the State without entering satisfaction upon the Record of the same. That petitioner is the owner of the premises mortgaged, and paying rent for the premises, whereupon it is considered by the Court, and ordered that the Sheriff of the said county do serve a notice on the said David Irvine, Executor, as aforesaid and Mortgagee, if he can be found in the said county, stating the facts above set forth, and if he cannot be found in the said county, then to give public notice as aforesaid in one or more newspapers within the county once a week, for four weeks successively, requiring the said Mortgagee to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, on the second Monday of January next, to answer the foregoing petition of Daniel Neff—Hereof, fail not.

SEAL. *From the Record, 3d Dec., 1862.* Certified by W. C. WAGONER, *Prot.*

To David Irvine, Executor of Jared Boyd, dec'd.:

You are hereby required to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, on the second Monday of January next, to answer the foregoing petition of Daniel Neff—Hereof, fail not.

4 t. GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Abraham Hogue, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Joseph Hagle and William Doyle, Executors of Abraham Hogue, late of Tell township, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend for that purpose at the Register's Office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 26th day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

Dec. 9, 1862-3t. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James McDonald, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon, to distribute the balance in the hands of James Ker, Administrator of James McDonald, late of Brady township, dec'd., to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of DECEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of same day, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims before him or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of James Estlow, Committee of David Brotherline, a lunatic, arising from the sale of the real estate of said lunatic, will meet the parties interested at the office of Miles A. Dorris, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 11th day of December next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., Auditor.

Huntingdon, Nov. 25, 1862-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Nicholas Decker, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Nicholas Decker, late of Jackson township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JAMES JOHNSTON,

Dec 2, 1862-6t. Administrator.

JUST RECEIVED.

A new stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, which will be sold cheap. Also, a fine assortment of Gingham, Cassimere, &c. Also, a tract of land in Henderson township containing 72½ acres. MOSES STROUS.

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on or before the first day of January next, and make settlement, as I intend to move away. All accounts not settled by that time will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Dec. 2, 1862.—3 m. MOSES STROUS.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTION BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the annual produce of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks at banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at the office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,

Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Tough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.20 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.25 and $2.50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 8 15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.35 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.50 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PORT GEORGE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8 15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Nov. 11, 1862-6t. EXECUTORS.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

in which name the business will be conducted.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1862.-6t

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; he is his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place it in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The family 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.

County 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.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

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 manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors 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 use 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 Machine, to A. W. Bendel, Joseph Watson, B. H. Turner and E. E. Bettlemyer.

The Machine can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$40. Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. G. Hight, and Asahel C. Hight, Administrators of James Hight, dec'd, among the creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Register's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 12th of December, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Nov. 25, 1862-3 *Auditor.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD						EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	STATIONS.	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 26
5 23	.....	.....	5 31	.....	Mt. Union.....	11 31	.....	1 20
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton.....	.....	.....	1 21
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek.....	.....	.....	1 14
5 50	7 14	6 50	6 02	.....	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,.....	10 53	.....	12 47
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,.....	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	.....	Spruce Creek,.....	10 40	.....	12 32
6 40	.....	.....	6 40	.....	Birmingham, ...	.....	.....	12 18
6 53	.....	.....	6 55	.....	Tyrone,.....	10 18	.....	12 10
7 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,.....	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	7 11	.....	Fostoria,.....	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	.....	Bell's Mills,.....	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 05	8 20	7 35	.....	Altoona,.....	9 45	4 05	11 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.			Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20		Huntingdon, ...	AR 12 20	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40		McConnellstown,.....	12 10	8 49
4 05	7 48		Pleasant Grove,.....	12 02	8 41
4 21	8 04		Marklesburg.....	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20		Coffee Run,.....	11 29	8 12
4 48	8 28		Rough & Ready,.....	11 22	8 06
5 03	8 40		Cove,.....	11 10	7 50
5 04	8 41		Fisher's Summit,.....	11 09	7 48
5 20	AR 9 00		Saxton, ...	10 50	LE 7 30
5 20	LE 9 10				AR 7 20
5 45	9 35		Riddlesburg,.....	10 25	6 60
AR 5 55	AR 9 45		Hopewell,.....	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
.....	LE 9 10		Saxton,.....	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32		Coalmont,.....	10 28	.....
.....	9 40		Crawford,.....	10 20	.....
.....	AR 10 00		Dudley, ...	LE 10 15	.....
			Broad Top City,.....		

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 STORE.

Hunt