

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, 1863.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.
"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

GLORIOUS NEWS!
Capture of Vicksburg! The Mississippi opened! Great victory over the Rebels at Murfreesboro! Read the news. A few more such victories and the Rebels North and South will be very sick.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—We have no news of importance from Burnside's army. The enemy have dug new rifle-pits along the river to provide against our crossing again.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Pennsylvania Legislature met to-day, (Tuesday.) The Democratic members of the House met in caucus on Monday evening, and made the following nominations: For Clerk, Jacob Ziegler of Butler; for Assistant Clerk, R. Milton Spear of Huntingdon. The Democrats having a majority in the House, these caucuses nominees will be elected.

SELLING OFF AND SETTLING UP.—M. Strous will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, selling off his entire stock of store goods and household furniture by public auction. One piano will not be sold. Every body should attend to get bargains. All persons holding scrip issued by M. Strous, are requested to return them as soon as possible.

On Thursday last, Peter Vandevander of Petersburg, in company with another man, went to the woods to hunt. Arriving in the woods they met two others. After some conversation, the men scattered. In the evening Mr. Vandevander was reported missing. Search was made, but he was not found until Sunday. When found he was dead. A bullet had entered the back part of his head and lodged near the left eye. When found he had both hands in the pockets of his pantaloons, and his gun was lying beside him, loaded. No doubt the ball that struck him was a spent ball from the rifle of one of the three other gunners in the woods at the time.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 5, 1863.
Mr. Brown.—You will allow myself and family to acknowledge this in your columns: The reception of a handsome donation from a number of our friends in this place.

This was made on New Year Eve, and consisted of a variety of articles well suited to our wants, and for which we would thus extend our sincere thanks. We at the same time hope that the kind donors may be richly rewarded for their kind remembrance of us.

Yours, respectfully,
S. H. REID.
List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in Company G, 5th Regt.—Lieutenant C. M. Hildebrand, in a letter dated Dec. 23, gives the following information:

Killed.—Privates Luther Corbet, Walter Everett and Geo. Edwards.
Wounded.—Capt. Wolfe, Serge. R. Meredith, Augustus Havin, John Davis, Wm. Gilliland and Fred. Fouse.
Missing.—Lieut. J. A. Willoughby, Corp. Wm. Corbin, and private Jas. Moore.

"A reliable rebel officer told me that they had got some five or six of our lieutenants, slightly wounded, and a Major belonging to the 5th P. R. C., who gave his name as Zentmyer. He could not remember the names of the lieutenants. We got the body of Lt. David Zentmyer. We have all come to the conclusion that J. A. Willoughby is slightly wounded and a prisoner."

STUART'S GUIDES ARRESTED.—Two of the guides of Stuart, in his late raid, were arrested on Friday, near Burke's Station, Virginia. These men were but recently released from the Old Capitol. This is but another proof of the disastrous effects of the leniency exercised by the Government toward its enemies.

The public schools of this place were opened on Monday last, after having been closed for two weeks.

COURT.—Court commences on Monday next, the 12th.

DIARIES FOR 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

The Condition of the South.

A fugitive Louisiana planter has lately published a letter on the condition of the South, in which he corroborates all that others have testified on the delation and ignorance of the mass of the people in the slaveholding States, the inveterate hatred of the "Yankees" which their wicked leaders have so carefully trained them up in, and the present destitution which the desolating effects of the war have brought on all classes. He closes with the following remarks, which bear the impress of good sense and may be read with profit by many at the present time:

"Still, any attempt at conciliation of the South would be utterly thrown away. The only argument which they understand or respect now is superiority and overwhelming force. Prospects are dark indeed, and the victory, if gained, will be dearly bought. The talk of its being impossible to subjugate the South seems to me very foolish. I believe it the duty of the nation to God and the loyal people, and to the unhappy South itself, in whose welfare I am very deeply interested."

"A year ago I had myself given up to the dreadful fact, as I supposed, that the nation was torn asunder. But since the events of last spring, and what I have seen myself of the prosperity and tremendous power of the Northern States, I have entirely changed my mind. It is plain that so far as human prudence can foresee, nothing can prevent the speedy fall of the Richmond Government but a sudden blindness and cowardice arising upon our loyal people just as complete victory is within their reach."

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free. And the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their own freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as in fit and necessary measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my previous oath to do, to public proclamation, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. James, Assumption, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, Saint Martin and Orleans,) including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Aconema, Northampton, Elizabeth, York, Princeess Anne and Norfolk,) including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power that I do and declare that all persons held as slaves, within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare that I shall do all in my power to sustain and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service; and upon their conduct, I shall be proud of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.
By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
William H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

WAR NEWS.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

A Difficult and Daring Raid Made by the U. S. Forces.—*Capture of Van Buren, Ark.—Official Report of Gen. Curtis.—Capture of Three Steamboats, 150 Prisoners, Camp Equipment, Horses, Mules, &c.*
FAVETTESVILLE, Ark., Dec. 23.—One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army of the Frontier.
On Saturday General Herron started with a portion of his cavalry and infantry forces for the other side of the Boston Mountains. Gen. Blunt left Cane Hill at the same time by another route, the two columns being about six thousand strong. They started in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched forty-two miles without stopping.

General Herron took with him two batteries without caissons, one of mules and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by twelve-horse teams.

At daylight yesterday morning the two commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the mountains, from whence the cavalry and artillery, numbering 1000 men, started for Van Buren, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possible.

Two rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Spring. After a short skirmish they were put to flight, leaving seven killed and a number wounded. Our forces immediately followed the rebels fleeing to Van Buren, where a splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt and Herron in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. The rebel cavalry pushed about some distance which were lying at the wharf, and escaped to the other side of the river. Two of the steamers, with over a hundred prisoners among them, were captured. A third boat was also captured, which, with the others, will be destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp equipment, transportation, and a number of mules and horses were also seized. The full extent of the captures is not yet known.

When the messenger left the infantry and artillery were about eight miles in the rear, hastening forward as fast as the nearly impassable roads would allow.

The people of that section were taken entirely by surprise and terribly frightened.
General Hindman is on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable and unwilling to engage us. The pathway to the Arkansas river has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it, the winter's work of the Army of the Frontier is clearly marked out.
OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CURTIS. HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—*Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.*—The Army of the Frontier under General Curtis, which was moved over the Boston mountains on Saturday, and advanced, without halting, to Van Buren. They drove the enemy across the mountains, killed and wounded a few thousand rebels, captured camp equipment, and 150 prisoners. The march of 55 miles with arms of service over the mountains and thro' the deep mud of the winter was a most arduous and gallant affair.
S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

Great Battle at Murfreesboro.

[Special Despatch to This Press.]
BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The great battle of the war in the Southwest is now being fought here. It is raging furiously as I write. The entire line has suffered terribly this morning and the day. The rebels have been heavy. The rebels held an advantage in position this morning, but are now suffering terribly under the galling fire of our regular infantry, which was got into good position about noon to-day.

The former body of this army, comprising four regiments of regular infantry (including the 15th regulars, 2,200 strong) and two batteries, lost all of their field officers, two-thirds of their line officers, and half of the enlisted men killed and wounded.
The Anderson troop (a Philadelphia regiment), of Colonel Wynkoop's light cavalry brigade, also suffered severely. Major Rosecrans ordered an advance, which was repulsed, and was both killed during a charge. The cavalry behaved and manoeuvred under fire with the steadiness of veteran regular dragoons, and much of our success is due to this.
Gen. Rosecrans was wounded at the head of his splendid division, after making two bayonet charges, and fighting for nearly five hours.
Gen. Stanley is seriously wounded in the leg. General Palmer is dangerously wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
Battle-Field, Dec. 31.—2,200 P. M.—I have just returned from the front again, where Gen. Rosecrans is directing the gigantic field operations of the day in person. Gen. Joseph Johnston directs the movements of the enemy in person.
About one o'clock General Thomas threw his entire corps d'armee against the centre of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion. Rebels, killed and wounded, lay in heaps upon this ground.
Gen. Rosecrans then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. Thomas, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters for the first time in the history of the rebellion. At one o'clock Gen. Rosecrans observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his staff. This coup created a tremendous enthusiasm in the ranks, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results. Two of Gen. Rosecrans' aids were killed at the time by the explosion of a shell.

Gen. Negley's division, with its excellent artillery, is causing great destruction among the rebels, and his corps d'armee, forming the left wing of our army, has gained the enemy's entrenchments, and is driving the rebels through the town, which is now in plain view before us.

The following is a list of the killed in the Anderson Cavalry: Sergeant Kitcher, Alexander Drake, F. Herring, A. R. Kendrick, & W. Chase. I will send more names as I obtain them.
B. G. T.

thousand prisoners, and our loss is not nearly so heavy as that of the rebels.—We are following the enemy up, and will drive him into Alabama before we give him any rest.

Gen. Cheatham, the greatest blow, and General Blair, of Arkansas, the handsomest man in the rebel army, are both killed, and their bodies are in our possession.

We have taken over fifty guns and seven stands of State colors.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]
Washington, Jan. 2.—The Secretary of War was today advised as follows: [REDACTED] The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated: Murfreesboro, Jan. 1.—A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon.

The rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable. The losses are reported to have been enormous. Stanley, Rosecrans, and Palmer are wounded, and the rebels Cheatham and Blair are killed.

XASHTVILAN, Jan. 2.—A terrible battle has been fought at Murfreesboro, involving the severest carnage of the war.

The United States forces encountered the rebels on the 20th ult. near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing on both sides the rebel were driven back. We captured a hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number. Our loss on this occasion was 70 killed and 250 wounded.

The fight continued until ten o'clock at night, at which time we had maintained our position on the left side of the ground occupied in the morning. The rebel loss was very heavy.—Among the killed are: Brigadier-General Hill, Lieut. Col. Garesche, chief of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, of Indiana. Brig. Gen. Dillich, of Indiana. Col. Kell, of the 20th Ohio Regt. Col. Shaffer, acting brigadier Gen. Col. Farmer, of the 15th Kentucky Regiment.

Col. Jones, of the 24th Ohio Regt. Lieut. Col. Cotton, of the 6th Kentucky Regt. Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 20th Indiana Regiment. Maj. Carpenter, of the 19th Regulars. Major Rosecrans, of Philadelphia. Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois Regiment. Col. Carpenter, of the 15th Wisconsin. Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin.

Wounded. Brig. Gen. E. M. Kirk, of Illinois; Brig. Gen. Wood, of Indiana; Brig. Gen. Wood, of Indiana; Col. Casale, of Ohio; Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, of Kentucky; Lieut. Col. Berry, 5th Kentucky; Maj. Sherman, 15th Regulars; Maj. King, 15th Regulars, and Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois Regiment.

The 21st, 23rd and 25th Illinois Regiments lost two-thirds of their numbers, and the 15th and 24th Illinois one-half. The 25th and 24th Illinois lost about the same number.

The total number of killed and wounded is estimated at 3,500. The rebel loss exceeded ours. Gen. J. E. Rains was killed. Gen. Cheatham was wounded and taken prisoner. We have captured 150 prisoners. The fight was renewed at 3 o'clock on the morning of January 31. Cannonading was heard at Nashville at 10 o'clock. A. M. Wood and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro driving the enemy, who were in full retreat.

The following rebel commissioned officers have been captured: Maj. J. A. Franklin, 20th Arkansas; Captain W. E. Johnson, 2d Arkansas; Captain J. P. Eagle, 2d Arkansas; and Captain S. C. Stone, 1st Tennessee Cavalry. Heavy buildings have been taken in this city for hospital purposes. Great numbers of the wounded are now being brought in.

[Special Despatch to This Press.]
BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 2, P. M.—Our army bivouacked on the same ground last night as that occupied by us on the night of the 31st ultimo. Our army gained some advantage in the battle of yesterday, but not without terrible carnage. The loss on both sides can only be described as absolutely tremendous. Gen. Negley fought his division all day yesterday splendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his artillery, and in consequence immortalized himself long before he fell severely wounded. He is set down as one of the great heroes of the battle.

Louisville, January 3.—Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Nashville, and the following important dispatches have been received:
Nashville, January 3.—It is reported that Gen. Brege was killed in the fight to-day. There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are received.—Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back across Stone river. A heavy rain has fallen all day. The following officers are among the slightly wounded: Col. Miller, Col. Blair, of the 10th Indiana; Lieutenant Colonel N. Col. Hull, Capt. Pate.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
Nashville, Jan. 3.—Heavy cannonading has been heard to-day up till noon. The rebels attacked our left, but were repulsed. There was very little fighting yesterday.—Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro; the rebels attacked and destroyed the hospital buildings on Thursday. The rebel army at Richmond are furnishing strong reinforcements to the enemy.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]
Nashville, January 3.—A spirited engagement took place at a private engagement between a party of mechanics and engineers in the United States service, under command of Colonel Raines, and General Wheaton's rebel cavalry. The latter were routed, with the loss of thirty-three killed.

All the soldiers captured by the enemy on the United States wagon trains, are shot. Twenty of their dead bodies are lying on the Murfreesboro river. Major Hindman and Captain Hays' medical directors were captured by the rebels while in an ambulance. They were taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown on the enemy's lines. Gen. Hays is reported killed, but wounded and taken prisoner yesterday.

General Rosecrans took command of the U. S. forces yesterday, and attacked Gen. Wheaton's rebel cavalry who were cut to pieces on the hill on Gen. Thomas' staff is reported wounded. Colonel Anderson sent a dispatch to the Head Quarters, saying, "we have whipped the rebels decidedly and are at Christiania, nine miles south of Murfreesboro, on the line of the railroad."

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]
Nashville, Jan. 3.—Col. McKee is reported killed. Our loss of officers is heart-rending. There was fighting from daylight yesterday till this morning. At five o'clock last evening the enemy were being terribly slaughtered. In the first of the night we had it all our own way, but the fighting fought itself into a hot position. On the third day, we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter, sustaining but slight loss ourselves.

[Fifth Dispatch.]
New York, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Murfreesboro, dated Friday evening, states that the rebels were twice repulsed on Thursday, in fierce attacks, on our camp and right. On Thursday night Gen. Rosecrans ordered Barry's brigade across Stone river on our left, which was accomplished. On Friday afternoon the rebels made a tremendous attack on our center, but were repulsed. At the same time they threw an immense mass of infantry against Barry's brigade driving across the river, when Negley's division drove them to their aid. A most desperate struggle ensued, and all the artillery of both armies was brought to bear. Our men suffered terribly, but unflinchingly. At last General Negley ordered a charge, when the rebels gave way. The 20th Tennessee, capturing its colors. Another regiment charged, and seized a whole rebel battery.

A grand shout of victory arose along the whole line, when Gen. Rosecrans advanced his whole line, the left establishing it on the east bank of the river, the center holding the enemy's former position, and the right holding its original position of Wednesday.—The situation is with us.

The battle is to be renewed on Saturday, and all feel confident of victory.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS.
Full Details of the Battle.
THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.
In Front of Murfreesboro, Jan. 3, via Nashville, Jan. 1.—To General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

On the 20th of the instant we met the Rebels on the banks of the Stone river, via the Wilson pike, and Gen. Crittenden's on the main Murfreesboro pike. The left and center met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country, rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.
Gen. Crittenden reached within one mile and a half of Lavergne. General Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no serious opposition.
On the 27th ult. Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, and found Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

General Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, where he was particularly surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back.
General Sheridan's division repulsed the enemy four times, and secured the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced. This upward event compelled me to retain the left and center to support the right, until it should be routed and assume a new position.

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First, the rebels opened by an attack on the 27th ult. and again repulsed the enemy, who awaited them in force.—A terrific contest ensued, which lasted for five hours. The enemy was driven back by one shell beyond the

bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works which were stationed on a hill.
On Saturday night, the two armies lay on their arms, two bayous intervening between the hostile forces. During the night positions were consolidated, notwithstanding a terrific fire being poured upon our men by the enemy under the cover of darkness.
At daylight on Sunday, a consolidated advance was made by Gen. Sherman's entire force; Gen. Steele commanding the left wing, Gen. Morgan and Blair the centre, and Gen. A. L. and M. L. Smith the right.

Gen. Steele succeeded in turning the enemy's right, so as to communicate with Morgan's division, which had been separated by the swamps running at right angles to the main front. By sunset, the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe. The rebel army in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions, were entrenched on high rising ground.—This position was finally carried by storm.

Our gunboats did not cooperate with the land forces, but the gun-boat Benton engaged the fortifications on Haines' Bluff during the action. Several of the crew of the Benton were killed, and Captain Gimre, her commander, was mortally wounded.
In the action on Saturday, the Fifty-eighth Ohio, Eighth Missouri and Second Kentucky regiments sustained considerable loss.

Gen. Banks' forces with Farragut's fleet were expected to cooperate with Gen. Sherman in the attack, but they had not arrived.

CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.
To Major Gen. Halleck, Gen. in Chief, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Jan. 4, 1863.—Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the Naval Commander were received on the 31st.
The gun-boats were engaging the enemy's battery, and Gen. Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg and hotly engaged.
From rebel sources we learn that the Grenada report of the 31st, says that "the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg." U. S. GRANT, Major General.

A Victory Over Morgan.
Louisville, Jan. 2.—Col. Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky regiment, commanding the forces at Lebanon, Ky., attacked the rebels under John Morgan, eight miles south of the Columbia river, yesterday, killing and wounding several, and capturing sixty of the rebels, together with their caissons, ammunition wagons, and provisions.
Colonel Holliday, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, was killed.
Lieut. Col. Boyle, commanding the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, with the Sixth Kentucky, is in pursuit of Morgan, the infantry under Col. Hoskins following. Morgan is retreating rapidly in the direction of Columbia.

THE MONITOR FOUNDREDD.
Herald, Jan. 2.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Lee:
Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of Navy:—The Monitor "Monitor" of the State of Georgia reports that the Monitor foundered on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-eight men, names not known; belonging to the Monitor or the Rhode Island, or both.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture.
The proprietor invites the attention of the Public to his stock on hand, consisting of—Parlor, Chamber, Store and Office Furniture, which he manufactures and sells at the lowest prices, and in the most complete manner. He has a full stock of goods on hand, and is prepared to furnish for the trade, on the most liberal terms. He has a full stock of goods on hand, and is prepared to furnish for the trade, on the most liberal terms. He has a full stock of goods on hand, and is prepared to furnish for the trade, on the most liberal terms.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
H. ROMAN.
NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED.
H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
The Gentleman'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., Oct. 29, 1862.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!
IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE BY JAS. A. BROWN, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
WALL PAPER NOW!!
WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Its stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.