Arrest of Two Rebel Spies.

Stuart's Cavalry has two Captains Less.—Probable Execution of the Prisoners.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 18.]

We are happy to be able to inform our readers of two very important captures made by Colonel Baker's detective force. At half past six, the night before last, Col. Baker received information that one Capt. John H. Boyle, of the rebel General Stuart's staff, was lying concealed within our lines, at the house of his mother, at Upper Marlboro'. He immediately sent five of his men to capture him. The night, as our readers will recollect, was one of the darkest and stormiest we have had this winter. The rain fell in torrents, while a cold east wind blew a perfect gale. Five minutes' exposure was enough to wet any man to the skin.—On arriving at the outposts, our little force was overtaken by a squad of men from the force of Col. Doster, the Provost Marshal, and after a few hints from the sergeant in charge, found that they had received the same information, and were in pursuit of the same party. It is none of our business to tell where this information came from, but it may not be out of the way to say that our military organization is much nearer perfect in its system of obtaining secret information than the public is inclined to believe. Because all our information is not published in the newspapers, and every successful foray, raid or capture of the rebels is paraded in capitals all through the Northern press, is no sign that we are entirely ignorant of the designs and operations of the rebels.

The provost men were not quite sure of their road, and entrusted themselves to the guidance of the detectives.—But after riding together a short distance, the sergeant became distrustful, and fearing that they might be rebels leading him into some trap, parted from their company, and went his own road. A hard and dismal ride of 20 miles brought the detectives to the house where they had been informed that the rebel captain lay concealed.—They surrounded the house, and went inside, but found no one. While they were there, Col. Doster's men came up to the same house, thus proving conclusively to each party that both were bound on the same errand.—They found a contraband in the barn, who said that Capt. Boyle had been there, but had gone on towards the Potomac. The detectives started off, leaving the provost cavalry at the house, and, before going far, met a negro, who informed them that Captain Boyle was concealed in a house about three miles beyond. Thither they went, knocked at the door, and receiving no answer, burst it open. Upon this, out jumps our rebel captain from a two-story window, with his coat on his arm. Two shots were fired at him as he passed through the air, and as soon as he touched the ground, he held up his arms and cried out, "I surrender." He was taken to Washington, and is now in close confinement in the Old Capitol prison.

This Captain Boyle was with Stuart on his last raid. He is the officer who paroled the prisoners taken at Dumfries, and Colonel Baker has one of the paroles in his possession. He had, when captured, his confederate commission in his pocket. His identity as an officer in the rebel army being thus completely established, as he was captured within our lines, he is clearly, by the laws of war, a spy. No further proof is needed. But further proof is at hand, in the form of letters which he had about him; and those letters are not merely private, but some of them are communications to the rebel authorities, and are of the greatest importance. He will be tried as a spy; and if convicted—and nothing short of a miracle can save him from that fate—he will be hung.—Capt. Boyle's father is in the navy department at Richmond. He himself has been to Washington before, as he says, three times.

The day before this, Capt. Charles Powell, also of Stuart's cavalry, was captured within our lines by some of General Sigel's force and Colonel Baker's detectives. He is very frank, acknowledges his identity, shows his confederate commission, acknowledges that he was acting as a spy, and on the whole does not seem to care whether school keeps or not. He wore, when taken, a dark overcoat, which, he said was taken at Dumfries from one of our soldiers. It was originally light blue, like all the soldiers' overcoats, but was colored by the use of a butternut dye. He says there is factory at Gordonsville, where there are hundreds of these overcoats colored. The proof against Powell is as conclusive as that against Boyle, and both will probably share the same fate.

When men undertake the business of spies, they do it knowing the risk, and these two adventurous captains cannot complain if they are obliged to make a very ungraceful exit from this world of sorrows at the end of a halter, instead of falling on the battle-field.

The Negroes in the South.

In Quartermaster General Meigs' report, as lately printed, we find the following statements in reference to the negroes of the South and the military operations of our army:

Much difficulty has been feared in dealing with the colored population in the Southern States. Thus far, this Department has not been oppressed with them. In the field operations in Virginia, the supply of able-bodied negro labor has not exceeded the demand. It has rather been difficult to fill the requisitions for such labor.

Upon fortifications, as drivers of teams and ambulances, as hostlers, as laborers in the quartermaster's department, repairing railroads and military roads, all who have offered have found ready employment.

The labor of able-bodied men, with that of women able to wash for the hospitals, has supported all who have come directly under charge of this department upon the Potomac.

At Harrison's Landing, a body of a thousand negroes, organized by Colonel Ingalls into gangs, were most effective in landing stores from the transports, bearing fatigue and exposure in that unhealthy climate much longer than the white soldiers and laborers, who soon broke down alongside of them. Their assistance was there of the greatest value to the army.

On the southeastern coast, large numbers of them were employed by the quartermaster's department in the necessary labors of the posts. This left the more costly soldier to his purely military duties.

With all the people of the Southern States as united, through choice or military compulsion, as the whites are asserted to be, it might be well doubted whether so great a rebellion, extending over so vast a territory, could be put down. But, as in the great rebellion in India, the people are of more than one race, and the task before the country, if proper use is made here, as there, of the aid of all who are loyal, all who are willing to contend on our side, will be lightened by their divisions.

The rebellion does not cover a wider territory, is not more barbarous and ferocious, is not supported by stronger prejudices of race and caste, does not embrace a greater or more united population, is not better supplied with arms nor fortified by climate, and had not at its commencement a larger body of trained soldiers than that which only a few years since our cousins of Great Britain put down, though separated from their chief seat of power by two continents and half the ocean. This lies at our doors, assailable along a frontier by sea and by land of three thousand miles, everywhere under our control.

Great Britain looked not at the color of the recruit; she accepted the aid of every offered arm, and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the West what they did in the East.

Our people are being slowly schooled to arms, and the war thus far singularly free from the outrage which in other countries has attended civil commotions, begins at length, by its inevitable destruction of property and life, to bear upon the territory we occupy with a portion of the fearful weight necessary to crush rebellion.

The labor of the colored man supports the rebel soldier, enables him to leave his plantation to meet our armies, builds his fortifications, cooks his food, and sometimes aids him on picket by rare skill with the rifle.

In all these modes, it is available to assist our army, and it is probable that there will be less outrage, less loss of life by freeing these people, if put under strict military control, than if left to learn slowly that war has removed the white men who have heretofore held them in check, and to yield at last to the temptation of insurrection and massacre.

Had the Government been prepared to meet promptly, with the overwhelming force which the loyal States could have supplied, the first rebel armies, the rebellion might have been crushed without a long and desolating war, and without disturbance of the relations between the two races in the South.

That time is past; the destruction of the rebel armies, and the gradual occupation of the country by fortifying and garrisoning its chief strategic and commercial points, are the only conclusion to the war.

In this work, the loyal inhabitants of the country, white or black, must be compelled to assist, and it is impossible to cast aside the millions of recruits who will offer themselves for the work, accustomed to the climate, inured to labor, acquainted with the country, and animated by the strong desire not merely for political, but for personal liberty.

Respectfully submitted.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

A Richmond View of the Situation.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Jan. 29.]

It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they have ever held, and that another year or two of such progress as they have already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy. They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential victories, would do well to look with the natural eye at the magnitude of Yankee possessions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation; they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge, once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold, occupy and possess" all the forts belonging to the United States Government, has been redeemed almost to the letter by Lincoln. Forts Pickens, Sumter and Morgan we still retain, but, with these exceptions, all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

Very consoling and very easy to say that it was impossible to prevent all this, and that the occupation of the outer edge of the republic amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward movement of Rosecrans toward Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Mississippi, and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, set at rest the silly dream that a thin strip of sea-coast only is in the possession of our foes. The truth is, the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders, they threaten every important city yet belonging to us and nearly two hundred thousand of them are within two days' march of the Confederate capital.—This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.

Nor is this all. The President tells us, in his message, that the troubles with the Indian tribes have been removed, and no further difficulty is anticipated. The intelligence we obtain from private and trustworthy sources does not confirm the President's sanguine assertions. The trouble with Cherokees was, in great part, due to the fact that some seven or eight thousand of them, now in arms, had not received a cent of pay for fourteen months. It is true that paper money has been sent them, and ere now, it is to be hoped, has reached its destination.—But Indians do not like paper money. Still it would answer for the purpose if Gen. Albert Pike remained to disburse it, and to allay their prejudices which he, of all men in the Confederacy, is best able to do. Pike, however, has resigned, for good reasons, doubtless, and a person said to be not the most competent is left in his stead.—Under these circumstances, we shall be fortunate, indeed, if we escape further trouble with the Indians. Moreover, we get from Missouri mombers and others, distressing accounts of the condition of affairs in Arkansas.

General Hindman is very far from being a favorite, even among his own people, and so destitute are some of the new levies who have volunteered to come out of Missouri to join our armies, that whole battalions of them have been seen marching barefoot through snow three inches deep. Add to this the fact that, so far as the public is permitted to know, New Mexico and Arizona are, for the time being, lost to us, and that the state of disaffection in Tennessee and Mississippi (growing out of the appointment of incompetent officers and the fancied neglect of that country by the Confederate Government—not from any lack of fervor in the cause), which President Davis' visit was intended to heal, is likely to revive under the depressing influence of Bragg's retreat and his continuance in command—add all this to the foregoing, and it will be seen that the Yankees have much to encourage them in the prosecution of the war, and we not a little to excite serious apprehensions as to the future.

The remedy for this state of things is obvious. It lies in the extension and rigid enforcement of that law to which we owe our salvation. We must bring out the conscripts and diminish exemptions. If this is done, the chapter of failures in the Southwest will come to an end. The history of the battles in that region has been sufficiently uniform to justify a conclusion which shall not be chargeable with the vices of hasty generalizations. It has not been so much for a want of brains as for a want of men that we have been compelled to lose the fruits of some of the best fighting that has been done in this war. At Donelson, at Shiloh, at Perryville and at Murfreesboro', the story has been always the same—victories, achieved against great odds, snatched away by overwhelming reinforcements to the enemy.

As the past has been so will the future be, unless something is done, and that speedily, to fill up the shattered ranks of our armies in the West. Exemptions must be diminished. The system of details must be adopted.—Young men must not be permitted to evade their duty by slipping into safe places. Complaisant friends must turn a deaf ear to their entreaties. Able-bodied men must not be allowed to stay at home on the pretext of attending to twenty negroes. Here in Virginia there are, in many places, contiguous plantations, numbering in the aggregate hundreds of slaves without a solitary white man to guard them. The gentle authority of ladies has been found amply sufficient to control the obedient African population.

With the first opening of Spring comes the last tremendous shock of this war. Many of the Yankee troops are nine months' men. More are enlisted for two years, their time expiring in May next. Up to that time they will be available and we may be sure that all the fighting that can possibly be gotten out of them will be had before they are allowed to go home.—They outnumber us two to one There is a limit to the endurance of the brave men at Tullahoma, Grenada and Vicksburg. They must be sustained, strengthened, reinforced. If within the next two months we do not add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the Southwest we shall come to grief. If we do add them we are safe beyond peradventure, and next summer will witness the final triumph of our arms.

Lincoln and McClellan.

The following letter was brought out by the McDowel Court of inquiry:

WASHINGTON April 9th, 1862.

To Major General McClellan.

My Dear Sir: Your despatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much. Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you knew the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it—certainly not without reluctance.

After you left, I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and a part of those even were to go to Gen. Hooker's old position. General Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave it without exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio road. This presented, or would present, when Gens. McDowell or Sumner should be gone, a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock, and sack Washington.

My explicit directions that Washington should by the judgment of all the commanders of the corps, be left entirely secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangements to leave Banks at Manassas Junction, but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself.

And now, allow me to ask, do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond, *via* Manassas Junction, to this city, to be entirely open except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for?

As to General Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you by this time, and if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay, the enemy will readily gain on you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone. And once more, let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow.

I am powerless to help this. You will do me the justice to remember I always wished not going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, as only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal entrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note—it is nothing now—that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

Yours, very truly,
[Signed] A. LINCOLN.

WHAT NOT TO SEND.—A soldier's letter says: Our express boxes have been brought from Alexandria, by our chaplain's exertions, and our friends sent us a little too much "can de vie;" consequently there was considerable excitement in camp. Friends, don't send whiskey, unless you wish us harm. Don't send any to *privates*, I mean.—If they get drunk they will be punished, and a little Salt Point whiskey on stomachs unused to it, produces intoxication very easily. Send us pies to mould, sausages to rot, apples to decay, catsup to run over everything in the box, onions to scent the clothing, pickles to be drained of vinegar which mingles with bolognas, pies, catsup, but *don't* send *whiskey*. Provosts get it; officers have to take it out when they know it; men sometimes get it, and there is always a row about it.—Keep it out! Mine was kept out. I didn't have any, and write to you *out of spirits*.

Thirstily yours,
SABER.

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical composition between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

DIED,

At Mill Creek, Jan. 11, 1863, WM. FREDERICK, son of David W. and Mary A. Rickets, aged 10 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

"Dearest Willie thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel:
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

"'I take these little lambs,' said he,
'And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
And be forever blest.'"

Mill Creek, Pa. A. E. R.

At Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington city, on the 19th inst., LUTHER T. SANGREE of Co. C, 53d Regt. P. V., aged about 24 years, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg.

The deceased was a son of A. B. Sangree of Walker township and was at the commencement of the war a student at Tuscarora Academy, but after full consideration he felt it to be his duty, to abandon his favorite studies and join the army. He enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. J. H. Wintrode, and was appointed orderly sergeant, the duties of which laborious position he discharged faithfully and well. During the campaign on the Peninsula he fell sick of fever and jaundice, and being sent to a hospital at Philadelphia he received a furlough to visit his friends in this vicinity. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he rejoined his regiment and reached it just in time to participate in the battles before Richmond. In all the battles of the army of the Potomac in which his regiment was engaged he was at his post. Acting under a sense of duty, and not mere love of military life, he never flinched from either danger or hardship.

At Fredericksburg his regiment was on the extreme right, exposed to an enfilading fire, and he fell with the lower bones of his right leg shattered by a minie ball. As he was carried from the field another ball lodged in his left foot.

His surgeon, at first thought his life could be saved and amputation avoided, but on his removal to Washington his wound took an unfavorable turn, and he soon became too much reduced to undergo the amputation necessary to save his life. His father visited him soon after his removal to Washington and remained with him till he died.

The modest, unassuming deportment which had endeared him to his friends at home drew around him new friends in the army, and in the hospital during the lingering and painful sickness preceding his death. Although very warmly attached to his relatives and friends he never complained of his hard lot, except once to express his grief, to his father, at the change of commanders which he thought had brought disaster upon us.

His friends in this bereavement are not without consolation. He is taken perhaps, from the evil that is to come. He fell in battle—died in defence of his country, and no soldier could desire a more honorable death. But above all he was a christian, and God in whom he had trusted even in his youth sustained him in the day of battle, and forsook him not in the dark valley and shadow of death.

S. T. B.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, P. M.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Express:

General Burnside was not requested to resign, but insisted upon his own resignation, and said he would not leave Washington until his resignation was accepted.

The immediate cause of this peremptory step was a difficulty between him (Burnside) and Hooker.

When General Burnside found he was buried in the mud with his artillery, wagons, &c., a Council of War was held—in which Burnside proposed to leave the artillery, and make an infantry fight.

Gen. Burnside reasoned, that as he was buried in the mud, so must the enemy be, and that he could do as well without Artillery as the enemy could.

Gen. Hooker opposed this, and said, he would not go without the Artillery, —whereupon the Expedition was abandoned.

Immediately after the retrograde movement, Gen. Burnside went to Washington, and resigned.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 26, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$6,12½@6.50
Rye Flour	$5.25
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1,88@1,85
Fair and Prime Red	$1,60@1,63
Rye	90c
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	43
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$7,00@7.25
Timothy	$2,00@2.50
Wool	65@75c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₩ bbl	$6,75@7,25
Extra do ₩ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,35
Red Wheat	1,30
Rye	83
Corn	85
Oats	40
Cloverseed	5,75
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	18
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Tallow	9

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Shively & Elliott has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of said firm are in the hands of W. F. Wilson for settlement, in the new store of Shively & Bruner. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

Also, wanted by the new firm, 10,000 bushels wheat, for which the highest price will be paid; also, apples and all kind of produce taken in exchange by

SHIVELY & BRUNER.

Petersburg, Jan. 27, 1863.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to sell the unexpected portion of the real estate of Thomas Lloyd, late of the township of Walker, dec'd., will offer for sale on the premises.

On Thursday, the 19th of February, 1863,

All that certain portion (being purport B as marked on the inquisition) of the real estate of the said Thomas Lloyd, deceased, situate in the township of Walker, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, John Rex's heirs, William Orbison's heirs, James M. Lloyd, Benjamin Grafius, and the other purport (being purport A) of the real estate of the said deceased, now owned by Henry Lloyd. Containing One Hundred and thirty-two Acres and Five Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

McCONNELL'S-TOWN. LIVINGSTON ROBB, Trustee.

January 27, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE at his residence in Juniata township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, 10th February, 1863,

the following Personal Property, to wit:

Five head of horses, one fresh cow, one good large breeding cow, one Rockaway Buggy and harness for either double or single, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 large copper kettle, 1 iron kettle, 1 set Blacksmith tools, 1 grind-stone, 1 pan-mill saw, 1 four foot tenant saw, 1 rifle gun, 1 gold watch, 1 threshing machine, 1 patent fodder cutter, 1 winnowing mill, 1 rolling screen, 1 apple mill, 1 side saddle, plows, harrows, hay by the ton, corn fodder by the lot, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A reasonable credit will be given.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

JOHN MAGUIRE, Auctioneer.
Juniata township, Jan. 28, 1863.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of Martin Grafius, dec'd.]

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at public sale on the premises

On Friday, the 20th of February, next,

all that certain farm and tract of land, late the estate of Martin Grafius, deceased, situated in Henderson township, about three miles east of the borough of Huntingdon and within one mile of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, bounded on the north by land of David Rupert, on the east by land of John Grafius, on the south-east by land of Adam Rupert, junior, and the heirs of Frederick Schneider, dec'd., and on the south-west by land of said Schneider's heirs, containing about 210 Acres, more or less, of which about 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and the residue well timbered, having thereon two log dwelling houses, a log stable, a well of good water, an orchard of young thriving apple trees and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; one-third in one year and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, P. M., on said day.

DANIEL AFRICA, Executor.

Jan. 27, 1863.-4t.

NOTICE.

Persons holding my Checks are requested to present them immediately as I am prepared to redeem them in any amount.

S. COHN, Coffee Run.

STRAY SHEEP.—

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Clay township, 5 stray white SHEEP, about 3 months ago.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN ANTHONY HOFFMAN.

Jan. 21, 1863.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—

[Estate of George Householder, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Householder, late of Tod township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE HOUSEHOLDER,
Coffee Run, Huntingdon County,
January 21, 1863.-6t.* Penna.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises in Tod township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 24th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining land of John W. Scott and Jos. Wilson, having thereon erected one two story frame house, painted white, one frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. J. Dunlap.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, the 26th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county and State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd, and others (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th Dec. 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clarkson, trustee, to make sale of the real estate of the said Robert Speer, dec'd., to the said Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.) Together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

RECRUITS WANTED

TO FILL UP THE

49TH REGIMENT, P. V.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. Wm. B Lane, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the brick building opposite the Exchange Hotel on Railroad Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, where he will enlist men for the 49th Regiment, P. V., now in the field.

☞ $25 bounty, and $1 premium, in addition to all other bounties offered by the Government.

For further information, call at the Recruiting Office.

J. BLANCH. MILES,
Major and Recruiting Officer, 49th Regt., P. V.
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863.

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

Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. P. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 Walnut Street,
Dec. 31, 1862.-1m. Philadelphia.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat-est and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7.-3m.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

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Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

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ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

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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,

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The Machines 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—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

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For Gentleman's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

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GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

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Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

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WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

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Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

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ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
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EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Montgomery, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Montgomery late of Union township, Huntingdon county, 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.

SAMUEL MILLER,
Alapleton, Dec. 25, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

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TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE:

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JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

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FULL ASSORTMENT,

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TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

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SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest price paid in Goods for all kinds of

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A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE,

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
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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.

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

The REGISTER BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

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

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

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A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery

JAY COOKE,
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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 50; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave N