The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, 1863.

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 ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union County Delegate Convention met in the Court House yesterday afternoon, and put in nomination the following ticket:

For Assembly,
DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.
For Prothonotary,
WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.
For Register and Recorder,
D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.
For Treasurer,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.
For Auditor,
ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.

Dr. H. Orlady was the choice of the Convention for Senator, with the privilege of choosing his own Conferees.

The full proceedings will appear in our next issue.

☞ A STOUT BOY, sixteen or seventeen years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the printing business at this office, immediately.

The Union State Ticket.

We raise to our masthead to-day the names of Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel Agnew, because we believe them to be the nominees of "the party which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, and is, therefore, at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism,"—and because we believe the other party which has nominated Woodward and Lowrie, "cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety and preserving its life, and is therefore, the parent of mobs, the enemy of order and a participant in treason—the class whose detestible practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom in part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion possesses, and whatever calamity and afflictions the further protraction of the contest may involve."

We pledge to the Union nominees a hearty and unconditional support.

Drafted Men Given the Same Bounties as Volunteers.

There are few who understand that the provisions of the conscription act place men on terms of perfect equality with volunteers, giving them the same Government bounty, the same title to pensions, the same pay, the same everything. When the statement has been made heretofore, many have discredited it; and to end all question upon the subject, we quote from the act itself:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service "shall be placed on the same footing in all respects, as volunteers," for three years or during the war, "including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law."

The Disaffection in North Carolina.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 24th ult., has a severe article in reply to one attacking it, in the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which the latter said that if the *Standard* represented "the opinion of its State, then the State ought to go out of the Confederacy and make submission on its own account." To this the editor of the *Standard* replies that the views of his paper in favor of peace "are those of at least two-thirds of the people of North Carolina," and by way of reply to the suggestion that the State ought to quit the Confederacy, goes on to say:

Suppose this State, thus invited to go out, had not gone in, where would the Confederacy have been to day? Where would the cotton States have been? Where would Virginia have been? Overrun and trampled down. Richmond would have been long since in the hands of the enemy, and the States south of us would have been occupied at every point, and their people crushed into the earth. North Carolina troops saved Richmond when assailed by McClellan; they won the battle of Chancellorsville; and during the recent movements on Pennsylvania they defended Richmond under Gen. Hill. Our people and troops have done more for Virginia and the cotton States than they have done for themselves. And now because they do not act in such a way as to please the Richmond *Enquirer* in all respects they are invited to take themselves out of the Confederacy! They will do so if they choose, in their own good time. They will not be hurried nor retarded by their enemies.

The *Standard* concludes its article, which has some significance from the apparent consciousness of popular sympathy which characterizes it—with the following remarkable language:

Does not our critic know that in the event of being overrun and conquered by the enemy, reconstruction would be impossible? Does he not know that Mr. Lincoln would say: "Gentlemen you cannot reconstruct what you have not destroyed. Indeed you have never been out of the Union. You thought you were, but you are mistaken. Resume your duties as members of the Union, on a footing with the most favored States? We tell him that we have been, and still are, devoted to the cause of independence; but, as we stated in the article on the subject of peace, we fear that the chances are against us. We did not make those chances, and we cannot change them. We are despondent, but not in despair. We tell the people the truth, and for this we are censured. We should feel the humiliation of a restoration of the old Government as profoundly and as acutely as would the editor of the *Enquirer*, but if the people of this State, with subjugation or restoration staring them in the face as alternatives, should sadly or reluctantly accept the latter, it would not be in our power to prevent it, even if we would.

The Draft Constitutional.

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, commonly known as the Conscription Law, has already been adjudged constitutional. The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, over which Judge Cadwallader, an extreme Democrat, presides, decided the question in a case arising on a writ of habeas corpus on the 27th of March, 1863, and fully affirmed the constitutionality of the law. The question arose as follows:

A deserter who had been drafted under the act of July 17, 1862, was arrested by a Provost Marshall on the authority of that provision of the act of 1863 which legalizes the arrest of persons called into service under any act of Congress. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Cadwallader, and on the return to that writ, the case was argued in full. Much of the discussion was upon other points than that of the constitutionality of the law, but that point was necessarily raised, was argued, and was fully decided. Judge Cadwallader says:

"The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to raise armies, and *also to call forth and organize the militia of the several States.* Under this *two-fold* power, both regular national armies, and occasional militia forces from the several States, may be raised, *either by conscription or in other ways.* (5 Wheaton, 17.) The power to raise them by conscription may, at a crisis of extreme exigency, be indispensible to public security."

Various questions of the construction of different portions of the acts of 1862 and 1863 are very elaborately considered by the learned Judge, but his reasoning is at too great length to be quoted here, nor is it our province especially to investigate questions which are merely questions of detail. It is enough to say that in all the points discussed Judge Cadwallader sustains the constitutionality of the law. It is to be remarked further that no Court or Judge has yet denied it, and, indeed, no argument has been adduced against it which a lawyer of reputation would be willing to present as his own. The law stands, therefore, before the country, with the presumption in its favor that every law has, and with the judicial affirmation by a United States Court of its constitutionality. No loyal citizen can hesitate to render henceforth a cheerful obedience to all its provisions, and to support the officers charged with its enforcement.—[Chambersburg Rep'y.

—We are informed that Jackson township was visited on Wednesday evening last by the heaviest rain ever known there. In the neighborhood of the Fort much damage was done—buildings, bridges, fences, etc., were swept away. Stonecreek was a river for a short time. Much damage was also done by the washing of fields.

The week previous parts of Barree suffered heavily from the effects of a storm. Barnes were unroofed, trees, fences and grain prostrated.

A DESERTER.—The following is to be found on the mustering out roll of Capt. Davidson's company:

"Albert Owen, mustered into service in Capt. Andrew S. Davidson's company, July 20, 1863, at Huntingdon—*Deserted* July 20, 1863."

THE Vallandigham Democracy hold their nominating Convention to-day.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The Union men in Ohio are making a vigorous campaign against the Vallandigham faction. Large and enthusiasic meetings are held in all parts of the State, and the utmost interest is everywhere manifested by the loyal people in the discussions of public questions to which they are invited. On Monday night, the 27th ult., an immense meeting was held in Cincinnati, over ten thousand people assembling to hear John Brough, the Union candidate for Governor. Mr. Charles Thomas, an old and influential Democrat, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Brough, Parson Brownlow, the venerable Jessee R. Grant, the father of General Grant, who happened to be present, and others. The demonstration, according to the *Commercial*, was one of the most imposing ever held in the city, and it afforded unquestionable evidence that the people are fully alive to the importance of a right determination of the contest.

The prospects of Vallandigham, it is on all sides admitted, are every day growing darker; and what with the wholesale desertion of his standard by the German population of the State, and the active efforts against him of hundreds of leading Democrats, it will not be surprising if he shall be defeated, not merely by fifty thousand votes, as Sunset Cox has conceded as probable, but by seventy-five or a hundred thousand, as some of our friends are already claiming.

Union Victory in Kentucky.

Returns from thirty-eight counties in Kentucky, show a majority for the Union candidate for Governor of 20,035.

MUSTERED OUT.—The several companies of three months men, including Captain Bell's cavalry, located here for some time, were mustered out of service on Sunday last, and paid off by Judge Taylor, paymaster. The infantry all left for home on Sunday evening by the Broad Top and Penna. Railroads. The cavalry left on Monday morning. Capt. Schrack's company of six month's men are still on provost duty here.

Col. Lawrence's regiment is still in Philadelphia.

—A Sermon will be delivered at Mooresville Academy, by Rev. ADAIR, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. *Subject*—Slavery viewed from the Bible stand-point. The public generally are invited to attend.

—The Rebels have been guilty of the most atrocious acts of barbarism towards Union men, women and children, but who has ever heard of them through the columns of the *Monitor?* Straws show, etc.

THE DRAFT.—The draft for this district will commence in this place on Monday next. See notice by Marshal Campbell, in to-day's Globe.

The Southern Press on the Surrender of Vicksburg---Severe Condemnation of Pemberton.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.

The Mobile *News* of the 31st ult., in an editorial says: "Pemberton's conduct in allowing his men to be paroled at Vicksburg is being investigated, and hopes are entertained that his head will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow at the confederacy.

"Pemberton's army is dispersed, and the Texas and Alabama troops have crossed. The Mississippi river is lost beyond recall. The whole mass of them precipitated upon Johnson's camp, to eat his stores and discourage and decimate his ranks. And now they are ordered to report to the same officers, as fast as exchanged, which they will not do, as they hate them. We put it upon the record, that if Pemberson is assigned to that army again, it will be equivalent to its annihilation. Not a tithe of it will ever be gathered again together.

"It is stated that Johnson has returned to Mississippi again after a thorough examination of the defences and resources of Mobile. We would like to speak out about some things which have been discovered by him, but cannot. He examined the strong works and made a map of them. It will take time to strengthen so long a line and such extensive works. They must be commenced immediately.

All the late papers denounce the spirit of the people for crying for peace and a return to the union, and appeal to them to stand by the confederacy. They also contain occasional bitter articles on the mismanagement of the war.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—One hundred and twenty-three of Morgan's officers have been sent from Johnston's Island to Harrisburg, to be confined in the penitentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached camp Chase yesterday.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianopolis Railroad was sold on Thursday, under a decree of the Franklin county court, to the trustees of the stockholders and bondholders of the road for its reorganization.

Important from Charleston.

The Grand Attack Fixed for Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—By the arrival at this port of the steamer George Peabody, from Port Royal, with dates to the 6th inst., we learn that the troops were busy building batteries, and it was reported that a grand attack was to be made on Sumter, by both the land and naval forces, on Saturday the 8th inst.

RATHER SEVERE.—The Boston *Pilot* in referring to the course of the British Consul in that city in giving exemption or protection to those who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, says: "The consul is driving a good business in the way of giving protection where none is required. Any Irishman who would seek protection from the representative of a government that has starved and is starving millions of his countrymen, deserves the execration of his race, and should be held up to public scorn. We do not learn how many have been protected by his consulship, but the number must be considerable. The fee is $3,00 a head."

HOW A REBEL GENERAL'S SLAVE HELPED US TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.—The Frederick (Md.) *Citizen*, a Democratic paper, says that on the 5th ult., during the movements in Maryland and Penna., an intelligent negro man, who it is reported belongs to the rebel General Stuart, was discovered in the vicinity, and imparted information to our commander concerning the number and location of a body of rebel troops on South Mountain, which led to the capture of fifteen hundred of the enemy, with a large number of horses, wagons and ambulances. It would be a generous reward, were this slave within our lines, to return him, as certain people propose to chains and infamy.

DIED.

At the residence of David Blair, Esq., in Huntingdon, Pa., Thursday morning, August 6th, 1863, of *cholera infantum*, JAMES BLAIR, only son of Dr. J. V. and P. J. Kendall, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., aged eight months.

Prices in Richmond.

"RICHMOND MARKETS Aug 5th.—Wheat scarce, quoted at $6 50 to $7 per bushel. Corn $10, with a small supply. Oats scarce, and commands $9 per bushel—sheaf Gats $10 per one hundred weight. Hay and Fodder $10 per hundred weight—Cured Bacon $1 60 to 1 70 per lb; Hams $1 70 to 1 75. Salt 45 to 50 cts per lb; candle.—tallow $2 73 to $3; Adamantine $4-50 to 4 75; Sperm $6 to $7 per pound. Molasses $11 to $12 per gallon. Brown sugar, (owing to the fall of Vicksburg, commanding) $1 80 to $2 per lb. Coffee $4 to $5. Green tea $11 to $12 per lb; Black tea $9 to $10 per lb. Beef from $1 to $1 50 per lb. Lamb $1 to $1 25 per lb.—Sturgeon 75c to $1 per lb. Spring Chickens $1 50 to $2. Lard $1 60 to 1 75 per lb.—Butter $2 50 to $3 per lb. Eggs $1 50 to $1 75 per dozen. Irish potatoes $15 to $18 per bushel. Onions $15 to $18 per bushel. Cymblins 75c. to $1 per dozen.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy $60 to $75 per gallon. Allsop's ale, quarts, $90 per dozen. Rye Whiskey $30 per gallon. Rum $50 a gallon. Gin $45. Champaigne $250 per doz.

Oak wood $25 to $28 per cord; pine $22 to 25.

Gold advanced; buying $10 advance; selling $11 50 premium.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 12, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$6,37½@7,25
Common and Superfine	$5,00@6,00
Rye Flour	$4 00
Corn Meal	
Extra White Wheat	$1,38@1,45
Fair and Prime Red	$1,35@1,40
Rye	$1,00
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	78
Cloverseed, Old	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$1,50@1,75
Wool	50@62c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₽ bbl	$6,75@7,25
Extra do ₽ cwt	3,62
White Wheat	1,30
Red Wheat	1,20
Rye	1,00
Corn	1,00
Oats	45
Cloverseed	4,50
Flaxseed	1,50
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	12
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Tallow	9

NOTICE.

Provost Marshal's Office.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, PA.
HUNTINGDON, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE President having directed that nineteen hundred and eighty-five men be drafted in the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given that the drawing will be made at the Court House, in Huntingdon, as follows:

For the sub-districts composing the county of Huntingdon, on the 17th day of August, 1863, and the day following should it be necessary, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day.

For the sub districts composing the county of Mifflin, on the 19th day of August, 1863, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

For the sub-districts composing the county of Cambria, on the 20th day of August, 1863, and the day following should it be necessary, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day.

For sub-districts composing the county of Blair, on the 22d day of August, 1863, and the day following should it be necessary, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day.

The drawing will be made publicly and in the presence of all who may desire to attend. Respectable citizens will be specially invited to inspect the drawing.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Pro. Mar.

The following are the forms of certificates and affidavits for exemption under the several clauses of the Enrollment Act, which must be strictly adhered to:—

FORM 25.

Certificates for Exemption of the only Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parents.

I, the subscriber, ——, resident of —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named —— is the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day — 186-.

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district, in which the person resides, and be sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the "labor" of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of Parents that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ——, and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my —— son ——, shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify, that the above named —— is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of —— sons for support.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at——, this— day of —186-.

NOTE 1. The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2. This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent upon him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber,——, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and—— residents of ——, ——county, State of——, hereby certify that——who is liable to draft is the only brother of——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this —day of— 186-.

NOTE 1. This certificate it to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2. The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, —— and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ——, county, and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. ——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day of. — 186-.

NOTE. 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the family reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on him for support.

I,——, the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of — motherless child—, under twelve years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We, the subscribers, —— and —— residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that —— is father of —— motherless children of twelve years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named——and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated this — day of —,186-.

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ——, of —, —— county, State of ——, having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am —— years of age.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and ——, of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ——'s is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day of — 185-.

NOTE 1. The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations and to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of "age, and married."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age according to the facts in the case.

Note 2. In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61 Regulations, &c., must be complied with,

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer,*		$10,00
No. 2. *Medium* "	"	7,00
No. 2½ "	"	6,00
No. 3. *Small* "	"	5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel,*	"	14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry*	(to run steam or hand,)	18,00
No. 22. *Large* "		30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, others lose a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and separated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it once as over, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Same will also be bought.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863. H. G. FISHER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL,
June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863.

STRAYED.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing at Union Coal Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one yellow with a white face, horns erect and one ear split, about three years old and had a bell on; the other about five years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

PATRICK QUINN.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Morris, Saturday, August	15th,	at Spruce Creek.
Carbon, Tuesday, "	18th,	Coalmont.
Franklin, Thursday "	20th,	Frankstown.
Porter & Alexandria Bor. Saturday, Aug.	22d	Alexandria.
Warriorsmark, Tuesday, Aug.	25th,	Birmingham.
West, Thursday, Aug.	27th,	S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday, September	5th,	Millcreek.
Barree, Tuesday, "	8th,	Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday, "	9th,	McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley, Friday, "	11th,	Mount Union.
Walker, Saturday, "	12th,	R. R. Station, S. H.
Union, Tuesday, "	15th,	Mapleton.
Juniata, Wednesday, "	16th,	Bell Creek S. H.
Henderson, Friday, "	18th,	Union S. H.
Oneida, Saturday, "	19th,	Centre U. S. H.
Shirley, Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	Sept. 22d,	Shirleysbg.
Cromwell, Wednesday, "	23d,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday, "	24th,	Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday, "	25th,	Bollinger Town.
Cass Bor. & Tp. Tuesday, "	29th,	Cassville.
Clay, Wednesday, "	30th,	Scottsville.
Springfield, Thursday, October	1st.	Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday, "	6th,	Warfordsmark.
Hopewell, Wednesday, "	7th,	Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday, "	8th,	Newburg.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs furnished for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863-3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

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NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

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

H. ROMAN'S,
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Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

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Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

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One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough 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.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleysburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleysburg, May 27, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)