# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, 1863.


(For the Globe.)

The war in America, of Freedom against Slavery, still continues. Men and means for the purpose of prolonging it have been furnished and are still being furnished by both parties. And yet, this is the war which, it had been told in the commencement, would last but the short period of three months. The President, duped by such a deception, accordingly ordered out 75,000 men for the said period. But, alas, for this unfortunate oversight: the three months rolled round, and how are affairs at this juncture, Both armies are preparing to attack each other at Bull Run. They met, and ever sad to be remembered by every loyal American was the result. The Union forces, being overpowered, were forced to retreat. To this day do we hear the scoffs and jeers of the Rebel hosts intermingled with the cry of "Bull Run;" even at this day would the patriot voices now hushed beneath their half-covered graves, if living, say: "Fight on, comrades, till you erase from the memory of man the ignominious defeat we sustained on this blood-stained battlefield." It is even so; in the first pitched battle of the war the Union troops were badly defeated. If the rebels had but been unfortunate enough to have lost that, we would *then*, perhaps, not *now*, heard them pining over the utter hopelessness of their wicked cause and detestable intentions. But thanks to our undaunted and Union-loving President: finding that more men were required he immediately made a requisition for 100,000. The call was promptly responded to by more than the required number of loyal citizens. Repeated calls were made as often as it was deemed necessary. Two years and a half of continued warfare have now elapsed, and yet the Rebel forces do not appear to be decreasing; and it is a well known fact that the Southern population is not as large as that of the North. To be sure the conscription act has been put in force in all the Confederate States, and it is equally certain that it has long ere this, "acted well its part." They, therefore, must receive mercenary troops, or else their own number is inexhaustible—and the latter cannot be.

But, however, to meet these forces—whether they be from the South or from the East—the Northerners have recourse to conscription. In almost every Union State the conscription act is in operation. Men are being drafted from their homes and families to fill up the depopulated ranks of veteran regiments. The majority of the number, perhaps, who are thus drafted, have great repugnance to such a course of action. To every picture there is two sides, so in the conscript's case.—For him to leave a wife whom he has loved and protected—the offspring over which he has watched with a loving eye—the home, which has sheltered him and his family for years from the excessive heat of summer and the chilling blasts of winter, must cause all the tender emotions of his nature to arouse, and make tears of sorrow to trickle down his sun-tanned cheeks. But again, to know that his country, in her perilous condition, calls upon him to use his arm in the defence of her noble and sacred institutions against its blood-thirsty destroyers, must cause him to leave home and all its endearments. He goes as a drafted man, but to do the same service as a volunteer. His brothers in the field, who are covered with the marks of the service, have noted the place he is to occupy. They will treat him like a brother. The men in the field are calling for companions. Their ranks are decimated—their comrades have fallen in some desperate skirmish or on the sanguinary battle-field; and they are now wanting those places occupied.—The conscript is their friend as well as the volunteer. The veteran will hold out his hand till met by the conscript, when we will hear of both fighting side by side under the starry folds until victory crowns their efforts, or until they fall, and then to be enwrapped in the spangled banner—a fit winding sheet for the Union soldier—conscript or volunteer. UNION.

---

HEAD QUARTERS 53d Pa. VOLS.
CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, VA.
August, 18, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: Our last communication left us in camp near Morrisville where I am happy to say we are still encamped, with old Sol daily beating down upon our benighted heads with such terrible force that it is almost intolerable, and with such a peculiar force to drowsiness that we would not be averse to moving our quarters to a more pleasant clime, and where more limpid streams might be found, than this accursed country can produce to satiate the thirst of the poor soldier. There has been nothing new of interest since our last. Nothing is done, with the exception of the regular routine of duties incident to camp life. Things appear to have sunk into a general lull from which they will no doubt ere long rise with redoubled fury. The Gods of battle appear to be resting their hosts, until the propitious hour presents itself, when they will again commence their work of blood and carnage. The enemy is unusually quiet, not even attempting to send out any reconnoitering parties. There are a great many conjectures rife as to what the enemy is about, but no definite information can be obtained. Whatever are the intentions of General Lee, one thing is certain he cannot go far with any of his intended plans until he will be discovered, by the vigilance of Gen. Meade. Yet, Gen. Lee, has a very good way of keeping his plans concealed. No doubt, however, "our little god" as the boys choose to call him, in the form of Gen. Meade, knows all about the movements of that almighty "war lion," General Lee, who the Richmond *Inquirer*, told us before the battle of Gettysburg had already ate six of our Generals, and gave General Meade fair warning or he would soon be the "seventh in the line." As seven is the number of perfection, they no doubt had intended to stop when they had him worked up. But we think they will have the pleasure of not reaching the number of perfection, and do well if they save the old traitor from disgrace and shame. One thing is very evident, if he has already devoured six of our best leaders as they say, he must have more brains in his belly than his head, which will, unfortunately for him, not do so much good, on account of its reduced possession. We think the old fox is about at his wit's end, and will no doubt remain quiet, so long as he is allowed to do so. There are some movements of troops going on in our army, but the real nature of the movements are difficult to find out, as every thing is kept very secret. Where we will move to when we leave this is more than we are able to say at present, but some movement is evidently on foot, and ere this reaches you it will no doubt be known to the public. Our corps (the second) has orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Six days rations are to be kept on hand constantly, three in the haversacks and three in the regimental wagons. From the amount of rations to be kept on hand, the movement no doubt is one of some importance. Two regiments of the second division of this corps have already gone, namely, the 1st Minnesota and 7th Michigan. Where they have gone, is not known. They will no doubt soon turn up somewhere, and if called upon to do any important duty, they will most certainly give a good account of themselves, as they are old and tried soldiers. The men generally thought they were going home to recruit. We have reasons to doubt their going home as the government needs men too much at present, to spare them. The conscripts are commencing to arrive in considerable numbers. Some eight hundred came in a few days since for some Maine and Massachusetts regiments. They are a very fine looking body of men. Some two hundred came in this morning for the 14th Connecticut regiment. Most of these men are substitutes, very few having been originally drafted. Some have already been promoted, as we saw three of them on a horse, which has been erected in front of the quarters, so as always to be in readiness, when any one feels his dignity insulted, and refuses to do duty. They have certainly been doing well, for being in the service such a short time. Major Gen. Warren assumed command of the 2d corps yesterday, during the temporary absence of Gen. Hancock, who is still suffering from his wound, which he received in the battle of Gettysburg. The paymaster paid us a visit last week. We were paid off to the 30th of June. The troops are all being paid as fast as possible. The paymaster is ever a welcome visitor to the men. The time of feasting always comes with the paymasters, because with the paymasters come the suttlers, who are always about when the men have money, but far enough off when they have none. Though many of the suttlers have been caught by Mosby and his band, who by all accounts gets as much suttlers' goods as the soldiers, yet many succeed in getting here, and reap a rich harvest. They sell at exorbitant prices, yet the men are all glad to get something extra, which is more suited to the taste, than the regular fare Uncle Sam gives them. Old Bacchus generally exhibits himself rather largely after pay day, notwithstanding the strict orders against any intoxicating liquors being sold to any private soldiers. Officers in this respect have the advantage of the men, as they can buy as much liquor as they wish, and the privilege, is in many cases shamefully abused, where officers get intoxicated. Perhaps it would be interesting to some of the readers of the Globe to know the condition and strength of our regiment. When we left Camp Curtin in 1861, we had nine hundred and fifty-four men in our regiment. We now carry in the regimental rolls some four hundred men, many of whom will never be able to do duty. A number of these have lost arms and legs in the battle of Gettysburg, who have not been discharged yet. A great many have been crippled in the late battles, so that at least not more than two hundred and fifty of the number above mentioned will ever return to the regiment. Companies A B and K are doing Provost duty at Corps Head-quarters, having in the three companies some sixty men for duty. Major S. O. Bull of this regiment is Provost Marshal of the corps. He is, however, absent at present, being in Pennsylvania to procure the conscripts to fill up the regiment. Captain Mintzer, of company A, is filling his place as Provost Marshall during his absence. The seven remaining companies have total present enlisted men, eighty-seven, and twelve commissioned officers, making an aggregate of ninety-nine. This may seem a very small number of men to compose a regiment, which it most certainly is, but we have now been out almost two years in active field service, yet have never received any recruits, and have gone through fifteen regular engagements and skirmishes. At the battle of Fredericksburg, company E went in to the battle with twelve privates and had seven killed on the field, and four severely wounded, leaving one man uninjured. Some of the other companies lost almost in the same proportion, not having, however so many killed proportionately. At the battle of Gettysburg, we had one hundred and twenty-six officers and men engaged. On the day before the battle we marched thirty miles, went into battle and lost seventy-nine officers and men, killed and wounded, and after the battle faced about and started for the Potomac again. Such losses in battle will easily account for small regiments. The old regiments in the army of the Potomac are indeed *mere skeletons of regiments*. If the present draft does not fill them up, they might as well be disbanded or consolidated, as it is a great expense to the Government to pay officers to command men, when they have none to command. Our regiments is by no means the only one, that has suffered such losses. There are others that have fared as bad if not worse. There has heretofore been no way by which these regiments could be filled up, only by sending our recruiting officers which has proved to be a slow way to get men; there were no men who would volunteer to come into the old regiments, as long as there were new *organizations going on*, but we have fair prospects of being filled up by the draft. The enemy in that particular had the advantage of us: their sweeping conscription act, brought men into their ranks continually, so that if they do loose heavily in battle, they will soon have their ranks filled again to some extent. Such has been the case heretofore, but we think their conscription has done its work, and there are few left to be conscripted. We saw by the last "Globe" that the draft was to come off in old Huntingdon county yesterday. We are anxiously awaiting the next "Globe" to see who the lucky ones are that drew the prizes. The weather has been exceedingly warm for the last week back. The men have covered their tents, with brush, putting up scaffolds, and spreading the brush over the top. This makes the camp very comfortable, and gives it a fine appearance.

Yours PILUM.

---

COFFEE RUN, August 24, '63.

*Friend Lewis:*—

We are home again. This sentence is spoken as independently as was our moonlight rhymings of our childhood. The busy and exciting scenes of camp life are o'er, and the 46th, true to the State and the Cause, returns to its kindred and its friends.

Though war has its horrors, its battle-fields, and the shedding of blood, yet as memory retrospects the past, it has and always will have a day for pleasure and an hour for cheer. Such is the soldier's life—one of hardship and peril, yet he forgets these, bears them all manfully, and, if need be, dies for his country. Sacrifices of this character demand the respect of the world, and the approving smile of Heaven. I came home and found that some of my friends had been drafted in my absence. Few are going to pay the $300, as the majority are settling up their affairs preparatory to the start. I wish them a soldier's success, and after the good fight is fought, a safe return to their families.

MILITIA.

## Negroes as Fighting Men.

General Blunt, in a private letter describing the battle of Honey Springs in the Indian territory, says:

"One Texas regiment went in with three hundred men and came out with only sixty. This regiment was opposed to the First Colored, and the negroes were too much for them and let me say here that I never saw such fighting done as was done by the brave negro regiment at the battle of Honey Springs. They fought like veterans, with a coolness and valor that is unsurpassed. They preserved their line perfect throughout the whole engagement, and, although in the hottest of the fight, they never once faltered. Too much praise cannot be awarded them for their gallantry. The question that negroes will fight is settled; besides they make better soldiers in every respect than any troops I have ever had under my command."

AN INFERENCE TO BE DRAWN.—Some of the opposition journals who support Mr Vallandigham, and call him a "patriot sage," profess to desire the preservation of the Union. Is Mr. Vallandigham, then, a Union man? He does not say so; but here is what he does say: In the first place he asserts his belief that "there is not a man, woman, or child in the acceded States in favor of are turn to the Union." And next he writes: "I need not repeat my oft-declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force of arms."

That is to say, willingly they will not return, according to Mr. Vallandigham, and we cannot force them.—*Post.*

---

FEDERAL PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner*, August 1st, says: The Yankee prisoners now in Richmond number four thousand three hundred, all of which number three thousand three hundred are at Belle Isle encampment. Several thousand were sent Northward last week. Very few additional prisoners were received yesterday from all sources. The central train brought none for a wonder. The Gettysburg fountain of "blue bellies" has about run dry. The number of officers held by us, is an interesting fact in connection with the refusal of the Yankees to respect the cartel of exchange. The number in our custody now is five hundred and twenty three, all commissioned.

## The Aims of the Democratic Party.

In October next a Governor is to be elected in each of the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the latter Vallandigham is the Democratic candidate, and in the former the Democratic candidate entertains the same views precisely. The Democrats are making extraordinary efforts to carry both, because the possession of the gubernatorial office in three such States as Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York would enable them to harass the National Administration to their hearts content. For a time these men claimed to be as much opposed to the rebels as the Union men, and to be as sincerely in favor of the war and its prosecution: But all that is changed now. The thin disguise they then attempted to assume is thrown away. The war is uniformly denounced by them, and the policy of the party, as now both declared and put in practice, is to oppose it by all practicable means.

They oppose the conscription unanimously, denouncing it as unconstitutional and despotic. They organize to resist it. They get up riots, and even armed bands, to prevent its enforcement. They aid every man who *wishes or tries to desert*. They defend every rebel who is arrested as a spy. They eulogize every rebel commander and leader, and denounce every Union general who conducts the war in earnest, and every member of the Government who distinguishes himself as an earnest war man. They have held peace meetings, and have finally mounted the name of State Rights party as a tag to that of Democratic.

There is no mistake about the meaning of all these things. They point unmistakably to a determination not to let the rebellion be suppressed, because they foolishly believe that this rebellion is, after all, in the interest of the Democratic party. If they can succeed in carrying an electoral majority in the loyal States, they imagine that, of course, the rebel South will join them, and give up rebellion for the sake of being able once more to wield the destinies of the nation. Never were men more egregiously mistaken; but that is their plan, and it rests with the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio to say whether they will permit this monstrous outrage to be consummated.

Here we have been plunged into a causeless war by the South; have struggled for several years through seas of blood to put an end to it; have sacrificed thousands of valuable lives to vindicate the national authority;—and the Democratic party coolly comes forward and proposes that the war shall be ended, not by the submission of the rebels, but by the submission of the loyal north to the will of the rebels. The Democratic party of the North, as it now stands, is the rebel party pure and simple. It has deserted the national standard; abandoned even its own specious cry in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and stakes all on the issue of peace, ignominious, bitter, disgraceful peace—the peace of submission to rebel despotism, the peace of perpetual slavery.

If the peace they now seek could be inaugurated, the whole north would be converted into one vast hunting ground for the fugitive slaves of rebel masters, liberated by the events of the war. We should have the insolent rebels, who have slaughtered our kindred in every battle-field of the war, boasting of their achievements here at our own doors, and laughing at the credulity of a Republican administration which could trust to the loyalty of the Northern Democrats. We should have our cause branded as traitorous and contemptible; we should be treated with scorn by all Christendom for a nation besotted in stupidity; and the worst is, that in such case we should undoubtedly deserve it all. Pennsylvania can prevent all this. She can turn back the tide of rebel sympathy which has been sweeping over the north. She can give an effectual death blow to this despicable conspiracy against the perpetuity and liberties of the republic.

---

MORE REBEL MURDERS.—On Thursday evening last, as a party consisting of Capt. Alexander, Capt. Berry, and another captain and a soldier and *some citizens, were going from* Germantown, Tennessee, to White Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Road, in a hand car, they were fired upon by four highwaymen or bushwhackers, secreted by the roadside, and four of the party severely wounded. The assassins then approached the car. The citizens and one soldier then escaped. As the rebels came up, Capt. Alexander handed one his pistol, and said, "I surrender," when the former coolly shot the Captain dead with his own weapon. Turning to Capt. Berry, who also surrendered and gave up his pistol, asked if he was severely wounded. The captain said he was, when the guerilla said, "Then, by God, I'll finish you," and was about to shoot, when his companions interfered. The living and dead were robbed, and the rebels then mounted their horses and rode off. A family living near by found Capt. Berry, took him home, and cared for him. He is now in a critical condition. It is not stated to what command the wounded and killed belonged.

---

JUDGE WOODWARD AND A FRANK OLD LANDLORD.—In one of the Northern *counties of this State where trout-fishing* delights the sportsman is a country tavern, known as the "Rough and Ready;" and the proprietor of it is well represented by his sign. Some miles distant resides a legal gentleman who is on very friendly terms with the innkeeper; and last summer this individual drove up to the inn, accompanied by another gentleman, when old Boniface came out to bid them welcome. The lawyer, with a manner that was intended to impress the landlord with the dignity of the stranger visitor said to him: "Well, ———, we have come to spend a few days with you and enjoy fishing; this is Judge Woodward." The landlord's brow lowered; he scanned the Judge for a moment, and then inquired: "Is this the Judge who decided that our brave soldiers have no right to vote?" "He gave a constitutional decision on the question," said the lawyer. "He can't stay in my house; I want nothing to do with anybody who is opposed to soldiers voting; you can drive on," said old "Rough and Ready;" and he turned his back on his visitors with a dignity and contempt that would have become a Cesar; and the lawyer and Judge Woodward had to seek other quarters.—*Reading Journal.*

## DIED,

Suddenly, at her residence in this place, on the 21st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE, aged about 75 years.

The deceased was, during the greater portion of her life, a citizen of this *place and vicinity*, and was universally esteemed and respected by all who knew her. For many years previous to her death she had been a member of the Baptist Church in this place, and as such, a consistent and sincere follower of the Redeemer. Like "a shock of corn fully ripe," she has been gathered, we trust, unto the heavenly Garner, and now mingles with those who have come out of great tribulation and washed themselves in the blood of the Lamb.

She leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

M.

---

In this place on Tuesday morning, CHARLES S. BLACK, aged — years.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 24, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy and Extra Family Flour | $5,75@6,50 |
| Common and superfine | $4,00@5,37½ |
| Rye Flour | $5,25 |
| Corn Meal | $3 bl $4,00 |
| Extra White Wheat | $1,40@1,58 |
| Fair and Prime Red | $1,28@1,39 |
| Rye | $0,90 |
| Corn, prime Yellow | 80 |
| Oats | 53 |
| Cloverseed, 64lbs | $5,75@5,50 |
| Timothy | $2,50@2,75 |
| Wool | 70@80 |
| Hides | 9 |

## HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Family Flour ₽ bbl | $6,50@7,00 |
| Extra do ₽ cwt | 5,50 |
| White Wheat | 1,15 |
| Red Wheat | 1,00 |
| Rye | 90 |
| Corn | 100 |
| Oats | 45 |
| Cloverseed | 4,50 |
| Flaxseed | 1 50 |
| Dried Apples | 1,50 |
| Butter | 15 |
| Eggs | 10 |
| Lard | 10 |
| Ham | 10 |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Side | 8 |
| Tallow | 9 |

---

*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 29, 1863


# 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. 3. *Large Hotel*, | " | 14,00 |
| No. 18. *Medium Laundry* | (to run by 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, otherwise 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.

---

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

---

## 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.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

BARGAINS NOW FOR

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's agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg 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.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

---

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857


## 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 draw 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, for a day or two if 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 over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. *An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five* dollars without counting the seed. Sumac 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.

---

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.

Hunt., June 5, 1863. PATRICK QUINN.

---

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

*To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.*

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| West, Thursday, Aug. 27th, | S. C. Dolph. | |
| Brady, Saturday, September 5th, | Millcreek. | |
| Barree, Tuesday, " | 8th, | Manor Hill. |
| Jackson, Wednesday, " | 9th, | McAtee's Port. |
| Shirley, Friday, " | 11th, | Mount Union. |
| Walker, Saturday, " | 12th, | R. R. Station, S. H. |
| Union, Tuesday, " | 15th, | Mapleton. |
| Juniata, Wednesday, " | 16th, | Bell Crown S. H. |
| Henderson, Friday, " | 18th, | Union S. H. |
| Oneida, Saturday, " | 19th, | Centre U. S. H. |
| Shirley, Bor. & Tp. Tuesday, | Sept. 22d, | Shirleysbug. |
| Cromwell, Wednesday, " | 23d, | Orbisonia. |
| Dublin, Thursday, " | 24th, | Shade Gap. |
| Tell, Friday, " | 25th, | Bellinger Town. |
| Cass Bor. & Tp. Tuesday, | 29th, | Cassville. |
| Clay, Wednesday, " | 30th, | Scottsville. |
| Springfield, Thursday, October | 1st, | Meadow Gap. |
| Penn, Tuesday, " | 6th, | Warriorsmark. |
| Hopewell, Wednesday, " | 7th, | Coffee Run. |
| Tod, Thursday, " | 8th, | Newbery. |

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.

---

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.)


## 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, COLUMNS, 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.

---

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

## H. ROMAN.

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,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

---

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

☞Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

---

HAINES BROS'
CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102, Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

---

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letters, envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

---

# FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 Acres, about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

*Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property.* Apply to the undersigned living on the premises. HIRAM GHADY.

May 13, 1863-3m*

---

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Rost, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's, tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFTUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.

---

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

## SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

*Dry Goods, Groceries,*
*Queensware, Hardware,*
*Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,*
*Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,*

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

---

NEW CLOTHING

*AT LOW PRICES.*

## M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
*SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,*
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

---

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

## A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S,

A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE,

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

---

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

## FISHER & SON

*Have just Opened and offer to the Public,*

A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
*WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,*
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

---

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

# WALL PAPER

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

Consists of upwards of

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.