The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 2, 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 DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY 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.

THE NEWS.—We have received but very little war news of late. What we do receive is mostly mere rumours—nothing reliable.

WANTED,—A girl to do house-work. Good wages will be given. Inquire at this office.

WE are not certain we will be sustained in our independent course, but, come weal or woe, we shall pursue just such a course as *we* believe will give the most aid to the preservation of our Government, and the most effective opposition to the rebellion, traitors and sympathisers. We have in our midst, and throughout the country, men who profess to be loyal Union men—men who believe they are as good Union men as any of those who have voluntarily offered up their lives in the battlefield in defence of our flag, but in our opinion they are better *party* men than they are either good Union men or good citizens. A disloyal man is not a good citizen. He can be disloyal, and yet be ignorant of the fact. He has always been a supporter of Democratic nominations, and now that the organization has got into the hands of traitors—the friends of the leading rebels in rebellion against our government—he still sticks to *party*, votes the ticket, and by so doing gives the rebels as much aid and comfort as he possibly could were he an open sympathiser or in the rebel ranks. If Woodward should receive a majority of the votes at the next election, it would be received by the South as an evidence of the strength of their friends in Pennsylvania, and would have the effect of encouraging Jeff. Davis to hold out against the Union army and the government. Every vote cast for Woodward and the so-called Democratic district and county tickets, will be a vote against our army. Every vote cast for Governor Curtin and the Union ticket will be a vote endorsing the character of our army, the war policy of the National and State Administrations, and will be received by the rebels as a condemnation of their treason. No man can be a loyal man who gives the rebels aid and comfort.

W. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, on Friday last, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator, in opposition to Mr. Householder, the Union candidate. Mr. Baer, has ability to fill the position, but he can't be elected; his opponent is a better man an unconditional Union man—the opposite of Mr. Baer, who works in harmony with the Vallandigham traitors. Mr. Householder will have a majority in every county in the district if the Union men do their whole duty.

THE nation never had a greater cause, or the State a grander opportunity than the present. As much by his merit as his fortune, Gov. Curtin, at this moment, represents the cause of the Nation and the interests of the State. Judge Woodward stands opposed to the Government, opposed to our soldiers, opposed to the war, and in sympathy with the South. He is, therefore opposed to all the interests and patriotism of the State. We would not elect Jefferson Davis President of the United States. It would not be quite so bad to make Woodward Governor of Pennsylvania.

Read.

The Richmond *Whig* of August 21st says:

"The loss of Vicksburg and the failure at Gettysburg are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable *a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war.* Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are foreign intervention, or a determined and successive opposition by the *conservative* masses of the North to the Abolition faction, which has the control of the Government at Washington."

What stronger evidence will the people ask for to satisfy them that the rebels look upon the efforts no making by the "Democratic party" as favoring their cause—encouraging the rebellion. Because the traitors were defeated at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, they think there will be "a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war." Why do they come to such a conclusion? Is it not plain that they do not intend to lay down their arms until they are successful in destroying this government or are conquered by our loyal army. They hope for success—they expect to succeed with their rebellion—not by their own strength, but by "either foreign intervention, or *a determined and successful* OPPOSITION *by the* CONSERVATIVE *masses of the North to the Abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington.*" The "conservatives" are the party now organized under the lead of Woodward, Vallandigham, Seymour, & Co. It is best known as the "Democratic party." To this party the rebels look for aid—this party the rebels expect will make a determined opposition to the Government at Washington—and in this they will not be disappointed if the masses of the party can be persuaded to close their eyes and vote as the leaders direct. Honest men—loyal men—act your part well. Cut loose from an organization having for its object the dessemination of treason.

LOYAL PEOPLE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, READ!—R. Milton Speer, the real editor of the rebel *Monitor*, the would be aristocrat, and a pettifogger, declared on our streets one day last week, that if "he had not the means to get out of the draft, he would cut his throat," before he would go into the Union Army. Also, that if he were a citizen of Ohio, he would vote for Vallandigham. These are his words as nearly as they were told to us. Loyal men and women of Huntingdon county, what do you think of such a man as R. Milton Speer, Esq. (?) a young public servant, in one sense of the word, dependent upon the people for his daily bread, uttering such language? Can you patronize such a stuck up *thing*? Is not the mention of his name in your presence a stench in your nostrels? Does he deserve to be recognized, much less patronized, by loyal men? Is he not a traitor of the basest, blackest type? Does not he and his cohorts deserve a severe punishment for their treason. Does not he and his followers the acknowledged leaders of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and *Dimmyeratic* party of this county deserve the just scorn and contempt of all honest, loyal, law-abiding, Union-loving citizens. Voters of Huntingdon county, can you, will you go hand in hand with such men and assist them in electing men to fill high places, who will destroy their Government, and sell their "birthright for a mess of pottage." Men of Huntingdon county, think of it—ponder it well before you poll a vote that will disgrace you all your life, and put you to the blush whenever you think of it. Look well before you leap.

ELECT Andrew G. Curtin and you keep in the Chief Magistracy of the State a man whose heart is with his country, and against her enemies—whose action has ever been wise and patriotic, and whose principles are those of Washington. Such a man as times of danger demand, and one in whom the people may trust as a leader, to whom the soldier may look as a friend. Keep him in the gubernatorial chair he fills so nobly, and you defeat the rebellion at the polls of Pennsylvania. We ask you, Democratic voters, can you vote against this Governor simply because he is not your *party* candidate? Are you offered a better man? Think of what Governor Curtin has done; of how well he has been tried, and answer if party politics shall force you to oppose him, that a rebel sympathizer may occupy his place. Every man who feels earnestly opposed to the success of the rebellion must vote for Curtin.

Calling Out of Half a Million Black Troops by Jeff Davis.—Southern papers received at Morehead City, N. C., say that Jeff Davis has declared, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out half a million black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

☞ A numerously attended Union meeting was recently held at Pelham, Greenbay county, Tenn., at which resolutions were passed expressive of the desire to return to the Union, repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861, and recommending the reorganization of the State.

"The reference of the *Globe* to the absence of R. Bruce Petrikin, from his regiment, is worthy only of a brute.—Mr. Petrikin was in Philadelphia, serving in the ranks of Captain Thomas' company, when he was suddenly summoned home by a most painful domestic affliction."—*Monitor.*

The *Monitor's* desire to have our reference to Bruce's absence from his regiment misunderstood, makes it necessary for us to expose his *soldierly* conduct still further. It was all right for Bruce to be at home—indeed; for all the service he rendered the Government he might as well never have went from home. But to his "serving in the ranks." While his regiment remained here, he was seldom seen in the ranks, and never but once or twice answered to roll call. When the regiment went to Philadelphia, Bruce took the passenger train to avoid mixing with the common soldiers. The regiment arrived in Philadelphia and were taken to camp—but where was Bruce? he made his headquarters at a hotel, where he remained until called home. He had not been "in the ranks" at all, and was hard to find when wanted at home. And for his *services* as a private he received a new suit of clothing, and full pay, from the day the company was organized to the day it was mustered out. Bruce did not expect to serve as a private when he joined the company. As soon as he was sworn in he asked to be made Colonel of the regiment, but he couldn't come in.—Next he would accept the Lt. Colonelcy, but he wasn't asked to accept.—Then he would accept the position of Quartermaster, but it was no go—all the companies knew him to be a *small man*, and not sound on the goose.—Poor Bruce, he had to remain a private, but with privileges others who joined in good faith, could not enjoy. It was a buncombe movement of Bruce in joining the company—and after he got his foot in he couldn't get it out, so he concluded to keep up appearances and kill time the best he could.

While we think of it we must give Bruce credit for "showing fight" while a high private. While at home, in a controversy in front of Hoover's Hotel, he *got* to blows with young W. A. Orbison, and after receiving several severe charges in the neighborhood of his eyes, which placed him on his back in the gutter, he surrendered; but was able to report for pay when the regiment arrived at Harrisburg.

THE war Democrats of Indiana had a great meeting at Indianapolis on Thursday last. It was the first public demonstration of an organization, in that State, which is composed entirely of life-long and faithful Democrats, who mean to rescue the name of their party from the disgrace which is befalling it by reason of the action of those Copperheads and pro-slavery politicians who also call themselves Democrats. There were from fifteen to twenty thousand persons present, and speeches were made, resolutions passed, and letters read, which show that there are yet leaders of the Democratic party—Gov. Todd, D. S. Dickinson, John Brough, Kimball, Hovey, and many others—who are animated by the spirit of Andrew Jackson, and have no sympathy with traitors.

An Opinion from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Conscription Law.

The Lancaster *Express* publishes the following opinion of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in regard to the effect of the payment of the $300 commutation by a drafted man, which sets forth the *law* of the case in so clear a light that we cannot see why there should be any conflict of opinion on that point. The conclusion arrived at is not only law but it is common sense; and laws ought certainly to be construed in accordance with common sense:

LANCASTER, August 27, 1863.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the $300 commutation and the furnishing a substitute have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service, either by himself or another. The payment of $300 makes the Government his agent to procure a substitute. The Government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may "on or before the day fixed for his appearance furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding $300 for the procuration of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money*, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft." No one doubts that furnishing a substitute excuses for three years. To give a *different effect* to the payment of the commutation seems to me little less than an absurdity. It is a very mischievous misconstruction, which, if need be, I have no doubt, Congress will correct. THADDEUS STEVENS.

ED. REILLY, Esq.

Another Soldier Gone.—JAMES C. BLAIR, aged about 21 years, son of Brice Blair, Esq., died at his father's residence in Dublin township, on Monday morning of last week. He had been shot through the elbow at the battle of Gettysburg and was brought home, where the diarrhœa and his wound ended his days on earth.—Young Blair was a good and brave soldier.

Major General John B. Floyd, the thief and traitor, died at his residence in Abingdon, Va., on the 26th ult. He escaped the rope.

IT IS a mystery to us to know—for we do know it, seeing it every day—how men who call themselves loyal, can associate with traitors, and make as much of them as though they were the most loyal men on earth. For instance, promenading the streets arm in arm with them, countenancing them upon every occasion, inviting them into their society, and virtually holding out every inducement to them to go on in their unholy work, for we don't care, only we will call you Copperheads, Traitors, &c., &c. Now, we are in direct opposition to all such proceedings, for we believe that a traitor deserves the scorn and contempt of every loyal man and woman, and as far as we, personally, are concerned, they receive it, and ever will, even unto their children, and their children's children. Traitors must not be countenanced. If we do, we may as well recall our armies, and declare in favor of a Southern Confederacy, and let the people thereof erect a monarchy over our heads, and call us their subjects. We are sorry to see so much of it done in this borough. Every one may not feel as we do, but we think the traitors in this town, county, and all over the North, should be treated the same as we treat their allies in the South, who are in arms against us,—Those in arms are an honorable foe, but the cowardly whelps in the North, who are far worse than their friends in arms, stab the Government upon every favorable opportunity, and then turn round and claim its protection.

Governor Curtin and our Soldiers.

[From the Phila. Bulletin.

General Meade is not a politician.—We are not aware that he has ever voted in his life, though he is understood to have sympathized with the Democratic party before the war. But he knows no party now, and we are quite sure he has no political aspirations.—No one knows better than he what has been done by Governor Curtin during the whole period of the civil war, and his testimony on this subject is not to be questioned. In his speech on the 28th, on receiving the sword given to him by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, General Meade said:

I am very glad, sir, that you have mentioned your distinguished guest, the Governor of Pennsylvania. [Cheers. I have a personal knowledge of his patriotic efforts in behalf of the soldiers. To him the country is indebted for putting into the field in its hour of sorest need this splendid corps, and I have watched with pleasure and satisfaction the solicitude he has always shown to see that all its interests and wants are attended to. I have been with him on the occasions when he has visited the officers and men from our State, and I know that they are indebted to him for many comforts, and that the country is indebted to him for words of eloquence which he addressed to them to inspire them with increased patriotism and courage. [Cheers.] I am gratified that he is here to witness this presentation, and I heartily join with you, sir, in the hope that his fellow-citizens will remember on election day his services in promoting the interests of the country and the suppression of the rebellion. [Continued applause.]

It is thus that the gallant leader of the Army of the Potomac speaks of our noble Governor. He speaks not as a politician, but as a soldier and a patriot, who is ready to lay aside all personal and partisan prejudices for the sake of the good of the country. The voice of the soldiers is expressed by the lips of their commander, who knows well how faithful Gov. Curtin has been to the army, to the State, and to the Union. The people *will* remember all this on election day, as General Meade hopes they will. They will remember, too, that Governor Curtin's opponent, George W. Woodward, represents the clique of demagogues and politicians who oppose the war, and whose "platform" expresses not one word of sympathy for the Union cause or for the soldiers that are risking their lives to sustain it.

A Word to Young Voters.

You may have many years to live—Reflect. If you support Curtin, you support your Government—*Reflect.*—If you support Woodward, you support the Rebellion and prolong the war—REFLECT. No local issue, however important, should influence you to give a vote that would be counted against your Government and the success of our arms—REFLECT.

THE German Reformed *Messenger*, of Chambersburg, thus discourses on the rebellion;

"Foremost among unbounding iniquity, must we place the Rebellion itself. This is the great iniquity of the times in this country, because it is a deliberate attempt to set aside the divine authority of the civil government, and thus it is a rebellion against God as well as against the Government.—With the masses of the South it is doubtless, to a large extent, the result of ignorance and excitement, but with the leaders it has been a crime of cool calculation. The immense suffering which they have brought upon themselves, as well as upon the whole land, has shown that the authority of civil government is not a thing to be resisted without incurring the penalties pronounced against all such offenders in God's word: "They that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."—Let Churches take warning. The war, on the part of the Government, is a necessity. We must maintain the laws, even with life and treasure.—But let men see to it, that, while they give life and treasure, they lose not also their souls."

THE Philadelphia daily *Dial* is a most excellent Union paper.

Startling Letter from Robt. Toombs'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The *Chronicle* has received the Georgia *Constitutionalist* of the 24th of August, containing a letter from Robert Toombs, late Senator of the United States and late rebel Secretary of State. It is undoubted and startling evidence of the utter bankruptcy and failure of the Confederacy. He boldly exposes the wickedness and corruption of the bogus Government, and says that the whole rebellion is rotten, useless and wicked. The laws are weak, and the rulers oppressive, and a starving community are impoverished and plundered. I quote the following remarkable paragraph: "Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? *The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us.* Either had foreign credits. Both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. *They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than 30 per cent.*; ours at more than ONE THOUSAND. The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage." Toombs proceeds, and says that taxation, rigid comprehension, and loans, are the only ways by which sound currency can be obtained. He thus concludes:

"*We must act, and that quickly. The public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable.* It is upsetting the very foundation of private rights; daily weakening public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among the people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct the evil.

THE great and true principles of which the National Union party is the exponent, are the only principles which can save this country from perpetual war, wrangling, and destruction. We firmly believe that the teachings of Judge Woodward's party are those of disunion, for we know that his platform is that upon which the South seceded. Every Union man, to be consistent, must vote for Andrew G. Curtin.

Is Judge Woodward an honest man? For an answer inquire of R. F. Haslet, Spruce Creek. Mr. H. is considered good authority in "Democratic" circles, as he was the choice of the "Democratic" County Convention, for Senator—but did'nt get it. Gummed again.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Tennessee River crossed by Rosecrans.—Capture of Rebel Pickets.—General Burnside near Kingston.

STEVENSON, Ala., August 29.—The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee river at four points to day, with infantry and cavalry.

The 2d Kentucky Cavalry captured thirty-five pickets at a point opposite Stevenson. General Reynolds captured a large force at Shellmound, and took a camp on Falling Water creek. Among the prisoners captured are the notorious guerilla Mays and the rebel Tennessee Congressman Cannon. Little or no resistance was made.

The rebels are reported in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State Railroad.

General Burnside was in the region of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Baltimore, August 31st.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday, says:—"The War Department, up to last night, had received no later news from Charleston. It was understood, however, that Sumter, though seriously breached in the wall, would not be abandoned, and that Beauregard had expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end. It is thought that this may be done by the erection of temporary fortifications. The fire of the enemy continues to be divided between Sumter and Wagner, and the bombardment, up to our latest advices, was progressing slowly, without any decisive result."

Governor Aikin of South Carolina in Prison.

Note from Parson Brownlow.

I have this day conversed with Dr. Everett, Surgeon of the Fifth East Tennessee Infantry who was recently confined in the infamous Libby Prison at *Richmond. He tells us that he was* confined in the same room with Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old grey-haired patriot received his allowance, while the boys in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offences for which he was imprisoned were refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and to contribute means to save the rebellion. In conversing about his confinement he would very frequently shed tears.

This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a member of the Legislature, is the largest slaveholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthiest man in South Carolina; but he is a Union man, and stubbornly refuses to be anything else. His cruel confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world and it has been kept out of Southern papers because his villainous persecutors were ashamed to let his imprisonment be known.

There is no organization in South Carolina that can afford Governor Aiken relief, and I insist that our Government ought, without a week's delay arrest five prominent rebel citizens, and confine them in irons until this old man eloquent is set at liberty. If Mr. Lincoln and Seward do not attend to it, I propose to Gen. Rosecrans and Governor Johnson that they at once seize upon five prominent Tennessee rebels, and confine them in our State Prison, until the old South Carolina patriot is released. It is due to justice, and above all, to the loyal sentiment of the South.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

August 5th, 1863.

An Appeal to Democrats.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR—During a long life, now fifty-seven years of age, I have seldom struck the ticket, generally voted for every man on it. My first vote was polled in Locust ward in Philadelphia and every vote I have polled since has been in that city, my present legal residence. The old Democratic party was, as is well known, broken up by Southern traitors and their sympathisers in our midst. New men and new principles, adverse to the perpetuity of our Government, have assumed the title of Democracy, and slander and vilify that title. I am sorry to see some old friends adhering to the new organization, grasping the shadow while the substance has departed. Many of my old friends love the name Democracy so well, that without stopping to reason or to think of the consequences, continue in bad company. I implore them to pause ere it be too late. For example, let them look to the conduct of Gov. Seymour, of New York, who was elected by the war cry of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. How cruelly have the masses been deceived by him and his desperate political associates! He has, with all his cohorts, labored to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war, by exerting his every energy to prevent men enlisting, to vigorously prosecute the war. How is the war to be vigorously prosecuted without soldiers in the field. His letter to the President in reference to the draft is among the leading proofs against him; but the President, with the iron will of Jackson, says this firing at the brave army in the rear must cease, and the draft must go on; and on it is going, without more bloodshed and sacrifice of property to the city of New York. No thanks to Gov. Seymour. It is not his Adjutant General, Sprague, an officer in the regular army. Is it meet that he should continue in the army while he continues to be the tool of Seymour and his corrupt faction in opposition to the army? We think not, and I call the attention of the Secretary of War to that matter.

Do not these things speak in a voice of thunder to the people of Pennsylvania, and warn them to secure, by all peaceable means, an unquestionably loyal man for their Governor at the coming election? Andrew G. Curtin is the man. He has been tried, and not found wanting. Had he been of the Seymour stamp, such as Woodward is, the farms of entire Pennsylvania would have been desolated, and its beautiful cities, sacked, if not reduced to ashes by that vile traitor Robert E. Lee, and his deluded followers. Lee's ingratitude to his country, that fed, clothed, and educated him from early boyhood up to the date of his treachery, will point him out forever as an ingrate of the blackest die. The brand of traitor will follow him to his grave, and descend to his latest posterity. I trust my old Democratic friends throughout Pennsylvania will abandon *en masse* the dishonest conclave, *get out of bad company*, stand by the Union, and vote for the industrious, energetic and faithful Curtin, and elect him by such an overwhelming majority as may forever rebuke the plotters of treason in the old Keystone State.

George W. Woodward, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, attended, and was one of the chiefs at the meeting held at the Girard House to celebrate the last 22d of February, at which the regular and stereotyped toasts, the President of the United States, The Army and Navy of the United States, were omitted. Do you want stronger proof of his Seymour character? If he could not toast the President, what had the Army and Navy of the United States done? I remember, toward the close of that assemblage of certain citizens, Woodward (as if to fix upon him intentional disregard of the President and the Army and Navy), in order to call out an officer of the army who was present did condescend to give "The Army." No man can tell whether he meant the army of Jeff Davis or that of the United States, he did not state which. Will the fathers and brothers of the brave boys in the field, or of those who have fought their last battle, and sleep, covered with glory, vote for such a man? I don't believe it, Col. Forney. However distant I may be from my native home, Philadelphia, I will try and be in the city on the second Tuesday in October, to vote for Gov. Curtin, the patriot, and faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of our dear country.

I am, sir, yours, truly,

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

The Kansas Massacre.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 24.

The *Conservative* publishes the following account of the Lawrence massacre, from one of its editors, just returned from the ruins:

We arrived in Lawrence at seven o'clock. Flying rumors had painted a terrible picture, but the reality exceeded the reports.

We found Massachusetts street one mass of smouldering ruins and crumbling walls, the light from which cast a sickening glare upon the little knots of excited men and distracted women, gazing on the ruins of their once happy homes and prosperous business. Only two business houses were left on this street; one known as the armory, the other the old Miller block.

About one hundred and twenty-five houses, in all were burned, and only one or two escaped being ransacked and everything of value carried away or destroyed.

Six or eight soldiers, who camped upon this side of the river, and who fired across at every rebel who appeared upon the bank, deterred the cowards from destroying some of the houses near the ferry, and from cutting down the flag-pole. The force of the rebels is variously estimated from 250 to 400.

Reliable parties place it at 300. Their every act during their stay in the city was characterized by the most cowardly barbarism. They entered the town on the gallop, firing into every house, and when the occupants appeared at the door they were shot down like dogs. Five bodies burned to a crisp, could not be recognized. Eighteen out of twenty-two unarmed recruits, camped south of town, were murdered in their tents. Their bodies lay in the colored church when we arrived. Messrs. Trask, Dr. Griswold, Baker, and Thorp, were shot down in the yard of Dr. G. before the eyes of their families. Judge Carpenter was wounded in his yard, and fell, when his wife and sister threw themselves upon his body, begging for mercy but to no avail. The fiends dismounted, stuck their pistols between the persons of his protectors, and fired.

Miss Stone, daughter of the proprietor of the City Hotel, had a diamond ring stolen from her finger. Quantrill obliged the man to restore it. In revenge for this the ruffians came back and shot her father before her mothers eyes. They also tried to kill Miss Stone.

General Collamore went into his well to hide, and the bad air killed him. His son and Pat Keefe lost their *lives trying to get the father out.*

The life of District Attorney Riggs was saved by the heroism of his wife, who seized the bridle of the rebel's horse, who attempted to shoot him as he ran.

Several cases of remarkable bravery of women were related to us.

The wife of Sheriff Brown three successive times put out the fire kindled to burn the house. Her husband was hidden under the floor. The house was saved by her heroism.

The offices of the *Journal, Tribune,* and *Republican* were, of course, leveled to the ground. John Shiel, Jr., of the *Tribune*, started for his home from the office after the rebels came in. Mr. Murdoch, a printer in the office, tried to induce him to accompany him into a well near by for safety, but he would do nothing but go home to defend the house, which he did and was killed.

Murdoch went into the well and was saved. A younger son of John Spear, Sen., killed a rebel and left. The guests at the Eldridge House were ordered out, their rooms pillaged, and some of the people shot. Two men from Ohio were wounded there, and are now in this city. Only the presence and peremtory orders of Quantrell prevented the massacre of all the occupants after they had been marched out into the street.

The rebels were told that a negro baby was still in the house, but they said, "We will burn the G—d d—d little brat;" and they did. We saw its charred remains, burned black as the heart of its murders. The books of the county and district clerks were burned, but those of the register of deeds were in the safe, and are supposed to have been saved. Every safe in the city but two were robbed, in the Eldridge store. James Eldridge and James Perrine gave the rebels all the money in the safe, and were instantly shot down. All the hotels were destroyed except the City Hotel. The loss in cash is estimated at $200,000, and in property and all at $2,000,000. That is a low enough estimate.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Lawrence Massacre.

Pursuit of the Guerillas—Most of the Plunder Recaptured—about Eighty of the Assassins Known to have been Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—Quantrell's men are scattered in their fastness throughout the border country, and are still being hunted by all the available troops from all parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their worn-out horses, and gone into the bush afoot. They were all remounted at Lawrence on horses captured, and went off leading their own horses laden with plunder, nearly all of which they abandoned in the chase before they got far into Missouri. Over three hundred horses have been taken by our troops, including some of those taken at Lawrence. Most of the goods and money stolen have been recoved, and will as far as possible be restored. Reports that twenty-one more men have been killed have been receive since yesterday, making a total of about eighty, which will probably be largely increased before any considerable part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be. All houses in which stolen goods have been found have been destroyed, as all the horses of known guerillas wherever our troops have gone.

Gen. Ewing intends to destroy the houses of all persons in the border counties outside of our military stations who do not remove by the 9th of September, in obedience to a general order.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

At the parsonage, on the 27th ult., by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. STEELER, of Montgomery county, to Miss LUCY MORGAN, of Huntingdon, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 31, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,00@6,25
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,37½
Rye Flour	$4,25
Corn Meal	$4 bl $4,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,20@1,30
Fair and Prime Red	$1,38@1,37
Rye	$0,90
Corn, prime Yellow	82
Oats	56
Cloverseed, 64lbs	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$2,16@2,25
Flaxseed	$2,25
Wool	70@75c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₩ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do ₩ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	80
Corn	60
Oats	45
Cloverseed	4,50
Flaxseed	1,50
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulds	8
Sides	8
Tallow	5