The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, 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.

"Monitor" Falsehoods.

A communication appears in the *Monitor* of last week, in which the charge is made that Mr. Etnier, the Union candidate for the Legislature, "*charged our militia soldiers two prices for articles which were, to them, indispensible, and overcharged the poor fellows for the priviledge of sleeping in his bark shed.*" The communication tho' dated at Shirleysburg, was manufactured at the "*Monitor*" office by one of the several editors who have no love for the soldier, or desire to see the rebellion put down in any other way than may be dictated by such traitors as Vallandigham, Seymour, Woodward & Co. We have seen several of the soldiers who enjoyed Mr. Etnier's hospitality during the rebel raid excitement in that part of the county, every one of whom stamps the "*Monitor's*" assertions as base falsehoods. In the first place, Mr. Etmyer has not got a bark shed, and in the second place, the following persons will testify that they occupied his beds and his parlors at night, and eat of his bread and whatever could be furnished, *free* of charge: Col. J. J. Lawrence, Capt. Wallace, J. M. Baily, Wm. Africa, Saml. T. Brown, P. C. Swoope, Saml. A. Steele, B. W. Conrad, W. A. Stepleton, *John McCahn.* Other names could be given, but we think the above sufficient to satisfy the people that the assertions of the "*Monitor*" traitors are false. It is unnecessary for us to say that the persons we name are worthy of belief—some of them have seen much service, and are well known to most of the people of the county—what they say can be relied upon as truth.

The reader may ask, why resort to such base means by the *Monitor* faction to defeat Mr. Etnier? The question is answered by the fact that R. Milton Speer expects to be a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives next winter, and it is important to him to have a member there from this county he can sell, or make use of to gain his point. He made his election last winter to the Assistant Clerkship through little John Cessna; by selling out the "Democratic" party to him, as an applicant for the "Democratic" nomination for Governor. But John will not be there this winter—so Milton must elect Zentmyer, or he will go before the House without any "trade in hand." Mr. Zentmyer cannot be elected by fair means—therefore Milton, who would rather cut his throat than go into the Union army, will resort to means the most foul to defeat Mr. Etnier. Mr. Zentmyer may be perfectly honest in his intentions, but in the hands of Speer, & Co., whose tool he would be if elected, his every vote and public act would be theirs, and the people can have a very clear idea of what would be his course.

Mr Etnier would not be the tool of any man—he is himself a man—a strict business man, an honest and loyal man—and capable of discharging the duties of a representative. If the voters fail to elect him, the loss to them would be greater than to him. We call upon the honest voters to rally to the support of Etnier.

Read the letter from the President, it should be read by every voter in the Union

What is Involved in the State Election.

While thousands of our fellow-citizens, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, are absent in the field, contending in a death struggle with armed traitors, the spectacle of a divided people at home is perhaps the most humiliating of all the results of the war. "Why is this division tolerated?" ask the people of friendly nations. "It is the evidence of the instability of Republican institutions," insist our foreign aristocratic neighbors. "Have the national or State Governments no power or influence to change such a condition of affairs? "beseechingly inquire the timid friends of civil liberty—and thus from foreign friend and foe to domestic conservative or neutral, this seeming division among the people of the free States is misunderstood, and used to advance the evil purposes of the demagogues in our midst, and the tyrants abroad. We do not choose to regard this division as absolutely an evil. We do not pretend to believe, nor would we have others do so, that the adverse sentiment which prevails in certain sections of Pennsylvania, to the war, to the soldiers, and to the state or national administrations, is capable of the least harm—*as long as it is divested of power.* We would much rather that men should avow than suppress their treasonable sentiments.—We would much rather that the traitors *in the Democratic party* should be outspoken than silent on the subject of the war, because while such men as these are thus frankly engaged in proclaiming their treason, loyal men can also be employed in counteracting the influence and preparing at all hazards to enforce the law when it is defied or resisted.

With this view of the campaign now waging in Pennsylvania, for the Gubernatorial succession, and for the various other State and local officers, we know exactly what is involved in the contest. The mere election of a man to office—his investment with the power of a local position of nominal trust, is not what is actually involved in the contest. It is not merely the effect which the election, one way or the other, as the result may decide, will have upon Pennsylvania. In this particular, that result will of course be immense for good or evil; but it is not the sole influence which the contest is expected to wield. That influence will extend beyond the mere continuance or change in the State Government, and continue or change the entire current of affairs now accompanying our operations against rebellion. If George W. Woodward is elected Governor, of course the result will be a benefit to the traitors in arms. This is natural. The position which Woodward now occupies *is entirely adverse to the position assumed* by the State and National Governments in reference to the suppression of the rebellion. Woodward insists that the slave holders have rights and interests which transcend those of any class or which even exceed those of the Government itself. To defend these, the slave holders are justified, by Woodward in rebellion. On the other hand, if Andrew G. Curtin is re-elected Governor, it will be an endorsement of the policy to suppress rebellion. The influence of that endorsement will be felt abroad. It will convince the traitors in arms that the traitors in sympathy have no power in the loyal States. It will prove to loyal men in arms that the loyal men at home are not unmindful of their duty to the Government. It will demonstrate to the governments of the world that the free States are devoted to the national authority—and it will be the signal evidence of a free people determined to sustain those in authority in their efforts to suppress rebellion.

—With all these immense interests involved in the election for Governor, we cannot see how any man, who has at heart the destiny and the peace of the country, can refuse to vote for Andrew G. Curtin. Upon his election depends, in a great measure, the success of the policy to put down rebellion, and upon the suppression of rebellion, the entire and absolute overthrow of the traitor dynasty at Richmond, depend the future security and prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.—It is very gratifying to all Union men to know that they have one of the most unexceptionable men in the district as their candidate for Senator. We hear from districts in Bedford county, where Mr. Householder is best known, that he will receive the support of many of the best men of the party opposed to him politically. He is honest, capable, and unconditionally for the Union. He should receive the vote of every man opposed to corruption in our Legislature, and opposed to the rebellion and traitors.

THE ladies of the soldiers aid of Huntingdon, acknowledge with many thanks, the following contributions, received from the ladies of Shavers Creek, through Mrs. Henry Davis:

One box containing shirts, drawers, bandages and lint. Eleven cans fruit and one keg applebutter.

J. M. DORRIS, Secy.

A GOOD IDEA.—We learn from good authority, that the young ladies of the county are keeping a list of the single drafted men, and noting down the reports of the examining board. They want to select sound husbands

The October Election.

All that is needed is that the masses of the people be aroused to the importance of the coming election, and that the full vote of the State be brought out. If this be done, Governor Curtin will be re-elected by a magnificent majority. The absence of the Pennsylvania soldiers, who are all his friends, will deprive him of a great many votes; but the friends of the soldiers remaining at home are still quite numerous enough to overwhelm the supporters of Judge Woodward.

Let the loyal people in Pennsylvania bear in mind that the enemies of the country, North and South, despairing of defeating the Union armies and fleets, are hoping for a Union defeat at the ballot-box in Pennsylvania.—They are praying and laboring for the election of Judge Woodward, who, in the pamphlet copy of his speech at the Independence Square meeting, Philadelphia, in 1861, says that "*negro slavery is an incalculable blessing*" who called upon his hearers to "*rise and reassert the rights of the slaveholders;*" and who said, a little further on in the same speech, "We hear it said let the South go peaceably. *I say* LET HER GO PEACEABLY!" These are the spoken, written and printed sentiments of the candidate whom the Democratic politicians have presented for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania.

The great mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania are not Copperheads; but the doctrines of Judge Woodward are thoroughly Copperhead, and if they should be beguiled into voting for him, they may be instrumental in putting into the executive chair an avowed friend of slavery, and an open-mouthed secessionist. If such a calamity should occur, the rebel leaders of the South might be content to lose Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and even Charleston; for they might claim a victory in Pennsylvania that would offset all these. But we do not apprehend such a disaster as the loss of the October election. Governor Curtin has the confidence and affection of the people of Pennsylvania, and they will come out in all their strength and elect him triumphantly, and put a complete extinguisher upon Copperheadism in the State.

The Late Elections.

Two elections have taken place, which we believe foreshadow the results of those that are yet to occur this fall. In the city of Wilmington, Delaware, the unconditional Union men have carried their candidates for Mayor, City Council, Treasurer, Assessor, Inspector and Aldermen. Not a single pro-slavery Democrat was elected, in spite of quite frantic efforts made by the Copperhead leaders and their newspaper organ.

The other election was in the State of Vermont, where the Union ticket has been carried triumphantly. The Governor and other State officers, all the Congressmen, all the Senate and all the Representatives chosen except two, are Union men. The Peace Democrats have been terribly routed, although they labored with a zeal that they have rarely shown, in Vermont at least. They got all their strength out, while it is known that the Union party, feeling sure of success, did not think it necessary to make great exertions. Thus the vote of the State is about 8,000 less than it was in 1860, and yet the Union majority is as heavy as it was then.

These results in Delaware and Vermont should encourage and stimulate the friends of the Union in Pennsylvania to still greater exertions for success at the October election. The Copperheads will neglect nothing to *carry this State; for it is of more importance* to them than any other in which elections are to be held. We must emulate the example of our friends in Wilmington and in Vermont. We must elect Curtin by a rousing majority, which shall toll upon the rebels, North and South, with as stunning an effect as the fall of Vicksburg.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

GREAT UNION TRIUMPH!

The Union State and Congressional tickets are elected by a majority of 25,000 to 30,000.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, received the following dispatch:

SAN FRANISCO, SEPT. 3 1863.

We have moved on the enemy's works and they are ours. California, by her votes, bids you and the army God speed in your arduous and glorious work. R. F. LOW.

Mr Baer, the rebel sympathisers' candidate for Senator, was in town on Saturday last. The company he kept while here should satisfy every Union man that he is of the radical school of rebel sympathizers. He was piloted around town by the man who said he would sooner cut his throat than go into the Union army. Mr. Baer is "going through the motions," not expecting to be elected. The majority in the district against him will not be less than 2,000, if the Union men do their duty.

Union Meeting at Bedford.—On last Tuesday a large Union meeting was held at Bedford. Hon. P. O. Shannon of Pittsburg with his usual eloquence, addressed the audience, J. G. Miles Esq., also made a speech.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

HE DISCUSSES RECONSTRUCTION

NO PEACE PROPOSALS FROM SOUTHERN LEADERS.

Peace to be Made by War.

The Negro Gives us his Life---We Give Him Freedom.

The glorious condition of the Republic

What is the Duty of Loyal Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling:—My Dear Sir:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. *I do not believe that any compromise* embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union men, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania?—Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the worst over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel.—Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last *one hundred days* of which passed under an explicit notice that it was *coming* unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance.—The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; *and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers.* Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinion as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the *arming of the blacks* are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. *Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes.* I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much loss for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? *If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise being made, must be kept.*

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way, right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten.—At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the Great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

CAPT. SCHRACK'S COMPANY.—This company of six months men is still on provost duty in this place, at the Marshall's head quarters. The company is from Somerset county, and the draft there two weeks ago, took nineteen of its members, including the Captain and 2nd Lieutenant. We shall be sorry when this company leaves here, for it is certainly the most orderly and best behaved company of men that has been in our town since the commencement of the war. We have heard every body speak in the highest terms of the gentlemanly conduct of the officers and privates of this company.

Capt. Schrack may well be proud of his company of gentleman soldiers. They are the kind of men to do good fighting, and we are happy to know they have no love for traitors North or South.

BOLD TREASON.—Heistor Clymer, a prominent leader of the Bogus Democracy, and Senator from Berks county, made a speech in Somerset county to his party, on the 31st ult., in which he declared "that if Woodward and Vallandigham were elected, that with Seymour of New York, and Parker of New Jersey, they would unite in calling from the army the troops from the respective States.' This is boldly exposing the treason of the organization, and may be news to the thousands of honest Democrats who blindly support *party*, but to the thinking men of the country it will not be news. We have *long since denounced* the organization as treasonable, and all the leaders want is to be placed in power where they can prove it. Can any honest Union man give the treasonable organization his support? We think not. Vote the Union tickets from top to bottom, and you will have discharged your duty.

Change of Schedule.—The Schedule on the Broad Top Railroad, was changed recently. The morning train leaves Huntingdon at 7:30, and the evening train 5:30. Returning at 11 A. M., and 9 P. M. Considerable time is gained by passing the Bloody Run Train at Saxton, instead of Hopewell. Persons doing business on the road are pleased with the change.

LATEST NEWS.

The Bombardment of Charleston.

The People Reported Willing to Surrender,

THE DAMAGE TO THE CITY.

SUMPTER TO BE BLOWN UP,

BOSTON, Sept. 6th.—A letter dated Morris Island, August 29th, states that the rebel deserters, several of whom reach our lines every day, represent the people of Charleston as anxious to surrender the city, but Gen. Beauregard is determined to devote it to destruction. The shelling process caused general surprise, Beauregard having pledged his reputation that it was an impossibility and mere Yankee bravado. It has been ascertained that the first shell fired by the Marsh battery entered a house occupied by a number of officers, killing several and destroying the house. Some of the shells went to the farthest extremity of the city, and destroyed a large cotton warehouse and other buildings.

The deserters say that there are but twenty-five men in Fort Sumpter, and that it will be blown up as soon as an attempt is made to take possession.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Seven Thousand Rebels Defeated at Bayou Mataric.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The *Republican's* Memphis despatch says the steamer Progress, from White River, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with the cavalry and artillery advance of Gen. Steele's army, on the 28th ult. drove the rebels, 7,000 strong, across the Bayou Mataric bridge, killing and wounding about 100 and capturing 200. Our loss was only 30. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. Gen. Steel was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ult.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Expedition.

Brilliant Success.—The Enemy Completely Routed.—Destruction of the Gunboats Satellite and Reliance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3d, 1863.—The expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick, sent out a few days since, to recapture, in conjunction with the navy, the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, which recently fell into the hands of the rebels, was, so far as the cavalry is concerned, successful.

On Tuesday evening General Kilpatrick arrived on this side of the river, at Port Conway, and brilliantly dashed upon the enemy's pickets under Col. Low. The rebels did not even make a show of resistance, but rushed into a number of flat-boats, in the wildest confusion, and landed safely on the opposite bank. If they had made a show of fight, they would most likely have been captured.

After the escape of the enemy, Gen. Kilpatrick waited two hours for the co-operation of the navy, which is understood to have been agreed upon.—The vessels did not arrive, and Genl. Kilpatrick ordered a battery to open fire upon the gunboats Reliance and Satellite. This was done at the distance of six hundred and fifty yards.—The enemy immediately abandoned the gunboats, very fortunately for themselves, for only a few moments elapsed before the Satellite was in a sinking condition, and the Reliance rendered useless. Both boats were completely riddled by shot and shell. The force under Kilpatrick consisted entirely of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The Satellite is sunk, and the Reliance so completely disabled as to be beyond hope of being repaired by the rebels.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Advance of Gens. Rosecrans and Burnside—The Two Forces to Combine.—The Liberation of Eastern Tennessee. Bragg's Line of Communication will be Cut Off.—Everything Working Splendidly.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Sept. 4.—General Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 2d instant, with a part of Minty's brigade. Gen. Rosecrans' army moved on simultaneously.

Gen. Burnside met with but little opposition in Eastern Tennessee, except at Chattanooga.

The country was evacuated and free. Everything is working splendidly, both with Gens. Burnside and Rosecrans' armies. The great obstacles of the region will be surmounted in a day or two.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cincinnati says:

General Burnside is supposed to be at Clinch River. His march across the Cumberland mountains was very exhausting. His column consisted mostly of cavalry and mounted infantry, and a strong body of infantry from Gen. Rosecrans, who was to have joined him in Clinch river valley. The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are still at Stevenson, Alabama. Only a portion of the army have crossed the Tennessee.

The forces on the South side will shortly destroy the Georgia railroad, which is Bragg's line of communication.

All the moveable public and private property is being carried out of Chattanooga.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, at the "Dean House," by the Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. Eli Etter to Miss Martha E. Woods, both of Perry county.

DIED,

At the Reserve Hospital, near Gettysburg, on Wednesday, 22nd of August, 1863, from a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg—MATTHEW ALEXANDER HOFFER, aged 20 years 4 months, son of John L. Hoffer of Barree township. He was a member of the 1st Penna. Reserves, and had been in nine battles. He was a brave and good soldier.

On Saturday the 29th ult., Florence Juniata Glasgow, daughter of James E. and Sabina T. Glasgow, of Calvin, Huntingdon county, aged 6 years 8 months and 3 days.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 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, CONSERVATORIES, 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.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE
at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45.
By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County to me directed I will sell at public sale on the premises

On Thursday, October 15th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock of said day: the following real estate, viz:—All that certain tract of land which was late of William Hays, deceased, lying and being in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon aforesaid and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of William Porter on the north, Samuel Powell on the south, and Samuel Sanseman on the west; having thereon erected a frame house, log bank barn and other outbuildings being composed of four parts designated as "A," "B," "C," "D," containing in all 252 Acres and 106 Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
West Barree, Admr. &c., of Wm. Hays, dec'd.
Sept. 9, 1863.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. B. Less, John H. Lightner, Major S. Harrison, John M. Clark, and John G. Lutz, acting and surviving Trustees of the Shirleysburg Female Seminary, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 2d of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863. Auditor.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber the first day of May last, a two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 9, 1863. JOS. MORRISON, Jackson Hotel.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 15th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and John Harris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of *the present residence of any of the above persons*, will be thankfully received. Address as follows,

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc,
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK
AND
FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season.

The increased *accommodation afforded in our new location*, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and DEALER IN WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Gold Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most fashionable designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware. Each article is warranted to be as represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley,*)
No. 632 Market St., Phila.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA.
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expenses incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery to a deserter at the Headquarters of the 17th District Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

STRAYED AWAY.—On or about the 18th August, *from Huntingdon, a small white Cow,* with red spotted head, short horns, and rising three years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1863. Jackson's Hotel.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first of June last, a red and white spotted Heifer, about 2 year old, with short horns—neck and head red, with white strips on her face.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 2, 1863. WM. MURBERTS.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Walker township, on or about the first of May last, a brindle COW, with white face, white belly, and some white in the flank. Said cow was dry when she came, but now has a calf two months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 2, 1863.* JONATHAN MORGAN.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A two story brick dwelling house with a frame kitchen, wood and coal house, a well of water and cistern with pump in each in the yard, with fruit trees and a choice variety of grape vines, situate on the north side of Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Also, a two story brick dwelling house and frame kitchen and wood house on the lot adjoining the above premises. On this lot there is a large frame stable, a cistern, and a variety of choice bearing grape vines. These properties were formerly occupied by Dr. Jacob Hoffman, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid as soon as property is knocked down, and one-third on the first day of April next, when possession will be given; the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by judgment bonds.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Sept 2, 1863. Trustee.

STRAYED AWAY.

Strayed away from the premises of the Subscriber in Juniata township, about the middle of June last, one red and white spotted heifer calf, and one red steer calf with white spotted face—both a year old last spring. Any information of the whereabouts of the chief will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOHN N. MOSSER.
July 14, 1 t 3.