The Globe:

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Good dry wood will be taken in payment of subscription to the *Globe* if brought soon.

VETERANS.—Our town has been filled with veteran soldiers for the past week who are visiting their homes on thirty days furloughs prior to their re-enlistments for three years. Many entire Regiments and even Brigades are reenlisting for three years. The patriotism of these young men should never be forgotten; having already endured hardships and privations which none but a soldier can appreciate, and having fought their countless battles, and made many narrow escapes, are now ready to serve their country for another term.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.—We were gratified to see the patriotism of Porter manifesting itself so publicly on Monday of last week. It is well seen that her citizens can overcome all obstacles, and we have proof sufficient that they are of the persevering, go-ahead character. Having twenty-three men to raise, to obtain freedom from the present draft, Porter set all energies to work and in less than no time had more than the desired quota raised, and not wishing to delay till the 5th, brought them in early on the morning of the 4th, had all sworn in, and concluded by giving them a *dinner at the Franklin Hotel. We recommend* the boroughs and townships of our county so follow Porter's example, and show to the world that such is the spirit of all the citizens of the mother county.

To School Officers and Teachers.

The subscriber has been appointed by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, agent for the county of Huntingdon for the sale of all necessary articles of School Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Geometrical Solids, Cube Root Blocks, Numeral Frames, Liquid Slate for Blackboards, and Brushes, Pencil Holders, Primary Drawing Books, Primary and High School Slates, Natural Spelling Teacher, Speller and Pronouncer, Class Registers, How to Use the Globes, Northend's Teachers' Assistant, Holbrooks Normal Method, Guide to Illustrate, Alphabet Made Easy, Mapping Plates, Rewards and Teachers' Tokens, and any other article manufactured by the Company not on hand will be ordered if called for.

Teachers and School Directors are requested to call at LEWIS' Book Store and see stock on hand.

All kinds of School Books and School Stationery always on hand.

☞ The Huntingdon String Band intend to give a Concert in about two weeks. Proceeds to be given to the aid of soldiers. Notice will be given in our next, of time and place.

HOUSE BURNED.—On Sunday night of last week, the mansion house of Peter Ripple, in Cromwell township, occupied by Elihu Brown, was destroyed by fire, communicated from the chimney. The loss to Mr. Ripple is $500, and to Mr. Brown about $50.

Resignation Accepted.—We learn Lt. W. E. Dorsey, of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

☞ Senator Wilson has indicated his intention to offer an amendment in Congress, reducing the term of service from three years to eighteen months.

A Good Opening.—A good wagon and carriage maker will find a good opening in this place. There has been no shop in town since the death of Mr. Boat.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—On Tuesday last, J. Sowell Stewart, Esq., received the appointment from the Governor, as District Prosecuting Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. H. O. Corbin, Esq.

☞ Harry Fisher who was hurt in the run off on the Broad Top Railroad about ten days ago, is again moving about. He, with the balance on the train, made a narrow escape. Harry was in rather tight papers for a while, at least until axes and rails were bro't into requisition.

Removal.—S. S. Smith has removed his Drug and Grocery Store to the old Temperance Hall building which he has handsomely fitted up for his business.

Court Week.—There is but one week of court, but we trust our subscribers will pay up as heretofore, and at the same time swell our lists with as many new ones as possible.

☞ The Buoy Farm advertized for sale in a former number, was sold to Messrs. Heffright and Wharton on Thursday last, for the sum of $6,300.

☞ There was a regular smash up at the Broad Top Depot on Tuesday last. The "Dickey" jumped the track and headed for Leister's bar-room, while the water tank of the camel back knocked in one corner of Mr. Maize's house. Nobody hurt.

☞ The Governor's Message has crowded out our usual variety.

☞ COL. DARE gave us a call last week—he looks remarkably well.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The War in the Solithwest.

Negro Soldiers Frozen to Death—The Rebel General Forrest—General Grierson Pursuing him.

Cairo, Jan. 4.—The steamers Duke D'Argyle, from New Orleans, and Hillman, from Memphis, arrived at this port to-day.

The thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero at Memphis on the morning of the 1st, and at Cairo, on the same morning, 16 degrees below. A number of persons were frozen to death below Cairo, on New Year's eve, and ten negro soldiers perished on Island No. 10. The bodies of three members of the 52d Indiana Regiment were found on Sand Bar river, six miles above Fort Pillow. One of them was recognized as that of Lieutenant Edward Alexander.

The boats still go up the Ohio river, which is filled with floating ice; but the Mississippi is closed above this point.

No serious damage was done to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by Forrest, which his force crossed it last week. General Grierson was pursuing him at the last accounts, south of Coldwater. Lee had reinforced Forrest from Okalona. The guerilla General Richardson crossed our lines on the 28th ult., on his way south.

A large amount of cotton, sugar and molasses, has arrived here during the past week, mostly for Cincinnati. The steamer Duke D'Argyle brought 286 bales of cotton, 438 hogsheads of sugar, and 300 barrels of molasses from New Orleans. The Hillman brought 235 bales of cotton.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Condition of the City—To be Blown up if Taken.

The Tribune publishes an authentic rebel letter, which says:

Gen. Beauregard has caused information to reach all that if he finds it impossible to hold the city, he will leave it a mass of ruins. No one will complain of this, as they know the barbarians have sworn to destroy every vestige of the Secession nest, if they can take it. If they should ever enter our house, may God have mercy on them, for I can't. If they ever enter the city, you will hear of the greatest earthquake ever caused by human agency.

It will be a consolation, Louise, for *you to know that should the vandals* ever get here, they will never be able to reach Macon. Gen. Beauregard is confident they could never get ten miles beyond the city in any direction, but he is equally confident they can never come here. It is mournful to go through our streets, once alive with beauty and fashion, and see them entirely deserted, with the exception of now and then one of our colored people or a squalid Irish woman.

Characteristic Letter from Col. Mulligan.—A letter has been received in Chicago from Colonel Mulligan, now commanding the 3rd Brigade of Kelley's division, in Virginia, from which we make the following extracts: "I see that the war spirit is again filling Chicago with meetings, speeches, and subscriptions. You must co operate with this healthy fever, and aid in *pressing forward this redeeming work.* A combined effort of the citizen and soldier will crush the rebellion during the coming summer and fall. Write me particularly of the feeling among our Irishmen at the present time on the subject of enlistment; and if there be a hesitancy among them, from what it arises. You must educate the Irish sentiment. You must impress it upon all Irishmen that the future of two countries, the freedom and the glory and the happiness of two countries are involved in this struggle."

Message of the President on the Pay of Bounties.

WASHINGTON, Jan 5.—The following is the message sent to Congress to-day by the President of the United States:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies, approved December 23d, 1863, the paying of bounties for veteran volunteers, as now practiced by the War Department, is to the extent of three hundred dollars in each case, provided that after the fifth day of the present month it shall terminate. I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost Marshal General to him, both relating to the subject above mentioned.

I earnestly recommend that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid, as they now are, at least until the ensuing first day of February. I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted; and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned, and it is now by a close attention and a fuller knowledge of the facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject. A. LINCOLN.

January 5, 1864.

Views of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the Message, says:—"No one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force for the speedy termination of the rebellion; and although much difference of opinion exists in respect to the merits of the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are certain:

1st. That whatever may be the weight of argument or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers rather than by draft.

2d. That veteran soldiers, who have become inured to service, even when paid a bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty.

The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in the service would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked and will, in a great measure, be put an end to by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed that if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st of February."

Views of the Provost Marshal General.

The Provost Marshal General in a communication says: "After great labor, the volunteers recruiting for the service under the President's call of October 17th, is fairly in progress.—Letters, all dated between the 20th and 24th of December, from the superintendents of the recruiting service in the sixteen States are in the main very encouraging as to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteers. The enlistments in several States were in a fair way to raise the quota assigned them. The act approved December 23rd, 1863, forbidding after January 5th, the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the hundred dollars authorized by the act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop enlistments. Of the one hundred dollars bounty provided by the act of 1861, but twenty-five dollars can be paid in advance; seventy-five dollars being due only after two years' service.

It took some time after October 17th to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering. They are now, in most of the States, earnestly engaged in it, and I have reports for October, November, and a part of December, showing that forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing. Under these considerations, I respectfully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the act forbidding the payment of bounties after January 5th."

The communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

War Pro pects Abroad.

The new year opens with "wars and rumors of wars." There is strife, or its coming shadow, in every part of the world. *Here*, the civil war, which has raged for nearly three years, is not yet closed, though it would appear certain that it must speedily be ended two elements evidently being in combination—the valor of the Union combatants and the straits to which the rebels have been driven. To this may be added the justness of our cause. We contend, not alone for the political purpose of preserving that Federal Union which built us up into a mighty nation, but also in the name of that Humanity which has been so long and greatly outraged by having permitted slavery to exist among us, under *any* consideration. On this continent of ours is now waged another contest, at once unprovoked and indefensible. The subtlety of the Emperor Napoleon, which is equalled only by his grasping ambition, sent a French fleet to Mexico and threw a French army into that country, nominally to obtain satisfaction for debts claimed by certain *French creditors, but actually to obtain* possession of part of the country, and to change the system of Government there, by overthrowing the republic and erecting an imperial throne upon its ruins. In consequence of our own internal troubles, we have not been able to strike an active resistance to this wilful violation of the Monroe Doctrine. We have protested against it, however, and certainly will never allow it to be consummated. An empire has been proclaimed and an Emperor elected (by a few officials who obeyed the dicta of General Forey, the French commander,) but there is a vast difference between saying and doing. The Archduke Maximilian is not yet on the new throne which French bayonets have erected and alone can support, and may live to a good old age if he does not ascend it until peace and unanimity are established throughout Mexico—his avowed determination being not to cross the Atlantic until the new empire is consolidated, prosperous, and happy. The war between the French and the Mexicans may continue for years, at its present rate of progress. Already it has lasted over two years, and the French occupy a very small extent of territory. The probable ultimate aim of Napoleon is to pay himself for the expenses, by annexing Lower California and Sonora to the French empire; he is desirous of a Colony on the Pacific.

The expense of this invasion has fallen heavily on France, in men and money. There are about 30,000 soldiers upon Mexican soil, and it is estimated that as many as 15,000 have fallen in the war, or beneath the insalubrity of the dreadful climate. The whole cost of this expedition is admitted to be not less than fifty to sixty million dollars, and each day's continued occupation increases it, of course. The result is a general dissatisfaction throughout France, though a gagged press dare not discuss the matter, and the admission that the taxation of France is so inadequate to meet her expenditure, that a new loan of $60,000,000 must immediately be had recourse to, which, after all, is only about an eighth of the deficit in the year 1863. Besides the war in Mexico, Napoleon has been involved in a contest in Cochin China. He may find Mexico as ruinous to him as Spain and then Russia were to his uncle. The failure of his scheme for assembling a grand Congress of European Sovereigns at Paris, caused by England's refusal to assist, has weakened his prestige, at home and abroad, and we should not be surprised if he would attempt some other bold stroke to recover himself.

The *entente cordiale*, as it is called, which has existed between England and France since 1830, when Wellington had the good sense to determine that a foreign nation had a right to choose its own ruler, may be considered at an end now. It was a good thing, while it lasted, for France, but it certainly involved England in the war with Russia, which effected nothing, after all, but caused the loss of a fine army and the expenditure of about three hundred million dollars. England, once so very ready to rush into every strife, like an Irishman when "a free fight" is on hand—now declares that she will not be tempted into any European contest, though she will continue to maintain the full numerical strength of her army, and to extend her naval defences. In fact England has paid too much for war, now to care for it. There is something it is true, in

The triumph and the vanity,
The rapture of the strife,
The earthquake voice of victory,

but they cost too much. Besides, with her vast colonial possessions, England is rarely without a contest on hand. At present, there is that serial, or "to be continued" war, which is a periodical occurrence in South Africa; there is a hard fought rebellion in New Zealand, and there is a revolt in India, which is becoming more serious than was anticipated. There is also a British contingent, naval and military, fighting the battles of the Emperor Kitsiang, of China, and there actually is war between the British and the Japanese, as witness the recent bombardment and destruction of the forts and city of Kagosima by the former.

Italy, not actually engaged in war, (though waging a guerilla warfare against the Neapolitan brigandage,) is endeavoring to place her finances in a safe condition, without diminishing her defences. Her expenditure for 1862 is $60,000,000 more than her revenue, and her public debt is 3,103,150,970 francs, which is somewhat over $600,000,000. Her army is 400,000 strong, but can readily be increased to 600,000 men, her whole population being about twenty-two millions. Her fleet is being constantly increased, and her trade and commerce are steadily advancing. No doubt, Victor Emmanuel hopes to round off his dominions, one day, by annexing Venitia, that he will soon obtain possession of Rome is not likely.

Spain and Portugal are rising among the nations, under better government than they had possessed for a long time. Even Turkey, though ultimately doomed, we suspect, to be subject to some such partition as nearly strangled Poland in 1772, appears to thrive. The civil war in Poland, which has now continued for eleven months, without any active interference from abroad to put it down, can scarcely end in the success of the brave insurgents, and it seems to be taken for granted that the Czar will do nothing for Poland until his dominion in that country is restored and acknowledged. The latest report from Hungary tells of an *emeute* there, in which Kossuth was engaged, or to be engaged.

In Germany, the Schleswig-Holstein question has caused much anxiety, and may end in war. If the two provinces be alienated, as claimed, the Kingdom of Denmark will lose more than half its actual territory and over a million of inhabitants, being two-fifths of her whole population. This would be a more considerable loss than Great Britain would sustain if Ireland were to be severed from her. The whole German mind and the inhabitants of the Duchies themselves are determined that the Duke of Angustenberg, and not CHRISTIAN IX., the new King of Denmark, shall possess Schleswig-Holstein. A Federal army, sent by the German Diet, will occupy Holstein in a hostile manner, if the King fire one shot. If the King restore their confiscated rights to the Duchies, all may go well. But the King naturally wishes to incorporate all his dominions, while the Duchies object (as Ireland did in 1800 and ever since) to an union which will swamp them. England through now allied by marriage to the present King of Denmark, will endeavor not to interfere in the dispute now in progress A party to the Treaty of 1852, which conveyed the succession to the present King, England made no promise to guarantee that he should retain the crown. The severance of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark appears not improbable. It is significant of the pervading opinion that an European war is not impossible, that not only is France asking a loan of $60,000,000, but that Austria, Prussia and Russia are also in the money-market, each wanting to raise funds independent of the ordinary but slower sources of revenue.—*The Press.*

Letter from the Rebel Secretary of War to the Rebel Quartermaster-General.

Confederate States of America,
War Department,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 14, 1863

GENERAL: Your letter, one losing a communication from Larkin Smith, Assistant Quartermaster-General, stating that many of the farmers of Warren, Franklin, and Johnson counties, N. C., refuse to pay the tax in kind by delivering the Government's tenth at the depots established by you, and that many others are known to have concealed a portion of their grain and productions, and attempted to destroy all evidence of the amount produced by them, has been received.

It is true the law requires farmers to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production; but your published order requesting them, for the purpose of supplying the immediate wants of the army, to deliver at the depots named, although at a greater than eight miles, and offering to pay for the transportation in excess of that distance is so reasonable, that no good citizen would refuse to comply with it.

You will, therefore, promulgate an addition to your former order, requiring producers to deliver their quotas at the depots nearest to them by a specified day, and notifying them that in case of their refusal or neglect to comply therewith, the Government will provide the necessary transportation at the expense of the delinquents, and collect said expense by an immediate levy on their productions, calculating their value at the rates allowed in cases of impressment.

If it becomes necessary to furnish transportation, the necessary teams, teamsters, &c., must be impressed as in ordinary cases.

All persons detected in secreting articles subject to the tax, or in deceiving as to the quantity produced by them, should be made to suffer the confiscation of all such property found belonging to them.

The people in the counties named, and, in fact, nearly all the western counties of that State, have ever evinced a disposition to cavil at, and even resist, the measures of the Government and it is quite time that they, and all others similarly disposed, should be dealt by with becoming vigor. Now that our energies are taxed to the utmost to subsist our armies, it will not do to be defrauded of this much needed tax. If necessary, force must be employed for its collection. Let striking examples be made of a few of the rogues, and I think the rest will respond promptly. Yours, &c.,

JAMES A. SEDDON, Sec'y., of War.
General A. C. MYERS.

The Gettysburg Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, held at Harrisburg, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In accordance with an invitation from David Wills, Esq., agent for his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governors of the several States appointed Commissioners, who met at Harrisburg, Dec. 17th, 1863, to represent the States in convention, for the purpose of making arrangements for finishing the Soldiers' National Cemetery; therefore be it

Resolved, By the said Commissioners in convention assembled, that the following be submitted to the different States interested in the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," through their respective Governors:

1st. That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall hold the title to the land which she has purchased at Gettysburg for the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in trust for the States having soldiers buried in said Cemetery, in perpetuity for the purposes to which it is now applied.

2d. That the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to create a corporation, to consist of one trustee, to be appointed by each of the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and of such other States as may desire to be represented in this corporation, which trustees shall, at their first meeting, be divided into three classes. The term of office of the first class to expire on the first day of January, 1865; the second class on the first day of January, 1866; the third class on the first day of January, 1867. The vacancies thus occurring to be filled by the several Governors, and the persons thus appointed to fill such vacancies to hold their office for the term of three years. This corporation to have exclusive control of the Soldiers National Cemetery.

3d. The estimated cost for the completion of the cemetery is $63,500.

4th. That the several States be asked to appropriate a sum of money, to be determined by a division of the estimated expenses according to representation to Congress, to be expended in defraying the cost of removing and refintering the dead and finishing the cemetery under directions of the cemetery corporation.

5th. When the cemetery shall have been finished, the grounds are to be kept in order, the house and enclosures in repair out of a fund appropriated by annual appropriations made by the States which may be represented in the cemetery corporation in proportion to their representation in Congress.

☞ The "old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tables and useful reading matter It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

MARRIED,

IN Huntingdon, at the Catholic Church, on the 1st Jan. 1864, by Rev S. Wall, Mr. GEO. NEWSON, of Clearfield, and Miss MARY A. EVANS, of Huntingdon.

With the above notice we received a dollar Union money, the best on this earth, and we hope the happiness of the happy couple may last as long as our Government money is good, which is wishing them a happiness to the end of earthly things.

By Rev. T. C. Gessford, Dec. 24th, 1863, Mr. JOHN A. HEFFNER, of McConnellstown, and Miss ELIZABETH Dean, of Huntingdon.

By the same Dec. 31, 1863, Mr. M. GAHAGIN, of Alexandria, and Miss MELISSA HITE, of Huntingdon.

In Lowistown, on the 17th ult., by Rev. O. O. McLean, Major G. G. TATE, of Shirleysburg, to Mrs. ISABELLA HUNT, of Shade Gap.

DIED,

AT her residence, Dec. 14th, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Joseph Heiffner, of Juniata township, in the 50th year of her age.

Mrs. Heiffner was a worthy Christian woman. She, early in life, devoted herself to the Lord, and during her life she delighted to serve Him. She died in peace, in the hope of a blessed resurrection.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

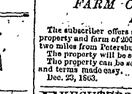
January 13, 1864.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and superfine	5.75@6.25
Rye Flour	$5.50
Corn Meal	$5 bl $5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.72@1.80
Fair and Prime Red	$1.60@1.65
Rye	$1.41
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.17
Oats	80
Barley Malt	$ bu $1.65
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8.00
Timothy	$2.75@3.00
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	75@88c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra family Flour ₩ bbl	$8.50@7.25
Extra do ₩ cwt	3.75
White Wheat	1.60
Red Wheat	1.45
Rye	1.15
Corn	1.00
Oats	62
Cloverseed	7.50
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandize.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash price, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; *an ample supply for this and neighboring counties!* Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL		
10 " No. 2	"	
10 " No. 3	"	
15 Half Bbls. No. 1	"	
20 " " No. 2	"	
10 " " No. 3	"	

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a gray color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong an and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FARM OF 200 ACRES AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's Creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BROAD TOP COAL LANDS.

Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McGuire, dec'd., are offered for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 625 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. MCKRAN, Executors.

Dec. 2, 1863-1m.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 12th, 1864, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other business connected with the Society. The officers of the association, together with all others interested in the agricultural affairs of the county are invited to attend. By order and in behalf of the society,

R. McDEVITT, Sec'y.

Dec. 30.

President, John Porter, Alexandria; Sec. Sec's, Robt. McDevitt, Huntingdon; J. S. Africa, Huntingdon; Cor. Secy., R. M. Speer, Huntingdon; Treasurer, George Gracey, Huntingdon; Librarian, N. E. Owen, Huntingdon.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels act to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for approval by the Court on Wednesday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1864.

The goods and chattels which were of John Stewart, late of Barree township in said county, dec'd., taken by his widow Amanda Stewart.

The appraisement of the goods and chattels &c., which were of Samuel Myers, late of Warriorsmark township dec'd., *as appraised and taken by his children.*

The goods and chattels which were of George Gillenland late of Cromwell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Carolina Gillenland.

The goods and chattels which were of Thomas Vawn late of Tell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth J. Vawn.

The goods and chattels of John Hidenour, late of Juniata township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Elizabeth Hidenour.

The goods and chattels of John H. Stonebraker late of Franklin township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Hannah Stonebraker.

The goods and chattels of James Baker late of the Borough of Orbisonia, at the time of his death, taken by his widow.

The goods and chattels which were of J. H. O. Corbin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Mary Corbin.

The goods and chattels of William Wagoner late of Clay township dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Wagoner.

The goods and chattels which were of Hon. James Gwin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Rachel Gwin.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.

Dec. 16, 1863.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [Dec. 1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

HORSES WANTED.

Sixty head of young sound Horses and mares wanted on hand after January 12th, up to February 12th. Good prices will be paid.

Huntingdon Jan 6, 1864. JACOB BERGEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of George W. Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted, will make immediate payment. W. M. K. WILLIAMSON,

Shade Gap, Jan. 4, 1864-6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Charles Greene, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Charles Greene, late of Oneida township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

JOSEPH MCCRACKEN,
HENRY WILSON, Executors.

Jan. 6, 1864-6t.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 2 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 45 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK Express Trains, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 6.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. EAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.			P. M.	A. M	P. M
5 17	.....	.....	.....		N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 41
5 25	.....	.....	5 36		Mt. Union,	11 26	9 43	1 32
5 35	.....	.....	.....		Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 23
5 43	.....	.....	.....		Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	1 15
5 50	7 40	4 55	5 47		Huntingdon,	11 07	9 27	12 07
6 15	.....	.....	6 21		Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 42
6 23	.....	.....	.....		Barree,	.....	.....	12 34
6 31	.....	.....	6 26		Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 24
6 40	.....	.....	.....		Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 58	.....	.....	7 00		Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 15
7 03	.....	.....	7 10		Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	.....		Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
7 19	.....	.....	7 20		Bell's Mills,	9 52	8 14	11 52
7 40	8 55	5 25	7 40		Altoona,	9.40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1.20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2.27 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10.28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11.25 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 03	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 43	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 03	Cove,	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30	AR 9 25	Saxton,	LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40		AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 03

BEDFORD-RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 48
6 44	10 40	Hamilton,	8 24	4 30
AR 7 00	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 20
	9 35	Coalmont,	8 15	5 16
	10 00	Crawford,	8 03	5 02
	AR 10 10	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1863. JAS. LEVIS, Supt.

GOLD PENS,

AND

POCKET-KNIVES,

A new stock of the best manufacture, just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.