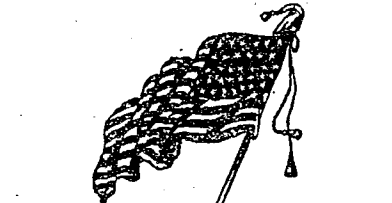


**The Globe.**  
**HUNTINGDON, PA.**  
Wednesday morning, April 27, 1864.  
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



**Our Flag Forever.**  
I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by maintaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

**UNION STATE CONVENTION.**

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumph of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee,  
**WAYNE McVEAGH,** Chairman,  
**Geo. W. HAMERSLEY,** Secretary,  
**W. W. HAYS,** Secretary.

**The Army Ready.**  
We may expect stirring news in a few days, as it is reported from Washington that the Army of the Potomac is ready to move at any moment.

Gen. Grant is in the field with his army, and will direct its movements through his tried friends, his only hope of success. The army is in good trim and anxious to face the enemy.

**What Gen. Grant will not do.**  
The clamor for another forward movement by Lee is again raised by a portion of the Southern press, and there are reports, probably without much foundation, however, that he is preparing to undertake another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Referring to this subject, and to what likely would be the course of General Grant, the New York Times says:—"Were General Lee to advance at this time into the Shenandoah valley, and attempt to take the initiative in the campaign, we do by no means believe that Lieutenant General Grant would fall back with his whole army to Washington and this side of the Potomac; but perhaps Lee would quickly find an enemy in his rear, his communications cut, and Richmond besieged and unapproachable."

It is not wholly a matter of conjecture that General Grant would not regret to see Lee undertake such a movement, and the suggestion of the Times as to what would be his tactics in such an event, we have reason to believe reflects his settled purpose, should it occur. Nothing is more certain than that in such a case General Grant would not act on the defensive, but, by taking the offensive at once, make the invasion movement quite a different thing from the two previous ones.

**GEN. GRANT GETS THE SWORD.**—A sword valued at one thousand dollars, was placed on exhibition at the New York State Sanitary Fair, and it was understood that the General receiving the largest vote during the fair was to receive the sword. Every person voting had to pay into the funds of the fair one dollar, or one dollar for every vote to be counted. Some gentlemen voted to the amount of \$100; and a number of ladies voted \$25 and \$50. The contest was between the friends of McClellan and Grant, and at the close of the fair on Saturday last, Gen. Grant was 16,782 ahead of McClellan, and of course will receive the sword. It is reported the armies are in motion

**Prophetic Foresight of Douglas.**

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, made these interesting statements: Here I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by Douglas in January, 1861. The statement is furnished to me by General C. B. Steward, of New York, a gentleman of the highest respectability. Douglas was asked by General Steward, (who was making a New Year's call on Mr. Douglas), "What will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union?" Douglas replied: "The Cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States to their schemes of Secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed there will be the most fearful civil war the world has ever seen; for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this capital to give them prestige abroad, but they will never succeed in taking it; the North will rise en masse to defend it; but it will become a city of hospitals the churches will be used for the sick and wounded, and even the Minnesota block (now the Douglas Hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war." Gen. Stewart inquired, "What justification is there for all this?" Douglas replied, "There is no justification, nor any pretense of any. If they remain in the Union I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress will do the same. But, said he, rising on his feet, and extending his arm, 'If the Southern States attempt to secede from the Union without further cause, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves, and just so much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more!'"

**Payment of the Militia.**  
PAY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., }  
HARRISBURG, April 21, 1864. }  
For the purpose of paying the emergency militia called out by proclamation of the Governor, and by authority of the President's letter, dated September 11, 1862, the following places and dates have been designated for the rendezvous of the different companies as hereinafter named: [We publish a few of the districts in which we have a circulation.]  
On Saturday, May 21st, at Huntingdon, to pay companies commanded by Captains Garrettson, Crawford and Johnson.  
[Two companies from this county are omitted—The Captains failed to report muster rolls. The companies omitted were from McConnelstown and Alexandria. Capt Crawford's company was not from this county.]  
On Tuesday, May 24th, at Hollidaysburg, to pay companies commanded by Captain McFarland.  
On Friday, May 28th, at Mexico, Tennessee county, to pay companies commanded by Captains Dietrich and Laird.  
On Monday, May 31st, at Lewisport, to pay companies commanded by Captains McKees and Mann.  
On Wednesday, May 11th, at Millroy, to pay company commanded by Captain Brown.  
On Friday, May 13th, at Boalsburg, to pay company commanded by Captain Wilson.  
On Saturday, May 14th, at Pine Grove Mills, to pay company commanded by Captain Burfield.  
On Tuesday, May 17th, at Bellefonte, to pay company commanded by Captain Allison.  
On Thursday, May 19th, at McVeytown, to pay company commanded by Captain Wm. Macklin.  
Company officers are requested to solicit a general attendance of the members of their respective organizations on the days designated, and if possible to procure Powers of Attorney from all absentees, authorizing officers or their friends to receive the pay due them. In this matter forms will not be exacted—the simple authority to sign and receive will be sufficient. But in all cases the power must be acknowledged before a Notary or Justice of the Peace. If the former, his seal notarial must be affixed—if the latter, the exemplification under the seal of the Prothonotary of the court.

Where the claimant is in the army, an acknowledgment before a commissioned officer will be sufficient.  
W. M. WILEY,  
Pay Master.

**How PRICES ARE RAISED.**—A contemporary remarks with much truth that Congress proposes a duty on cotton of two cents a pound, whereas all the retail dealers in spool cotton propose to advance the price one cent upon each spool. Now, as a pound of raw cotton will make over one hundred spools of sewing cotton, it is not easy to appreciate the justice of this large advance in the price of a very necessary and important article in daily use. But, while it is not easy to appreciate this fact, it is but characteristic of the advance in prices upon two-thirds of the articles in daily use. Just hint at a tax of any kind and forthwith the price is put up to 20, 30, 50 and 100 per cent. The rule is to put the price when the tax is proposed, and once more when it is passed. And if the duty fails, the price is kept up.

**RIGHTS.**—It is supreme folly to talk of the "Constitutional rights" of the rebels. They have no rights; except to have their property confiscated and their necks elongated with a hempen cord. All else they have forfeited.

**Extended Account of the Fort Pillow Massacre.**

(Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.)  
CAIRO, April 14.—Under this date the following story is given on testimony of three wounded blacks taken on board the boat for Cairo from a flatboat, into which they had escaped from Fort Pillow:

**The Assault and Capture of the Fort.**  
We have gleaned the facts of the fight from authentic sources, and they may be relied upon as truthful. The rebels, under Forrest, appeared and drove in the pickets about sunrise on Tuesday morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about two hundred of the 13th Tennessee volunteers and four hundred negro artillery, all under command of Major Booth; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the two outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly reinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and about noon evacuated them and retired to the fort on the river. Here the fight was maintained with great obstinacy, and continued till about four P. M. The approach to the fort from the river is over a gentle declivity, cleared and fully exposed to a raking fire from two sides of the fort. About 30 yards from the fort is a deep ravine, running all along the front, and so deep at the bottom as to be hidden from the fort, and not commanded by its guns. The rebels charged with great boldness under the declivity, and faced without blinking a murderous fire from the guns and small arms of the fort, and crowded into the ravine, where they were sheltered from fire by the steep bank which had been left by some unaccountable neglect or ignorance. Here the rebels organized a line of assault upon the fort, after sending a flag of truce to demand a surrender, which was refused. The approach from the ravine was up through a deep, narrow gulch, and the steep embankment of the fort. The last charge was made about four P. M., by the whole rebel force, and was successful, after a most desperate and gallant defence.

The rebel army was estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and succeeded by mere force of numbers. The runabout had not been idle, but, guided by signals from the fort, poured upon the rebels a constant stream of shot and shell. He fired 200 shells, and, as testified to by those who could see, with marvellous precision and fatal effect. Major Booth, who was killed near the close of the fight, conducted the defence with great coolness, skill, and gallantry. His last signal to the boat was "We are hard pressed and shall be overpowered." He refused to surrender, however, and fought to the last. By the uniform and voluntary testimony of the rebel officers, as well as the survivors of the fight, the negro artillery regiments fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans, and served the guns with skill and precision. They did not falter or flinch until the last charge, when it was evident that they would be overpowered, and they broke and fled toward the river. Here commenced the most barbarous and cruel outrages that ever in the history of the world were perpetrated during a war.

**Rebel atrocities.**  
After the rebels in undisputed possession of the fort and the survivors had surrendered, they commenced the indiscriminate butchery of all the Federal soldiers. The colored soldiers threw down their guns and raised their arms in token of surrender, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all they found. A number of them finding no quarter was given, ran over the bluff to the river, and trying to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, were pursued by the rebel savages, and implored them to spare their lives. Their appeals were made in vain, and they were all shot down in cold blood and in full sight of the gunboats. Equally merciless were they to the negroes, who hid in crevices made by the falling bank, and could not be seen without difficulty, but they were singled out and killed.

From the best information I could get, the white soldiers were, to a very considerable extent, treated in the same way. One of the 13th Tennessee on board "D. W. Harrison" informs me that after the surrender he was below the bluff, and one of the rebels presented a pistol to shoot him. He told him he had surrendered, and requested him not to fire. He spared him, and directed him to go up the bluff to the fort. Harrison asked him to spare him, or he would be shot by others, but he told him to go along. He started, and had not proceeded far before he met a rebel who presented his pistol. Harrison begged him not to fire, but paying no attention to his request, he fired and shot him through the shoulder, and another shot him in the leg. He fell, and while he lay unable to move, another came along and was about to fire a gain, when Harrison told him he was badly wounded twice, and implored him not to fire. He asked Harrison if he had any money. He said he had a little money and a watch. The rebel took from him his watch and ninety dollars in money, and left him. Harrison is probably fatally wounded. Several other whites and negroes, the whites and negroes were indiscriminately murdered. The rebel Tennesseeans have about the same bitterness against Tennesseeans in the Federal army, as against the negroes. I was told by a rebel officer that General Forrest shot one of his men, and cut another with his sabre who were shooting down prisoners. It may be so, but he is responsible for the conduct of his men, and Gen. Chalmers stated publicly while on the Platte Valley, that though he did not encourage or countenance his men in shooting down negro captives, yet that it was right and justifiable.

**Incidents of the Fight.**

The negro corporal, Jacob Wilson, whom we picked up below the Fort Pillow, had a narrow escape. He was down on the river bank, and seeing that no quarter was shown, stepped into the water so that he lay partly under it. A rebel coming along asked him what was the matter; he said he was badly wounded, and the rebel, after taking from his pocket all the money he had left him. It happened to be near a flat boat, and he took it, and about 3 o'clock in the morning, when all was quiet, Wilson crawled into it, and got three more wounded comrades in it, and cut loose. The boat floated out into the channel, and we found it ashore some miles below. The wounded negro soldiers we have aboard feigned themselves dead until we came along. Capt. Young, 24th Missouri, proved marshall at the fort, was captured, and was put on his parole. He was at the boat, and while there the Lady Pike, from St. Louis, came up with his wife aboard. He was allowed to go into the boat to see her, and then returned to his captors. Major Bradford was also captured, and at large on his parole. The rebel officer denounced him for breaking his parole, and said during Tuesday night he escaped. It is believed that the rebels killed him, and that the charge of breaking his parole was a mere ploy to conceal his murder.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.**  
Two Day's Battle on the Red River.—The Rebel Defeat Confirmed.—The Enemy Routd with Heavy Loss.—Gen. Morton, Parsons, and Greene Killed.—A Victory by our Gunboats.

CAIRO, April 21.—Advices from Grand Ecore, Red river, to the morning of the 15th, have been received. The battle on the 8th was fought at the Sabino Cross Roads. The rebels were commanded by Generals Granger, Holmes, and Gen. Mansfield, under General Kirby Smith. The rebel loss in the first day's fight is placed at 1,500. The second day's fight was at Pleasant Hill, where, as previously stated, the enemy was most gloriously routed and driven from the field by our forces under General A. J. Smith. General Banks commanding in chief. The enemy's loss is heavy, and at least two to our one. Among their killed were Generals Morton and Parsons.

After the first day's fight, General Banks being short of rations, sent word to the Admiral to return with the fleet, which had advanced to within eighty miles of Shreveport, and was carrying to the rebel gunboats. The New Falls City, which the rebels had sunk in the channel. On the reception of Gen. Banks' despatch the fleet turned back, and on the way down was attacked by large numbers of the enemy on both sides of the river, who attempted to capture the transports. A fight ensued between the gunboats and the rebels, in which the latter were splendidly repulsed, with 600 or 600 killed, and a large number wounded, while none of our gunboats were injured.

**Longstreet joining Lee.**  
WASHINGTON, April 20.—[Special to the Times.]—Positive information has been received at headquarters that the main body of Longstreet's veterans have succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee. Longstreet carried to East Tennessee 13,000 men, but returned with less than 12,000. Scouts just returned from within the enemy's lines, report that troops from Joe Johnston's army and from Charleston are coming in at the rate of a thousand a day.

**Resistance to the Government in 1779**  
In 1779 the United States direct tax was to be levied; this tax had been fiercely invogued against as an evidence of the monarchial and despotic tendencies of the men then in power. The opposition became so strong, that Washington from his retirement wrote to Patrick Henry entreating him to offer as a candidate, if not for Congress, at least for the Virginia Assembly. In his letter he said: "It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your observation and discernment the endeavors of a certain party among us to disquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms—to arraign every act of the Administration, to set the people at variance with their government, and to embarrass their business. Equally useless would it be to predict what must be the inevitable consequences of such a policy if it cannot be arrested." Further on he continues, "It has been said, that the great mass of the citizens of this State (Virginia) are well affected, notwithstanding, to the general government and the Union; I am willing to believe that to be true; but how is it to be reconciled with their choice of representatives both to Congress and their State Legislature, who are opposed to the general government, and who by the tendency of their measures would destroy the Union?" Again and further on, "But at such a crisis as this, when everything dear and valuable to us is at stake, when this party hangs upon the wheels of Government as a dead weight, opposing every measure that is calculated for defence and self-preservation, &c; when all the acts of their own government are tortured, by constructions they will not bear; into attempts to infringe and trample on the Constitution with a view to introduce monarchy, &c; when measures are systematically and pertinaciously pursued, which must eventually dissolve the Union or produce coercion, I say when these things have become so obvious, ought characters who are best able to rescue their country from the impending evil, to remain at home? Rather, ought they not to come forward, and by their talents and influence, to counteract the measures which are conducted in the name of the peace and happiness of this country, and oppose the widening of it?"

These assaults from political opponents, to which Washington referred, soon produced their inevitable consequences in Pennsylvania part of the inhabitants arose in arms, and compelled the Congress of the United States Government to desist from the performance of their duty. The President immediately issued a proclamation demanding submission to the laws.

For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "Globe Job Printing Office," at Huntingdon, Pa.

**WAR FOR THE UNION.**

**The War in the Southwest.**

**Defeat of the Rebels in Eastern Kentucky.**  
CINCINNATI, April 20.—A despatch of the Commercial, dated Catlettsburg, April 19th, says: Captain Patrick has arrived with over one hundred prisoners captured at the battles of Painsville and Hill Mountain, on the Locking river. Hedge's rebel brigade attacked Colonel Gillespie's force at Painsville, on Tuesday, but was repulsed. Gillespie pursued the retreating rebels with eight hundred men of the 14th & 39th Kentucky, and surprised them on the 14th instant, in camp, at Hill Mountain, capturing many prisoners, two hundred horses, four hundred saddles, three hundred stand of small arms, and all their camp equipage. Eighty-five of the rebels were killed and wounded, and a large amount of stolen property was recovered and returned to the citizens.

The rebel wagon train was captured and burned. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. The rebels were commanded by Colonels Clay, Prentiss, May, and Johnson. Colonel May is among the prisoners.

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**Our Army Correspondence.**

Cumberland, Md., April 18, 1864. DEAR GLOBE:—Thinking that a few lines from Co. K, 22d Penna. Cavalry, might prove acceptable, I therefore avail myself of the present opportunity of giving you a brief sketch of the doings of our company since entering the service of Uncle Sam.

We left Chambersburg on the morning of the 28th ult. Proceeded from the above named place to Hagerstown, Md., by railroad; from there we went to Williamsport, on foot, (as we had not received our horses), which was rather a novel mode of marching, to us, as we had been used to riding. However, all bore up finely. Halted for the night, cooked supper, and at a late hour three ourselves, the ground, with the broad canopy of Heaven serving as a cover. The next day we proceeded to Martinsburg, Va., our intended destination, getting there about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, tired, footsore, and weary. Our stay there, however, was but of short duration, as we soon received orders to report at this place; consequently, on the morning of the 8th instant we fell into line again at 7 o'clock, and marched from camp to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where there was a train ready, as we thought, to transport us to Cumberland. But for some unaccountable reason, we were kept there until 2 1/2 o'clock, when, after a great many vexatious delays, the great locomotive gave a loud shriek, as if impatient to move, and soon we were coursing along at a rapid rate, leaving Martinsburg far behind us. Arrived here 11 o'clock, P. M. Slept in the cars, and next morning about 8 o'clock A. M., marched out to camp, a short distance from town. We are now very pleasantly encamped on the banks of Will's Creek, overlooking Cumberland and the surrounding country. Have a very pretty view for miles around.

We are brigaded with the 20th Penna. Cavalry, which is lying a short distance from us. Colonel Wynkoop, acting Brigadier General, judging from his external appearance, will make a good officer. Jacob Higgins, a native from Blair county, Pa., is our Colonel. He is a good man, and, as an officer, is well thought of by the men composing the Regiment. Our company is commanded by Captain John H. Boring; John Wisner, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., 1st Lieut., and Wilbur F. Sharrar, a native of Fulton county, Pa., 2nd Lieut. By their kind disposition, gentlemanly deportment, and extreme amiability of manners, they have completely won the confidence and esteem of the entire company.

The following is a copy of the muster roll of Co. K, 22d Va. Cavalry:  
Captain, John H. Boring  
1st Lieut, John Wisner  
2d Lieut, Wilbur F. Sharrar  
Orderly Sergeant, P. O. Eichhorn  
Quartermaster Sergeant, James C. Pollock  
Commissary Sergeant, R. McDonald  
1st duty Sergt, D. K. McKincaid  
2d do S. Wilson Gebhardt.  
3d do W. H. Daughenbaugh  
4th do D. M. Gillis  
5th do James Vanzant  
1st Corporal, Harry Decker  
2d do W. A. Grove  
3d do Henry M. Bardonner  
4th do William Gabble  
5th do John M. Gillis  
6th do Charles Marshall  
7th do Robert Boyles  
8th do Harry H. Buckley  
Buglers, John Krichton, S. D. Grove  
Blacksmith and Farrier, John J. Wilson, David Vallance  
Saddler, Sylvester Barnes

Anderson Henry Hicks J J  
Ambrosio Jacob Isenberg James  
Barnet Joseph E James Silas  
Buckley Jacob Kuhn Francis  
Bonner W. F Kirkpatrick James  
Bain George Kerterman A B  
Baker J. Laid  
Burgarden Lew  
Barras B F Lyng W A  
Buchanan Wm Lytle Reuben  
Bowman J H Logan Jas  
Correll E D Murray J H  
Cornelius P L Matthias H C  
Clevinger Adam McKinney Joseph  
Cowan Samuel McCarthy A R  
Cathal M Miller Fear  
Clifford Geo Harry M  
Chestnut J M McDonald Robt A  
Cook J E Nail F R  
Crownover W H Needham George  
Crum A H Ramsey J B  
Dishong James Ruyon Abram  
Dishong Adam Ryan Elliott  
Doyle William Richardson John  
Doyle Cornelius Sheffer C M  
Decker David Soyars George  
Edwards Joseph Shaffer George  
Evans A Y Skippor Abram  
Ealy J H Stewart J  
Flasher William Small Aloysius  
Flasher John Smiley John  
Gaster Peter Secrist Jesse  
Gobrett John Smack David  
Hamilton Alex Slack J M  
Haque Isaac Housman W E  
Housman W E Trayer John  
Hoeter James E Taylor Henry  
Henderson A J Walker W H  
Herr J H Vogan G M

**A "STREIGHT" ANSWER.**—The Springfield News announced the arrival in that town of Major J. C. Vanover, of the 3d Ohio, from Libby's Prison. He was captured with Colonel Streight, and did not see the outside of the prison till he was liberated. He relates that Colonel Streight was frequently consulted by the rebel authorities, who finally got from him a straight reply. They asked him if the North ever expected to subjugate. "You have been fighting you now three years, and have subjected three-fourths of your territory, and put one-half of your fighting population on crutches or in their graves; and I think that in three years more we can finish you." That ended the interview.

"I once," said a friend, "saw a regiment of Tennessee negroes on a parade and when they came to the 'right dress', with the whites of their eyes all turned, it looked just like a chess mark."

**Spectacles.**  
A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store

**Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory.**

HUNTINGDON, PA.  
THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Graham his tin shop in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of  
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,  
which they will sell wholesale and retail.  
They will also keep on hand a general assortment of  
Cast Consuming Cook and Panir Stoves  
Old plates furnished for stoves Fire Brick, &c. Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Siver Polish.  
222 Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Regd, taken in exchange, April 1st—  
W. S. WALKER & BRO.

**HARDWARE**  
AND  
**CUTLERY!**

AN  
IMMENSE STOCK  
AND  
ENDLESS VARIETY  
OF  
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**  
NOW OPEN  
AND FOR SALE BY  
**JAS. A. BROWN,**  
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.  
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.  
APR 13, 1864.

**1864.**  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
FASHIONS!  
**ROBT. KING,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Elmer's Store,  
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.  
His assortment consists of  
CLOTHS,  
CASIMERES, and  
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,  
the most and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.  
Huntingdon, April 6, 1864.

**NEW WHOLESALE STORE.**

**GOODS SOLD**  
At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.  
THE SUBSCRIBERS  
H A V E R E M O V E D.  
From their place of business, on Hill Street,  
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING  
ON HALL-ROAD STREET, near the Jackson House.  
Where they intend doing  
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.  
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS  
Who buy goods by the piece or package,  
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE  
TO GIVE US A CALL.  
WE KEEP A  
General Assortment of GOODS,  
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,  
TOBACCO, SEGARS,  
FISH, SALT,  
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.  
WE WILL SELL GOODS  
AT THE LOWEST  
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.  
A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO  
Huntingdon, Feb 9, 1864.

**NEW GOODS**

**FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.**  
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,  
Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in HARRISBURG, consisting in part of  
DRY GOODS,  
DRESS GOODS,  
SILKS,  
NOTIONS,  
HATS & CAPS,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
HARDWARE,  
QUEENSWARE,  
GROCERIES,  
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,  
TOBACCO,  
SEGARS,  
NAILS,  
GLASS,  
OLD MEAT,  
CRACKERS,  
PROVISIONS,  
FISH,  
SALT, &c., &c.  
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;  
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which we bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to each buyer.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Truagh Creek Valley friends.  
Age-Club, paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.  
We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.  
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.  
Harrisburg, April 6, 1864.

**THIS WAY! THIS WAY!**

A NEW ARRIVAL OF  
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, &c.  
JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.  
His new stock consists of Boots, Horse Shoes, Morocco and Linen Shoes, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.  
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.  
Huntingdon, April 18, 1864.

**REMOVAL.**

**GEORGE SHAEFFER** respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a  
NEW STOCK OF  
**Boots and Shoes,**  
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good style of respectable prices.  
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.  
Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.