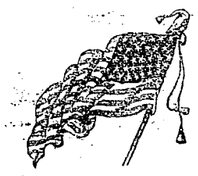
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



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.

Gen. Lee to come North.

The papers last week had information that the rebel General Robert Lee, the main prop and hope of the forlorn Confederacy, was contemplating a grand inroad into the Northern dominions, that would "astonish the world," or, at least, he would "conquer a peace, *or die in the attempt.*"—This may be characteristic language from the characteristic general, but, nevertheless, further developments must be made to convince "the world,' that there is a practicability of his great design. What the crafty hero intends accomplishing is difficult for us to conjecture. That a part of his programme is to raid into the North, is, according to the information, altogether probable. But how he is to commence this raid, situated as he is, and with the insufficient force at his command, is a problem difficult enough for military sages to solve. Should he succeed, however, in escaping from his lair, and penetrating the Northern States, and like Sherman reach his proposed destination intact, (which is impossible,) we would find that destination to be a point in Canada, from whence, with the combined armies of France, England, and the Confederacy, he will again sally forth and endeavor to regain lost territory. This is a wild speculation, perhaps, but no other movement is probable in our belief, by which the General could "astonish the world." As Lee could not reach Canada with his army entire, no step would be more acceptable to our generals than that he should leave his present position and try his fortunes, or experience his misfortunes, on a broader field. Having learned not to estimate the ability of our enemy at too low a standard, we are cautioned to keep on the alert, await the issue, and confidently repose in our military authorities to check Lee's impetuous career.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Upon the first page of this issue will be found the Governor's Message. It is a brief review of the situation of affairs of our Commonwealth, and represents the same in a flourishing condition.—It recommends subjects that the Legislative body now in session would do well to act upon. Important statements are revealed in relation to the number of men that Pennsylvania has sent into the field since the rebellion commenced, that will gratify our readers in knowing. We commend the perusal of the document to our readers.

Oil Stocks.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of the 6th inst., has the following on the subject:

"As we progress into the new year a preceptibly increased disposition is manifested to operate in oil stocks, but we note the fact that it is chiefly the productive or more promising oil stocks which attract attention.

Buyers no longer "pitch in" for the chances, but select such as have productive, or such as, from locality or other circumstances, are likely to do so. Hence many of the former familiar names are seldom ever mentioned, and will probably sink into forgetfulness. Oil stocks may and will be sought for as *investments*, and doubtless, many of them will repay to their holders their outlay in dividends in a short time: but we think the demand or speculation is over, and will not soon revive.

Governor Curtin proposes the repeal of the general law under which these companies have been organized because of its misuse for speculation and, in fact, fraudulent purposes. No doubt can exist that improper use has been made of that law, and possibly it would have been better had it never been enacted. But the evil has run its course and done all the mischief it can, and we think that with some provision for a proper inspection and publication of the condition and organization of the companies hereafter formed, it will be of service in developing our oils and other minerals. No danger need be feared hereafter, at least in this community, of the law being used, as it has been heretofore, in getting up companies merely to sell stock. That game is played out, and thus the *evils* of the law is repealed by the people more effectually than it could be done by the Legislature."

☞ On motion of Mr. Hall of the Senate, a committee has been appointed by our Legislature to visit Washington to have our State quota reduced to what it should be. It is alleged that is double what it would be if properly corrected.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

Gen. Dana has received information from his cavalry force, sent out from here on the 21st of December, that they struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad five miles below Corinth, and had on the 27th utterly destroyed it to below Okalona. Twenty-nine bridges, a good deal of trestle work, thirty-two railroad cars, three hundred army wagons, and 4,000 carbines were destroyed. Forrest's camp of dismounted men at Everona was dispersed. Six officers and twenty men were captured. The expedition did not lose a man.

A letter, from Loudon county, Virginia, dated January 3d, says: A cavalry force from Gen. Sheridan's army visited the neighborhood of Upperville and Middleburg on December 27, and destroyed and carried off a considerable amount of property belonging to secessionists of that neighborhood.

Early has withdrawn the main portion of his forces, far up the Shenandoah Valley, and fallen back with his infantry to Waynesboro. His cavalry are operating farther down, on both sides of the Blue Ridge.

The vessels comprising the naval fleet, under Rear Admiral Porter, were all safely anchored in Beaufort, S. C., having successfully weathered the storm off Wilmington, N. C., and sustaining but very trifling damage during the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

The Tennessee Campaign.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

The Tennessee campaign is at an end. The last of Hood's army crossed the Tennessee River, near Brown's Ferry, on the 29th ult, with eight pieces of artillery and about eighteen thousand men. He left Macon with thirty-five thousand men, and was reinforced with Forrest's cavalry and a portion of Dick Taylor's corps swelling his force to fully forty thousand men and one hundred and ten pieces of artillery. With this force he marched upon Nashville. After the battle of Nashville, both armies floundered in mud for ten days. Great exertions were made by General Thomas to capture the whole rebel army, but the elements and the fleetness of Hood's infantry, and the valor of Forrest's cavalry foiled them. From the 17th until the 29th, Wilson and Forrest were continually skirmishing, the weight of the successes being in our favor. The infantry, in the meantime, would crawl away a short distance every night, and the cavalry oppose us boldly during daylight. On the 27th, Gen. Steedman was sent across the river at Decatur, but Hood returned by the Florence and Lawrenceburg roads to the north. Here the gunboats would have materially injured Hood but the latter went to the left, and succeeded during the night in crossing the river. It is believed that Hood has buried and thrown into the river at least 30 pieces of artillery, as we have 68 pieces, and it is known that he got away with him but two batteries. It is also known that he had 110 pieces in front of Franklin. Hood abandoned a large number of wagons and ambulances, the horses being needed to assist in the movement of his pontoon bridge. Rhoddy's cavalry brought up the rebel rear guard, and on the morning of the 29th had a brilliant encounter with Gen. Wilson's forces, in which the former lost over five hundred prisoners. Our official list of prisoners, at the Provost-Marshal's office, not including, the last 500 is 9,700. Over 900 deserters have also reported. Hood is going down to Minden, where he will, no doubt, endeavor to reorganize his forces. There can be no question but that his army has sustained the most crushing defeat and rout of the war. The chase has been abandoned in force, although Steedman is across the river with orders to harass him and capture as much material as possible. I will state that a new campaign has been already projected, and the respective corps of Wood, Smith and Schofield are already moving. The Tennessee campaign, however, is ended.

BENJAMAN C. TRUMAN.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Information from the Army of the Potomac to the evening of Saturday, is as follows:

About daylight this morning our pickets on that portion of the front line between Forts Howard and Wadsworth, now occupied by the 1st and 3d brigades of the 1st corps, were surprised by about 300 rebels, who charged upon them without any previous warning, and drove them back within the entrenchments, killing 2, wounding 3, and capturing 35.

The rebels then gathered the blankets, knapsacks, &c., which our men left at the picket post and retired to their own lines without losing a man.

The attack was so entirely unexpected, and the affair so quickly over, that the officers of our picket guard had no time to even give orders to the men, with a view to resistance, until they had fallen back upon the entrenchments.

The assault was of a most furious character, the enemy charging with terrific yells and firing rapidly as they advanced. This very naturally induced the belief that it was an attack in force. The scattering fire maintained by our pickets during their retreat was ineffective, and the enemy did not remain long enough for those beyond the entrenchments to be aroused.—Nothing further of interest has occurred here for a few days past. The weather continues very disagreeable. To-night we are having a fall of snow, which, however, melts nearly as fast as it descends.

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS.—The business man who puts his sign in the paper, does a much wiser thing than a man who fastens it over his store.—Where one person reads a sign in the street, a hundred read it in the newspapers. No matter how well a business man is known, or how long established, if he would retain custom, or enlarge dealings, the home or weekly paper is the best way to invite and to retain.

Jeff Davis' Organ on the Crisis.

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

The following editorial from the Richmond *Sentinel*, has been deemed by Secretary Seward of such importance, and so truly representing the condition of the South and Jeff. Davis' own intentions, that he has ordered copies of it to be sent to our foreign ministers, to show that the rebel government is admitted by their own leaders to be a failure, and that already exhausted and worn out, they are seeking a port of refuge; and this being the case, that they be no longer considered as "Belligerents," Those most familiar with Jeff. Davis and his writings, declare this to be from his pen. The editorial is as follows:

"It becomes us coolly and calmly to look into the circumstances of our conditions, and adopt with firmness and energy such a policy as wisdom may point out and our necessity constrain. It is childish to whine under misfortune. It is cowardly to sink under it. A brave man struggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration—a spectacle for gods and men.

We think that our late reverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices, if they shall be adjudged necessary to the successes of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation. If subjugated, it is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankee shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation.

All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in the defence of our country would mean no more, but it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy.—Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the Government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy and wearing his bonds.

These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people.—They are now our practical realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion and sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudice, if necessary to the defeat of our enemies, is now the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and adds enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the duties which it implies. Now our authorities, State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion.

Troublesome times are upon us.—Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength and our wisdom. Let there be a conference of all our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants and a catalogue of our resources. Then, by common consent, let all obstacles to the employment of these resources be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar, and the man or dollar be needed, let the call be honored.

We must not raise difficulties; it is no time for that. Shall we withhold our sons and thus reserve them as servants for the Yankees? Shall we send our sons and deny our negroes? Shall we spend our blood and refuse our money? Shall we withhold anything from our country when we should be but saving it for our foe? It is a disgrace to a garrison to surrender before its ammunition is exhausted.

It would be adding disgrace to our misery, if we were overcome without having first exhausted every resource of defence. It would be doubly infamous to us, because, with contributions to our defence equal to the spoliations we should suffer if conquered, our success would be assured. We should come out of the contest at least with that which would be worth more than all the rest, our liberties and our country. If we had thrown overboard the cargo we should thereby have saved the ship.

Let the Government determine what it needs and what it can use, and if our lands, our houses, our negroes, our horses, our money, our selves, it must have them. Strange that we should cling most tenaciously to what is of least moment! Strange that we should give ourselves and grudge property! Our patriotism must lay aside our selfishness.

It must be generous as well as brave. Our authorities must do more. They must take care whatever befall us, to save us from the Yankees. If adverse gales and devouring billows should constrain our storm-tost ship into some port, let it be no Yankee port. If an unpropitious Providence should condemn us to a master, let it not be a Yankee master. Of all the people on earth, we should have most reason to loathe and to dread them. Any terms with any other would be preferable to subjugation to them.

This is the sentiment of our people. This is their conviction, and it is a wise conviction. Let our rulers remember it and heed it. Our Constitution was made as the development of our national life. It may not provide for all the various exigencies of war; questions of State may arise in our experience, as they have arisen in the experience of almost every other nation, when our best welfare will require of our rulers the exercise of a bold responsibility.

The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 was justified only as a question of State, something over and above the Constitution. If in times of peace statesmen have sometimes thus to throw themselves upon the intelligence of their countrymen, and seek their advantage by irregular methods, such occasions may well be presumed more likely to arise during a struggle for life with a powerful, unscrupulous and ferocious enemy.

The clouds that have thickened over us admonish us of the possibility that the time may come when statesmanship, if it cannot deliver us, must at least secure to us the utmost palliation of our misery. If it cannot save, it must at least save us from the Yankees.

We lately published from a thoughtful correspondent a suggestion that, in the event of being unable to sustain our independence, we should surrender it into the hands of those from whom we wrested or purchased it, into the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it to the Yankees.

From the favor with which this suggestion has been received, we are sure that in the dread event which it contemplates, our people would infinitely prefer an alliance with European nations on terms as favorable as they could desire, in preference to the dominion of the Yankees. We will not dwell upon these topics now. We speak of them not out of gloomy forebodings, but simply as a man in health speaks of his will.

What we ask now, in the name of the people, is that the Government strain every energy and develope every resource for the public defence. Remember that to hold back anything is not to save it. The only question is shall we have the use of it. The only question is shall we have the use of it, or shall our enemies. Such a question leaves no room to hesitate. Upon such efforts and such devotion Heaven will surely send its blessing. But if misfortune should still pursue us and our hopes all fail, let us have the election of throwing ourselves into the hands of those who are cold and indifferent rather than to fall under the yoke of malignant enemies raising the wolf's howl for our blood.

We could not have avoided the struggle into which the North has forced us. Long ago Lincoln declared that the Republic could not exist half slave and half free. In various forms the people of the North pressed the issue upon us. Our enemies hedged us round and finally drove us to the wall. The worst that can happen to us in prosecuting our defence is the best that they designed for us in the beginning, and far better than they will accord us if they triumph in their aims. Providence has marked out our path, and both led and urged our steps. It has been to us the inevitable path of duty.

If in pursuing it we fail, this were to fail as nations never failed before.—Providence will not suffer us to go down if we show a proper devotion, a proper wisdom, and a proper courage. Let our wise men plan, let our brave men fight, and let our good men pray. God will open up a way of escape for us and will disappoint our enemies.—Let our faith fail not.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a column of editorial review of the above article, concludes as follows: A decent respect for the opinions of mankind required our ancestors when about to dissolve their political bands with Great Britain to declare the causes which compelled them to the separation. That high, noble precedent was not followed by those States "when in the course of human events it became necessary for us to separate from the United States."

The absence of such a declaration has enabled our enemies to misrepresent our cause, and to place us before the world as a nation seeking, not self-government, but the perpetuation and extension of slavery. "Why," said Mr. Cobden in his recent speech at Rochdale, "is there no such declaration, because they have but the grievance that they want to consolidate, perpetuate and extend slavery."

Thus the occasion of the war has been misunderstood and misrepresented, for its causes and the righteous noble object of self-government, for which we are fighting, kept out of view, and slavery perpetually paraded before the world as the corner-stone of the Confederate States.

Can we any more than our forefathers affect to disregard the opinion of mankind. The opinion of mankind as entertained in France and England and throughout Europe, is that of anti-slavery, and war it to be expected that that opinion would revolutionize itself merely to divide and dissever the United States.

The right of self-government was as much at stake in the denial of our equal rights in the Territories as that of our forefathers was in the tax on tea. But the enlightened opinion of the world does not so understand our cause. The violent anti-slavery discussion that has for thirty years preceded the dissolution of the Union, and which as often predicted civil war, very naturally led the world to understand our war as solely undertaken for the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

The heroism and endurance of our struggle despite this prejudice against slavery, has won for our people the undisguised admiration of the world, but has not and will not nullify that prejudice, or dispose the nations to recognize us with slavery, as they understand our cause, the corner-stone of our system.

If we would reap the rich blessings to which our heroic struggle entitles us, if we would crystalize that admiration into acts of aid and comfort, we must convince the world that we are fighting for the self-government of the whites and not for the slavery of the blacks; that the war has been forced upon us by our enemy, for the purpose of spoliation and subjugation; that the freedom of the negro was no part of the purpose of our enemy, but that commercial vassalage and dependence prompted and impelled this cruel war.

If it be necessary to convince the world that we are fighting for the self-goverment of the whites, that we should liberate the negroes, and if that liberation can be made to secure our recognation and the guaranty of England and France to our independance, we believe that the people of these States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice. In such a light only do we understand the following declaration of the Richmond *Sentinel*.

"We think that our late adverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices if they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause; and in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation if subjugated. It is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs."

Perhaps the time has passed for any such declaration of grievances to be either proper or profitable, but a manifesto of objects and purposes, setting forth clearly the reason that induced us to resort to war, the manner in which that war has been conducted, the declaration and acts of vengeance leveled against our persons and property, the confiscation of all estates, the establishment of negro superiority over our people by the enemy, the threat of their Congress, through Wm. L. Chandler, to wage the war for "extermination," and the beginning of that extermination, as evidenced in the devastation ordered by Lieut. General Grant and executed by Maj.-Gens. Sheridan and Sherman, together with an avowal that slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice our recognition as a nation, would we believe, secure our recognition and, perhaps, induce an intervention.

These States ask recognition from the nations of the world; these States believe they are justly entitled to that recognition as a right; but the nations of Europe will not yield us that recognition, because they believe we have rushed into war merely for negro slavery. This is the belief of the great mass of the European people.

There are many wise statesmen who understand our cause properly, but they cannot openly advocate it, because of the anti-slavery prejudice that besets it among the people. There are few men who defend us despite that prejudice, but their influence expends itself fruitlessly upon that rock of prejudice. The Emperor of the French correctly understands our system of slavery, but he will not jeopardize his dynasty by doing violence to the anti-slavery sentiment of his people. The ministry of England are anti-slavery in sentiment, and hence they will not aid to recognize a nation whom they believe founded upon negro slavery.

"Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation. All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in defence of our country would mean no more, but it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the Government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy, and wearing his bonds. These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people.

"They are now our practical realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand concentrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion, any sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudice, if necessary to defeat our enemies, is now the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and adds enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the duties which it implies."

If we have given to our cotemporary a broader interpretation than the writer designed, we do not believe we have misrepresented the determination of our people. The consequences of emancipation would fall upon the unfortunate negro, and God would hold responsible those who had forced upon us the act. It is one of necessity, not choice. An act taken against our judgments and our convictions, but to save us from the lowness of a prolonged war and the disgrace, ruin and destruction involved in the success of our enemy.

If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and it ought to be made to them.

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIG., 2d DIV., 5th A. C.,
Dec. 25th, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—When I last wrote to you, we thought we were in winter quarters. That delusion was suddenly dispelled, by orders to vacate them. We went out in no very amiable mood, possibly slamming the door a little, and were once more houseless. We walked off a few miles, and sat down to reflect. I will not trouble you with our cogitations; but next morning, day rose on a long, dark column, "pulling out" toward the rear. It was the famous expedition of Warren, which destroyed ten or fifteen miles of the Weldon road, burning stores and buildings wherever found, lost a few men, whose throats were cut, quietly, by guerillas, got drunk on apple-jack, ate a great number of fowls, pigs, &c., and returned on the sixth day, weary and footsore, but merry withal, and accompained with a few captive rebels, a greater number of contrabands, and a variety of domestic animals and birds. If this is not the *best* account of the expedition, it is beyond question, the *shortest*.

On the return of the troops, the 6th corps having occupied our former position in the works, our corps was sent rearward into the woods, near the Jerusalem plank road, where we have built new quarters, not to say better, and are delighted with the change. Our corps are picketing toward the rear, but I think its principal duty at present is to supply the place of the 2d corps, before Hancock left it, a "reserve" ready to be thrown toward either flank. We used to call the 2d corps "Hancock's cavalry," and the late raid has demonstrated our capacity to earn the title of Warren's cavalry. Be kind enough to note that we claim to have the superior leader, albeit he has not been "puffed" so thoroughly. No slight is meant to the noble and brilliant leader of the 2d corps; but Governor K. Warren is an abler general, and the Maltese Cross will not suffer by comparison with the clover-leaf.

Boxes from home are coming in great numbers. The main feature of a box is that it contains a pair of boots. Now, however, the wearing of boots is forbidden, on the ground that it is a prevalent cause of straggling. Of course we shall all throw away our boots. Certainly, when they are played

A rebel in front of Petersburg, peeped out from his breast-work, opposite Fort Hell, and sung out to one of our Union boys, "*Hold up your hand and I will give you thirty days.*"—I held up my hand once, in Harrisburg, at the request of a young gentlemen in blue clothes, and he gave me *three years*. I expected to return two of them, but have enjoyed more than two already, and have a fine prospect of keeping the position for the eight months remaining. All of us are seriously impressed with the fact that in eight months we shall be thrown out of employment. J. J. B.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF CHICAGO.—Chicago is considered the greatest lumber market in the world, and there are but few who comprehend the amount of business done in that line in this great commercial emporium of the West. The lumber sold by Chicago merchants, the greater portion of which is brought from Canada and the eastern and western shores of Lake Michigan, amounts annually to over fifteen millions of dollars. From thirty-two million feet received in 1847, it had reached the enormous amount of four hundred and forty-four millions of feet in 1857, a period of ten years. During the year 1864 there had been received 420,532,383 feet of lumber, 5,875,000 feet of timber, and 163,608,000 shingles; besides this two rafts, aggregating 2,840,000 feet. During the year, 62, 542,300 lath, 645,864 posts, and 10,732,000 staves have been received, besides 491, 996 railroad ties. The amount remaining on hand at the present time, is 98,000,000 feet, against 92,000,000 feet last year. The increase of stock on hand over that of last year is owing to the railroad being unable to furnish transportation, which, if afforded, would strip the yards in a short time. The Canadian lumber is considered superior to American, the fibre being firmer, harder and straighter. Owing to the depreciated condition of our currency, there is not as much brought to Chicago as formerly, a much more profitable market being found on the other side of the Atlantic. Although the demand has increased, the supply has not increased correspondingly, and dealers have been enabled to put up the price to exorbitant figures. First class commands $60 to $65 per thousand feet, and common boards $22 to $24 per thousand, being an advance of nearly five dollars per thousand since the close of the navigation. The great quantities used by the Government in the construction of bridges, barracks, &c., besides the large home demand, has had a tendency to bring the receipts and prices up to a point in excess of any previous year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DRAFT.

$400 BOUNTY!

The Burgesses and Council of Huntingdon Borough have appropriated and now offer a bounty of $300 (in addition to the Government bounty of $100,) to each person who shall volunteer, or furnish a substitute, for one year, payable as soon as must-red into the service of the United States, to the credit of the borough of Huntingdon.

Substitutes, not liable to military duty, will receive such additional sum as they may agree for with the persons employing them.

Persons desiring to go either as Volunteers or Substitutes, can apply to the undersigned Committee, at Huntingdon, or to K. A. Lovell, Esq., at the Provost Marshal's Office, at Hollidaysburg.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
H. G. FISHER,
WM. I. STEEL,
Committee.

Jan. 9, 1865—3t.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the farm upon which he now resides, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, about 140 cleared and under cultivation, and well watered.

The improvements are a log house, log barn, blacksmith shop and other out-buildings. There is also a good water power and a large orchard of good fruit trees on the premises. The property is convenient to a good market, being about four miles from the Broad Top Mines.

Also, One hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of good timber land lying near Marklesburg.

Also, a lot lying in Marklesburg.

The terms will be made to suit the purchasers. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

Jan. 6, 1865—3t. JACKSON ENYEART.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Will be offered at private sale, the property known as the "Samuel Stryker farm," situated on Shavers Creek, in West township, four miles from the Penna. Railroad at Petersburg.

Containing 2,35 Acres,

Of the finest quality of LIMESTONE LAND, 175 acres cleared, and in the best condition, with first class buildings, house, barn, and other out-buildings, all new and in good condition, excellent water, and a young and thrilling Orchard. The soil is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, and in point of fertility is perhaps not excelled by any in the State. It is favorably situated, in the midst of a thriving and populous neighborhood, convenient to one of the finest of Markets, and is a very desirable, as well as valuable, location.

TERMS of sale may be ascertained by calling on the undersigned at Huntingdon, and any further particulars in regard to the property may be ascertained by inquiring of T. P. Love, Manor Hill, or of Samuel Neil on the premises.

R. MCDIVITT.

Dec. 31, 1864—3t.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.

Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD ALBERT BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.

WM. H. KEPNER,
Nov23—3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY, COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

Nov. 23, '64.

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.

Nov. 23, 1864.

SKATES.—A splendid lot for the latest New York styles for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.
Dec. 13, 1864.

PROVISIONS—such as Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Fa[illegible] Cheese, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

FLANNELS, Mine[illegible] Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

LADIES Furs, Hoods, Newbias, Sc[illegible]
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

HARDWARE, C[illegible] ware, Hats & Caps [illegible]
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

CARPETS, Oil C[illegible] LOVER & HENRY'S
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

SALT by the barrel, sack and bushel at LOVER & HENRY'S
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

WANTED,
15,000 Bushels Wheat,
2,000 " Rye,
4,000 " Corn,
4,000 " Oats,
For which the highest cash pr[illegible]
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

GREAT arrival of C[illegible] open and for sale at [illegible]
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

ALL KINDS of [illegible] and Gentleman's Wear [illegible] HENRY'S.
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, &c., low prices at [illegible]
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular Meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming Court, (10th prox.) for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business connected with the association.

By order of Society,
Dec. 31, 1864. R. MCDIVITT, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Juniata Bridge Company are notified that an Election of a President, six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer for said Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 10th day of January 1865.

Dec. 31, 1864—2t. WM. P. ORBISON, President.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will Sell at Private Sale, the upper end of his lot, fronting 60 feet on Church Street, and 75 on Charles Street.

For further particulars call on S. T. Brown, Esq.

Huntingdon, Jan. 3, '65—3t*. CURTIS CAR.

SAW MILL TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED WANTS TO let a SAW MILL, with the privilege of peeling bark, chopping Railroad wood, and sawing lumber—in 1,400 acres of land, upon which are all the necessary buildings for lumbering. About 60 acres are cleared and under fence. To an enterprising man of good character, an opportunity to make money will be given.

Apply to, or address A. H. BAUMAN,
Jan. 3d, 1865—3t. at Mapleton, Pa.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
april10,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865—3m.*

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

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

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

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

Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 9th day of January, next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
Will be presented Wednesday January 18th, next.
Mrs. Ingram, Warm Springs.
George W. Getty's, Mapleton.
Francis Drum, Cooketown.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Prothonotary's Office, January 4, 1865. }

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	PHIL. & ERIE MAIL.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PHIL. & ERIE MAIL.	MAIL.	HARR'G ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58		.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 49
5 25	4 58	12 08		.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20		.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29		.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	.....	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 16	5 46	1 08		.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20		.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32		.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 27
6 49	.....	1 54		.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05		.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 05	6 39	2 20		.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28		.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35		.....	Bell's Mills,	7 50	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	.....	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 33 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 47 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 9 05 A. M.

The EAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.