Auditors' Notices. 2 (
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Estray, or other short Notices. 1 (
FD-Ten lines of noppareil make a square. Aboreight words constitute a line, so that any person can estily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insections desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms. Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

"WHAT FOLKS SAY?"

Why not let the people talk? Let them talk away; What's the use in bothering About "what folks say ?"

Let them say whate'er they will; Talk—it is their way; What's the use in plaguing one About "what folks say?"

Tulk is pleasant exercise, Healthy, by the way; What's the use in worrying About "what folks say ?

Better let the people talk-Talk whate'er they may ; Weak and stupid those who care About "what folks say ?"

Why not let the people talk? Let them talk away; What's the use in bothering About "what folks say ?" The Difficulties of Reorganization.

As we did not conquer the armies of the rebellion in a day or a year, we can scarcely expect to conquer the prejudi ces and secret antagonism of the people of the South immediately. Their ac-knowledgment of the force of our arms does not necessarily imply a confession of the wisdom and justice of our opinions. Stunned by the crushing blows that have fallen thick and fast, they know that armed resistance to the Union is hopeless; but there are, nevertheless, many thousands, perhaps even a majority, of the whole population who would gladly perpetuate in some political form, if they could, the warfare against the dominant ideas of the nation, which was waged with military force before the final victorics of Grant and Sherman. We see many evidences of this vindictive spirit; and it is often manifested in a peculiarly offensive and obnoxious manner. The Louisville Journal describes the evil of which we

are speaking, thus: There are restless spirits in the South who do not intend to yield to the authorities of the United States, or to submit becomingly to the decision of the sword, to whose arbitra-ment they appealed. We may as well be plain in this matter. There has got to be some plain speaking, and robably some more very plain acting, before these men will learn their duties as citizens of the United States. If they hate this Government so badly that they are unwilling to live under it, let them leave it and seek for free-James Scott
Mary DeArmitt
B. M. Jones & Co.
W. C. WAGONER, Prot'y. ernments of Napoleon or Maximilian, or of the Emperor of Brazil, or of the Sultan of Turkey, or the Shah of Persia, or under any other to which their tastes and moral affinities may lead Huntingdon, July 17. them: but if they intend to remain in the United States-if they are loyal Booher, John merchant, Alexandria. citizens, desirous of promoting the Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter. peace and unity of this country-then we say it is their duty, and they will be compelled, if necessary, to submit | Daniel Foster, distiller, Brady. to the will of the majority, and acquiesco | Christian Fouse, farmer, Hopewell. in the settled and irreversible policy Henry Garner, farmer, Juniata. upon which the people of the United John C. Hicks, farmer, Porter. States have settled. They cannot re- | Henry Holtzapple, miller, West. main here as revolutionists, disloyalists, traitors, ready at any moment to John Henderson, farmer, West. plunge the country into civil war the Edward B. Isett, farmer, Franklin. moment any serious difficulty may

"We care nothing about the professions of these men. Professions are Benjamin L. Neff, miller, West. easily made. We know what they professed in 1860 and previously, and we know they belied all the professions they then made. We don't believe James Posten, farmer, Cass. their professions now, and intend to James Peterson, farmer, Dublin. their acts as the only criteria | Wash. Reynolds, farmer, Franklin. by which to judge of their motives George Senft, machinist, Clay. and their intentions. Looking to James Webb, farmer, Walker. these, it is quite clear that they intend, if possible, to revive the slavery issue. David Buck, farmer, Warriorma They don't mean to accept they don't Daniel Book, farmer, Cromwell accept the free basis which they themselves through war have established. William Buckley, farmer, Shirley They intend to make a combined and Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson desperate effort to revolutionize the Jacob S Covert, mason, Shirley Government and to re-establish slavery We see almost every day the old disunionists returning to their homes and | William S Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell posts in the South, and witness their revival of the old slang phrases of se Aaron W Evans, millwright, Cassville cession to excite the prejudices and arouse the passions of the ignorant; James Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell we see them calling into requisition Alex. G Ewing, teacher, Franklin the old tactics by which they fired the Southern heart,' and brought revoluDavid N Garner, soldier, Penn tion, anarchy, and despotism upon the Samuel B Garner, gentleman, Penn Southern States, against the wishes of Issac Grove, farmer, Penn the Southern people.

arise with a foreign Government.

in all speculations about reconstruc-Benjamin F Glasgow, farmer, Union tion we must accept this statement as James Gillam, watchman, Brady substantially true, and be not, on the J Harman, cabinet maker, Jackson one hand, too much discouraged by Jacob Herncame, farmer, Shirley George Heaton, merchant, Carbo the outeroppings of this vein of treason; nor, on the other, be lulled into a false John Hewitt, farmer, Porter sense of security by ignoring its exis | Henry S. Isenberg, farmer, Carbon tence. The most difficult problem of Thomas Kelley, farmer, Cromwell reconstruction is how to combat most | Jacob Knode, farmer, West effectually this very feeling. We should John Kiner, farmer, Union neither exaggerate nor underrate it, Jacob Lane, farmer, Springfield but, looking the peril squarely in the Abnor Lamp, bricklayer, Huntingdon face, seek to overcome it. Time and George McCrum, farmer, Barree trial will develop what can, and what Geo A Miller, merchant, Huntingdon cannot, be done wisely and safely. John B Myton, farmer, West Negro suffrage is prescribed by many Samuel McVitty, farmer, Clay as the only sure nanacea. But it is to William B McMullen, farmer, Tell as the only sure panacea. But it is to be remembered, first, that our right to | James McGill, farmer, Jackson apply or enforce it is seriously questioned; and second, that its effect might John Palmer, boss miner, Carbon be to embitter the whole white population still further against us, except Mahlon Stryker, farmer, West such leading slaveholders as would John Smiley, farmer, Barree readily ally themselves with negroes | Samuel Silknitter, farmer, Barree and perhaps use the power they would E Summers, confectioner, Huntingdor gain for rebellious purposes. Governor David Shaeffer, farmer, Shirley Brownlow, of Tennessee, whose loyalty James Thompson, blacksmith, West none can question, is opposed, for the present, to the negro suffrage in that James Ward, farmer, Walker







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$2.00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI

their relative value.

State; so is Governor Wells, of Louis-

cld politicians, will conspire to mislead public attention from this plain duty

by inspiring false hopes, but we hope

and trust, in vain. The stern logic of

events, the influence of the Federal

Government and the armies of the Re-

public are branding indelibly on the

Southern mind the sucredness of Lib-

erty and Union. Every step they take under the direction of false guides

who seek to lure them back into their

old quicksands, is full of danger; every manly effort they make to con-

quer old prejudices, to give free labor

a fair trial, to render cheerful, willing

and sincere obedience, to the Federal

authorities, inspires confidence, stimu-

lates enterprise, and brightness their

future prospects. Thus the people of the South must choose between pros-

perity or adversity, and we hope their

"sober second thought" may be inspired by wisdom.—The Press.

TRIAL LIST.—AUGUST TERM.
Commencing second Monday, 14th of August, 1805.
Roger C. McGill vs Benjamin Cross.
Samuel Beverly vs John S. Beverly
S. L. Glasgow for use vs Mary Gibboney's ex
John Black & Co vs Catharine Tricker
Liby H. Stunghyshor vs D. Stament & cl.

John II Stonebrakor vs D. Stewart et al Dr P Shoenberger ex vs Wilson & Lorenz

Jacob Cresswell vs F. H. Lane et al Eliza Young et al vs A. Wise et al

GRAND JURORS

John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriorsmark

Henry Cook, farmer, Carbon.

Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.

Jesse McClain, farmer, Carbon.

Samuel Peightal, farmer, Walker.

James Port. collector, Huntingdon, George B. Porter, farmer, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

David Buck, farmer, Warriormark

John D Carberry, farmer, Carbon

John Briggs, farmer, Tell

Peter Dell, farmer, Cass

John Griffith, farmer, Tod

Newton Madden, farmer, Springfield

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

The Western Penitentiary.

iana. On the other hand, the new State Constitution of Missouri confers As the subject of penitential asylums for persons convicted of crimes, well, and at present nearly all of the the right of suffrage upon her colored citizens. The practical workings of and the various systems that are in both systems are therefore, being testvogue in the United States with refed, and we will soon gain indications of erence to the said prisoners is attract-It should be remembered, too:that ing considerable attention at present, the conflict in the rebellious States, we have thought it proper to give the between loyalty and disloyalty-beresults of a recent visit to the above tween those who accept the decision of institution. The building known asthe appeal to arms as final and conclusive against slavery and secession the Western Penitentiary is pleasantand those who do not—goes on daily in various shapes and forms, without reference to negro suffrage. The peoly situated in Allegheny, and with its contiguous grounds occupies considerable space. Passing from Ohio street, ple are rather considering whether it we proceed up a pleasant walk by a may not be possible to re-enslave the negro, than whether he should be fountain, in whose basin a number of clothed with the full rights of citizengoldfish are sporting, to the main enship. On this issue however, the loytrance. Armed with the necessary alists are clearly gaining ground every pass, we present ourself to the gentleday. Whatever doubts may exist of our power to extend the right of suf- munly clerk of the institution, Mr. frage to the negro, our right and deter- John Miller, who calls an overseer, and mination to secure his freedom cannot charges him to show us over the prisbe successfully controverted. And as on. A heavy grated door is opened, our determination to maintain the Union is equally fixed, the politicians we enter, and the door is locked bewho seek to revive the old issues are hind us. We now find ourselves in a met at the threshold by the most fatal large hall. To the right and to the of the objections-that their schemes left, and straight before us, stretch are impracticable and absurd. If freethree long corridors, which contain dom of choice about slavery and secession were permitted, those twin here the cells. These are built in two tiers, sics would doubtless be sustained. But on each side of the corridor, and are they are precisely the issues which the three hundred in number. By this arwar settled now and forever. The rangement the overseer can, by a simpractical question in the South is how they can advance their future prosperity in the Union, with free labor. Old ple movement of the head, see every cell. Thus nothing can occur which ideas, old habits, old prejudices, and is not immediately detected.

The cells are built in two tiers, are eight feet wide and sixteen feet deep, with water and gas. In winter heat act of crime. is afforded by means of steam, by and equable temperature. The gas is to retire. Owing to the well ordered system which prevails, the institution | Miller .- Pittsburgh Dispatch. is now self supporting. The convicts are employed in shoemaking, weaving, and broom making. During the war a large quantity of army shoes were made here. Carpets are also woven. The filling is furnished by parties who desire the work done, and the finished material is returned. A sufficient price s charged to reimburse the prison for the cost of the work. The number of prisoners now in the institution is two hundred, showing a decrease of four since the first of the year; but on account of constant admissions and discharges the number is always fluctuating. The diet of the prisoners is liberal, and the food wholesome. The morning meal consists of bread and coffee; for dinner they are given meat and soup, and for supper bread. Vegetables are supplied in season. Many of these are grown in the yard of the prison, and when these are not sufficient in quantity others are bought. All the cooking is done by steam, in four boilers, capable of holding fifteen gallons each. Steam is obtained in winter from three large boilers, which also warm the building, and drive a small engine, but in the summer a smaller boiler is used. The bakery is in excellent condition, and furnished with a good oven, which will hold the dough of two barrels of flour at one charge, which is rather more than the average daily quantity used. The gas used is made on the grounds of the institution. The retort house has six retorts, but only a portion of these are in operation at one time. The gasometer will hold sufficient for three nights' consumption, in case of any accident

happening to the generator. From the centre of the main corridor a handsome cupola rises, whence a fine view may be obtained of the two cities, and the confluence of the two rivers as they unite to form the Ohio. In the upper part of this cupola are a series of gas burners and reflectors so arranged as to east a flood of light on the yard at night, thus illuminating every part of it, and making it almost as bright as day. It has been found necessary to adopt this plan as a preventive against the escape of prisoners by climbing over the roofs of the building. The chief defect of the institution at present seems to be a want of hospital accommodations, and it is thought the management will ask an appropriation from the Legislature for this purpose. By this means the invalid convicts receive better attention than if confined to their cells.

Religious services are held every Sunday by the moral instructor, Thos. Crumpton. During the week such of the convicts as desire to learn, receive instruction from him, and the results are said to be the most gratifying. A library is attached, and books of a serious tendency are distributed amongst the prisoners. They are also allowed to have newspapers of a religious cast. Such of the inmates as show, by their exemplary behavior, that they are

work in the yard or assist in the necessary work of the prison. This plan has been found to work exceedingly labor incident upon the institution, such as cooking, baking, attending to the boilers, the gas works, &c., is performed by the prisoners. They receive, and esteem the opportunity to enjoy a few hours of sunlight, as a great and almost inestimable privi-

When a person sentenced to confinement is received, his name is taken and he receives a particular number. Henceforth, until the doors of the prison are reopened and he again steps forth a free man, his identity is lost. He has no name; he is but number so and so. He is stripped, carefully measured, an accurate description is taken of any natural marks upon his body, the color of his hair and eyes is noted, and all these facts are recorded opposite his number in the prison reg- know it, and conform to it, the sooner ister. He is then taken to another room, where he receives a bath. His Slavery exists no more. This is deown clothes are taken away from him, and he is clothed in the prison uniform of dark coarse gray, alternated with has been extinguished by the operablack stripes. The door of his cell closes upon him, and there he remains until the law is satisfied, or Executive clemency interposes. Some who enter have looked for the last time upon the earth, for they are never to leave the that belligerents have the right to make prison alive. Others cheer themselves through the dreary months and years that they may make what disposition they and about twelve feet high. They are with the hope that they shall again all well ventilated, and are supplied enjoy that liberty they forfeited by an

The officers of the institution are as which every cell is kept at a uniform follows: President, James B. Lyon; Treasurer, James Marshall; Secretary, turned off at nine o'clock P. M., by T. H. Nevin; Moral Instructor, Thoswhich time the inmates are supposed Crumpton; Physician, D. N. Rankin; Warden, Hugh Campbell; Clerk, John

A Sonora Story.

The following rich story is related by a Sonora paper, at the expense of a nucer genius who vibrates between that town and Oregon as "advance" agent of a concert troupe, and who, though pretty clever in "selling" the curiously inclined, does not always ome off first best:

ng colloquy ensues:

Old Lady. Say, what have you got to sell?

Ball. I am a travelling agent, madm, for the greatest menageric of and decide this before their restoration to power on earth. This is our country; cient or modern times, which is shortly the Union, in order that this quarrel these are her prospects. To this stanto be exhibited in this section, afford. about slavery, which has existed since | dard I invite you to rally. ing to the inhabitants thereof an op- the beginning of the Government to portunity of viewing the most stupen- the present time, shall never be revivdous collection of animals ever before ed, and in order that there may be no

you ary elephant? Ball. We have, madam, six and quadrupeds, who roamed over the of the extinction of slavery in Georgia, period, embracing the megatherium which will extinguish slavery throughwith six legs and two tails; the icthyyosarus, with four eyes and three tails; the gyastucus, with no eyes, two noses and four tails; plesiosarus, recembling Satan in shape, which spits fire and breathes sulphur, and many other species, too numerous for enumeration. We also have a pious lawyer.

Old Lady. Well, I declare! earned and classically educated mongions of the Great Desert of Sahara. Greek, and Hebrew. He can repeat the Ten Commandments, the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln's last message, and performs the most intricate examples in mathematics with rapidity, ease, and accuracy. While being exhibited in Washington

let the monkey travel so far ahead of the other critters ?"

John Musser, at McAlisterville, Mifflin county, was struck by lightning on the 16th inst., and burned to the ground. The loss is about \$2000.

Barn Burnt .- A barn belonging to

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Reorganization of the State under Gov. Johnson.-Speech by the Governor at Slavery, and General Matters Affecting the State-Present and Future.

The Provisional Governor of Georgia delivered an address in the City Hall, Macon, on Saturday evening, July 15th, which was reported for the Daily Telegraph, by A. G. Marshall.

He said he had been appointed for the single purpose of enabling the people of the State to form a government. He had not been authorized to appoint civil magistrates, and would not do it. He advised the people to receive the amnesty oath, and thus prepare themselves to become citizens. On the slavery question he was thus explicit. I now feel bound to declare to you one thing which you must recognize as accomplished, and the sooner you you will be relieved from military rule. creed. Its restoration, under any form, is utterly out of the question. Slavery tions of the late war. I do not propose, in this connection, to enter upon a lengthy argument to prove it. I simply state what is universally acknowcaptures of persons and property, and please of the property captured. The vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed submit to the result of the war. Con-

out the country. * * It is claimed by some that the those who have been driven off the and glorious circumstances of war, and farms do not work, because they have no opportunity of working, and some of them will not work where they turned into plow shares. have not been driven off. For this latter class, the Legislature must make Ball But, madam, the greatest curi laws, declaring them vagrants, and osity by far of our exhibition is a punishing them as such. The negro professions. A star or crescent, trewill not work! How do you know key, who was brought up a Moham-they will not? I saw them working medan priest in the mysterious re- very well in New York and other places where I have been. It is true This monkey speaks with fluency all they sometimes commit crimes in those the modern languages, besides Latin, places and they are punished for it. - well feel a just pride in their display. They must work-they can workthey must either work or perish .--What is the difficulty? Do not the people have to work in Germany, in France, in New York, in Ohio? What is the reason they will not work? I he actually repeated a long speech of say that under the peculiar circumed no people ever behaved better than Beautiful young lady suddenly sticks they have done. Those who tell you her head from the window, and calls they will not work have hope of continuing their control and dominion "Mother! mother! ask him why they over them. They will work under contracts of hire, and if they fail they become vagrants, and may be punish-

may direct. perty in the future, and all our surplus worthy of the privilege, are allowed to Secretary Seward has been given a improvement, in increasing the com-dawning of a "criminal era" and be out of their cells during the day, to clerkship at Washington worth \$1,200. forts of our homes, manuring our lands, "Lincoln's hirolings."—The Press.

NO. 5.

planting orchards, building permanent fences, and in manufactures of all kinds Attracted to this land, immigrants from other parts of the world, and Macon, on the 15th ult.—His Ideas on from the North, will come to settle from the North, will come to settle House in Huntingdon, in pursuance of among us, because we have as good ageneral call, at which the undersignation of the company of the clime as any under the sun. Our villages and towns, instead of going to decay, will improve, and art and sci-

And not only that, there is another advantage. We have been very sensitive, as a people. We allowed no nan to think that slavery was a moral, social, or political evil, and if any one thought thus he was deemed unsound, and arraigned before vigilance committees. Even when Lord John Russell, in England, took occasion to say that he hoped slavery would be abolished by this revolution, our people commenced abusing him as if he had respassed upon our rights. We abused mankind when they differed with us, and we carried our opposition to men's thinking as they pleased to such an extreme, that men among us who dared tude which have preserved for us the to differ with us on this subject were arraigned, not by law, or before a legal tribunal, but before vigilant societies, and personally abused. Civilization was almost driven from the landlaw and order was suppressed by these ledged by all writers on national law, lawless men. But now we can look over this land and pray, as Solomon did, that all of Adam's race may be elevated to dignity and happiness. Now every one may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, advocate slavery of as they think proper. Such is war, and it is a sin against God and human-unit that it should be wared. We must list the enjoyment of these rights. It or denounce it, surrounded as he is by ity that it should be waged. We must in the enjoyment of these rights. It seems to be the order of Providence in gress, by the Constitution of the Uni- dealing with nations, as He deals with gress, by the Constitution of the Unidealing with nations, as He deals with borough—do so at once. Let us work, ted States, has the power to give to individuals, that they shall be perfect-work, work, until the last penny shall the President the regulation of captures ed by sufferings. We shall come out have been secured; then we shall en by sea and land, and the President, in of this controversy a more glorious joy the proud satisfaction of rearing the exercise of this power given him the exercise of this power given him and happy people. The presence of by the Constitution and by Congress, liberty will be well guarded among us. issued his proclamation disposing of We shall remain a free and united fail, having devoted less attention to their captures, declaring that all the people. In looking down the vista of the subject than its imposition are negroes who were slaves in the repotent line, I see the organization to mands, and it can only be from such a States should, by virtue of that proclama. perous; and when all our sectional tion, become emancipated. Such is my shall meet together, North and South, judgment of the law, and I believe the as brethren, rejoicing in our Governcome off first best:

Frank Ball, travelling in a vehicle
bearing a strong resemblance to a peddler's cart. Old lady rushes out from a house by the roadside. The follow
Supreme Court will so decide.

I come to another point. The Content, and marching on to the glorious destiny which is before us. Not only will destiny which is before us. Not only duties of the campand the field for the stitution which the people of Georgia shall adopt in convention will be required to recognize this fact. The convention will be alled understant of the convention of the return of our sons and brothwill be called upon to agree to this them marching on in this new order ers, who come to us, with "brows amendment to the Constitution, that slavery shall no longer exist in these States. They will be called upon to decide this before their restoration to

"Tis the star-spangled banner, oh long may it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

RETURNED SOLDIERS AS WE FIND dispute among the people of this state THEM -The prognostications of cer-Old Lady. You don't say! Have on the subject. They must provide for tain individuals, that camp life and not died in vain, but have builded for the rebellion generally would demor- themselves a monument in the hearts its extinction now, and so I tell you to alize our soldiers into brutality, turn of men, not of perishable stone, which ele- day, if you wish to be admitted into out to be entirely untrue. It is evis shall endure until the record of the phants; but these constitute a compar- the Union, this convention of the peo- dent the false prophets were not born glorious achievements of the last four atively unimportant part of the show. ple of Georgia must be composed of on the seventh day of any month, nor years shall have faded from the page We have living specimens of bipeds such material as will recognize the fact can they claim with truth they are the seventh sons of a seventh father.

Instead of brutalizing the American carth not only in the antediluvian, but also in the plicene and postmicene also in the plicene and postmicene which will extinguish slavery through.

This can do for utanizing the American capt, J. Willer, Esq., as well as physical reputation. He which will extinguish slavery through. defended with his brow wreathed with glory. He has shared the dangers and hardships of military life in all its phanegroes will not work. I know that ses. He has had a surfeit of the pomp already swords have been metamorphosed into pruning hooks, and refuse

steadily for more than a month past, we have observed returned veterans busily at work in familiar trades or oil, Maltese cross, or diamond, denoting the army corps to which they the very sinews of virtue. Good charwere formerly attached, were display ed in some place about their person. There is a volume of honor in these emblems, and the owner of them may In almost every business department we have observed returned soldiers quietly pursuing the peaceful avoca-

In a wheat-field in New Jersey, two weeks since, several young farmers think over what you have been doing were reaping the harvest; as one stopped to wipe the perspiration from his tell you they will work; and I must sunburnt brow we discovered a Maltese cross upon his checkshirt bosom. the President. This monkey correst stances by which they were surround, and were at once reminded of the "Birney Brigade." A silver star upon any game of chance. Avoid temptation, the bosom of another, carried us in thought beyond the cloudson Lookout Mountain, where the stars of our national glory were planted by the gal-lant 29th P. V. In counting houses, workshops, lawyers' offices, newspa-per establishments, on the street cars, and in some public offices-municipal ed or exiled, as the laws of the State | State and national-we find returned soldiers pursuing the even tenor of Keep yourself innocent, if you would * * While we have been hurt and chastised for the present, yet let us reican soldier, instead of being demoralRead over the above maxims at least member that we may accumulate pro- | ized or brutalized, forms a most str king, brilliant, and honorable contrast George F. Robinson, the brave | capital, instead of being laid out in ne. | to that class of revilers who could see Maine soldier who saved the life of gross, will be expended in permanent the "negroes," who could see the

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is
the most complete of any in the country, and gos
sesses the most ample accilities for promptly executing
the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as HAND BILLS.

PROGRAMMES,

POŚTEŔŚ, BILL HEADS,

eards, CIRCULARS. BALL TICKETS, LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

AT LEWIS' BOOK. STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

Soldiers' Monument.

To the People of Huntingdon Countre A meeting was held at the Court

ed were instructed, among other things, to urge the citizens of the several boroughs and townships of the County, to-meet in HUNTINGDON, ence will flourish among us. Such, I On Monday, the 14th day of August, 65. this war.

And not only that, there is another

or the purpose of organizing an association to erect a monument to those who fell, in defense of Rupublican liberty, during the late rebellion. It is proposed that the names of every citizen of the county who fell, whether on the field of battle, or by the hand of disease, shall be inscribed upon the monument; all the details, including design and location, to be determined when a sufficient sum of money shall

have been raised by contributions. It can scarcely be necessary that we should refer to the fitness of such a work; we are persuaded that there is no one among you who will not feel proud and glad to join in this under-taking—this work of gratitude to those whose devotion has secured to us the form of Republican freedom-this last office of grateful homage to the sublime heroism and patriotic forti-

spirit of human liberty. We most earnestly urgo upon you, that you see to it, that every commynity has a voice in the meeting on the 14th of August,—let the delegation from each township and borough be as large as possible. It will be necessary to appoint a local committee in each municipal sub-division, to canvaga thoroughly for contributions; your representatives at the meeting should be prepared to report the names of energetic and earnest men and women to take charge of this duty. All your activity and ingenuity will be required to push the work successfully undertaking. It is necessary that you should organize in every township and cause, if we do fall, it will be a reproach, a burning reproach, upon us al

Everywhere, all over the land, we hear shouts of welcome to the returnthe mournful cadence of the funeral march. While we greet the living, let us cherish the memory of the dead; let us raise a shaft to commemorate the heroic virtues of the fallen, from which the widows and orphans which the war has made, can gather the consolation that their husbands and futhers have

of history.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Capt, J. Wintrode, James Cree,

L. G. Miles, Esq.,

J. M. Bailey, Esq., Perry Moore. Wm. M. Phillips, Saml. Tuomper Towns. John Cumming. Thomas P. Love, Saml. Thompson

Advice to Young People.-Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. In mingling among the busy world Make few promises. Live up to your engagement. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are acter is above anything else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed,

during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at though you fear pou may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out of it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Read over the above maxims at least

once a week. Bea. There is an affinity between sweet sounds and sweet girls. Beauti. among ful music is as attractive to women as flowers to bees.