The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA

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

Wednesday morning, April 4, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. County Convention.

Mai. Gen. John W. Geary,

At the last meeting of the Union County Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of this Committee be and he is bereby instructed to call a convention of delegates from the election districts in this country, to meet in convention the first week in April court, to take into consideration and determine the question of the adoption of the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for office, in future; and that the Chairman publish in the county papers, with the call for the Convention, the manner of making nominations under that system.

In pursuance of this resolution the Saturday previous to a county convention, to assemble at the Court House in Huntingdon, at two o'clock, p. m. Tuesday, the 10th day of April next.

above referred to are as follows: At the usual time for holding delcconferees, and transact any other business that would be proper for a counrequired to announce their names in the county papers before the primary elections.

The Convention to be held in April is simply to determine whether this system will be adopted, and should it be adopted the convention will no doubt direct a further publication of necessary that they should be declared State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by election under it in August next.

A. H. BAUMAN, Chairman Co. Com.

TO THE SOLDIERS. A SIX MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.

the Copperheads attempt to cast a shadow over the military record of General Geary. We know the history of that party too well to expect any thing else than enmity and ridicule when dealing with a soldier. True m contains a resolution of "gratitude" to the men of our armics thankfulness and warm in their prom. the United States. comes in which they might show their sineerity by their acts, they offer place and position to one who, even if he and in favor of the negro to whom, af- It means an official offense, not a com- the above recited clause of the Constibas not aided the rebellion, has never, ter long years of bondage, the avenues mon crime committed against law up- tution. at least given a moment's service to his to freedom and intelligence have just on the person or property of the black country, nor spoken one word in favor of the cause of the Republic. And this is not all. That noble soldier General Geary, first in the field and the last to denunciation, and it is not at him alone they direct their attacks, but every man who has worn the Federal uniman who has worn the Federal u

long campaigns and in many battles. Some of you started from the Rapidan in April '65. You gave almost a year to the accomplishment of your purposes. Others left Chattanooga with Sherman also in May, '64, and after Sherman also in May, '64, and a four months marching and fighting, captured the stronghold of Robellion in the south west. Yet none of you be enjoyed by those classes so made thought you were making too great a citizens in every State and Territory in State law to allow a negro to testify; which this bill provides, for slavery thought you were making too great a solution of time that might be result, of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of the result, of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of the length of time that might be required to a loss of the length of t of time that might be required to a parties and give evidence, to inherit, under color of any State law, refuse the of the United States, nor has there

am well acquainted with your sympators, and know the direction in which penaltics, in common with white citiyour weapons will be aimed. It is not necessary to recommend any other feet equality of the white and colored place this provision of the bill seems.

The fourth section of the constitution of the bill seems to recommend any other feet equality of the white and colored place this provision of the bill seems. course than that which your own ideas of right and justice will suggest. You are as much the enemies of treason over the vast field of State jurisdiction of the vides that officers and agents of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction over the vast field of State juris who approve of it and are willing to where slavery does not exist, and they within their jurisdiction, subject only tute a sort of police in addition to the oir co-operation, to let themselves be heard. If any desire, they can correspond with the writer through the Editor of the Globe. Let us prepare ourselves for the six months' cam-

paign, [No. XII.] 12 The Fish bill has been signed by

the Governor

THE VETO. THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

President Johnson's Message. WASHINGTON CITY, March 27.

To the Senate of the United States: I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled furnish the means of their vindication, contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all

be citizens of the United States. This Union voters are requested to meet at well as the entire race designated as thousand places and elect delegates the blacks, people of color, negroes, mulat and as to crimes that no State shall divided decision, and converts the State The main features of the system of citizenship than federal citizenship. State to discriminate, as do most of boyn referred to are as follows:

It does not propose to give these class. them, between aliens and citizens, be-States, except that which may result ations, naturalized persons, in gate meetings the voters assemble and hold an election for candidates for the different offices to be voted for at the ensuing election-voting being confined clusively vested with the States as the whites and blacks in the subjects covensuing election-voting being confined to those known to act with the party.

The right of federal ered by this bill, why, it may be asked, citizenship is with Congress. The right may not Congress repeal in the same The officers of these elections are usn- of federal citizenship thus to be conally chosen by the voters present, and are organized in the same manner as at a general election, except that they are not swore. The indees of the courts of the subject of the courts of the state are taken at a general election, except that they claimed by many, all persons who are claimed by many, all persons who are the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can away, and be can only be tried and declare by law who shall have capation to be tried if the offense who shall testify, who shall have capation to the criminal to be tried if the offense are not sworn. The judges of the native born already are by virtue of the city to make a contract in a State, several districts soon after assemble in Constitution, citizens of the United then Congress can also declare who, States, the passage of the pending bill without regard to race or color, shall Convention at the county seat, and states, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them having the highest number of votes sons are not citizens, as may be asfor the several offices are declared the sumed from the proposed legislation candidates. These return judges when to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether, when elethe County Committee and district ven of the thirty six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is But as to the States no similar provissistent. Over this vast domain crimsound policy to make our entire colors ion exists vesting in Congress the power in all jurisprudence is provided by each ed population and all other excepted er to make rules and regulations for State for protection of its own citizens, ty convention. Candidates are usually | classes citizens of the United States .-Four million of them have just emerg the requisite qualifications to entitle ties of citizenship of the United States? Have the people of the several States

rules and regulations prior to the first citizens in order that they may be sequentian under it in August next cured in the enjoyment of civil rights, proposed to be conferred by the bill? pains or ponalties, on account of such These rights are by federal as well as by State laws secured to all domiciled A SIX MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.

It is not a matter of surprise that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to punishment of white persons, shall be States shall be a party; to controver. those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the fine not exceeding one thousanddollars, State; between citizens of different present time seems to have been that or imprisonment not exceeding one States; between citizens of the same familiar with our institutions and our court. This section seems to be de-laws, should pass through a certain signed to apply to some existing or in probation, at the end of which, before ture law of a State or Territory which states, citizens or subjects. Here the cupation will terminate. In all our or "gratitude" to the men of our armies allowing the coveted prize, they must nation a candidate whose whole political character belies their own words.

The bill in effect proposes a discrim-

chieve it, and regardless of your own | purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey | exercise of the right to the negro, your Another campaign has just opened. Your services are again required, not in the camp or the intrenchment, but in the open field of political battle. I zens. So, too, they are made subject seems to contemplate, is so likely to the security of persons and prisonment." I do not apprehend that tempt shall be made, it will then be conflicting legislation, which the bill seems to contemplate, is so likely to the security of the General Government. and copperheadism to-day as you have covered by these enumerated rights. the immunities of Legislatures, always other officers may be specially commisbeen at any time during the war, and In no one of them can any State exer- important to be preserved in the inter- sioned for that purpose by the Presiyou will make as great an effort to an nihilate them now as you have ever twoen different races in the exercise the independence of the judiciary, althorizes the Circuit Courts of the United States. It also authorizes the independence of the judiciary, althorizes the Circuit Courts of the United States. done before. But how can your powof State policy over matters exclusively
of State policy over matters exclusively
affecting the people of each State. It
deed by separate, individual action, but
has frequently been thought expediby ORD Marker from the Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of
the Territories to appoint, without
has frequently been thought expediby ORD Marker from the Lorentz Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of
the Territories to appoint, without
has frequently been thought expedilimitation, Commissioners who are to by organization, by keeping the ranks ent to discriminate between the two always necessary for the maintenance because with the performance of well closed up, and by standing firmly races by the statutes of some of the of public peace and order. The remediate indicial duties. shoulder to shoulder. We need a Sol. States North as well as South. It is dy proposed by this section seems to be in this respect, not only anomalous missioners to be selected by the court, we have it? Does not every soldier person shall intermarry with a negro who reads the question say "yes"? Then it is unanimous, and the movement needs but to be inaugurated to be successful. The says of the blacks, that "mars between them and the whites between them are the warrants and other processes, described by the bill. These numerous be successful. I therefore request those are forbidden in some of the States laws in regard to all matters arising officers and agents are made to consti-

States by law, and when not absolute-

this bill repeals State laws on the sub-

ject of marriage between the two ra-

and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with real estate, of suits and of contracts of denial or deprivation of rights sogenerally. Congress may not also recurred by the first section was in conan act to protect all persons in the U-peal the State laws as to the contract nited States in their civil rights, and of marriage between the two races. peal the State laws as to the contract templation. It is a denial or depriva-

the enumeration of rights contained in therefore, clear of doubt that the of the bill has been considered as exclu- fense and the penalties provided in the sively belonging to the States. They second section are intended for the all relate to the internal policy and State Judge, who in the clear exercise ery individual of these races born in money, that no State shall make anythe United States is by the bill made a thing but gold and silver a legal ton- of Congress. citizen of the United States. It does der. But where can we find a federal not propose to confer any other right prohibition against the power of any sons rights which are secured by the one place for white citizens, must mi es of persons any status of citizens of tween artificial persons called corporway all State laws discriminating besuch. If on the other hand such per judge, to hold any office, and finally to in the province of Federal law, that sons are not citizens, as may be as vote in every State and Territory of the State courts are to try and punish the United States. As respects the him. Under any other law, then, re-

ed from slavery into freedom. Can it the bill is to afford discriminating probe reasonably supposed they possess tection to colored persons in the full ply, displaces State law. The question enjoyment of all the rights secured to here naturally arises, from what source them to all the privileges and immunithem by the preceding section. It declares that any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regexpressed such a conviction? | ulation or custom shall subject, or cause | It may also be asked whether it is to be subjected, any inhabitant of any this act or to different punishment a condition of slavery or involuntary tion, and it may be safely assumed that been duly convicted, or by reason of deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and

real and personal property, and to have error of judgment, however conscient equal benefit of all laws and proceed tious, shall subject you to fine and im-

intermarry with the blacks, the blacks committed against the provisions of to the Government, to the people, to synopsis of the bill. can only make such contracts as the this act, and concurrent jurisdiction whose number the description of the and candid perusal of both.

whites themselves are allowed to make | with the Circuit Courts of the United | Commissioners is the only limit, and in States of all civil and criminal cases States of all civil and criminal cases made a terrible engine of wrong, op affecting persons who are denied, or made a terrible engine of wrong, op affecting persons and fraud. The general stat between the two races in the matter of second section makes clear what kind tion of such rights in the courts or ju-Hitherto, every subject embraged in dicial tribunals of the State. It stands, second section are intended for the commissioner in every case brought be-State Judge, who in the clear exercise fore him, and a fee of five dollars to his

economy of the respective States .- of his functions, as a Judge, not acting They are matters which in each State ministerially but judicially, shall de or they arrest and take before any concern the domestic condition of its cide contrary to this federal law. In people, varying in each according to other words, when a State Judge ac-By the first section of the bill, all its own peculiar circumstances, and persons born in the United States, and the safety and well being of its own flict between a State law and a Feder-citizens. I do not mean to say that allaw is involved, he must not follow not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to upon all these subjects, there are not the dietates of his own judgment, at federal restraints, as for instance in the peril of fine and imprisonment. provision comprehends the Chinese of the State power of the Legislature The legislative department of the Govthe Pacific States, Indians subject to over contracts, there is a Federal lim-taxation, the people called gipsies, as itation that no State shall pass a law from the judicial department of States, toes and persons of African blood. Ev. pass an ex post justo law, and as to Judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will It is clear that if we deny to per-

> first section of the bill, any one of those rights, all and civil cases affecting them, will, by the provisions of the third section, come under the exeall those rights, and that person should commit a crime against the laws of a State-murder or any other crimeall protection and punishment through is provided for and punished by the Federal law, and that law and not the State law is to govern? It is only have the right to sit as a juror, as a when the offense does not happen withmaking power is the Federal power. lation, so far as the same is not inconion exists vesting in Congress the pow- inal jurisprudence is provided by each and for the punishment of all persons The object of the second section of who violated its criminal laws. Federply, displaces State law. The question does Congress derive the power to

transfer to federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this sec-The constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and the laws of the United States person having at any time been held in and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to cases aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalizations, whereof the party shall have ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and marine jurisdiction; to sies between two or more States; bepersons who are strangers to and un year, or both, in the discretion of the State; claims of land under grants of tween the two races, for as the breach contemplated by the Constitution of the upon the legislator who states, and conferring upon the Feder thankfulness and warm in their prometers. may pass such conflicting laws, or up- al courts, jurisdiction over cases origi-

This section of the bill undoubtedly country, nor spoken one word in favor now been suddenly opened. He must race. Such an act may deprive the comprehends cases and authorizes the leave it, is made the victim of their of our institutions than he who coming by the State judiciary or the State transfer them to those Courts would State and its citizens, and between inform is equally the object of their de- he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty and lature, who should vote for laws con- applies alike to all of them, as well to Should Gen. Grant become the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is flicting with the provisions of the bill; those that have as to those that have the candidate of the Union party for now proposed by a single legislative that Judges of the State Courts who not been engaged in the rebellion. It the Presidency in 1868, even he would enactment to confer the rights of citis should render judgments in antagonism may be assumed that this authority is be subject to their hatred, and they would vent on him their whole vocab. scent born within the extended limits sheriffs who should, as ministerial offigress by the Constitution as recently would vent on him their whole vocab.

In the whole of foreign birth, who make our land state laws, and issued by State judges legislation the article declaring that now on General Geary.

Soldiers, you have fought through long campaigns and in many battles. long campaigns and in many battles. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to decide this act is unconstitutional; if tution, there is at present any necessitation of the rights to been nor is it likely there will be any attempts to revive it by the people of

The fourth section of this bill pro-

are prohibited in all the slaveholding to the restrictions in cases of conflict military, and are authorized to substitution by law and when not absolute with the constitution and constitution mon a comitatus, and even to call to ly contrary to law, they are revolting, all laws of the United States, the latter and regarded as an offense against to be held as the supreme law of the united States, or public decorum." I do not say that The third section gives the District the performance of the duty with Courts of the United States exclusive which they are charged. This extra-

the whites. I cite this discrimination, cannot enforce in the courts or judicial pression and fraud. The general state however, as an instance of the State tribunal of the State, or locality where utes regulating the land and naval for policy as to discriminations, and to in they may be, any of the rights secured ces of the United States, the militia, and A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Charles W. Hardy, dec'd.]

quire whether, if Congress can abro-gate all State laws of discrimination struction which I have given to the to be adequate for any emergency which can occur in time of peace. It is should prove otherwise, congress can at any time amend those laws in such manner as while subserving the pub lie welfare, not to jeopardize the rights, interests and liberties of the people. The seventh section provides that fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each

deputy or deputies for each person he fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for per-forming such other duties as may be required in the premises. All those fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States whether there is a conviction or not, but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, how-ever beneficial, into an instrument of prosecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill, the United States Courts, which set only one place for white citizens, must migrate with marshals, district attornies and necessarily with the clerk, although he is not mentioned in any part of the bill, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and there the judge and officers of the court must remain upon the order of the President for the time therein designated.

The pinth section authorizes the President and such persons as he may impower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia as shall be necessary to prevent the execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to ope

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relations of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being treasurer to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own in terests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intravenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle onestions of political economy through the agency of numerous officers, whose in terest it will be to create discord be

They establish for the colored race ever provided for the white race. In fact the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. habitants of some of the States, and allow an absorption and assumption of which, if acquiesced in, must stop and destroy our federal system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserves the rights of the

States. It is another step, or rather stride, towards the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of Union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1868, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States herein designated were and thenceforth should be free, and further, that the Executive Gov-vernment of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amend-ment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. It therefore fully recognizes the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, only remains for me to say, that I will cheerfully cooperate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, or conformably with the provisions of the

Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bill and joint resolutions, forty two in number, which have been thus far submit ted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. (Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,

Washington, March 27, 1866, The President's Veto.

We publish to day the President's ject of marriage between the two racost for as the whites are forbidden to
cost for a subject for a subj

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A regular meeting of the Huntingdon county Ag-ral Society will be held in the Court House, on y evening of the first week of the coming April 10th inst.) By grade of the Society nst.) By order of the Society. R. M'DIVITT, Sec.

Lestue of Charles W. Hardy, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles
W. Hardy, late of Jackson twp., deceased, having been
granted to the undergened, all present ideals to the
present them for settlement.

"ACENTS WANTED!" 5175 PER MONTIL SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

The Photograph Case and Family Record This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It rotals at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assumet that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing \$175 every month. Address for circulars and Terms.

ItAYMOND & CO., Manufactures, ap1-1m 614 Chestnut st., Philada.

B.J. WILLIAMS No. 16, Nth. 6th st., Philada.,

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and fines (assortment in the city at the low teach prices. ap4-2m t cash prices. KD_Store shades made and lettered.

ANTED, AGENTS.—\$75 to \$200 MANVASSERS WANTED at \$200

ANVASSERS WANTED at \$200

Der month. We want reliable agents (none other) made and female, to take the exclusive agency in overy county and township in the United States to seit the Photograph Family Receast, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photograph for a complete exert of the husband, wife, and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of a family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can seil so readily. Old causassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$70 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted.

Addross

BAITURSON & CO, api-2m

611 Chestnut st., Phila.

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Revolvers, rifles MUSKETS AND CARBINES,

For the United States service. A'so, POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS. REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealpus and the trade generally. In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, stone, bank, and office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late im-provements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new Remington Re-volvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application. nished on application.
E. ItEMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
Moore & Nichols, Agents,
No. 40 Courtlandt st, New York. Caution.

LL persons are hereby cautioned A against harboring or trusting my wife, SUSAN ANE DAVID, on my account, as I will not pay any bil

March 27, 1866-4t* JACOB DAVID. BRIDGE TO BUILD. The Masonry of the Bridge at Mount Union will be let at the Ocumissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1-960. The work will be let by the perch. Bidders are requested to examine the place before handlag in their proposals. There will be two piers to build and to be ranged work.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, JACOB MILLER, ADAM WARFEL,

ADAM WARFEL,

REWARD.—Was stolen out on my store in Hopewell township, Runting-don county, on Satbath night the 4th of March, 1866, sundry articles of merchandles, consisting of part of one piece of brown Mertino with small flower, one piece plaid Cassinuers, also three Watches, one a deteched lever with hunting case, two cylhedre exceptement, one rife gun one extra violin, a let of suspenders, a lot of silk handier-chiefs, silk vertee braid, a lot of fancy trimmings, butter, a lot of pon knives, one red photograph album, rings, lead pencils, and a variety of other articles of fancy goods.

§23 will be paid for the recovery of the goods, and \$25 for the apprehensien of the thief or thieves, or \$40 for both.

mh21-si DAVID WEAVER.

FRESH

FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE MILNWOOD ACADEMY. A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN

The next session of this Institution will open on TUES-DAY, the 10th of APRIL, and continue a term of eleven weeks. The low it rus on which students will be accommodated, together with the healthy location of the institution, the few inducements to vice and extravagance, and the strict moral character of the surrounding population—all conspire to give it a decided advantage over similar institutions and make it a desirable place for the training of youth.

TERMS. Boarding, Tuition and Room Rent, per session of

mh14-it ALLEGHENY

MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. . W. Hughes, Principals and Proprietors.

J. W. Hoones, J. A. Ersum, Principals and Proprietors.

J. A. Strump, Principals and Proprietors.

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open TUESDAT, APRIL 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Hunting don and Bedford Raifroad, and 24 miles from Cumberland a station on the North Central Raitzead. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful secuory, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to receive it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, lileness or dissipation; situated in a rich angicultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the chexpst in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart sound learning. All branches, Scientifical, Classical, and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectorian pripulices) adue respect for religion is incuteated both by precept and example "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity."

For circular and information, address
HUGHES & STEWART, Indinsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE

LONG would respectfully don and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FA all V GROVERY STOREA the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

on Lovering's Syaup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Mo-, Sugars, Coffees, Yeas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, ders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, rovisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE, CEDARY AND WILDOW WARL,
comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards
Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags
Frunks, &c. &c.
CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.
TOYS, TOHACCO, SEGARIS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c.
Hor respectfully invites a call and examination of his
stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare
favorably with those of any other in the place.

WM. LONG. Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

BEST BLEACHED M U S L I N
always on band at
CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ROUND ALUM AND SALINA
UNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

A I.L KINDS OF C R A C K E R S
CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S. POOTS AND SHOES, of every va-CARPETING OF ALL KINDS

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Estate of Dr. J. B. Luden, deceased, PUBLIC SALE

MEDICAL LIBRARY. Surgical Instruments, Apparatus, &C, &C, &C.

will offer at public sale at the office lately occupied by J. B. Luden, dec'd., in Huntingdon, On Saturday, 31st March, 1866. at 10 o'clock: a. m., his medical library, containing stand-and treatises in both the English and German languages; also, all his surgical and obstetrical instruments and sur-gical apparatus, including a highly finished and costly set of splints for fractured limbs, deformities, &c; also, to complete wired skeleton; also the office furniture and fixtures nh21 JOHN SCOTT, Admr.

Farm For Sale. LL that farm or tract of land situ-A ate in WALKER township, about two miles from the porough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in said borough, On Thursday the 12th day of April next. On Thursday the 12th day of April next.

This farm contains two hundred and thirty seven acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and has thereon a large and comfortable Dwelling house, a large bunk Barn and other ontbuildings. There is also a well of excellent water at the door, and other water on the promises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young orchard of fruit trees just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides on the farm, and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon bize overy necessary information regarding terms & CORNELIA M. REED.

For Sale. TROUND RENTS on several lots in Sai hfield, Walker township, will be sold if pplication is made soon. Apply to the subscriber. Feb. 5, 765-tf. WM. LEWIS', Agent.

ATANTED TO PURCHASE—

INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A FINE MARE, WITH COLT,

OR SALE, A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Wash-ling ington street. Possession given on the ist of April 22 For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and feb!

LOT OF GROUND A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back toStone creek, adjeining road 60 feet, Apply at the GLOBE office.

Rare Opportunity for Profitable Investment.

Revenue Extension Silver Mining Co. OF NEVADA. CAPITAL STOCK. - \$500,000

Divided into 50,000 shares at \$10 each. OFFICERS:

-Hon. GEORGE P. FISHER, Judge of the Su-preme Court, Washington, D. C. VICE PRESIDENT—T. S. EMERY, Philadelphia.

TREASUREE—E. B. HARPER, Of Harper, Durner & Co.,

Bankers, Philadelphia. Secretary—LOUIS R. McDONOUGH, Philadelphia DENT AT THE MINES-D. S. CHILDS, Mining Engineer, Austin, Nevada.

OFFICE-No. 55 South Third Street, Philadelphia

Silver Mining Profitable. Silver Mining Profitable.

That the business of Hining and reducing silver quarts is immensely profitable, is amply attested by the results which have accrued from the mines of Mckice, Peru, Germany; and other silver-bearing conucities, and that Silver bodes are remarkably rich, as well as numerous, in Nevada, we have the featimony of such enlinent and distuterested men as Hishop Sinnpson, Prof. Silliman, Prof James, Hon. Horacc Greeley, Speaker Colfax and Senator Nye, who personally visited and inspected the mines, besides hundreds of other individuals who are now engraed in the business of mining in that State. Prof. Silliman, whilst in Novada, delivered a lecture in the city of Austin, during which he said: "We cannot-count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these billis" Bishop Simpson, of the Mcthodist Church, in a lecture felivered in the city of New York, after his return from Newada, said: "Were the debt of our nation \$20,000,000, Newada, said: "Were the debt of our nation \$20,000,000, Newada, said: there, when our debt is paid off,

tuere is wealth enough there, when our debt is paid off, to give to every soldier who returns from our dath-field missices of silver instead of iron. * * I do not speak, now from idle speculation, but I speak of that wealth from observation and cheal calculation.

What Divides: What Dividends may be Expected. What Dividends may be Expected.

As to the amounts of dividends that may be reasonably expected from a Silver Mining Company, operating in Nevada, it may be set down as ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent. per annum, according to the progress made in the mines, and the quantity of machinery at work.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for August contained an article on "Nevada," which, with reference to the profits of efsilver mining, said: "If the mine be of even average value it can scarcely fail to return from ten to 20 per cent. per month to the invester; and silver mines are unlike gold mines, in that they are inexhaustible, and may be worked for generations when onco opened."

A recent issue of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, speaking on this subject, says: "The mining statistics of Nevada show us that whenever worked with proper appliances, and under judicious management, these minos have paid from 300 to 800 per cent. P-r annum upon the capital invested."

What other Companies are Doing.

What other Companies are Doing. What other Companies are Doing.

There is not a single Company now in operation with their own muchinery in Novada, as far as we have learned, that is not a complete success. All are returning not only large, but ENSAROUS Dividerds, and the prices of their shares have correspondingly advanced. For instance, on March 2d, the stocks of the older Companies were quoted in the city papers as follows: "Gould & Curry, \$350; Savage, \$2015; Chollar Potosi, \$2005; Imperial, \$117; Crown Point, \$1,040; Alpha, \$200, Yellow Jacket, \$430." The original price of these stocks was less than \$50-some of them only \$10. And the Companies more recently organized are not a whit less prosperous, but as far as progressed give every promise of an ultimate success even greater than that achieved by the Gould & Curry, For example, the stock of the Hale & Norcross Company of Nevada, which a few months ago was worth only \$40, is now quoted at \$1,150. So, also, the Beston and Reese River Mining Company, which commenced work only last fall: its shares, though originally sold at \$10, soon went up to \$105, and on the let of March land advanced to \$200.

The Natural Conclusion. It may therefore be safely asserted that no other enter-prise, requiring the association of capital, offers so many inducements for investment, with so little risk, as filter Mining. Every Company that owns a mine, and will hon-estly go to more MIST is A SUCCESSI It Cannot possibly fail. The only difference between companies at work will be in the amounts of their dividends.

THE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINING COMPANY

Are the owners of NINETEEN (19) valuable LEDGES or MINES, amounting to 41,000 linear feet (the chief of which is the Revenue Extension Lead, one of the richest ever discovered in trust district), all of which are situated, upon the celebrated Lander Hill, near Austin, Newada. The Hopkins Tunnel, which commances at the foot of Lander Hill, and will pierce the hill from side to side, running at right ungles with the Silver Veius, and will, cut in its course upward of one hundred and fifty inless this number being already located), is also the property of this company. Work upon this tunnel is being pushed forward with energy, and has already reached upward of three hundred feet.

The Superintendent telegrapus from Austin, Novada,

of three hundred feet.

The Superintendent telegraphis from Austin, Novada, under date of February 22, 1869, as follows:

"At work on Revenue Extension Mine; ore taken out to-day assays \$457,45 to the ton. Work on Hopkins' Tunnel advanced 70 feet since last dispatch (February 2)."

And again, under date of March 5th, as follows:
"Receipts in bullion \$1,000. Tunnel advanced 100 feet,"
Revenue shaft 20 feet."

What Others Say about it.

The Philadelphia Commercial List, of March 3, contains: a letter from one of its correspondents, dated Austin, Netrada, February 5, 1868, which says:

"At the lower extremity of the city of Austin—quondam Chifton—where Pony Canon debouches into Reese River Valley, a project has been commenced, which, if carried out in accordance with the plan of these who conceived the scheme, will prove one of the most magnificent works of the day, and which cannot fail to handsomely reward these who push it to completion. I allude to the Hepkins Tunnel. The Revenue Extension Mining Company, owning this Tunnel, have a series of ledges lying parallel with each other, located upon the hill, at the foot of which this work commences, and will cut at nearly a right angle each lode with which it comes in contact throughout its entire length, and they can be numbered by the score—the hill being literally seamed with them.* As this great work progresses, vein after vein of the rock bearing the preclous metal will be crossed, at a depth sufficient to render their working profitable, each in succession being cut at a greater depth from the surface than the preceding one, owing to the rising of the little in which they are located. Upon these veins, after they are crossed workmen can be engaged in extracting the orea upon either sude of the tunnel, without in any manner hindering its progress."

The Success of the Company Certain. What Others Say about it.

The Success of the Company Certain. The Success of the Company Certain.

It is thus apparent that the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company have progressed to far in their operations that success is not only certain, but actually at the door. Before the close of the coning summer—perhaps by the middle—it will be ranked amongst the DIVIDEND PAYING companies, and its stock will, in all probability, advance to \$25, \$50, or perhaps even \$100 per share.—Therefore, now is thetime to inteat. Only a small portion of the working capital yet remains unsold, and the Directors are anxious that it should be disposed of immediately, in order that there may be no delay in the prosecution of the work in hand. Hence this advertisement.

Price of shares \$10, free of assessment. Certificates issued as soon as funds are received. Persons wishing to invest, whether in large or small amounts, may remit to or address.

No. 55 Suth. Third Street,
March21-1m