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

Wednesday morning, May 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE very first thing the freedmen have sought, after liberty, is education. Give them suffrage, and they will make their first use of it to promote intelligence. The Civil Rights law having given them all the other rights of citizenship except the suffrage, when that is granted the question most like-ly to be asked by the freedmen of can-didates soliciting their votes is whether, if elected, they will favor such a reform in the school laws as will afford black children the same educational advantages as are enjoyed by the white childres. Still the nation ought not to be content with this; but ought, by the use of every legitimate power of the Government, to create and sustain a general, active and liberal system of public schools throughout the South, for the benefit of all classes and conditions of society.

freedmen intelligence and he will then be fit to be a voter. The Detroit Post. from which we quote the above, shows the use of it. Give him education first and he will use the ballot for his own lot. Foreigners are compelled to undergo a probation before voting, als though their average intelligence is up to the mark which the freedmen, as a class, will do well if they reach any time within the next ten years. It cannot be disputed that the majority of the freedmen, under present impulse and guidance, and on the issue of loyalty or disloyalty, would vote right, thing. Once voters, always voters; and as we in the North go systematic law at this time. ally at work to gain control over the we know that the stronger does posthat the negroes, to a large extent, fall under the control of white politito become corrupt, and that an enlight and to forty thousand souls. tened suffrage only is consistent with

the idea of stability. - Pitts. Com. was appointed treasurer, and the chairman was authorized to appoint three permanent secretaries. Messrs. George permanent secretaries. Messrs. George blished that a majority of the citizens is in favor of keeping the control of W. Harmsley, of Germantown, A. W. of Colorado desire, or are prepared for the Government in the hands of loyal Benedict, of Huntingdon, and J Bobley | an exchange of a territorial for a State | Dunglison, of Philadelphia, were so government. In soprement, an elec-

sions are now, or soon will be, engaged in investigating the facts relasion and that created by General Stone man's order, on which General Marcus
J. Wright was placed, the white citizens have organized one, the colored people another, the City Councils another, and General Fisk, of the freedmen's bureau, and General Was again prein Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the plateration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the plateration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the plateration of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage." He continues:

I look upon negro suffrage, and the recognition of the power in Congress, as the virtual subordination of the whole race to the ultimate control and a wor of a State organization. It does tive to the recent riots in Memphis. In men's bureau, and General Howard, | not seem to me enurely sate to receive have each ordered one.

Who Sustain the President.

Stevens & Co.

Letter from the West.

Монмонти, Ісл., Мау 16, 1866. FRIEND LEWIS:-There is nothing of much importance going on here now. The farmers are busy planting their corn, which is all done now by machinery, not one acre in fifty in our county being planted the old fashioned way, cornplanting and tending being now reduced to a science. The season, so

far, has been backward, though the prospect now for a fruit crop is very good. We dont raise much fruit here except apples. There are some sour cherries raised here but peaches do not stand this climate well, though a bundred miles south of us they do very

well; apples generally do well with us.
Politics are at a stand. The war
between the President and the Radicals, which promised such glorious results for the "Copperheads" not being waged of late with sufficient vigor by either party to suit them. How it will turn out remains to be seen. If the Johnson men and Radical wing in Congress would only pitch into one another they would be delighted. In this event they would only have to stand back and enjoy the sport, and in the end step in and secure what they are now hungering and thirsting for very much, but the prospects of late are not so flattering. I hope the President will not play into their hands and that Congress will have the good sense to see that the policy of insisting on negro suffrage will not do. Somo onditions of society.

We would say, rather, give the though it was a settled fact that universal suffrage was a sure remedy for all the ills that flesh is beir to, that if we only force the Southern States to adopt that, then we are all that utter ignorance prevails in the right and have nothing more to do or

South among the freedmen and the hope for. Such may be the case, but white population both; and it attribute for my part I confess I don't see it. tes to the ignorance of the attempt to overthrow the Government. How does the editor know that ignorance in the a war of races, but I would be afraid voting negro will not manifest itself in to risk it, and if violence should ensue some way dangerous to the public among them the colored people must good? On what ground can it be If Congress and the President can get claimed that the ignorance which has together, while it will be as severe a proved so great a curse in the white blow to Northern Copperheads as was man will prove a safe thing on which the surrender of Lee and Johnston, to base great expectations in the black still I hope such will be the case. This, man? To our mind, it is reversing the for crimination or recrimination. Our logical order, to say, give the negro glorious army crushed the military suffrage and he will get education by bower of the Southern Confederacy as the use of it. Give him education first stones, in spite of their allies amongst us. It would be poor policy now toand his country's good. We are not turn the government over to the hands disposed to credit the negro with a of its enemies when victory has been larger share of native instinct for vo- achieved. As to reconstructed rebels ting wisely than the average of white I think with a little prudence on our men. We educated our youth to the part and anything like fair promises period of twenty one years before per- Many of them fought us openly and mitting them to vote, and unless sla- manfully, and an open, manly enemy, very is a better preparatory school for when he submits, can be trusted with voters than we have been taught to I have no name for them, who acted suppose, we think that freedmen should the part of traitors at home yet afraid not immediately clothed with the bal to go over to the rebels, I must be allowed to doubt their honesty for some

> a few years at least. Youre, &c.,

time yet, and respectfully ask that

they be required to take back seats for

The Colorado Veto Message. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The follow ng is the President's message on the

Colorado bill: To the Senate of the United States: I return to the Senate, in which but what they will do ten or even two House it originated, the bill which has years hence, when questions, and men, passed both Houses of Congress, enti-too, have changed, is quite another the "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union,"

First. From the best information ignorant and weaker classes, and as which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a sess the weaker—though the means are not always reputable—so the inference, if not the absolute certainty is, government all the rights, privileges present moment is calculated to in— Amendment next week.

State government all the rights, privileges present moment is calculated to in— Amendment next week.

In the first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to in— Amendment next week.

The first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to in— Amendment next week. and interests of the citizens are prowould, if not fortified by intelligence, tected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and States have been for some time and proposing an amendment to the Contheir own local officers, and are represented in Congress. stitution, was offered. It provides that cians and become their instruments. Sented in Congress by a delegate of We perceive not how, it is possible to come to any other conclusion. It is the inference drawn from experience everywhere, in all countries, where sufis exercised. If any lesson is taught ses. The population is small, some es-

by experience, it is that suffrage with: timating it so low as twenty five thouout intelligence has a strong tendency sand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty five thou

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other min-The Union State Central Com- ing districts, beyond the limits of the mittee held their first meeting on last | Territory, if circumstances shall render Wednesday afternoon at the National Club House, a large majority of the members being present. Col. Frank Jordan, chairman, presided, and E. H. Rauch, Esq., of Berks county, was ap. departments upon the United States, pointed secretary pro tem. The usual sub committees were appointed, and property increased by their reliance arrangements made for future meetings upon the national executive power for of the principal committee. On motion, the maintenance of law and order, Wm H. Kemble, Esq., of Philadelphia, against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized com-

munities. Second. It is not satisfactorily estalected as secretaries, and the appoint tion was lawfully appointed and held ments were subsequently confirmed. No less than seven different commis-lar question; 6,192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal not seem to me entirely safe to receive of Maryland." ly obtained, as sufficient to overweigh

Union appears to me to be incompatil party proved in the last campaign."

ble with the public interests of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have less or more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions; several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one

If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado, would have in the electoral college three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred; but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great.
When such inequality has been al-

lowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly the "Northwest Territory," lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it cortain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when California was admit-ted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foro seen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous and important mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exi gency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

It information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a territorial legislature beld in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,192, while ratifying the said amendment and conat the irregular election held in 1865,

this apparent decline of population in tion of other States on said amond-Colorado; but it is manifest that it is ment: And provided further. That within the United States, which either chisement of any loyal people who are are in fact, or are believed by the inpowentialed to vote. delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the

people. The tenor of these objections furspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old

still remain unrepresented in Congress. restored as complétely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burthons of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States; that in the meantime no State stall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the

Andrew Johnson. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, '66.

whole country.

Governor Swann's Position. Governor Thômas Swann, of Maryland, has recently written a letter, in which he denies his political position. He says he is opposed to any division of the Union party of Maryland, and thinks the course of the Radical wing, in calling a convention on May 29th, in additions as the Union State Cominjudicious, as the Union State Committee had previously called a Convention to meet on June 6th. He says he men exclusively at all times; that he is for the reconstruction of the Union by the admission of the revolted States to representation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyalty prepared to take the test oath; that he is prepared to trust the masses of the Southern people, and "is utterly op-posed to universal negro suffrage and the extreme radicalism of certain men

Governor Swann adds that he is opposed to the Freedman's Bureau bill, the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity Reconstruction scheme of the Commit and conformity to law are essential to tee of Fifteen, now before Congress. His entire Cabinet, and Generals and conformity to law are essential to tee of Fitcein, now the the preservation of order and a stable. The Baltimore American, to which the Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Government, and should, as far as letter is addressed, whilst it editorially Hancok, Coulter, &c. These gentlemen practicable, always be observed in the dissents from Governor Swann's views, are denounced as traitors because they will not be led by the nose by Sumner, Stayons & Co.

Stayons & Co. The Reconstruction Report.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Stewert said that he proposed to amend the first section of the article amending the Constitution, reported by the committee, so as to define the word citizen; without this construction of both to claim his discharge, but as yet he the first and second sections would de- has not done so. How long will exist pend upon the party in power. He also proposed to strike out the third secion, disfranchising robels, and make it the first section of a law which he proposed as a substitute for the several pills reported. He would then make the bill reported by the committee, excluding rebels from office, the second section, and require each State to consent to the proposed exclusion from oftheir own constitutions and laws impartial suffrage, as in his former prop-

This done by any State, such State is to be admitted at once, without waitng for the adoption of the amendment excepting only the President and Vice President of the so called Confederate sixth Congress who went into the rebellion and those who maltreated Union prisoners. The propositions submitted vere ordered to be printed.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Wlison, of Iowa, obtained an order for the proposed to offer as a substitute for one of the bills reported by the Com-

mittee on Reconstruction.

The amendment is as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause in the first section of House bill No. 543, and insert the following:

That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and lawsin conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such: Provided, That if any State, after forming its constitution and laws there-Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and State shall be admitted as aforesaid. welfare of the whole Union, I regret without being required to await the ac-

habitants of Colorado to be, richer in Wednesday, There was a spirited mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population another census or election, under the author-struction Committee, prohibiting the ity of Congress, would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little Thad. Stevens desired them postponed until the Senate acted on the constitutional amendment, and intimated that there would be considerable delay, and possibly a change in it, which would nishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the enabling act, which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864, although Congress then supposed that the condition feat on the Senate. Mr. Price, of Iowa, of the territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State. The result of the two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a territorial instead of a State. The constituents of every member were demanding that Congress should do something. He declared that the people were tired of waiting. The stitution of a territorial instead of a State way and the constituents of every member were demanding that Congress should do something. He declared that the people were tired of waiting. The stitution of a territorial instead of a state of the constituents of every member were demanding that Congress should do something. He declared that the constituents of every member were demanding that Congress should do something. He declared that the constituents of every member were demanding that Congress should do something. He declared that the people were tired of waiting.

In the Senate on Thursday, Anoth er amendment to the House resolution those unrepresented, that the integrity no class of persons against whom disand harmony of the Union should be crimination as regards suffrage is made, shall be entitled to be counted as part of the basis of representation.

General Grant on the Army.

The President sent a message to the House enclosing the following communication from Licutenant General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, '66 Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:

Sin: In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress, in agreeing upon the plan of reconstruction of the army suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them they will do what should be done speedily.

At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, where heretofore the Indians were left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky Moun-tains by every available highway. The people flocking to those regions are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the protection of the Govern ment. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it the interest as well as the duty to give them military protection. This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore requir-

A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or national. But the dif ference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people; all classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike.

To maintain order the Government

has been compelled to retain volunteers. All white volunteers have be-

come dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated, by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no onger of use, and might as well bedis

charged at once. The colored volunteer has equal right ing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to emain?

The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the reorganization of the army, which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and it would supply the minimum requisite force. It gives but a few thousand at fice and disfranchisement. He said the ditional men over the present organi-remainder of his proposed substitutes zation, but gives a large number of adforce. It gives but a few thousand adgive the alternative to the South to ditional batteries and companies. The ratify the constitutional amendment public service, guarding routes of travwith the proposed modifications con-form their constitutions and laws continuing the southern states, demands thereto, and extend by amendments to the occupation of a great number of posts

For many of them a small company is just as efficient as one with more men in it would be. The bill before Congress or the one that has passed the Senate gives increased number of rank to the Constitution by other States; and file of each company. It is an exand universal amnesty is then to be ecedingly appropriate measure in this extended to the people of that State, particular, for it provides for the increase when occasion requires more men. The company is the smallest States, heads of departments of United unit of an organization that can be States, and members of the Thirty- used without materially injuring disciused without materially injuring disci-

pline and efficiency.

The belief that Congress would act promptly on this matter if their attention was called to it, has induced me to respectfully ask your attention to son, of Iowa, obtained an order for the printing of an amendment which he ter, I would also ask, if you deem it proper, that this, with such endorse ment as you may be pleased to make. be laid before Congress through the Speaker of the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. Inhuman Massacre of Indians.

The Governor of Idaho has address ed a letter to the Commissioner of In-dian Affairs, informing him of the massacre of some sixteen friendly Indians on the 11th of March, near the mouth of Moore's creek, on the Boise river, by a party of citizens of Ada county. He concludes by saying that there were but two grown males rest were Indian women and children. The immediate settlers, miners, proteswhich is assumed as a basis for legis—with, shall establish an equal and just ted against the murder, and their lative action at this time, the aggre—system of suffrage for all male citizens statements I shall send you in a few within its jurisdiction who are not less days, showing that the Indians were defenceless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war it is such acts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the Colorado; but it is manifest that it is ment: And provided further, That military of this post. The excitement due to emigration, which is going on nothing in this section contained shall runs high, and I have all I can do to from that Territory into other regions | be construed as to require the disfran- | carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced towards the poor savages. Things look stormy just now, but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable I shall quiet the troubled waters. In no case that I have examined have I found the "Red man" the aggressor, but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of "bad

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTS WANTED to canyass this county for the Military and Naval History of rebellion, complete in one large 8vo. Vol. of 800 pages and at each pates. The most complete and saleable tory published. Send stamp for prospectus. 3-1m JAS. K. SIMON, 33 S. 4th et., Philada.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell lies; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a.sample gram, my23-lm EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Elizabeth Foster, dec'd:]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Foster, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons Indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

STEWARD FOSTER,

STEWARD FOSTER, May 21, 1866-6t.

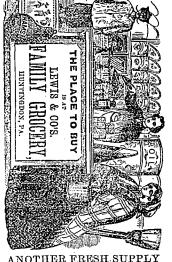
HOUSE AND LOT In the borough of OSCEOLA, Clearfield county, one lot 50x150, with an elegant now Storehouse, is 2½ stories high, fronting on public square, on corner of Main street. Lower part fitted up and used as a storeroom; upper portion finished for dwelling purposes. Cellur full size of building, 40x50. Apply on premises. [my23-2te] SAUKETT BROTHEWS.

TO ALL BOOK BUYERS. Appleton's New Amrican Cyclopedia—10 Vols.

"History of the Robellion—1 large Vol.
Dictionary of Mechanics—2 vols.
Rebollion Record, by Frank Moore—9
Washington Irving's Works,
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Merivale & Gibbon's Rome.
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Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures.
Bancroft's United States—B vols. &c., &c.
I farnish all bocks published, for public and private
Librarios, at wholesale prices. Send a list of any Books
wonted, with a stamp, for prices, which will be sent by
return mall.

my23 3m



ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED At Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

EARLY VEGETABLES

lived fresh from the Philadelphia market every Wed-lay and Saturday morning. Also. Canned Peaches, Tomatocs, Peas and Corn Also,

Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestorshire tard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Cat-&c, and All kinds of Syrups,

CALL AND SEE.

R E S P I C E S

An Farmers, Look to your Interest! THE FULL BLOODED

IMPORTED SPANISH JACK BRUTUS, Will stand for service the present eason at the stable of Thomas McCalan, in Walker twp. short distance from Huntingdon, at the following rates; Single service, \$5.00 For the season \$8.00 Insurance. \$8.00 Insurance. \$12.00 wo of which must be cash in hand.

Any person parting with an insured mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money.

BRUTUS
is a full blooded, imported, black Spanish Jack, 13½ hands
high, six years old this spring. He is gentle, powerful
in limb, and in every respect a most excellent animal.—
His ap pearance will recommend him to all good judges.
29_Farmers should bear in mind that a mule is ready
for market when two years old, while a horse must be dve.
my23-1m 15AAC LONG, Keeper.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. An axquisite impregnation of dry Spanish Winwith the activity of Calisaya Bark, and the most energatio cfall the ferruginous saits, Citrate of Magnetio Oxide of Iron. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalbycate taste and will not discolor the teeth. the tech.

It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the etrength, steadirs the circulation, takes off muscular flabbliness, removes the pallor of debility, gives framess and precision to the actions of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.

vous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.

Magnetic Citrate of Iron is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equivalent of Protextde of Iron, is place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, with a seringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chiloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflammatory action or headache.

Calisaya Bark is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener, or restorative, for rival as an anti-periodic.

Retalis in \$1 and \$2 bottles, Quarts and Gallons for disponsing.

O. S. HUBBELL, Apothecary, my22-1m

LASHI'S

Figure Bollon WACHIME BEACHIME

Five Dollar WASHING MACHINE,

Is now offered to the public as the cheapest, simplest and most efficient Washing Machine in the country. The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store. 727 Market street, Philada.

J. S. LASH & CO.

Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesals and ratall.

\$\oldsymbol{Q}_{\oldsymb R. A. B. LIGHT.

Oraduato of the University of Pennsylvania, having located at Warriorsmark, offers his professional services to the people of the town and vicinity. Ho will receive night calls at Chamberlin's Hotel.

May 10, 1866-3m.

Patent Box Blue and Bleaching Preparation.

The best thing out. Ladies, try it and you will use other. To be had in large or small quantities at May,9-3t*

J. H. WESTHROOK, Huntingdon.

Exter of Benjamin Figart, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Benjamin Figart, late of Moris township. Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ated for sottlement.

CAROLINE C. FIGART, Spruce Creek.
WILLIAM BURBANK, Altoona.
May 16, 1866-6t.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Samuel Foust, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Foust, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county lec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all piersons awing claims against the estate are requested to present

acco, naving seen granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the catate are rejuested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JACOB FOUST;
Crivin, May9-61*

Administrator. DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate 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 undersigned, all persons indebted to the
cetate will make payment, and these having claims will
present them for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, W. S. SMITH, Administrator

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Lotters of administration upon the estate of Sami owart, of Jackson township, deceased, having been ed to the undersigned, all persons are requested to immediate payment, and those having claims

In the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county.

In the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to hear exceptions to the trust account of George C. Bucher, Trustee to sell the real estate of Rosannah McLaughlin, dec'd., and to distribute the balance in the hands of said trustee, will attend at the office of Benedict, Stewart & Lythe, in the borough of Huntingdon on FRIDAY, the 28th day of Mar, 1868, at ten ofcheck, A. M., when and where all persons interested it said fund are required to be present.

May P. M. LYTLE, Auditor.

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. Just received this day from New York and for sale chear at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET. Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$270,000. Total Assets, \$1,270,000

This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire inland navigation, transportation. &c. The cost of insuring in this company is no more than the first cost would be in tuese small Mutual Companies. With no Assessments!

This Company is made safe by the State laws of New ork, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTHAM, Secretar HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent, office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill at

FURMITURE J. M. WISE, Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITÚRE Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

reasonable.

23 Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

The subscriber has a NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE, and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in tow or country. J. M. WISE. Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

GEO. SHAEFFER SPLENDID STOCK

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C. Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most REASONABLE PRICES,

nd those who purchase once will surely call again. BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER, and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expedi ious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street,
ew doors west of the Diamond.
my2

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR. The patronage of the town and country is respectfully

GRAIN, of every description, Bought at this mill. McCAHAN & SON

Iuntingdon, May 2, 1865 1000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.



Jas. A. Brown

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING. HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c AT REDUCED PRICES. TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experi-

once that enables me to secure great advantages for

once that entities me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the best standard brands and reliable qualities of goods.

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in: gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.

Among my stock may be found

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Gunsmiths. Shoemakers.

Painters, Coachmakers, Cabinet Makers, Machinists.

Foundrymen And for all other kinds of Mechanics. FARMERS

Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Imple.

HORSE HAY FORKS

Every farmer should see the famous

he most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made -I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Hunting lon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill



PALMER HORSE FORKS

Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 FOR BUILDERS

LOCKS, HINGES,

SCREWS, BRADS, PAINTS.

GLASS, VARNISHES, &C.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY. Our best mechanics say that the **DUNCANNON NAILS**

are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others

an be supplied promptly in quantities from one pound t

HARRISBURG STONEWARE, EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,

all sold low for cash. Cheap

WOODEN PUMPS!

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They is no iron in time to content to the arrival relight and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pips suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received I shall continue iny endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public

JAMES A. BROW N. Huntingdon, May 16, 1866.