The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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

Wednesday morning, June 6, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE HERO DEAD.—Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott died, at West Point, New York, on Tuesday morning last, May 29th. His funeral took place on Friday, and was attended by a large number of military and naval officers, and delegations from Congress. Gen. Scott was nearly eighty years of age.

THE FENIANS ADVANCING.—The Fenians, about whom so much has been said and written of late concerning the folly of their gigantic movement against Britain, have finally made a show of fight. A Fenian force under command of Col. O'Neill, formerly connected with the 16th Regiment U. S. Regulars, landed on the Canadian side and captured Fort Erie. Reinforcements are following after, and several skirmishes have occurred in which the British have been worsted. When the Canadians get fully awakened to the issue, it is thought the progress of the Fenians will be changed to their material injury. The United States forces, under command of General Meade, have orders from Gen. Grant to prevent hostile expeditions leaving the United States, and to save property from destruction by mobs. Gov. Fenton, of New York, will issue a proclamation calling out twelve regiments of militia to be sent to the frontier.

☞The Republicans of Bradford county organized a Johnson Union Club in Towanda a few days since.—Some of the most prominent Republicans are at the head of the organization. Wilmot's strong district does not think Johnson a traitor. Similar organizations are being organized in other strong Republican counties.—No wonder Congressmen are getting weak in the knees. Forney and his like have been driving the party to destruction. A free people have been thinking and are now beginning to act. The loyal disposed people of the North want peace and a Union of the States and the people.

HONESTY IN THE FAR WEST.—The people who go far to find money are not always the most scrupulous as to the manner in which they get it, and we need not be surprised to find that in the mineral regions of our great western domain there should be found rogues in office as well as in the more mature communities of the Atlantic border. The subjoined item from a western cotemporary will serve to show that there is no surplus honesty among the office holders of Nevada:

The grand jury of Douglas county, in Nevada, have presented the county treasurer as wholly incompetent to the discharge of his duties, not knowing how much money he has on hand, nor how much he ought to have; the jury finds that the District Attorney refuses to do his duty toward criminals; the jury presents the judge for misconduct and bad behavior, and also appoints three taxpayers to watch the county commissioner.

☞Mrs. Cobb, the notorious pardon broker, carries a dead latch key to the President's private audience room, and is in the habit of passing into and out of the apartment in the presence of waiting congressmen, ministers of foreign nations, citizens and soldiers.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Is it possible that there are men in Harrisburg old enough to vote who are so stupid as to believe such an assertion as this? Those who invent lies which have some show of probability about them may get credit for shrewdness, but when the editor of a newspaper makes an asseveration which none but an idiot will believe, it is manifest that he presumes upon a vast amount of credulity in his readers, or that he has very little brains himself. The leaders of the radical faction should engage men to do their lying who will have sense enough to know that a lie which nobody believes can do their party no good.

☞The definitive action of the President in refusing to grant a pardon to the pirate Semmes, will be likely to shock the sensibilities of the Southern admirers both of the President and the aspirant for judicial honors in Mobile. Semmes was recently elected to a local judgeship in that city, and he needed only the President's permission to commence drawing the salary. This the President has been hard hearted enough to deny, and the applicant is said to have left Washington with modified views on a variety of questions, and on the dispensation of clemency in particular.

WHO DO THEY TALK TO?—One of our radical cotemporaries tells its readers that "the President is plotting for the escape of Jeff. Davis." Every schoolboy knows that with a scratch of the pen the President of the United States can deliver any State prisoner from his bonds, and it is presuming that the readers of radical papers are exceedingly ignorant to suppose that they do not know this. There is an immense amount of stupidity in those who print such stuff, and it is possible that they may find it out some day.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

THE FINAL PLAN.

The Senatorial caucus held its fourth meeting to-day and finally agreed to a series of *amendments to the constitutional* amendment pending in the Senate, which it is claimed are acceptable to nearly all of the Senators of the body. It was subsequently brought before the Senate and partially voted on. The third section of the amendment which passed the House, disfranchising all who voluntarily aided the rebellion, was stricken out by unanimous vote. The rest of the amendment, which refers chiefly to the basis of representation was laid aside for action to-morrow. It is believed that the plan as amended will be passed through the Senate with but little debate, and sent to the House for its concurrence, where it is claimed, it will also be voted on without debate, and being agreed to will be sent to the various State Legislatures for ratification. There is a general disposition to dispose of the matter without further discussion.

NEW FREEDMAN'S BUREAU BILL.

The House to-day passed by a strictly party vote the new Freedmen's Bureau Bill. A good many amendments were added, which strips the bill of many of the objectionable features raised against the old bill by the President in his veto message. It now provides for continuing the present freedmen's bureau in force for two instead of three years as originally reported, and authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant commissioners; all appointments to be made of persons who have served in the armies. No person shall be deemed destitute, suffering and dependent upon the Government for support within the meaning of this act who is able to find employment, and could by proper industry or exertion avoid such destitution, suffering or dependence. For the purpose of rendering this bureau self-supporting, and in the place of lands heretofore assigned to freedmen, and then afterwards withdrawn from the control of the bureau the President is required to reserve from sale or settlement under the homestead or exemption laws, *and assign for the use of freedmen and* loyal refugees, male or female, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of Government land. Whenever the former owners of land, occupied under General Sherman's field order, dated at Savannah, January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall apply for restoration of said lands, and the commissioner shall refuse to surrender the same, the owners may apply in civil courts for restitution. The bill further guarantees civil rights to all persons in the States.

Men learn slowly not to be entirely confident of what is going to happen, especially in the political world. An instance in point is brought out by what Col. Forney said of the Congressional Plan, in his *Chronicle* the day after the report was made, and by what he said in his *Press* two days ago. For the sake of the illustration and the train of thought they are calculated to provoke, we make the quotations:

From the *Chronicle:*

It will be a herculean task to assail, with success, the remedy of the Congressional Committee. The measure being a happy blending of the best thoughts of statesmen who agree on general principles, (including President Johnson's iterated propositions,) l ittle effective opposition need be looked for from either of these quarters.

From the *Press:*

The result of the consultation among the Union Senators, which has been long and patient, has not transpired. It is only known that the attendance was large, the discussion harmonious, and the conclusions of the majority accepted as binding upon all. The wisdom of this course is vindicated by every day's experience.

It remains only to be noted, that the result of the "consultation" was the expunging of the "vital section" of the "remedy of the Congressional Committee." If "every day's experience" would exert on everybody the happy effects it appears in this instance to have exerted on "the Union Senators" and on Col. Forney, the prospect would indeed be hopeful.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, May* 31.

The Republican Senators, after calm and frequent deliberation among themselves, have agreed upon what is expected to go through as the result of *all the thinking, speaking, threats,successes* and failures of the past six months on the question of Restoration. The third section of the Congressional Plan has been stricken out and for it another has been substituted. When the original report passed the House, Mr. Stevens said the third section was the sum of it all, and that if it was stricken out the Plan would be worthless. It has been stricken out, the Union Senators being unanimous for it. In doing so, they virtually adopted the suggestion of Mr. Stanton. But Mr. Stevens has meantime brought forward in the House another plan—one of his own, and on his own hook. It is said, however, that the House will take the Senate's modification and not follow Mr. Stevens.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, May* 31.

May 31.—*Senate.*—The pending question was upon the adoption of the following section as a substitute for the one stricken out:

SEC. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid *and comfort to the enemies thereof.* But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

THE little borough of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., sets a good though rather expensive example. It supplies lime gratuitously, for whitewashing purposes, and where there is a board or scantling it is sure to receive a coat of white. Little danger of the cholera in that place.

The Three Sided Question.

The people of the United States have an important problem before them for solution. It comes logically as a consequence of one which they have already solved. The antecedent question was this, Shall the States of the Federal Union be separated and form two distinct governments? It was abruptly submitted to the people by the conspirators who had pledged themselves to the affirmative, it was argued for four years with the sharpest and solidest of logic, and it was decided emphatically in the negative. The *present question is,* Shall the States that after attempting secession, have submitted to this irreversible decision, be restored to their functions in the Union corresponding with their nomial and normal connection with it?

On this question three sets of opinions are entertained. There may be more, but the shape of public measures and the drift of speech indicate three as embracing the essential conditions of the problem. We name, *first,* the opinion that the States which have been concerned in the attempt at secession should be restored, and that as speedily as practicable, under such conditions and guarantees as will render it safe and advantageous to the national interest. *Second,* the opinion that they should be at once restored, on their cessation of armed resistance to the government, without further conditions. And, *third,* the opinion that they should be regarded as conquered provinces, and held under territorial jurisdiction until formally admitted like new States.

The number of persons holding either of these last two opinions is, comparatively, small, unless we embrace those who have been implicated in the rebellion. Of these, some entertain such hostile passions against the Government as not to desire a restoration that will place them under allegiance to it, and some, while submitting to the decision of the war, desire to evade as far as possible the condition which it legitimately entails upon them. But besides rebels, there are others who embrace these opinions. Those who sympathised with them in their rebellion and laid the blame of the war on other parties, stand most conspicuous in opposition to the conditions deemed necessary in the restoration of the seceded States to their functional relations with the Union. It is not difficult to perceive how selfish and party considerations may suggest this course, or how hopes of regaining power may influence that faction of the broken Democracy to desire that the anticipated coalition with restored rebels may be hampered as little as possible by loyal conditions. And, further, there are some whose loyalty is not questioned, who through passion or prevented sentiments appear little favorable to restoration, since they encounter the plans of others with opposition, and load their own with impossible conditions, to such an extent as indicates a wish to at least indefinitely delay it.

But the opinion of the President and of Congress, and of the great majority of the people, has been and is, that the seceded States must be restored. And, while there has been between Congress and the President some difference about the methods and conditions—and a like difference has prevailed among the loyal people of the country, they have been agreed on this main point, that the restoration should be under such conditions and guarantees as will secure to the whole country and all its population the benefits of a free republican government, under the Federal compact. This has been the aim steadily kept in view through all the war. For its attainment the tremendous sacrifices of life and treasure were made by the loyal people. The restoration is not to be considered in the narrow and partial aspect of a boon to the States immediately concerned, but in the broad and exalted character of a benefit to the whole nation, and the conditions should bear upon this grand design. The prejudices, passions, and mere personal or sectional interests of men have no proper scope in this field, and cannot be trusted to dictate terms of restoration. If it be necessary and just to disfranchise or to enfranchise anew, more or less, let it be done. And if fit men are offered to represent the States in the Union, and so to restore the suspended line of normal connection between the States of the Union, let that be done too, and let it be responded to as forwarding the grand object.

Toward this point, as exhibited in the first of the three opinions, the current of public sentiment and action appears to be tending. With honest agreement on the main object, honest difference of views, as to methods of procedure, will not oppose permanent obstacles to progress, especially while there is also agreement that the methods shall be such as shall save the republic from detriment and secure to it the benefits of union. The embarrassments that have attended the process for restoring the seceded States have arisen chiefly from the intrusion of considerations less extensive than the good of the nation. But in an interest of such magnitude, mere personal and party ends cannot be allowed to supercede those of national importance, and whether they originate with one party or the other, whether they spring from official or popular sources, the intelligent, loyal deliberate judgment of the people will protect the Union which they have preserved. That this is the direction in which the current of opinion is flowing appears sufficiently evident. And we therefore look for the solution of the great problem according to the first of the opinions specified in relation to it.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE Academy of Music, University Medical College, St. James' Lutheran Church, and several other adjoining buildings, were destroyed by a great fire in the City of New York, which broke out in the first named building on Monday midnight. Two firemen were burned to death, and others were severely injured. The loss is set down at a full million of dollars.

A priest in New York has been preaching against tilting hoops. He professes his ignorance of the revelations made by the fashions at operas and theatres, as he never went there, but added, "I cannot shut my eyes to the abomination when it is in front of me on the street."

Amending the Constitution.

It is the fashion to call every alteration of "the supreme law" of our great republic an amendment, and every aspiring politician thinks himself wise enough to *amend* the work of the statesmen who formed our government. Heretofore it has been generally conceded by intelligent men that our Constitution formed the best Government which has ever been devised. That it secured more liberty to the people, and enabled them to enjoy more comfort and prosperity than those of any other country at any time *in the world's history* have enjoyed, only a few crazy fanatics on this side of the Atlantic have denied, and it might be supposed that sensible men would be very cautious about undertaking to change the character of a government which has been tried and proved so beneficial to the country; but we find in our day that the most brainless twadlers are ready to propose *amendments* to the Constitution, and to show that they think themselves wiser than Washington, Hamilton, Sherman, Madison, Franklin, &c., and more able to form the fundamental laws of a nation. It is universally acknowledged that the convention which framed the Federal Constitution contained minds of the highest order; and the practical experience of the people of country has satisfied them that we had "the best government in the world," until insurrectionists and revolutionists undertook to destroy it.

One of the great principles of the Constitution is that of amendment, but this is so restricted as to prevent alteration unless a very large majority of the States are willing to consent to it. The very idea of a constitution is that *of an organic law which may not be altered if there be any doubts as to the propriety of the proposed alteration.* In this our government differs very materially *from that of England.* There is no real restriction upon the power of parliament, but our Federal Constitution was intended to give only limited and well defined power, of legislation to a general Congress, to enable it to do for the whole country what the individual States could not so well do, and to leave to the States the direction of all local matters, and such things as could be as well done by State governments as by a central one.

The framers of the Constitution were as well aware of the *danger* of centralization as they were of the inconveniences of a feeble union, and they so balanced the powers of the Federal government as to prevent the absorption of supreme power by any one department of it, and they carefully defined the legislative powers of Congress, so as to prevent its absorbing the power and authority of the State governments. The chief peculiarity of our system of government is in *its division and circumscription of powers.*

The Federal Government has no legal power but what is given by the Constitution, and all other powers are "reserved to the State and to the people." Not only are the powers of the general government expressly limited, but they are with great precision divided between the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. The experience of the world has shown that a concentration of the power of a great country has always resulted in despotism, and it was to prevent such a result that the sages who founded our republic so carefully restricted and divided the powers of the general government.

A careful consideration of the character of our *government will convince* any man of judgment that what the radical faction which controls Congress calls *amending* the Constitution is in reality an effort to destroy its peculiar principles; to take away those safeguards which were designed to prevent the conversion of our *Federal republic* into some form of oligarchy or monarchy. The Constitution was designed to be a fundamental law, to continue for ages, and to check the ambitious designs of demagogues and factionists who take advantage of temporary excitements to accomplish their selfish objects.

Under the Constitution, not changed to suit the notions of scheming politicians, nor those of insane fanatics, our fathers lived and prospered as no other people have done; and prudent men must see that such an organic law should not be changed in its most vital features without cool and mature deliberation.—*Phila. Daily News.*

Connecticut on admitting Loyal Members.

In the Connecticut Senate last Tuesday morning, May 22, Mr. Harrison introduced the following important resolution:

WHEREAS, The loyal people of the State of Tennessee have declared the secession ordinance of 1861 null and void, have repudiated the rebel debt, have adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and have attested their fidelity to the Union cause under the most trying circumstances; and whereas, the loyal people of said State have elected a delegation of loyal men to the National Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives are hereby requested to favor the admission of the Congressional delegation from Tennessee without delay.

Mr. Harrison hoped that the resolution would pass without discussion. He moved the yeas and nays on the question. Ayes and nays were ordered. The resolution passed unanimously.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN COULDN'T SEE.—A Democratic Congressman called upon Postmaster General Dennison and solicited the appointment of a constituent of similar faith to a Postmastership in his District. "What is he?" blandly asked Gov. Dennison. "Why, he is a Union man, and supports President Johnson's policy," replied the M. C. "But what *was* he, and for whom did he vote in the last Presidential election?" further interrogated the postal chief. "He voted for McClellan," was the frank and ready reply. "We are not appointing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan," quoth Governor Dennison, to the evident disgust of the expectant Congressman, who retired in a bewildered state of mind, growing out of his effort to see the precise benefit to his party of its vigorous support of the President's policy.

Shall Deserters Vote.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—The Supreme Court has adjourned without having announced their decision in the case argued last week involving the constitutionality of the act of Congress disfranchising deserters, and it is not likely that a decision will be pronounced until the meeting of the court at the end of June.

The act of Assembly, which the Governor held awaiting the decision of the court on the constitutionality of the act of Congress, provides for records and lists to be procured by the Adjutant General and to be furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions in this State, which, as presented in the letter of the Attorney General to the Court before the argument of the case, will require all the time before the election, and are of great importance to persons marked as deserters and who can procure evidence to give them the right of suffrage.

We learn officially that the Governor will sign the bill, and that the Adjutant General will commence the work at once. If the Supreme Court decides the act of Congress to be constitutional it can then be carried into effect under the act of Assembly.

AN Auburn, Me., man raised $1,900 worth of vegetables from a single acre of land last year, and expects to raise $3,000 worth from it this year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale at the late residence of Mrs. Eliza J. Gilliland, in Mapleton,

On Saturday, the 16th of June, 1866,

The following personal property, to wit:

17 head of Sheep, bedsteads and bedding, tables, chairs, clock, carpets, copper kettle, a lot of tinware, and many other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m., when conditions will be made known.

A. W. SWOOPE,
JOHN GAYTON,
June6-2t Executors.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

To canvass for the great book of 1866,

"THE SOUTH!"

A tour of its battle fields and ruined cities; a journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the south, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in this subject, combine to make *this by far the greatest selling book before the* public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for agents to make money.

For circulars and terms, address the

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
je6-1m* 702 Chestnut street, Philada.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or in any way meddling with all the personal property now in the possession of Geo. W. Attleberger, as I have purchased the same at constable sale, and are left with him during my pleasure, subject to my orders. M. L. REX.

*Mapleton, May 28, 1866-3t**

SUGAR CURED HAMS, SIDE, Shoulders, Dried Beef, just received at
my30-3w S. B. HENRY & CO.

JUST received by Boat Hero,

600 sacks ground Alum Salt.
600 " Star Dairy "

which we offer to dealers at cost and carriage.
my30-3w S. B. HENRY & CO.

FISH.

100 No. 1, 2, 3 and Mackerel, No. 1 and 2.
100 ½, ¼ and ⅛ bbls.
50 bbls. Dry Salt Herring.
50 bbls. Eastport do
20 bbls. Lake do
my30-3w At S. B. HENRY & CO.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Eliza J. Gilliland, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Eliza J. Gilliland, late of Union township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

A. W. SWOOPE,
JOHN GAYTON, Sr.,
May 29, 1866-6t. Executors.

Notice.

THE undersigned Corporators named *in the act of Assembly, entitled an Act to incorporate* the Pennsylvania Canal Company," approved the first day of May, 1866, will open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company at the places and times following:

PHILADELPHIA, at Room No. 23, Merchant's Exchange, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 26th day of June, 1866.

HARRISBURG, at the Lochiel House, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th day of July, 1866.

HUNTINGDON, at the Morrison House, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 19th day of July, 1866.

L. T. Wattson,	Alex. M. Lloyd,	John A. Lemon,
David Blair,	Geo. K. Roberts,	James Burns,
T. T. Wierman,	W. J. Howard,	John Lingafelt,
John Scott,	R. B. Wigton,	James Gardner,
John N. Swoope,	*J. J. Patterson,*	*Wm. Dorris, Jr.*

may30-2m

ACCIDENTS!

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets, April 1, $634,880 23.

INSURES AGAINST

Accidents from Runaway Horses.
Accidents from Machinery.
Assaults by Burglars and Robbers,
Sprained Ankles and Broken Limbs,
Explosions, Collisions, Burning, and Drowning,

Accidents of all Kinds.

☞Policies of any amount, from $500 to $10,000 in case of fatal accident, or $3 to $50 weekly compensation in case of disabling bodily injury, and from one month to five years' time at *small premiums.*

Oldest and Best Accident Ins. Co. Extant.

J. G. PATTERSON, Pres't. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y.

Applications received and policies issued by

R. A. MILLER & CO.,
General Insurance Agents.
my30 4t Huntingdon, Pa.

SALES.

PRIVATE SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate:

No. 1. The FARM on which I now live, called "Bellemeade," lying in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of H. Brinkenhough, Hugh Seeds, and others, containing, with the mountain tract, about

362 ACRES,

This farm is prime limestone land, about 112 acres cleared, well cultivated, under good post and rail fence, and the balance finely timbered with white, red and rock oak, and chestnut. It has a good stone and frame dwelling house, bank barn, stone spring house, with a never failing spring of the very best water, wagon shed, corn crib, and other buildings, three orchards of apples, peaches and pears. Lies but a short distance from Spruce Creek

No. 2. A tract of 50 Acres of fine limestone land, in Frankstown township, adjoining lands of D. Shultz, Union Furnace, and the Little Juniata, 20 acres cleared and in clover; balance in Locust timber.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND, in Morris township, and the whole of Sugar Island, opposite No. 2, containing about 2 acres, adjoining land of R. Tussey.

Terms will be made known by the subscriber,

ap13-3m* BENJ. F. WALLACE.

GROUND RENTS

For Sale

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.

Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS', Agent.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

In the borough of OSCEOLA, Clearfield county, one lot 50x150, with an elegant new 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. Cellar full size of building, 40x50. Apply on premises. [my23 2t*] SACKETT BROTHERS.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

HARVEST

IS

COMING,

AND

FARMERS

SHOULD SUPPLY THEMSELVES WITH

THE BEST

HORSE HAY FORKS

SCYTHES & SNATHS,

RAKES AND FORKS,

GRINDSTONES,

And all other Harvesting Implements to be had at

JAS. A. BROWN'S

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'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,
May 21, 1866-6t. *Administrator.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Benjamin Figart, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Benjamin Figart, late of Morris 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.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Samuel Foust, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Foust, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JACOB FOUST,
Crivin, May9-6t* Administrator.

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of

ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

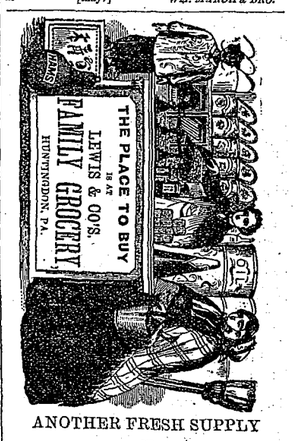
Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.



ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED

At Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

Also,

EARLY VEGETABLES

Received fresh from the Philadelphia market every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

Farmers, Look to your Interest!

THE FULL BLOODED

IMPORTED SPANISH JACK

BRUTUS,

Will stand for service the present season at the stable of Thomas McCahan, in Walker twp. a short distance from Huntingdon, at the following rates:

Single service.....$5 00
For the season..... 8 00
Insurance..... 12 00

two 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 appearance will recommend him to all good judges.

☞Farmers should bear in mind that a mule is ready for market when two years old, while a horse must be five.

my23-1m ISAAC LONG, Keeper.

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 these small Mutual Companies.

With no Assessments!

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

J. D. STEELE, *President.* P. NOTHAM, *Secretary.*
HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent,
my1-6m Huntingdon, Penn.

Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill st.

FURNITURE!

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

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.

☞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 town or country. J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

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,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few 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 solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT

Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.

my2 McCAHAN & SON.

PURE SPICES

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at

LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.