The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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

Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞The National Union Convention is now in session in Philadelphia. How long it will continue in session has not been determined upon, but from the amount of business it is expected to transact, and the number of speeches to be made, we cannot look for an adjournment until the close of the week. Delegates have been chosen from all parts of the Union. Some of these during the war belonged to the party which opposed the war, while all have joined in council to try to make right what war has made wrong, and to unite in averting the threatening dangers of the present evils. If the Convention tends by its action to form a bond of perpetual union between the North and South, what truly Union men will not feel thankful. That Convention has met to prevent the dismemberment of the Union as threatened by the Radicals—that Convention has met to preserve the Constitution and the Union,—its primary object being to reconcile the South with the North. Radical men denounce such a Convention. They do not desire any such reconciliation, and they stand distinct and apart from those who desire to see this Union firmly united. Their object is revenge and they will not deal magnanimously with a conquered enemy. The Radicals, in a word, wish to keep the Southern men enemies, while the Conservatives wish to make them friends.

Should the Convention fail to accomplish such a desirable object, we can be no worse off than we now are. Should it be found that partizans have gone there to work in the interests of their party, we have no fear but that the more honest of the delegates will silence them. Nothing should be listened to and nothing should be done, but what will advance the interests and insure the blessings of peace and harmony to our whole country. Men who will work for individual interests have no business at the National Convention. We trust the Convention will not have adjourned without conferring a blessing on the country—such a blessing as the country now stands in need of.

DOES THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH SPEAK FOR GEN GEARY?—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, a Radical Cameron sheet, in its Saturday issue, says:

"While the necessity of electing Geary is appreciated, we want our loyal friends not to forget that the larger we make Geary's majority, the sterner will be the rebuke administered to Andrew Johnson. * * * * *

We accept this as an issue. We want it clearly understood, while the loyal men of Pennsylvania are laboring to reward a gallant soldier by electing him Governor, they are also battling to administer a rebuke to Andrew Johnson, and pass such judgment on his faithlessness as will forever consign his name to disgrace."

We don't for a moment suppose that the *Telegraph* speaks the sentiments of Gen. Geary. Still, the fact that the *Telegraph*, the State organ at Harrisburg, has made the issue, may have the effect to cause Johnson's friends to ask for further information. As Johnson *now* stands, Gen. Geary, or any of his true friends, would certainly not be so foolish as to raise an issue such as the *Telegraph* proposes. No Johnson man could vote for Geary to-day on the issue proposed. None but radicals could support him. Such support as the *Telegraph* gives Gen. Geary will defeat him.

JUDGE CURTIS' LETTER.—We place on the first page of to-day's paper the letter of Judge Curtis in answer to the national committee on the subject of the convention now being held in Philadelphia. It will be remembered that Judge Curtis dissented from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and his opinion thereon has ever since been used as a sort of Republican text book. This letter to Mr. Browning deserves a careful perusal.

Hon. George Ashcum, President of the Convention that met at Chicago, in 1860, and put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for President, is a delegate in the Philadelphia Convention, with many others of the most distinguished members of the old Republican party. Certainly all the delegates are not "Copperheads" and "traitors."

News by the Atlantic Cable.

London, August 9th.—There is great excitement here this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance of the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visions of another Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot.

An armistice of four months has been agreed between Austria and Italy

Parliament has adjourned.

☞The *Journal & American* says the Philadelphia Convention will be composed of thieves, murderers, incendiaries and highwaymen. Quite complimentary of many of the best men in the Union.

Curiosities of Politics.

The following article which we clip from the editorial columns of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, a Republican paper, we recommend for the perusal of Republicans in this county. It speaks truths the very earnest friends of Gen Geary should listen to:

It certainly must strike a few people as a little curious that at the Republican meetings held over the country, the issue seems to be made up between the party and the President, rather than between the party and its rival, the Democracy. Nearly every Republican speaker occupies his time in canvassing the merits or demerits of President Johnson. That functionary, we believe, still considers himself connected with the party. His appointments are made from its ranks, and notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, his consultations are chiefly held with gentlemen styling themselves Republicans. It is evident that Seward and Stanton regard him as in proper fellowship with the party. The Democrats get nothing from him but social recognition, and within a very short time a leading politician of that persuasion from Ohio, was denied a conference by the President, the denial being accompanied by the significant ejaculation, "The Lord deliver the country from all such men."

It is not then, at first glance, a matter of some wonderment that a President who declines to be ruled out of the party, and who, so far as all substantial favors are concerned, gives the cold shoulder to persons of other political organizations should be an object of so much animadversion from members of the party to which he acknowledges allegiance. It would really seem as if the coming elections are to determine, not whether the Republicans or the Democrats shall control the policy of the country, but whether Andrew Johnson shall be endorsed or rebuked by the people.

We are not sure that the Republican Union party of this nation, is wise in making such an issue. We have never believed that the disagreement between the majority in Congress and the President was an irreconcilable one. Upon many matters, they are in thorough accord. And they do not differ more essentially upon the single question of representation, than the anti-Johnson men differ amongst themselves upon the question of negro suffrage. Mr. Greeley's plan of adjustment reiterated week after week, is "Universal Amnesty for Universal Suffrage." The majority in Congress do not accept this basis of settlement, but Mr. Greeley is not ruled out of the party nor is he denounced on the stump. Would it not be as well to extend the same courtesy to the Chief Magistrate of the nation? Is it not a reasonable presumption that the man who was so true, during the dark days of the rebellion, and who proved his devotion by so many sacrifices, is still loyal in feeling, and if mistaken in sentiment is at least instigated by no sinister motives or dangerous designs? To put the matter in a more direct and practical shape, is it, as a mere feature of party tactics, a prudent course to make abuse of the man the party put forward, would it not be wiser to go before the people on the merits of the position the party has through its representatives in Congress taken, than to hazard serious alienations by invectives against the President?

There is such a thing as loading a gun so heavily, that the recoil is nearly as fatal as the discharge, and the imputations cast upon the President by prominent speakers are so very serious that the people will be apt to reject even those charges which have foundation. There are abundant questions relating to revenue, our foreign policy and the relation of the States to the general Government, as well as the obligations of government towards the class whom it has enfranchised, upon which the two great political organizations of the country differ, and upon which they can debate and try the ordeal of the ballot. With such a legitimate field for controversy, we cannot see the judgment of making the President the main object of antagonism, and much less do we deem the prudence of calling him an apostate and traitor in public meetings.

The record of the Republican party during the war is its best credential when it goes before the people. It need not embarrass its strong position by internal quarrels. If, however, it will be insisted upon, that the great issue is the admission of the Southern States and that the President and Congress are at such utter variance on this subject that it must be brought into the canvass before the people, let the debate be conducted with a little degree of propriety, and let us have an end to the very violent aspersions of character that have signalized the opening of the campaign. Republicans can do better work than abusing each other. Such a course only furnishes ammunition for outside organizations.

☞Soldiers, disabled by wounds or disease, who have been honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, who desire a home in the United States Military Asylum, are requested to make application previous to September 1st, with a statement of the circumstances of their enlistment, services, disability and discharge to Major General Edward W. Hinks, Governor of United States Military Asylum, whose office is temporarily at Boston, Mass.

Any person having knowledge of meritorious disabled soldiers being supported in an almshouse or elsewhere, as a public pauper, is requested to give information of the fact to the governor of the asylum, in order that immediate steps may be taken for the removal and relief of such indigent disabled soldiers.

Papers throughout the country are requested to give gratuitous publicity to the above.

☞Something we didn't know—that the Sr. of the *Journal & American* had any other judgment lying around than the one we helped him to pay. It's not likely that we would invest in doubtful paper.

Northumberland County in Motion.

Great Union Johnson Meeting in Sunbury.

A very large and enthusiastic Johnson meeting was held in Sunbury on the 7th inst. The large and elegant new court house was packed to overflowing, with Lincoln-Johnson Republicans. The meeting was organized by that firm, life-long whig and Republican, S. B. Boyer, Esq. Dr. Robt. McCoy, of Northumberland—the firm and unflinching friend of Abraham Lincoln, was made President of the meeting. He made a short address, after which, he introduced Maj. C. H. Shriner, of Union county, the Lincoln Elector of this district in 1864.

Mr. Shriner made one of the most powerful speeches ever made in this county. He spoke over two hours, amid great enthusiasm and applause.

At the close, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Shriner, and *unanimously* adopted:

WHEREAS, President Lincoln did, on the 8th day of December, 1863, put forth a solemn proclamation, containing his plan of reconstruction in which he said, that *"whenever* in any of the States in rebellion, a number of persons not less than *one-tenth* in number of the qualified voters by the election laws of said State, each having taken the oath of allegiance, shall form a *State* government Republican in form, &c. Such shall be recognized as the true government of that *State*, and be defended and protected by the power of the United States."

And whereas, Abraham Lincoln did further, after the rebellion was substantially at an end, and but three day sbefore his assassination, to-wit: on the 11th of April, 1865, re assert and re-argue said plan of reconstruction, at length, and with great ability and power.

And whereas, The Union National Convention of Baltimore in 1864 did indorse said plan of reconstruction against the *"protest"* of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, by a voto of 492 against 27; therefore, Resolved.

First—That we consider the good faith of the nation—and especially the good faith of our party, which supported Mr. Lincoln—as pledged to that plan of reconstruction which looks to the restoration of the Union, "with all the rights, dignity and equality of the several *States*, unimpaired."

Second—That we regard the plan of Thaddeus Stevens and others, to hold eleven States as conquered provinces, as at open war with the doctrines proclaimed by Congress on the 21st of July, 1861; at war with Mr. Lincoln's reconstruction plan of December 8th, 1863; and especially hostile and disrespectful to Mr. Lincoln's last great speech of April 11th, 1865.

Third—That since the Southern States have laid down their arms, abolished slavery, adopted the constitutional amendment prohibiting it—done all Mr. Lincoln required them to do—the promises of Mr. Lincoln, to restore the Union and defend and protect the States in all their rights, dignity and equality should be held sacred, and carried out in good faith.

Fourth—That to hold eleven States *by force*, as England holds Ireland, or as Austria holds Hungary, and as Russia holds Poland, is a violation of all the promises we made to the world from the beginning to the end of the war—would require vast standing armies, result in a despotic government, and entail untold debt, misery and bondage on us and our children.

Fifth—That Andrew Johnson is striving to carry out the principles and redeem the pledges of Abraham Lincoln, to protect the people from the dangers and encroachments of a centralized despotism, and that his name will forever stand with those of *Washington, Jackson and Lincoln.*

Sixth—That Hon. Edgar Cowan, our talented and lion-hearted Senator, for standing by Andrew Johnson as Benton stood by Jackson, has won for himself immortal honor; and when the storm and whirlwind of fanaticism has gone by, all true patriots will hail the names of Johnson and Cowan as they now delight to honor those of Jackson and Benton.

Seventh—That we hereby concur in and ratify the election of Dr. Robt. McCoy, of Northumberland, and F. M. Hackenbury, of Snyder county, as the Union Republican delegates to the 14th of August Convention, from the Fourteenth Congressional district.

The New Bounty Law.

The official copy of the act of Congress authorizing the payment of additional bounty, published in General orders, No. 55, from the War Department, removes all ambiguity from the second clause of the bill, and clearly defines the object. Section thirteen provides that every soldier who enlisted after April 19, 1861, who served faithfully for two years, was honorably discharged, and who was not entitled to receive more than one hundred dollars bounty from the United States, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars. The form of application to be made by the heirs of deceased soldiers to the 2d Auditor, to obtain the additional bounty, will be the same as that hitherto used in applications for arrears of pay and bounty, except that the number of the previous settlement should be given. It should be stated that the object of the application is to recover the additional bounty provided by the 12th and 13th sections of the act of congress, chapter 178, approved July 28, 1866, and the claimant should make oath as to identity, and the discharge papers have not been disposed of in any manner whatever by the soldier who received them. It is not believed that payment of the additional bounty can begin for some months to come, as the funds for the purpose have not yet been placed to the order of the Paymaster General, and the rules and regulations to govern the payments fixing the amount of evidence which will be necessary to establish a claim; providing a system upon which the disbursements will be made, are yet to be adopted by the Commission appointed by the War Department for that purpose. The Commission is now in session, and is composed of the following officers: Major General Canby, Brevet Major General Barnes, Surgeon and Brevet Major General Buchanan, Colonel First United States Infantry.

Five messages over the Cable from New York cost $534.35 in gold.

Report of Generals Steadman and Fullerton.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

In closing their report to the President, Generals Steadman and Fullerton conclude as follows:

"The system of contracts now existing in the South and enforced by the Freedmen's Bureau, is simply slavery in a new form. What is the difference to the negro whether he is sold for five dollars or five thousand dollars, for thirty years to thirty masters or for thirty years to one master. It is involuntary servitude in either case and a defeat of the emancipation proclamation of the lamented President Lincoln. If the freedman leaves work to seek employment at better wages he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedmen's Bureau and put to labor on the roads with ball and chain, as is provided by an order recently issued by General Scott, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina. If, fatigued from over work, he desires to rest for a day; if he leaves the plantation to visit a relative or friend it is made a penal offence, and a fine of fifty dollars is imposed, as will be seen by circular No. 14 of General Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked E. If he refuses to contract at all, he is arrested by the Bureau Provost Marshall, and sold for a few dollars to the nearest planter, as in the case of Captain Morso, of New Orleans, already referred to. The coercive policy adopted by the Bureau, in this and other respects, has been made a justification for the discriminating legislation of some of the Southern States. The only remedy against a white man for a breach of conduct, is a suit for damages, and we can see no reason why the same remedy should not be applied in the case of the black man. The freedman has nothing to sell but his labor, and we are strongly of the opinion that he ought to be permitted to obtain for it the highest price it will bring. If he is a free man it is neither just nor lawful for any person to assume control of him, and certainly not more just or lawful for an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to do so than for a Southern planter.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

JAS. B. STEADMAN,
Major General of Volunteers.
J. F. FULLERTON,
Brigadier Gen. of Volunteers, Washington.

Hundred Hours Awake and Walking.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* says that Mr. John Seaver, of that place, for a wager of $500, last Thursday, commenced walking one hundred miles in as many consecutive hours. How he was effected is thus related:

On Wednesday afternoon, at the close of the first twenty-four hours, he became weary and felt a stronger disposition to sleep than he afterwards experienced. This was driven off, but the effort produced a severe headache, which continued through the remaining days. On Thursday he felt drowsy, but was so excited he would sit down without napping. Every hour the circuiting the room forty-two times was regularly performed in times ranging from twenty to thirty minutes. On that morning he began to be discouraged, and expressed a wish to abandon further effort. His advisor persuaded him, and he renewed his efforts, and, as he expressed it, with a determined will to succeed.

Friday, the third day, he was more wakeful, his nervous excitement having increased—probably by the strong tea, which was his only beverage. His head was bandaged and bathed with rum and alum frequently. He stumbled from weakness and weariness, but got up without help. Saturday, the fourth and last day, was one of weariness, aching limbs, aching head and prostration. He required to be supported as he went his hourly rounds. In the ninety-ninth hour he again fell in faintness. The last hour at length arrived, and with his assistants he completed his forty-two circuits in thirty-three minutes. He now received fresh energy from the idea that he had accomplished his feat, and, unaided, he literally dragged his limbs once more around the hall, to show that he was awake, and amid the cheers of a large audience, he retired after nine o'clock.

He did not recover from the sickness that ensued for several days.

☞The growth of Methodism in the New England States appears from the report of a Committee to the recent New England Methodist Episcopal Convention at Boston. There are 104,000 members of this branch of the Christian Church in the states; 110,000 Sunday scholars; 370,000 library books. The denomination hold about the same number as in 1860. There are 910 churches, and 430 parsonages. The total value of these, divided, would give to each communicant forty dollars. The denomination own 13 educational institutions, with 113 instructors and 3,008 pupils. In 1830 the relative proportion of Methodists to the population was one in two hundred; in 1860 it was one in twenty nine. The increases of population in Boston since 1850 has been 40 per cent that of Methodism 43 per cent; Baptists 12 per cent; Congregationalists 7 per cent. The population of Boston and suburbs in that time has increased 58 per cent; Methodists, 67 per cent; Congregationalists, 39 per cent; Baptists, 29 per cent.

DEATH FROM A FALL OVER A MELON RIND.—We find the following in the Norfolk *Old Dominion* of Friday:—

"Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, a lady of 60 years of age, while on the side-walk in front of the dry goods establishment of Messrs. Sheldner, Werthoimer & Co., stepped on a muskmelon rind, which, slipping, caused her to fall. She was immediately lifted, and taken to the back room of the store mentioned, and a physician called in. Dr. James D. Galt came immediately but found the lady in a moribund condition. It is supposed that she fell on her head and side, and that concussion of the brain ensued, Convulsions followed her fall to the pavement, and she died in a comatose condition."

We publish the above as a solemn warning to persons in this place who are in the habit of throwing melon rinds and seeds upon the sidewalks It is exceedingly dangerous and should be made a punishable offense.

Who Get the Bounty.

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First to the widow; second to the children; third to the father, and fourth to the mother.

Soldiers' widows can have their pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child they have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of their friends.

The Act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons: Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government can be restored to the pension roll.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age.

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it. And also all who were held as prisoners of war and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, can receive three months extra pay.

All soldiers or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who had served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $10.

All Veteran Soldiers who gave their credit to any district in the State of Pennsylvania, who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive $300.

All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Government, will please address W. H. Woods, authorized army and navy war claim agency, Huntingdon, Pa., giving full particulars, oneclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

INCREDIBLE MEANNESS.—An incident of the Portland fire is told by the *Press* of that city, which says:

We hear of a creature in this city, which walks on two legs and wears a coat, and resembles a man. In fact, the creature owns a shop and house, and trades in a small—very small—way. On the night of the fire his neighbors helped to save his property, while the whole opposite side of the street was burned down. His clerk, who lived directly opposite, labored indefatigably for his employer while his father's house and his own effects were going to ashes. Until four o'clock in the morning they kept the shop wet, and by unremitting efforts saved it and the house in the rear of it. After working all night in an atmosphere of flame and cinders, men are sometimes thirsty. These men were thirsty, and inquired of the creature whose house and shop they had saved if he had any water? "No." Any small beer? "No." The clerk, who knew better, went down to the ice chest, pulled out several bottles of Hindle's mild beverage, found in the pan a little water, tolerably clean, which had drained from the ice, mingled with it sugar and sliced lemons, and dispensed these cooling drinks to the deserving crowd. Next day this extravagant youth, on returning to his duties, found charged to him, on the books of the concern, four bottles of beer, one pound of sugar and four lemons. His place is now vacant. Enterprising young men who want a situation may apply at this office for further information.

THE RUINS OF CHARLESTON.—Thus far, but little effort has been made towards rebuilding the burnt district of Charleston, South Carolina, chiefly because a majority of the old property owners are without means to undertake it. An attempt, however, is to be made, by a concerted action of the citizens, under the authority of the city government. A proposition has been introduced into the Charleston City Councils, by which, if adopted, seven per cent. bonds will be issued by the city, and loaned to all property holders who wish to rebuild. The basis of the arrangement is a mortage of the ground and buildings upon it to the city. If a lot is worth $10,000 and the owner wishes to build a store, upon it costing $15,000, bonds to the latter amount are to be loaned to him, he giving the city a mortage on his lot and the buildings to be erected upon it as security. He also binds himself to pay the interest on the bonds semi-annually, in advance, and in order to get money to erect his buildings, must sell his bonds whenever he can. Some such method as this, by which the credit of the community is loaned to the individual, seems imperatively necessary to the rebuilding of the burnt district of Charleston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store. may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

Read new advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. MILTON SPEER. E. S. McMURTRIE.

SPEER & McMURTRIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office the same as formerly occupied by Mr. Speer. Huntingdon, Aug. 15-1m*

BOTTLED PORTER,

EXCELSIOR

MINERAL WATER & SARSAPARILLA,

Always on hand and delivered to families on short notice when ordered.

JACOB LEONHARD.

Huntingdon, Aug. 14-3t

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Teachers who are applicants for examination are informed that I will meet them as follows:

Morris township,	August	20,	at Shaffersville.
Porter twp., and Alexandria bor.,	Aug.	21,	at Alexandria
Franklin township,	Aug.	22,	at Franklinville.
Warriorsmark	"	" 23,	at Birmingham.
West	"	" 24,	at Spruce Creek bridge.
Barree	"	" 25,	at Manor Hill.
Jackson	"	" 27,	at McAlevy's Fort.
Oneida	"	" 29,	at Centre Union S. H.
Henderson,	"	" 30,	at Union school house.
Walker,	"	" 31,	at Railroad station.
Penn	"	Sept. 3,	at Marklesburg.
Carbon twp., & Coalmont borough,	Sept.	4,	at Coalmont.
Hopewell township,	Sept.	5,	at Coffee Run.
Brady	"	" 6,	at Mill Creek.
Union	"	" 7,	at Mapleton.
Shirley	"	" 10,	at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg & Shirley twp.,	Sept.	11,	at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell township,	Sept.	12,	at Orbisonia.
Dublin	"	" 13,	at Shade Gap.
Tell	"	" 14,	at Hollingertown.
Springfield	"	" 15,	at Meadow Gap.
Clay	"	" 17,	at Scottsville.
Cass and Cassville,	"	18,	at Cassville.
Tod	"	" 19,	at Newburg.
Juniata	"	" 21,	at Bell Crown school house

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Directors and teachers are respectfully requested to attend these pubic examinations, as private examinations will be dispensed with as far as possible.

D. F. TUSSEY, Co. Supt.

Alexandria, Aug. 14, 1866.

EXTRA BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS! WIDOWS! FATHERS! MOTHERS AND MINOR CHILDREN!

BOUNTY BILL JUST PASSED gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years, since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and received One Hundred Dollars Bounty and no more; are now entitled to an extra bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Widows, Fathers, Mothers and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years, as above, and died in the service or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

☞ *To be obtained upon application in person or by letter to the Military and Naval Agency, No.* 427 *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS.

EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS.—WIDOWS are now entitled to an INCREASED PENSION of $2 per month for each child of the soldier under 16 years of age. To be obtained upon application in person or by letter, to the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, No. 427 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

au15-1m JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,

AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!

NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $10.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above-mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
au15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS!

COME AND GET YOUR BOUNTY!

I have formed a co-partnership with Col. Fuller, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of procuring SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, under the recent act of Congress.

Soldiers' widows or orphans are also entitled to receive this bounty.

Send in your applications at once, as first applied for will be first paid. Give your full name, post office address, and length of time in service, and we will at once return you the necessary blanks. Enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

All other claims, of whatever nature, against the U. S. Government, promptly attended to.

☞No charge until the money is collected.

Office with D. Blair, Esq., near the Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon. BLAIR & FULLER.

D. X. BLAIR, Huntingdon. A. S. FULLER, Washington.

aug3,1866

ANNOUNCEMENT TO

Young Men

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Tenth and Chestnut, and Broad and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.

OPENING OF THE FALL SESSIONS, SEPT. 5d.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $30. Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.—This institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College, authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.

The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life will find here advantages to be obtained no where else.

FAIRBANKS' BOOKKEEPING.

This work, the most complete and extensive treatise on Bookkeeping ever written, containing 424 pages, had composed exclusively of Actual Business Sets. will be ready for publication in August. Price, $3; by subscription, paid in advance, $2,50. Remit money, and secure a copy. Descriptive Circulars on application.

Improved course of Instruction.—With the introduction of this book, and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this institution are guaranteed a practical accountant's course of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

aug8-3t

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Personal Property & Real Estate.

The undersigned desirous of moving to the West, will offer at public sale at his residence in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, Penna.,

On Thursday, September 20th, 1866,

the following described property, viz:

4 head work horses, all young, the oldest not over six years old, one colt nearly three years old, 2 cows, one is fresh at this time, and 2 hogs. 1 two-horse wagon nearly new, 1 one horse wagon, 1 sulky, 1 horse rake, and one pair of bob sleds; 2 side saddles, one man saddle and wagon saddle, four sets tug harness, fly nets, halters, and other harness; also the power of the threshing machine I had burnt in my barn, and a great many other varieties

Also will be offered at the same time and place, all my real estate, to wit: Tanyard and good shop, two dwelling houses and a large stable. Also, 65 acres of land more or less, adjoining the tanyard property above mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day when a reasonable credit will be given by

aug8 G. H. LANG.

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.

STRAY COW.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber residing in the borough of Alexandria, on the 21st July, a red cow, white face on the fore shoulder and in the flank also, white face, sharp horns, about four years old last spring. Her tail is cut off above the long hair. She was with calf. The finder will be liberally rewarded.

Alexandria, Aug, 8* WILLIAM BURNS.

WARM SPRINGS.

THIS SUMMER RESORT

IS NOW OPEN,

and in splendid order.

The Bathing Facilities

were never so fine, the Bowling Alley is one of the best to be found, and a new Billiard Table has just been put up. No effort has been spared to secure the comfort of visitors.

Pleasure seekers are invited to call at the Springs—only five miles from Huntingdon, over a good road.

The TABLE is furnished with the best that the market affords, and every attention is given to please even the most fastidious.

Parties from the surrounding towns are cordially invited to visit the Springs.

W. J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

☞Hacks run daily, morning and evening, except Sunday, from Huntingdon to the Springs.

June 23,-tf.

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED,

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Xenter's store.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866 JAMES HIGGINS.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866. WM. MARCH & BRO.

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

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. co .201866-1y

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [fe14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., &c for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CHOICE Teas, Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.