her mills, and by charity she raised that | any place, to show a vote or a speech | the constitution holds a whip over all her milis, and by charity sacraised that any place, to show a vote of a speech the constitution holds a winp over all money to save her suffering poor. If no of mine against either the Chicago Ithere, it is a great matter for England to get cotton; it is a great matter form of 1864. [Applause.] I am for France to get cotton. Cotton is one of the commodities the world must have, and when that cotton field is though I be, standing upon the truth, of the male people above the age of the constitution holds a winp over all the Chicago State does not give the negroes the right to vote, that amendment takes so many members of Congress from them anywhere. Humble individual them. It provides that if any portion of the male people above the age of shut up down there, it is felt everywhere. There is no spot upon the nates from the highest to the lowest, earth so much coveted as those cotton fields of the South by European nations

The South appeal to us for common justice and common rights. They appeal to us for their rights under the Constitution and the laws, and we deny them. The governments of the States of the South are now as perfect as the government of Pennsylvania .are perfectly able to run alone outside of the Union. If Pennsylvania was out of the Union her State government is as perfect as the Government of Great Britain. The General Government only affects our foreign relations and our relations with the other States: if she had no relations with the other States, her government is yet complete, and if she was thrown out there would be nothing to prevent her from sending ambassadors abroad, and exercising the rights of sovereignty.

These States are distinct, independent governments now, able to make treaties, and if you persist in this treatment of them there is nothing to prevent them from making an alliance with England and France, offensive and defensive, and then instead of letting them come in they would refuse to come in, and then you would be compelled to get an amendment to the Constitution compelling them to send members to Congress. You have shut the doors in their faces, you have refused them admission and they have accepted your terms, and they have stood out, and what then? You are put to the necessity of another war, and what for? Would that be a wai to compel them to come into the Union? How would you ask your soldiers to go into another war? I would like to see a Radical look a soldier in the face and ask him to go down and whip them over again. He would say, What! spend two or three years of my life in fighting them, and when they come in and are willing to come in to abide by the laws, yet you will not let them come in, and I must go and whip them back again! I would like to know when it is going to end, for you do not want to exterminate them. When we made this war we did it to restore the Union, yet you will not allow it to be restored.

There are two great parties in the North, and I believe there is but one in the South, and that one is the party that was represented at the Philadelphia Convention the other day; a party of earnest, sorrowful, serious men who had lost all their fire, all their vivacity; and, most strange to say, in that Convention all were desirous of dispensing with speechifying. To kind ten years ago at any point on this continent, filled with such cloquent men, men of such distinction, such ambition, such desire to show before the public, you could not have adjourned it before ten weeks. There would have been thousand speeches, but in that Convention where everything was solemn and still as in a church, there was no display of that which is called oratory. There was a far greater inclination, to tears, and tears of joy, than there was to any especial personal jubilation. And, as the President of that Convention most cloquently said of a subject which is human being but that would have been willing to have laid down his differences, to have brought all the causes of his animosity and laid them upon the altar of a common country." A thousand strong men wept upon that occa-sion as children weep; silent, hardly a word said, but the thought was there, that great and glorious thought, after so long a separation, after such scenes of blood, after meeting in the fierce conflict of battle, we were again brothers, all brought into a common sympathy with the Union. (Great applause.) It was not a thing for scorn, but it was a thing of which our common humanity had a right to be proud-it was God-like. It was in the spirit of our religion, we had forgiven one another. That Convention put forth a platform. Is it objectionable? Has it been as-Does it contain a single principle that is not found and embodied not only in the law of this country but in the law of that country from whence we derive our laws and is imbedded in the hearts of the American people. [Tremendous applause.]

The platform of that Convention contains things to be believed, things which we have always believed, things which have never been other than believed by the people of the country, things which which were believed by Democrats, by Whigs, by Republicars, things which were always until recently believed by the Radicals. There is not a sentence nor a sentiment there that anybody has heretofore disputed.

What is the Radical platform, pray? United States. It is the product of the majority of the last Congress, it is the product of about seven months labor of that body. It is the final result bornel them vote? [Applause.] I think proud of you. (A voice—"Yes, and they would be quite as great an accession to the purity of the country and there were 107 different propositions, I think, to amend the Constitution, and out of them all this platform was formed. That is the platform of the Republican party, that is, these people could not elect a black man of his own and I trust the day will soon come claim it to be so. I deny it in toto. [Applause.] The Republican party may adopt that platform, or the most of it, and if a man sees fit to adopt it, I have no objection; but I do object to him calling me traitor, renegade, apostate, and all that sort of thing, because I do not see fit to adopt it. [Ap-

place.]
When beined the R blical party it had the cheago p. rm. Is this that? ["No, no."] The ist platform I knew it to have, as a stional platform, was that adopted a Baltimore. I have stood upon both, and I defy the prost that platform is the story of the Senator's motives, watched him and saw the Senator make his exit by another way and walk down another street alone. I handle and applause.] most ultra Radical, the starpest gen- [Laughter and applause.] tleman of them all, at any time, or at !

I am not afraid of any of their magand I have seen most of them. ["Good,

good," and applause.] Here is the Republican party to-day that wants a thing put into the Constitution of the United States that I vania and we have a member of Connever knew anybody had much doubt about, that is, that all the people born in the country are citizens of it. [Laughter.] There might have been a little doubt about Gypsies and Chinese, who came here and had Chinese children born here. [Laughter.] According to my reading, it means that those people are protected by the law and subject to the law. I suppose if you would go out and tomahawk a Gypsy, you would be punished for that of-fense the same as if you had injured the highest in the land. Citizens are those who are entitled to the protection of the law. There may be technical meanings attached to it. Citizenship depends on the Constitution and laws of the United States or the laws of the several States.

The second article proposes to amend the Constitution of the United States in a most important particular. The basis of representation, or, in other words, the amount of power that a State was supposed to possess in old times by our fathers, was made to consist in the number of its people. They counted noses to see which was the most powerful State, and which should have the most members of Congress. Pennsylvania is entitled to more members than Ohio, because Pennsylvania has more people, more power. New York has more than Pennsylvania. The next census may possibly alter it a little, but according to the last census New York was entitled to more Representatives than Pennsylvania, because she had more people. The people are the source of power and the framers of the Constitution in distributing that power gave it in proportion to the number of people, and when they distributed irdens they distributed them equally among the people.

There are two classes of people in this country, unfortunately, the white and the colored people. There are some States who have no colored people, and they are very deeply interested in the condition of this race. Their politicians are affected by the condition of the colored people, and a great many of them never saw a negro until they got to Washington, [Laughter and applause,] and they never meet him but they ask him how old he is, whether he was a slave, and whether be learned the catechism; and they never give him more than a dime at a time, after sending him all over the town on a dozen errands. Great laughter.) These philanthropic centlemen are affected with the most lively interest in the fate of the colored people, and they are exceedingly anxious that these people should be elevated and put upon an equality with you. It is no use to say to them, "gentlemen, that cannot be. God has made it otherwise. We think these people are very elever people in their place, but we do not eat with them, we do not drink with them, we do not sleep with them, we do not marry with them, we do not enter into social in-President said "if the people of the United States could all have looked on that body on the first day when South Carolina and Massachusetts came in linked arm-in-arm in that Convention, why, said he, I do not think there is a supersident said "if the people of the United States could all have looked on the settle this question in our own way." (Applause.] They say this is a great wrong, a great outrage, and you ought at least to give the new were guilty of treasure. and you ought at least to give the ne-groes political rights and let them vote. We say, "Is there not stuff enough now for demagogues to feed upon? Do you think the country would be any safer, that its institu-tions would be any more secure by throwing into the seething political caldron this additional element? We think it will be very good if we can save the country ourselves, white as we are. ["Good, good," and applause.] We do not want to run any risk by sharing our dominion with barbarians, semi-barbarians-men so divided from us by race, and color and habits of thought, and by the tribald antipathies which exist among men of different races. I say, we have no notion of dividing the country with these people. We want to treat them justly. We do treat them justly. The negro of Pennsylvania gets as fair a trial as any white man, and a little fairer. I never knew a negro to go into court who did not get a little more than justice, for juries would punish the fellow who brought suit against a negro, because he was a weak man and there was a strong rapacious fellow on the other side, and they generally made the white fellow smart. (Laughter and applause.) We treat the colored people, in every respect, just as well as we do ourselves, and I have heard it said by a great many good people, "if there is to be any more voting done in [Applause.] Let us "be just, and fear the country, if there is not voting enough done now and not people enough, we might open the door and let in our boys of eighteen." They go to war at eighteen. [Applause.] They are good enough for that, and if we Harrisburg Telegraph, and it is headed "Restoration. The policy of the Union party to restore the National Union."

That platform consists in a series of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is the product of United States. It is the product of the Constitution of the States and the Constitution of the States are presented to the Constitution of the States.

two or three millions of a strange race. ("That's so.") And by the bye it would race. You would not allow that. Even these very philanthropists would shall all be back again in the old Uninot sit beside a negro in the Senate. Last winter, in Washington, the colored minister from Hayti proposed to walk arm and arm down the street with one of our distinguished Radicals but the Radical made an excuse to go back on very important business. Some shrewd fellow, who suspected it

The second proposed amendment to ed."

twenty-one years shall be refused the Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor. right of suffrage, then a proportionate number of the people shall be thrown out of the census and not counted; or, in other words, we have a hundred thousand of these people in Pennsylgress upon a fractional part of the population made up from our negroes, and if this amendment is adopted, you would have one member of Congress less, and this is the whip, "If you do not give the negroes votes, we will take that member of Congress from you." Some of the Southern States have as many negroes as they have whites, and the Radicals say in the amendment, "if you do not give those negroes votes, we will take half your representatives from you." That is he meaning as distinct and short as I can make it.

Now, I know a great many people say, "Why should you not base representation on voters?" I say representation ought to be based upon the power of the State, and not upon votors. Pennsylvania has just as much power if she chooses ten thousand men to east ber ballots as if she had sixty thousand men to cast them. But these gentlemen forgot the burdens and their duties in their distribution of the power. They do not say to Pennsylvania. "If come to raise our armies; they do not say we will levy taxes on this population," but go on and impose the same duties that are imposed now. When you have to do it upon the whole population; so with taxes—and the poll tax, especially, would be levied upon the whole population. So it would leave South Carolina with only half the members of Congress to which she is entitled now, with all the burdens that now rest on her, and who would get the advantage? These Yankee gentlemen, of course, who would not be affected by these negroes in the slightest. [Applause.] I do not think it is very fair for a parcel of men to insist upon an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which does not affect them, but which does affect ticularly to insist upon amendments which are to affect another portion of the Union, at a time when that portion of the Union is violently and forcibly excluded from the halls of Con-

gress. [Great applause.] But I am not going to discuss the mendments to the Constitution .-That, of itself, is a fit subject for a whole night. Suffice it to say that I think the next amendment is atrocious, and one of the most dangerous of which you could conceive. It proposes to take every man in the Southern States, who ever took an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, whether as a State or those men who were engaged in the rebellion, and to ostracise them and disqualify them from ever holding any office at trust or profit under the United States; that includes five-sixths of the people of the South, because you will remember that in the South, the large majority of the leading sort of men, the men of influence, have been in this position at one time or another. whether they were forced in by a merciless conscription; whether they were driven in at the point of the bayonet, or forced in by public opinion, or is to save the Union, and we shall conby their State governments, but it is tinue to blow the signal notes of warn. Now, what effect has this tour of all to be done by a single stroke, by a ing in order to prevent more blood the President? It has but one great constitutional amendment, and done right in the teeth of the present Constitution, which declares that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed, and that Congress shall not punish anybody. If a man commits a crime the judges may punish, the courts may punish, but Congress canthat it is so. [Great applause.] Congress cannot make a law to punish people, after the offense is committed. They must first publish the law and then if you break it, the courts can punish you, but Congress cannot, and I tell you that if this amendment prevails, it is just going down South, and sowing the seeds of rebellion broadeast, and their children, when they look at their father, would ask him how it was that he was deprived of the privileges of an American citizen; how it was that he could not take a seat in Congress, and hold an office, and, in answer, he would point to the amendment of the Constitution, and they would swear eternal hate and vengeance against this Government. not." [Continued applause.] There law which shall abridge the privileges ral Farragut? They are now just is nothing to fear when we are just .-

["That's so," and applauso.] There are other gentlemen here to address you, and I have occupied more time than I intended and as much alwe are proud of you." This remark was greeted with applause by the entire audience.) I am proud of your courage, proud of your magnanimity, hopeful of your future. (Applause.) You have a glorious future before you. when in reality, as well as in name, we on, one and indivisible. [Long continued applause.]

Henry Ward Beecher, in a letter to a committee, on the 30th ult., says :- "For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the South, and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts immediate rennion of all the parts the New York Independent, supported by Frederick Douglass, the celebrated by Frederick Douglass, the celebrated

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, 1866.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal city en may so well demanstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ADROAD,"—STEPHEN

NATIONAL UNION PARTY NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon. PLATFORM OF CANDIDATES. Resolved, That we cordially endorse and approve the proceedings, platform and address of the National Union Convention, held

WILLIAM WILLIS, of Lewistown.

at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, 1866. The proceedings of the Conference which placed in nomination the ticket we give above, will be found in anothor column. We endorse the ticket as the only Union nominees in this district for the Legislature. Mr. Willis is a first class man and a soldier, and you do not allow the negro to vote we has always acted with the Republicans will not levy men of you when we in Missin county, but he could not be in Mifflin county, but he could not be led by the Radicals into a Disunion organization. John S. Miller is well known to perhaps all our readers. Duyou come to raise men for the army, ring the war he acted with "Democrat- citizens of the fame-spread city of ic" organization. Now, he is with Philadelphia. And more, Gen. U. S. President Johnson and the only Na Grant and Admiral Farragut, mon tional Union Party in existence. Mr. Willis and Mr. Miller will make good Representatives.

> Road Cowan's great speech .-Don't be afraid of it—it won't bite any but the blind followers of Thad Stevens

Still in peril, the Constitution and the Union. Know no party but grateful, if such men are to be forgotthe party willing to preserve the Con- ten so soon. For the true-hearted stitution and the Union. Radicalism people of Philadelphia, however, let it another people most vitally; and par is the enemy of the Constitution and be heralded that they lost not their the Union. 713

The negro Fred. Douglas is a delegate in the Radical Convention now in session in Philadelphia. Republicans of Huntingdon county, how do you like the company your leaders are getting you into. The negroes will help to make your party platform, and if you continue to stand Thad Stevens' lash they will soon not only vote but fill your offices.

an United States officer, to take all Grant, Gen. Meade, Admiral Farragut, ident and his suite every hospitality, are welcome to do so.

We are opposed to Disunion, and we will denounce the efforts of the Flocks of citizens rallied to catch a Radicals to destroy the Government as much as we did the robels in the South. As men in the North are now feel it our duty to oppose them as people are anxiously awaiting his visit, will: They would rather see all the much as we did the fire-enters of the South. Our honest aim and purpose

and destruction. ng If the Southern States are still if the Southern people are in the Union, are they not entitled to representation Southern representation is opposed to the Union, and makes the war for the Union a miserable failure.

amendments, proposed by the Radical born or naturalized in the United and of the States wherein they reside, slavery. and no State shall make or enforce any States. If the negro is declared a citzen he must have the rights of a citi- coln to preserve the Union, and they suffrage. Every vote east for the Radicals is cast to give the right of suffrage to negroes.

A Hard Pill to Swallow.

The appointment of Fred. Douglass, the negro orator, as one of the dele gate, from the State of New York "to epresent the people of the State" in the harm. They know they have failed Radical Convention now in session in Philadelphia, is turning the stomachs of many Republicans in this place .-The negro equality principle which is the foundation stone of the Radical the President; but the Radicals call party is being daily exposed to public view. Will the honest opponents of Grant and Farragut traitors? Who negro suffrage and negro equality be dare call thom such? If they are deceived by the political tricksters .- Union men, so is Andrew Johnson, or How are you Journal and Americando you swallow the "loyal Convention," wool and all?

morning's Phila. Telegraph:

"A Take-off on South Carolina and colored orator."

The President's Tour.

President Andrew Johnson, in company with Secretary Seward, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, and others, is making a tour to participate in the erection of a monument in memory of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, at Cleveland, Ohio. The President has passed from Washington northward, stopping at Philadelphia, New York, West Point and Albany .-At all these places the people have turned out en masse to receive him, and the mayors and councils of all the cities along the route, with the solitary exception of our own metropolis, Philadelphia, have cordially tendered the Chief Executive and his distinguished companions-Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut - the full hospitalities of their people. In Philadelphia, sorry we are to say it, the Radical Mayor and Council, refused to give him honor, nor had they any respect for those two brave commanders who led the military and naval powers of our Government so successfully against the fully and gratefully accept the aprobels. We are afraid the City of pointment, and will certainly attend Brotherly Love has lost its proud name by such an uncordial, ungrateful act. Whatever may be their political differences against the President of the United States personally, we cannot see why the respect demanded of every citizen of this free, enlightened Government should have been refused to the position itself by the civil authorities elected by the hospitable who figured highest in the war of the Union, were treated with contempt by the highest officers of Philadelphia.are to be thrown in the shade for the President? Truly, Republics are un-

hour of need. The reception in New York, as tendered by the Mayor and Council, was If President Johnson is a traitor a direct contrast to that of those in to the Union party, what is General Philadelphia. They afforded the Pres- Carolina than she has over Pennsyl-Gen. Custer, Gen. Hancock, and many and warmly welcomed them in their others of the leading officers of the midst. The citizens, too, showed their Union army? We are satisfied with respect for him, and crowded to see our leaders, and the company we are and near bins. Such an ourpouring or in. Those who choose to follow Thad the people was never witnessed in Stevens, Fred Douglas, Forney & Co., that great city, and the Radicals trembled to behold it.

respect for the President nor his posi-

tion, nor their esteem for his brave co-

patriots-Grant and Farragut. They

greeted the President on every hand,

and showed by the cordiality of their

reception that they were his friends

and knew him to be the great lover of

his country, ready and willing to stand

its friend now as ever, in this great

At West Point and Albany the reglimpse of the great Peace-maker .-The tour will be made through the im- of the Southern rebels were drafted to portant cities of the West, where the fight against the Union against their and making preparations to vie in negroes in the South have a vote than grandeur with those of the eastern one of those drafted rebels.

effect, and that is to strengthen the people in their support of the President in the Union, are not the people of and the policy which he so assiduousthose States also in the Union? And ly carries out. The minor effects are innumerable. It has shown to the world the confidence the true-hearted not punish anybody. I thank God in Congress, under the Constitution? people universally have for the Presi-This is the question every free man is dent; it is making the Radicals fear to decide. We want men in the next for the result of their efforts to dis Congress who are willing to admit | rupt the Union; it gives the people of loyal representatives from the South- the South encouragement that the ern States. A man who is opposed to people of the North are still their friends and seek to give them those rights which they as citizens have, under the Constitution; and it will have The issue now is, say the Radi- a beneficial effect on the October eleccal spoakers, upon the Constitutional tions. The Radicals cannot help but see that they are in as small a minori-Congress. The first of those amend- ty now, when they seek to enforce ments declares that all persons negro suffrage and equality, as they were before the war, when they sought States are citizens of the United States by every unjust means to abolish

But where is Gon. Grant and Admior immunities of citizens of the United where they were during the war .--Then they stood by Abraham Linzen, and one of those rights is that of now stand by Andrew Johnson who is They fought the rebels until they yielded; now they want the people of the South represented in Congress; and the Southern States they want to see integral parts of this Union. They know the rebels are powerless for to destroy the Government and break up the Union, and now they want to show them that they have not. Grant and Farragut show that they support Andrew Johnson a traitor. Are else they would not support him .-But notwithstanding this, the Radicals persist in saying that Grant and Far-We take the following from this ragut are Radicals like themselves .-If they are, why don't they show it? Actions speak louder than words .-Massachusetts, Arm and Arm.—This Why don't they approve of the Radiwas the entry of Theodore Tilton, of cal Convention now being held in cal Convention now being held in why are they not there countenancing

it by their presence? They are with President Johnson, countenancing him by their presence, and the people see t and are satisfied that as they are right so is Andrew Johnson. The condemnations of the Radicals, we fear, will soon fall upon the two heroes as hot and heavy as they now fall upon President Johnson. When this comes then the people will know who is right and who is wrong.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

Frederick Douglass, colored, having been appointed a delegate to the Radical Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on Monday last, accepted the position in the following letter, which is published in the Rochester Express, of the 30th ult.:

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30, 1866. DEAR SIR: Sensible of the unexpect ed honor generously conferred upon me by the Republican Convention of this city in appointing me one of its delegates to meet with the true South ern Unionists about to convene in Philadelphia, I beg to state that I cheer that true National Convention, provided I am timely put in possession of the proper eredentials for that purpose. If this Convention shall receive me, the event will certainly be somewhat significant progress; if they reject me, they will only identify them selves with another Convention, which from mean motives, turned its back upon its true friends

Yours, very truly, FREDERICK DOUGLASS. In noticing the fact, the New York Tribune says: "Frederick Douglass has accepted the appointment of delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. and will, no doubt, be welcomed by all its members. It would be a fitting Can it be that the bright record and recognition of the claims of his people, not untold services of these gallant men to speak of his own services, to place his name in the list of officers." Will the simple reason that they stand by the Radicals still deny they are in favor of negro equality?

Radicals say that if a Southern State refuses to ratify the Constitutional amendments, that State shall not be represented in Congress. The rule will work both ways, and if Pennsylvania or any other loyal State refuses to ratity them she shall not have a voice in Congress. This is how the radicals want to rule or ruin. Pennsylvania will have to pass the amendments or she will be excluded like a Southern State. Would Pennsylvania submit to this? If she cannot, then how can we expect South Carolina or any other Southern State to submit to it? Congress under the Constitution, has no more authority over South

The tenor of the speeches made at the Geary meeting in this place on La Ofila ali , man mhallse upan negro suffrage and the Constitutional Amendments. Several of the speakers openly declared that they were more in favor of negro suffrage than rebel suffrage-the speakers evidently forgetting that there were as many rebel as Union negroes, and also that the mass

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VENDUE. VILL be sold at Public Sale, at DUDLEY, on Saturday, Sopt. 18th., commencing at noon, the following property, to wit: One pair very superior young buy horses, horse and mane, large, handsonto and well broken, I two horse top dearborn, with pole and shafts, a double set of light liarness, a double set of wagon hurness, 1 two, horse waxon, sied, plough, burrow, &c. Also, eatis in the sheaf, and a stack of timothy hay, a gentleman's saddle, side saddle, and a child's carringe. arriage.

Persons attending the safe call reach there by the norning train and return by the evening train.

Dulley, Sept. 5, 1866–24.

L. T. WATTSON.

Proposals. THE undersigned having about two acres of land above the lumber yard in West Hunt, ingdon more than he needs for his business purposes will receive proposals for one week from persons desirous of purchasing.

For manufacturing purposes it is an invaluable tract of land, as it adjoins both the canal and railroad, and is situated in the most rapidly improving portion of the town. Secolt CHAS. II. ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES. HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF Paper Hangings & Window Shades, CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILADA. N B-Always in store, a large stock of LINEN AND OIL SHADES.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628. HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE!" New Fall Styles!

Are in overy respect first class, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladics, Misses, and Children, of the newest atyles, every length and sizes of waist.

Our skirts, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are tighter, more obstic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the matter The springs and fustenings are warranted perfect. Every lady should try them! They are now being extonsively wold by merchants, throughout the country, and at wholesale and retail, at manufactory, and sade room.

No 6.99. A year St. below The Publication. No. 628 Arch St., below 7th, Philada. Ask for Hopking O'NN MAKP,—buy no other!
CAUTION,—None genuine unless stamped on each Kid
Ped—Hopking Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch
Et. Philadelphia, 100 pt. 11 Manufactory, No. 628 Arch
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Et. 11 Manufact

Logan Academy, BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PA. New school building, large and well arranged. Thorough and accomplished teachers; pleasant rooms; good boarding. Complete course of study. Next term opens November 5th.

Send for a circular with full information.

REV, ORR LAWSON, Principal, au29-3m²

Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes

Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsun, Pepper sauce, &c., &

Lowis & Co's Family Grocery.

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

PARCHMENT DEED PAPERruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. SALES

PUBLICSALE Personal Property & Real Estate.

The undersigned desirous of moving to the West, will fler at public sale at his residence in McConnellstown, Valker township, Huntingdon county, Penna,
On Thursday, September 20th, 1866, On Little outry, responses, the following described property, viz:
4 head work horses, all young, the oldest not over six cars old, one colt nearly three years old, 2 cors, one is fresh at this time, and 2 hogs. 1 two-horse wagon nearly now, I one horse wagon, I sulky, I horse rake, and one pair of bob sleets; 2 side seadles, one man saddle and warms saddle, four sets tug barness, fly nets, halters, and

Also will be offered at the same time and place, all my call estate, to wit: Tanyard and good shop, two dwell-ng houses and a large stable. Also, 65 acres of land nore or less, adjoining the tanyard property above mon loned.

Farm For Sale.

All that Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Walker waship, about two miles from the borough of Hunting or will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, said borough.

On Friday, September 28th., 1866. On I'riday, September 28th., 1866.

This Farm contains TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN AGRES and 130 FERGHES, and has thereon, a large and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Brick Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also a Well of excellent water near the deor, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young Ordend of Fruit Trees, just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase, will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides upon the farm and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him, every necessary information regarding terms, &c.

OORNELIA M. REED.

Huntingdon, Aug. 28, *66-td.

[Lewistown Gazette, Hollidaysburg Whig please give one insertion, and forward bill to this office.]

OTS FOR SALE .- The subscribers would do well to call upon them soon at their storecure for themselves lots at low prices.

BOYER & GARNER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



act quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's so. They are the best manufactured. Every lady hould soul and procure one of these casket. This little asket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 counts of mail. Any one wistling to become agent will please end for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents: want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address.

PHILIP HILL, u22-6nt 259 Market street, Philada BOTTLED PORTER,

EXCELSIOR MINERAL WATER & SARSAPARILLA,

Huntingdon, Aug. 14-3t TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—
Teachers who are applicants for examination are informed that I will meet them as follows:
Carbon twp., & Coatmout borough, Sept. 4, at Coalmout Hopewell township, Sept. 5, at Coffee Run.
Brady " " 0, 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 Stade Gap.
Tell " 14, at Hollingertown.
Springfield " 15, at Hondow Gap.
Clay " 17, at Spottsville.
Case and Cassville, " 15, at Cassgille.
Tod. " 15, at Cassgille.
Tod. " 10, at Newberg.
The examinations will confuncte at U o'clock, A. M.
Directors and tracebers, are respectfully requested to

D. F. TUSSEY, Cd. Supt Alexandria, Attanta, 1846.

· EXTRA BOUNTY WIDOWS! FATHERS SOLDIERS!

MOTHERS AND MINOR CHILDREN! GHILDREN!

BOUNTY BILL JUST PASSED gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years, since April 19, 1881, and sorved 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; bollard Bondty and no more, no now entitled to an extra bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Widows, failure, Mothers and Minor Children of decased soldiers who entisted 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.

Entry To be obtained upon application in person or **G\$\frac{1}{2}\$

EXTRA PENSION

TO WIDOWS. TO WIDOWS.

EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS.

WIDOWS are now entitled to an INCHEASED 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 MILITLARY AND NAVAL AGENOVY, No. 427 WALNIT ST., PHILLAGEDPHIA.

au15-1m. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES Anthorized 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 Ocvernment, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News! \$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!! NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers! The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1806, gives \$100 ubilitional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for fives, years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in settle 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 filed or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; thind, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows. By applying to W. II. Woods of Huitingden, Hunting-don county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month. for each and very child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are ntitled to the increase. To all who have brought home the bodies of their riends 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 bo-lies of your friends, which you can obtain by making ap-

Invalid Soldiers, Attention I

Invalid Soldiers, Attention 1

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 horids, 225 per month; who have lost both feet 320 per month; who have lost both feet 320 per month.
Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of boing 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 builted to 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 hold as priseners of war, and did not receive commutation or 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 to three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812 I All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the wor of 1812, whe hard served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in accessious circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of \$10.

Local Bounty. 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.

Authorized Army and Navy War-Haim Agent, mug15,1806

TALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want