The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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

Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, 1866.

"I know of no method in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate 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 ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Platform of Union Men.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the general government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

UNION NOMINEES

For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM WILLIS, of Mifflin county
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon Co.

RADICAL NOMINEES

For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,

DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HENRY S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon county.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Mifflin county

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself as an independent candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, and appeal to the people, irrespective of party, for support. JAMES STEEL.
Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1866.

Robert L. Johnston, Esq.

This gentleman was unanimously nominated for Congress at Tyrone on Thursday last by the Democratic Conferees of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. Mr. Morrel, the nominee of the Radical party is his opponent. The great issue of the country is, shall President Johnson or a Radical Thad. Stevens Congress be sustained. Mr. Morrel is with a Radical Congress—Mr. Johnston is with the Union. We shall support Robert L. Johnston, and everything honorable to secure his election.

Associate Judge.

It will be seen by the card of Major James Steel, that he is an independent candidate for Associate Judge. Major Steel is a worthy old gentleman, and will make a useful Associate Judge. It is to the interests of the people of the county that one of the Associate Judges should reside in town. Samuel Brooks, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Associate Judge has declined, leaving the contest between Major Steel independent, and David Clarkson, the nominee of the guerrilla faction of the Radical party. It will be remembered that David Clarkson was on the County Committee last year, and when that Committee met to put in nomination Judge Beaver, Mr. Clarkson was a candidate against him and received the votes of all the members of the Committee who were in league with the guerrillas to defeat Judge Beaver and other soldiers on the Union ticket. Old Major James Steel is known to almost every man, woman and child in the county, and if he should not be elected by a handsome majority we will be very much disappointed.

THE NECESSARY "DIP."—We have lately been told repeatedly by Radicals—advocates of negro political equality—that we were "sound" during the war, but we failed to receive the necessary "dip" to make us "all right"—a tool of Stevens, Sumner and Co. Now the question arises whether a "prominent speaker" and a few other war Democrats in this Congressional District have received that "dip"—if so, they must have received it very lately. The "prominent speaker" in particular was very difficult to manage during the war—indeed he had not the confidence of the leaders of the Republican party—and why? Simply because in almost every speech he made he denounced the Republican leaders as responsible to a great extent for the war. How he can now be swallowed up by the same *"fanatics"* is a mystery to thinking men of all parties. *We* have not deserted Democratic principles—*we* have not joined hands with Stevens, Sumner, Fred. Douglass & Co. *We* have not received the necessary *coloring* "dip," and therefore cannot give our support to a party willing to give to the black man *every* right claimed by the white man.

☞President Johnson, Grant, Farragut & Co., will pass through this place on their return to Washington, on Friday afternoon. The party are to have a grand reception at Harrisburg in the evening.

The Radical Convention.

White and Black Arm in Arm, and Shoulder to Shoulder.

The great mix came off in Philadelphia last week. The Convention met on Monday the 3d. The first day the delegates from the North and South looked at each other—talked to each other, and had a gay time generally providing a way to keep colored delegates out of the Convention. The second day the blood of the master spirits began to boil—Fred Douglass, mulatto, from the State of New York, and P. B. Randolph, black, from Louisiana, *must* be kept out. No go—the darkies had the majority of the Convention with them. Negro suffrage and equality was discussed, and nothing else. Third day, negro on the brain again—Fred Douglass and Randolph secured artificial arms to stand the pressure of their white friends.—Negro suffrage was sure to be a plank in the platform. Fourth day, the Republicans became alarmed—they were afraid to go before the people for election with negro on their platform—he must be set aside until the elections were carried. The people must not know that they were in favor of negro equality—Douglass, Randolph and others remonstrated—but the elections *must* be carried—so the honest Radicals were persuaded not to press the issue until after Radical candidates for office should succeed in deceiving the people into their support, then the party would be ready to act more openly, and give Douglass and his friends all they asked for—"every right the white man claims for himself." Fifth day, negro on the brain again—the committee agreed to disagree—the North and the South couldn't come together, and to-day the great Radical party is split up into more factions than ever. There was unanimity in the Convention at times, when the President was abused by Parson Brownlow or some other blackguard. All could agree to stab the Union rather than that they should be denied power. The proceedings are published in full in the Philadelphia papers and we hope all our readers may have an opportunity to read them and see for themselves what a "mix" the Republican party is trying to force upon the people.

What Did He Say?

The *Journal & American* denies that Mr. Wharton said in his speech before the nominating Convention, that he hated the Copperheads or Democrats, Johnson, Johnson men, Johnson Republicans, or Johnson's friends, worse *than he did the devil!* Our recollection is, and we heard his speech, that he said he hated Copperheads and John. That he did make use of language of the character of the above no one who was in the Convention will deny.—What his precise language was, he (Mr. W.) perhaps knows best, and we will take pleasure in giving him an opportunity to be heard upon the subject in our columns. We are curious to see the modified speech—let us have it.—Let us have a "plain statement of the *truth*," as can be prepared by Robert the Scribe.

SOLDIERS, VOTE AS YOU FOUGHT.—Every man who entered the army during the rebellion is supposed to know why he went forth to fight. He was urged to go and fight to preserve the Government and keep the Southern States in the Union. This was what was meant by "the warfor the Union." It had and could have no other meaning. The rebel States fought to get out of the Union, but our armies defeated them and they were thus kept in the Union. And now, can we vote to keep them out, at the caprice if such men as Sumner and Stevens, who declare that the States are to be treated as conquered Territories? It is the object of the Radicals to get a Congress that will keep the States out until they are willing to do just as they say. We must thwart their object *by voting for men who are willing to* admit loyal Southern Representatives, Unless we do this we will have fought invain.

☞We are in receipt, just now, of some very *complimentary* letters from those who worship at the feet of Fred. Douglass, Thad. Stevens & Co. We file them away carefully for future reference, and may publish a number of them to *gratify* the writers. Some are very *rich* productions, and we have no doubt the writers will be surprised to find us alive and kicking on election day. When our rooster fails to crow, our particular *friends* may expect our political burial—not before.

☞We regret that we must differ with a few of our Union Democratic friends who stood by us during the war—but we cannot allow the feelings which controlled our actions then to lead us into a disunion organization now. What was disloyalty then is disloyalty now. Parties have changed, *but we have not.* We were with a Union party then—we are with a Union party now. A few months and the blind will see.

☞The controlling power of the Republican party of this State want negro suffrage, but lack the courage to make it a *direct issue* in the coming contest. Their purpose is to elect negro suffrage men to Congress and the Legislature without disclosing their object to the public.

GEN. GRANT AND THE RADICALS.—The Radicals have come to the conclusion that Gen. Grant is not the man for their purpose, and they are writing of him accordingly. His appearance with the President on the presentation of National Union delegates shocked the Radical sensibilities greatly, and his journeying with the President is the occasion for letting loose their pent-up anger. The Washington correspondent of a Radical contemporary says of the General: "The Copperheads have got him, and the Republicans have been badly sold." "A reputation has been foolishly built up," declares the same scribbler; from which we infer that the great soldier of the Union is to be decried by the Radicals as a soldier, because they find that he is not available for their work as a partisan. Some of the Radicals prints which had hoisted the name of Grant for the Presidency have dropped it, usually without remark; in other instances avowedly because his relations with Andrew Johnson are too friendly to be tolerated. We imagine that Gen. Grant will survive the catastrophe, and may even bless his stars for the deliverance from Radical embraces. The soldier who conquered the enemies of the Union in the field, and set an example of magnanimity in his treatment of the vanquished, can hardly feel aggrieved by the abuse of the stay-at home Disunionists. The fighting rebel he might respect; the faction that would accomplish the end of the rebellion, while claiming to be monopolists of loyalty, he cannot but despise.

A Remarkable Admission.

Several of the delegates to the negro-equality convention in Philadelphia, asserted in their speeches that half the white people of the South have been oppressed by the rebels and are hostile to them. Now if they believe this, what have they to fear in admitting the representatives from those States to their seats in Congress? If one half of the members of Congress from that section be Radicals, they can nullify the votes of the other half; and if, as the Radicals continually assert, the northern people are strongly on their side, they may have majorities in both houses of the national legislature, and there can be no excuse for their violating the Constitution in order to maintain their power. Not long ago they asserted that the negroes in the South were the only loyal people there, and this was what made it necessary to have a military force there to protect them. These fellows ought to have good memories or some understanding with regard to the kind of lies they intend is not the best way to induce even the stupid donkeys who follow them to believe what they say.

Andrew Johnson and the Radicals.

When Tennessee, the State of Andrew Johnson, was trembling in the balance and a majority of her people were eager to cast their lot with the seceded States, he boldly stopped forward and, by his character, eloquence and indomitable courage, saved the State to the Union, at no slight risk and danger to his person and property. The general in command of the district where the Capital of the State is, was about to give it up to the enemy, when Johnson vowed it should not be done, personally took measures to defend it, and succeeded. How many of the Radicals who now vent their splenish insults against him, would, in the same way, have braved the hot pressure of public feeling if they had been in his place? Our idea of a Radical is that he holds and advocates the most extreme opinions of the times when they are popular, and would have been as ardent a Disunionist in Tennessee during the war as he now is in this State when times have changed and the South is ready to take again its old place in the Union.

☞The Radicals say a great deal about excluding Southern Representatives from Congress until they give sufficient guarantees. Now, notwithstanding the oath they will each have to take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, there is another practical view of the subject and that is why are not the "Copperheads," so-called, *in the north*, also excluded until they give sufficient guarantees? And more, why were they not expelled during the rebellion by the same Congress that now unjustly wants to exclude Southern men? The people who elect Southern Representatives are the people of the same Union that the people of North are, and they are entitled to the same rights under the Constitution. Let Congress give reasons for not expelling those from Congress who sympathized with the rebels and then we can understand them better, now that they try to exclude Southern men.

☞The difference between the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August and the Philadelphia Convention of the 3d of September is, one was all wisdom, the other was all *gas*. In the first, all was harmony, and business was conducted speedily, while in the other a bone of contention—negro suffrage—was thrown in, which almost split the Convention. The Radicals of the North and the Radicals of the South don't agree on this subject, but yet some are willing, for the sake of office or honors, to go with them.

Fred Douglass Speaks.

This celebrated colored orator was last week at Philadelphia, a delegate to the Convention from the State of New York. If there are any who deny that negro suffrage is what the Radicals want, we advise them to read the proceedings of that Convention. It was a fight to get Fred Douglass into the Convention and it was a fight to get negro suffrage on the country. In order to let our readers understand it more fully we append extracts of a speech by Fred Douglass himself to the New York delegation on Sept. 4th last, to show what he knows his professed friends in the Convention are seeking to obtain for him. Read his speech. It speaks for itself. We take it from the Philadelphia *Press*, a strongly Radical paper.

I read the address recently adopted by a Convention in this city, not of us, not with us, not for us, but I found many things in that address to which I could assent, and to nothing in that address could I assent more heartily than the powerful argument there made against taxation without representation. [Laughter and applause.

If that address had emanated from a colored convention I think I should have gone every word of it. It was only a knowledge of the motives that inspired it, and the limited construction which was to be given it, that led me at all to reject it.

You will pardon me if I shall, in coming to this platform, bring with me an individual that has been associated with me for the last twenty-five or fifty years—the negro. [Laughter.] It would not be exactly fair for me to come here and not remember him or to bring him with me. I may say I appear here under some disadvantages, but at the same time I appear under greater advantages and responsibilities than most most other men attending this convention. I am here as a representative of a multifarious constituency, such as perhaps, no other man in the convention can be said to represent. In the first place I represent the black race. There is no mistaking that by the curl of hair and the flatness of my nose. In the next place I represent the white race, and there is no mistaking that either, in so much so that in the State of Maine, the Copperhead journals deny the negro of all credit and praise for whatever talent I may exhibit, and ascribe it entirely to the white race to which I belong. [Applause and laughter.] I represent the black race and the white race, and the black race and the white race combined and so far as my own experience goes to show it, from the peaceable manner in which the blood of the two races have lived together for the last fifty years in this organism, I have not the slightest fear of war of races. [Great laughter.] I represent the North and the South. I am a citizen of the State of Maryland and some have given me credit for having in my veins the blood of one of its earliest Governors. It is not customary for a man to disclaim his aristocratic origin. [Laughter.]

yesterday that I appeared in the streets of Philadelphia—in a hurry [applause,]—for then I neither had a local habitation nor name, but I was in pursuit of both. How well I have succeeded my appearance in the procession yesterday must answer. I am going to speak to you of the claims of the negro. Some things have been settled concerning my race, and one of the things settled is this: that the negro will fight. We have been accustomed to regard him as a natural born Christian [laughter], but the late war has decided that he can fight. I always know he would, and the only reason why he has not demonstrated it before is that the negro is not only a natural born Christian, but he is a philosopher. He is a thinker, and the only reason he has not fought before is that he had no reasonable probability of whipping anybody. *As soon as he was convinced there was the slightest shadow of hope*, he was ready to bare his bosom to the storm of war and to face the foe with a valor scarcely inferior, if inferior at all, to the very best troops we have marshalled against the foe. (Applause.) It is settled also that the negro is to be a part of the American people; that he is here, and that no scheme of colonization can be adopted by which he can be eradicated from this land. The negro has been long denied his natural rights—education denied, the right of learning to read the name of the God that made us denied, the family tie broken up—yet under it all, under all the exterminating forces of slavery, here we are to-day, and Uncle Tom in the church and a Robert Small in the harbor of Charleston. [Applause.]

The question then comes to us. Shall the presence of this black population in our midst be made a blessing to themselves, a blessing to us, and a blessing to the whole country, or a curse to themselves, a curse to us and a curse to the whole country? Statesmanship has but one answer. It was given this morning from the eloquent lips of Senator Yates. Philanthrophy has but one answer, and it is given from a thousand pulpits and a thousand platforms to-day. It is this: *"a thorough and complete incorporation of this whole black element into the American body politic*—["Good!"]—*anything less than this will prove an utter failure in my judgment*—WITH A RIGHT TO THE JURY BOX, THE WITNESS BOX, AND THE BALLOT BOX—[applause]—*for men outside these boxes are in a bad box."*—[Laughter.]

Our idea of government is that of democracy, and that is based on universal suffrage. Great as this country is, it can't afford to have in its midst four millions of justly discontented people. Conciliation with the Southern leaders may be well. But we must not forget in our schemes of conciliation those who have been our friends, and remember only our enemies. Shall it be said that, after the great sacrifices we have made for the Union, we make terms of peace by which we exalt our enemies and cast down our friends—enfranchise our enemies and disfranchise our friends? God forbid that we should.

☞President Johnson met with a hearty reception in every *city* and town through which he has passed.—The people know he is right.

Lieutenant Wm. Willis.

The following notice of this gentleman, our Candidate for Assembly, we find in last week's Lewistown *Democrat*:

Lieut. Willis, has heretofore been a Republican, but having helped in the field to preserve the Union, he refused to "change his base" at the beck of Thad Stevens & Co., when the war was ended, but supports Andrew Johnson, in his noble efforts to finish the work of restoration. Everybody in this county knows him to be an upright, intelligent, and religious man, than whom few, if any, stand higher in the public confidence and esteem. That he will receive a very large vote in Mifflin county is beyond a doubt.

The following is from the Juniata *Republican*:

It affords us unfeigned pleasure to be enabled to-day to raise the name of this excellent citizen and gallant soldier to our mast-head as one of our candidates for Assembly. Col. Willis has resided in Mifflin county for even thirty years, where, by his close application to business and the practice of strict honesty, he has amassed a considerable fortune. He is a high toned gentleman, intelligent and honest, and has been connected with the Methodist Church for a number of years. In addition to all this, when the tocsin of war was sounded, and the liberties of his country were imperilled, he was among the first to respond, and served with great gallantry and distinction Such was his popularity at home, that he raised an entire company in Lewistown in a few days.

☞All in favor of negro equality can make no mistake in voting with the Radicals for the Radical candidates. Hear what Gen. Burnside said in a speech in the Philadelphia Radical Convention:

"The action of our late Congress was distinct and positive, and we must sustain it, and see that our communities do it. (Cheers.) The Constitutional amendment proposed by them for adoption as a part of the law of the land is not *all* we want, (applause), but is a great step forward. Every candid and honest loyalist must support it, and when it is ratified we can take *another* step forward. (Renewed appplause.) We will then be nearer the greatest of Republican principles, the giving to every man *every right that he claims for himself.* (Great cheering, lasting for several minutes.)"

Fred Douglass, who also addressed the Convention on the same day, said:

"The negro should have the right to all the boxes—the jury box, the witness box, the ballot box. With the ballot box, every other box was secured."

Give the negro the right to vote, and you give him the right to hold any office the white man can be elected to. Fred. Douglass understands the run of boxes.

☞Of the seven leading New York dailies five supported the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and now all support the restoration policy of President Johnson. If this fact is any indication of public opinion, it is like the handle of a pitcher—all on one side. The *Tribune* alone supports Congress and it supports it for what it meant but did not dare to do, rather than for what it did.

The Union must and shall

be Restored.—A. Johnson.

GRAND RALLY

FOR THE UNION!

All who support the President of the United States—who are in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union and the admission of loyal men to Congress and OPPOSED

TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE, NEGRO EQUALITY, taxation without representation, and the disunion measures of Thad Stevens, Fred Douglass and the Radical Congress, will assemble in

MASS MEETING

AT HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Friday, Sept. 28th, 1866,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

MAJ. GEN. H. W. SLOCUM,
HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
HON. EDGAR COWAN,
HON. HIESTER CLYMER,
HON. WM. A. WALLACE,
HON. C. L. PERSHING,
HON R. L. JOHNSON,
GEN. W. H. IRWIN,

And other distinguished speakers will positively be present to address the meeting.

Friends of the Union, the Constitution and the rights of white men AROUSE to the rescue of your country and your race.

All honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors who have been with

GRANT, SHERMAN AND FARRAGUT

during the war, and are still with them in peace, are especially invited to participate in the meeting. The splendid

HUNTINGDON CORNET BAND

will be present.

The Delegations are urged to be here to join in

A GRAND PROCESSION,

at one o'clock precisely. They will, on arriving, report to the Chief Marshal, who will be duly announced.

Arrangements will be made to have Excursion Tickets issued from all points on the Penna. Railroad between Altoona and Lewistown, and from all points on the Broad Top Railroad.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. [Sept 11.]

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILTON S. LYTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. se12'66

AGENTS WANTED.
BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES.
$25 to $50 — $25 to $50
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
PAGE BROTHERS, Genl Agents,
624 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
NO. 804 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BERLIN ZEPHYRS,
EMBROIDERIES, FINE KNIT GOODS, personally selected in Europe.
DOMESTIC ZEPHYRS,
Germantown WOOLS, Cashmere YARNS, Etc.,
Latest styles in Ladies Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Drop Fringes, Laces, Shawl Borders, Etc. White embroidered Bands, etc.
The goods being all carefully selected our Wholesale Department offers great inducements to the trade. etc

S. O. WHEELER'S
GREAT
INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS,
In conjunction with HARRY WHITBY'S splendid
GRECIAN ARENA!
Comprising a Troupe of the most accomplished Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists! ever associated in a single exhibition.
Performances exclusively Circus, by the First Artists! and the entertainments composed of all those FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM, exhibitions of Athletic Skill, Grace, Vigor and Beauty only to be found in a regularly organized Circus.
New Faces and New Features to the old Show! All Circus—Nothing but Circus, of the highest order of Talent. Exhibitions by the combined troupe will be given
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The entertainments being varied at each representation. Admission 50 Cents. Children under 10 years, 25 Cents.—Doors open at 2 and 7. To commence at 2½ and 7½.
Will exhibit at HUNTINGDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
" " TYRONE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 20.
F. A. KEELER, Agent.
Sept. 12, '66.-1t.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
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. se5-3m

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE!"
New Fall Styles!
Are in every respect *first class*, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the newest styles, 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 lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every lady should try them! They are now being extensively sold by merchants, throughout the country, and at wholesale and retail, at manufactory and sales room
No. 628 Arch St., below 6th, Philada.
Ask for Hopkin's "OWN MAKE"—buy no other!
CAUTION,—None genuine unless stamped on each K Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St., Philadelphia."
Also, constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
se5-4m

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,
au29-3m* Antiestown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Teachers who are applicants for examination are informed that I will meet them as follows:
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 Bellingertown.
Springfield " " 15, at Meadow Gap.
Clay " " 17, at Scottsville.
Cass and Cassville, " 18, at Cassville.
Tod " " 19, at Newberg.
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 public examinations, as private examinations will be dispensed with as far as possible.
D. F. TUSSEY,
Alexandria, Aug. 14, 1866. Co. Supt.

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

LUMBER. LUMBER.
LUMBER.
THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,
From cullings up to the clear stuff,
From 9 months to 2 years dry!
Also,
PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.
WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,
DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c
at reasonable prices.
Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

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

SALES.

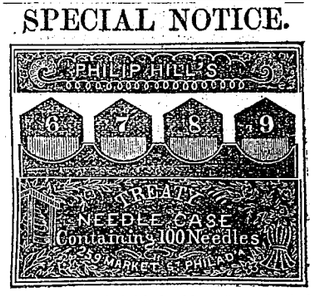
PUBLIC SALE
OF
Personal Property & Real Estate.
The undersigned desirous of moving to the West, will offer at public sale at his residence in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, Penna., on
On Thursday, September 20th, 1866,
the following described property, viz:
4 head work horses, all 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
G. H. LANG.
aug8

Farm For Sale.
All that Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Walker township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in said borough,
On Friday, September 28th., 1866.
This Farm contains TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES and 120 PERCHES, 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 door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.
Those desiring to purchase, will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides 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. CORNELIA M. REED.
Huntingdon, Aug. 28, '66-td.
[Lewistown Gazette, Hollidaysburg Whig please give one insertion, and forward bill to this office.]

VENDUE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale, at DUDLEY, on Saturday, Sept. 15th., commencing at noon, the following property, to wit: One pair very superior young bay horses, horse and mare, large, handsome and well broken, 1 two horse top dearborn, with pole and shafts, a double sett of light harness, a double sett of wagon harness, 1 two horse wagon, sled, plough, harrow, &c. Also, oats in the sheaf, and a stack of timothy hay, a gentleman's saddle, side saddle, and a child's carriage.
Persons attending the sale can reach there by the *morning train and return* by the evening train.
Dudley, Sept. 5, 1866-2t. L. T. WATTSON.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Markleburg 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1500 agents more.
The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.
PHILIP HILL,
au22-6m 259 Market street, Philada.

BOTTLED PORTER,
EXCELSIOR
MINERAL WATER & SARSAPARILLA,
Always on hand and delivered to families on short notice when ordered.
JACOB LEONHARD.
Huntingdon, Aug. 14-3t

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, 1855, 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 $40.
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,
aug15, 1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

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

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

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