

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Sept 26, 1866.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no man in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag of the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration regardless of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

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 county.

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.

Why are we not with the Radicals.

We are frequently asked why we are not working with the Republican party as we were during the war. We answer, during the war we struck hands with any and every man who declared in favor of sustaining the administration—the Government—and our army in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union and the supreme law of the land. The rebellion was crushed—peace was declared—and the Southern people were ready to return and accept in good faith the results of the war. In accordance with the oft declared principles of the Union party, we expected nothing else than that the States which had been in rebellion would again be admitted into the family of States with a loyal representation, but this having been denied by the representatives of the party we had been acting with, to be consistent with our teachings and the principles of the great Union party, we were compelled to seek the company of other men more loyal to the Constitution and the Government—men who were in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the Union and practical peace, in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Constitution. Why we are not with Thad. Stevens, Sumner, Fred. Douglass, Forney, Morrell, Wharton and Brown is because we believe the success of Thad. Stevens disunionism will be as great a curse upon our country as the success of the Rebellion would have been. The peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people of all the States is involved in the contest, and we, regardless of the wishes of party or personal friends, or persecutions from any quarter, have determined to act the part our conscience tells us is right. No evil can result from a strict adherence to the demands of the supreme law of the land. The Union must be a Union of all the States and no State can be denied a representation in the Congress of the United States.

Who Must Pay the Expense.

Parson Brownlow proposes to raise another army to march down South to make desolate the whole country, if the people of those States refuse to submit to the unconstitutional decrees of a Radical Congress. That the South will not submit to the unjust demands of the Radicals is already a fixed fact, and that the Radicals, if they are encouraged and continue in power, will not back from their determination to force negro political equality upon the people is also another fixed fact. The question then arises, who must pay additional expenses to gratify the malignant spirit of such men as Brownlow, Stevens & Co. More war—more bloodshed is demanded by the leaders of the Radical party. More taxes will naturally follow—then the deceived people will curse the day they devoted to the success of the Radical leaders. The tax-payers, those who have already contributed almost their last dollar should think, reflect, and not be persuaded to do themselves and their families an injustice merely to gratify agitators, speculators, and corrupt men who never think or act but to advance their own interests.

If during the rebellion our soldiers could exchange papers, trade articles, and even hold friendly intercourse with the rebel soldiers, can they not do the same to-day, when those rebels are subdued? Indeed, it was only during a fight that our soldiers generally bore hatred to the rebels, and in the burying of the dead afterwards the Union and rebel soldiers mingled with each other and never had any disturbance. Our brave and humane soldiers will scout the efforts of men who are poisoning the minds of our people with hatred against the rebel soldiers.

The Two Coming Mass Meetings.

We advise every voter, that possibly can, to attend the two meetings to be held in this place during the Fair. On Thursday, the Republican, so called, Mass Meeting will be held, which will be addressed by able speakers from a distance. On Friday, the next day, the Union Mass Meeting will be held, which will also be addressed by able speakers from a distance. The first meeting will be opposed to the policy of President Johnson, in restoring the Union; the other will be as heartily in favor of it. In the former, the justice of the Congressional policy will be discussed, while in the latter its injustice and unconstitutionality will be treated upon. We will thus have a thorough ventilation of both policies, and we urge every man to attend and not miss either meeting. Our object is to have the views fairly stated, and attentively listened to by every man. We want both sides to be heard, and we think a man is doing injustice to himself, and is recreant to his duty as a citizen, if he intentionally fails to hear both sides of the great questions that now agitate the country.

At these meetings we would caution the speakers against exciting dormant animosities against any party, individual or class of individuals. Our people will assemble to hear the constitutionality and justice of the theme. And if anything is said, on either side, to operate on the prejudices of the people against any class of people, we trust it will not be received. The questions must be discussed fairly and squarely. Let it be on the merits or demerits of the questions, as they stand. Let no deception be practiced. Let the people know the truth. When we say, let the people know the truth, we do not want them blinded against it, by appealing to their passions or their prejudices, or by smoothing over the real issues, and thus deceiving them. There is room in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union and the supreme law of the land. The rebellion was crushed—peace was declared—and the Southern people were ready to return and accept in good faith the results of the war. In accordance with the oft declared principles of the Union party, we expected nothing else than that the States which had been in rebellion would again be admitted into the family of States with a loyal representation, but this having been denied by the representatives of the party we had been acting with, to be consistent with our teachings and the principles of the great Union party, we were compelled to seek the company of other men more loyal to the Constitution and the Government—men who were in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the Union and practical peace, in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Constitution. Why we are not with Thad. Stevens, Sumner, Fred. Douglass, Forney, Morrell, Wharton and Brown is because we believe the success of Thad. Stevens disunionism will be as great a curse upon our country as the success of the Rebellion would have been. The peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people of all the States is involved in the contest, and we, regardless of the wishes of party or personal friends, or persecutions from any quarter, have determined to act the part our conscience tells us is right. No evil can result from a strict adherence to the demands of the supreme law of the land. The Union must be a Union of all the States and no State can be denied a representation in the Congress of the United States.

The Union, for which we fought, has not yet been restored. There are ten of the Southern States still out of the Union, and the people want to know, since peace has been declared, and since the object for which the war was waged has been accomplished—that of keeping the States in the Union—why they are not in the Union as before. At this point, it will not do to declare that the President favors the admission of traitors into Congress, for that is against every word that he has ever uttered, and against Congress itself which has adopted a test oath debarring men of known disloyalty, and against the spirit and letter of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall be the Judge of the "qualifications of its own members." So with the question of representation. The Constitution declares "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Each State thus has the right to decide who shall be the voters or electors of their State Legislature. And thus those who vote for the State Legislature can vote for the National Legislature and none others. The Constitution thus leaves it for the State itself to decide who shall and who shall not vote for the National Legislature. The people now want to know why Congress wants to interfere with their rights as people of the several States to do as they see proper with the qualifications of their own electors. They want to know why Congress declares all persons citizens, and thereby entitled to rights as citizens, and tells each State that it has no right to make the qualifications of its own electors. And they want to know why it tells Pennsylvania she shall not enforce her law depriving the colored people of this State of the privilege of voting. These are the questions which the people want explained at the meetings on Thursday and Friday next, and they want to know the Constitutional reasons therefor.

We trust the questions will be discussed fairly on both sides, so that the people can understand. Let there be no evasion—and by all means no deception. On the results of these meetings we hope to base the results of the election in this district and county. Therefore, let there be a full and free discussion of the questions as they stand—let there be no appeals to the passions or prejudices of the people on either side—let there be no evasions or deceptions practiced—let us have the Constitution unfurled—and then let the people decide between right and wrong, between truth and error, between justice and injustice. It is a

question whether we shall support the Executive or whether we shall not, so let our people, we repeat, be present to hear both sides and decide accordingly. This is what we deem to be just and fair, and we do not want to see the people deceived into the support of an error and a wrong, over which they may lament when it is too late.

Negro Suffrage.

The soft, smooth spoken orators of the North glaze over the Constitutional amendments and the ill concealed design to confer civil and political equality upon the black, most lamentably in their arguments; the facts are too palpable against them. Take for instance the first and last of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

When they advocate these sections they admit the whole question. The provision in the second section being more superfluous so far as the right to vote is concerned. One of the "privileges and immunities" of a citizen—to quote the amendment—is the right to vote, and these, the amendments say, shall not be abridged. "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." Now elect a Radical Congress, that will keep out the Southern States until these amendments are adopted, elect Legislatures that will adopt these amendments, and where is the power in Pennsylvania that can prevent, under this amendment, a negro from voting or holding office in this State?

Is it not abridging the privileges and immunities of a citizen to deny him the right to vote and to hold office? Besides, Congress under the amendments has the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the amendment.

Now what constitutes a "citizen" of the United States? No one will question Webster. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary defines it as follows: "In the United States a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate."

The address of the Republican Committee issued from Washington on the 18th inst., tries to smooth over some of the rough spots, but Stevens & Co. are too blunt and outspoken for such milk sops. They admit the intention and design to enforce negro suffrage, and there is no power in the Republican party to resist their behests. Smooth-tongued orators may attempt to cajole the people by concealing their designs, but they are too plain—the people will not trust them.

Every Republican in the county remembers that we labored last fall night and day and all the time for the success of the regularly nominated Soldier Ticket—and that we should know who did not labor for the ticket would be as certain as that the Jour. & Am. faction was anxious for its defeat as a whole. We ask any candid Republican in town or in the county to point to a single hour, a single moment, a single word given by Henry S. Wharton, to secure the election of the soldier ticket. Those who labored for the success of the ticket know that Wharton and his faction failed to labor for it, and they have yet to deny having opposed it at the polls. Nineteen Republicans in town, (if not more), voted to defeat a portion of the ticket, and of this number H. S. Wharton, Rash Fisher, the Jour. & Am. editors, and their "barkers," have always been counted "in" by those of the Republican party and a few Democrats who had an opportunity of knowing the secret workings of the guerrilla machinery. We would not misrepresent facts if by doing so we could secure the defeat of Mr. Wharton. But we feel it our duty, in justice to the friends of the soldier ticket of last fall, to expose the selfishness and the meanness of the guerrillas who now control the Republican party of the county. Surrender to their dictation this fall, and their impudence will give them the control of party nominations in the county hereafter. Already we hear that Mr. Wharton, if he should be elected, is to be a candidate for the State Senate next fall—and Wm. F. Cunningham or Rash Fisher is to succeed him in the Legislature. Their programme is slightly previous and may be set aside by the honest party men on the 2d Tuesday of October next. We shall see.

The Radical press are just now busy manufacturing "conversations" for Gen. Grant. Of course they try to make it appear that Grant is opposed to the President. It would do gentlemen, Gen. Grant knows that President Johnson asks for nothing more than adherence to the Constitution and the Union of the States—Johnson men.

Wait and See.

The most prominent speakers in this county working for the success of the Radical party, are opposed to negro suffrage, and yet they are doing more to force it upon the country than fifty times their number who are outspoken in its favor. They more readily deceive the masses of the party into the belief that negro suffrage is not a part of the issue, that it cannot be made an issue this fall, and while they are thus employed deceiving the voters, Thad. Stevens & Co. are arranging the programme to trample the Constitution under their feet and force negro suffrage upon the whole country before they will permit a restoration of the Southern States to the Union. Thad says the Southern States are "conquered provinces" and he claims that Congress has the right to fix the qualification of voters in those States so that every man, white and black, can vote, and hold office. All that is necessary to enable him to carry out successfully his plan of restoration is the election of Radical members of Congress and Radical United States Senators, such as Morrell in this district, and himself, Cameron, or any other of their faith, to the United States Senate. Wharton and Brown are Radicals, they are at heart Cameron men, but one thing is certain they will vote for a Thad. Stevens Radical.

That a large majority of the voters of this county are opposed to negro suffrage no one will deny, yet their ballots will count in its favor just so sure as they vote for the radical candidates for Congress and the Legislature. We are no mere party man in this contest, and we will not hesitate to say what we believe to be the truth. We would rather be alone in the vote we shall cast, than to be with the majority and be responsible for deceiving a single voter into the support of principles he is opposed to. When the contest shall be over and Congress again meets, the people will see who deceived them.

The Radicals to deceive tell you that negro suffrage and equality is not the issue this fall because the Constitution requires that the question be submitted to a vote of the people of the States. But they do not tell you that the leaders who control the machinery of the party in every State in the Union are in favor of Congress passing a law forcing negro suffrage and equality upon the States, and enforcing the unconstitutional act at the point of the bayonet. It was declared in their late mixed Convention in Philadelphia that five hundred thousand white men in the North and five hundred thousand blacks in the South were ready to take up arms to force the people to submit to such action of Congress. The Radicals do not intend to submit the question to a vote of the people. They have as little respect for the Constitution as the rebels had. It is power they are after. And Wendell Phillips says that "at the North and at the South, it is clear that the people, including their leaders, really believe that negro suffrage is the only full and permanent cure for our national difficulties." Elect Radical men to Congress, and believing as the Radicals do, they will not hesitate a moment to trample the Constitution under their feet and force negro suffrage upon the people of every State. We do not intend to run any risks, and therefore we will support, and vote for the Union Nominees under the editorial head of this paper, and we call upon all voters opposed to placing the negro upon an equal political equality with the white man to do the same. We can't be lugged by Thad Stevens or his tools.

"I hate a rebel worse than a negro," is on the tongue of every radical, and yet if they are watched closely the discovery will be made that they are more in the company of rebels than they are in the company of negroes. During the sitting of the Philadelphia 14th of August Convention, when some of the most prominent rebels were in the city, Judge W. D. Kelly and other noisy radicals passed evenings with them around the wine table and had a general good time. Their denunciations of the rebels are only to deceive the voters that the elections may be carried in favor of the policy of Thad. Stevens, Douglas, & Co. To come nearer home, we have seen rebels treated by prominent radicals with as much respect as they would have been had they never commanded a rebel regiment. But the voting mass must be forced into a line with Stevens & Co., and to accomplish such a purpose the voters must be deceived. We like to see men practice what they preach.

We want it to be understood that we have no plique against honest Republicans, who are ready to follow their old leaders, thinking this is merely a party contest; but we would rather impress them with the proper issues as we believe them, looking as we have always done to the salvation of our country, through the preservation of this Union. It is for the men who rallied so heroically to the Union party during the war to say now, whether they shall not still be for the Union. It is certain we can not have peace and Union unless we have the South admitted into the councils of the nation, through her loyal Representatives. That is the question. Let us answer it by voting for men in favor of the Union of the States—Johnson men.

Wait and See.

They Want Another Riot.

We have heard Republicans say that the New Orleans Riot made them thousands of votes, and that it was the best thing that could have happened. No doubt of it, for political purposes. If they can possibly scare up another riot or two before the election, and have a few more men killed, blacks and fanatics, they can have additional stock on hand to work with among their deluded followers. We have never yet seen in any Republican paper any lamentations over the loss of life in New Orleans. The riot was a good thing for them and they have no fears to shed. We expect to hear every day of a few more darkies being offered up to satisfy the appetite of the politicians of the Radical party. So that they are kept in office, they don't care a straw how many outsiders lose their property or their lives. New Orleans is getting old—something new must soon turn up.

The Radical party, which is calling upon the soldiers to support Congress and oppose the President and his policy, fails to tell the soldiers what the recent Congress really did for them. The information was given by the President in his St. Louis speech. He said:

"They pretended to do something for the soldiers. Who has done more for the soldiers than I have? Who has perilled more in this struggle than I have? But then to make them their peculiar friends, and favorites of the soldiers, they came forward and proposed to do—what? Why will you give the soldiers fifty dollars bounty—your attention to this—If he has served two years, and one hundred dollars if he has served three years. Now, mark you, the colored man that served two years can get his one hundred dollars bounty, but the white man must serve three years before he can get his. But that is not the point. While they were tickling and attempting to please the soldiers by giving them fifty dollars bounty for two years service, they took into their heads to vote somebody else a bounty, and they voted themselves, not fifty dollars for two years service—your attention, I want to make a lodgment in your minds on the facts, because I want to put the nail in, and having put it in, I want to clinch it on the other side. The brave boy, the patriotic young man who followed his gallant officers, slept on the tented field, and periled his life, and shed his blood, and left his limbs behind him, and came home mangled and maimed, he can get fifty dollars bounty if he has served two years, but the members of Congress, who never smelt gunpowder, can get four thousand dollars extra pay."

The action of the last Radical Congress was for the benefit of the black, not the white soldiers, and this fact should govern the votes of the latter at the coming election—black men get one hundred dollars for two years service, but white men must have served three years before they are entitled to the same amount!

President Lincoln's Leniency Toward Rebels—Release of Roger A. Pryor by his Order. Joseph H. Geiger, in a speech before a Columbus audience, on Tuesday night, asserted that if President Lincoln had lived, the same charges of leniency toward Rebels would have been made against President Johnson. In this connection, the General related the following incident:

"I remember being in Washington and there met Mr. Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Col. Jos. Cooper McLean was very anxious to get Roger A. Pryor out of Fort Lafayette, and insisted on my going with him to see Mr. Lincoln, the President. Through the kindness of Gov. Dennison, we were taken to a district like our own; deny that negro suffrage is an issue. We shall see who the voters believe." The vote in the county will tell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
VIN'S Patent HAIR CRIMPERS.
For Crimping and Waving Ladies Hair.
NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM!
Ask your stockholders for them. If you do not keep them, write to the manufacturer, E. VIN, 202-204 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.
Fine stock of SHAWLS.
Fine stock of SILKS.
Fine stock of DRESS GOODS.
Fine stock of WOOLENS.
Fine stock of STAPLE GOODS.
Fine stock of FANCY GOODS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposit for three months or longer.
G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I will meet the teachers of Barre township on Friday, 26th inst. and of Jackson on Saturday, 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
D. P. HESSEY, Co. Supt.

MYATT, OR PURE LINSEED!
A WINE PLANT!
It is now ready for sale with full directions for culturing and manufacturing. An acre of good ground first season after planting, will produce from 1000 to 1500 bushels of seed. The quantity can be made only equalled by the best of grape wine.
W. H. HARPER.
McAlary's Post, Hunt. Co., Sept. 19-66.

\$100 REWARD—Was stolen from the house of Rev. T. F. Foss in Huntingdon county, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1866, the following notes: Note from David Linn in favor of Ann Foss, dated April 1, 1866, 2000; one from Christian Foss in favor of Ann Foss, dated March 25, 1866, \$100; one from Samuel H. Grove in favor of Ann Foss and Alice Foss, dated October 25, 1865, \$111. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief.
[initials]
T. FOSSE.

AGENTS WANTED.
HARVEY WHITE.
SEMPER MACAZENS.
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Thad. Stevens Knows.

In Thad's speech at Bedford he says:
"Ass I said before the great issue to be met at this election is the question of NEGRO RIGHTS."
That's plain and easily understood, and if the Radicals succeed in carrying the elections, the first step Thad. will take on the reassembling of Congress will be to pass a bill giving the negroes in every State all the rights a white man can claim for himself. Voters should not be deceived by the daily cry of Republicans that negro suffrage is not the issue. Thad. Stevens says it is, and as leader of the party he certainly ought to know.

The cry comes along the line, We fought for the Union, and we intend to preserve it! Admiral Farragut, Gen. John C. Fremont, John A. Wool, Henry W. Slocum, John A. Dix, Thomas W. Sweeney, Isaac I. Wistar, and a host of other Generals, officers and fighting men, are delegates to the Cleveland Soldiers and Sailors Convention, which have met to endorse Johnson's policy. Let our brave boys in blue not be behind their old commanders in rallying again for the cause of the Union. Radical disunionists fear the finale—they must succumb to the voice of the braves and the popular heart of the Nation. Strike boldly, ye braves, first, last and all the time, for the Union of our fathers, and all will be well.

Gen. Wool, the oldest army officer in the United States, presided as temporary chairman at the National Convention of soldiers and sailors in Cleveland last week. The fighting men of the war were in council. While the delegates were not all partisans, all agreed to oppose the radicalism of Thad. Stevens with its inevitable disunionism, insurrection, and civil war. Gen. Granger was made permanent President, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, all men who had seen active service. All those men are denounced as "Copperheads" by the radical press. One thing is certain they fought for the Union and will fight for it again if necessary, but not in Parson Brownlow's army.

RADICALISM.—In the Radical Convention held in Philadelphia, a resolution was offered requesting the President of the United States to resign, when a voice was heard: "No need for him to resign—Chicago will save him the trouble; another voice: "They'll throw him into the lake; a third voice, "They'll poison the waters of Lake Michigan with his carcass." This is the manner in which that Convention speaks of the first citizen of the republic. It is the style of the Fishmarket of Paris, and of the Bagnios of Toulon.

A JUST COMPARISON.—Before the war the Radicals of the South tried to introduce negro slavery on the people of the territories; the Radicals of the North now try to introduce negro suffrage on the people of the South and North. The Radicals of the South got defeated, and lost their institution after a bloody war by the bullet, and the Radicals of the North will get defeated and lose their hobby by the ballot.

Thad Stevens is an honest, outspoken politician—he has 5,000 of a majority to back him in his election district, and he dare speak the truth. He says negro suffrage is an issue in the present campaign. The campaign is a contest between the voters of a district like our own; deny that negro suffrage is an issue. We shall see who the voters believe." The vote in the county will tell.

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TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF S. B. HOWES EUROPEAN CIRCUS!
S. B. HOWES respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to America after an absence of nearly two years, bringing to this country the most complete and magnificent Circus ever seen, combining all the great European forms of England and continental Europe, numbering nearly 100 Male and Female Artists!
WILL EXHIBIT AT HUNTINGDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 6.
Admission, 50 Cents. Children, 25 "
GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION which the people of Europe flock to by thousands from distances of ten to twenty miles to witness.
GORGEOUS PAGEANT
More brilliant than ever beheld by mortal eyes since the days of Chivalry, the splendor of the field of the circus of this great procession will surpass the GRAND CHARIOT OF JEZUS, With the full opera band, followed by the Beautiful Tableau Car!
Carrying a LIVING LION IN THE STREETS
And containing an alligator, a Tabernacle of America, represented by a group of beautiful European classical draped—At the foot of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around the globe are beautiful Girls, representing Europe, Africa, and America, in the most beautiful and truthful manner. This magnificent and picturesque picture will be followed by NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT, CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS, MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS, And other chariots, cars and herds of exquisite workmanship, drawn by detachments of the British and French foreign horses, and accented by the whole troupe of artists, including the most magnificent lady riders in the world, a stud of FOURTEEN SIRENED PONIES, Drawing the Fairy Chariot of Titania. The whole forming the most attractive outdoor display ever witnessed on this continent.
Attached to this establishment is the Grandest DEN of Wild and Domestic LIONS which will be exhibited on each performance by Mr. FISHBURN, who exhibits THE DEN OF LIONS, and exhibits his astonishing roping power over the members of the desert and the forest, for them to be drawn from his matted-hair, and demonstrate his control over them by making them perform a number of exercises and novel evolutions. During an interval in the Circus performance, Mr. Pierce will go through his daring and wonderful performance with a lion, a panther, and a wild lion in the centre of the arena, exhibiting his courage and firm nerve never before equaled by mortal man.
Prominent among the attractive talent of the circus, are the following: JAMES DE MOYNE, The great European Steeple-chaser and rider. CHAS. REED, The unrivaled English Trick rider and acrobat. MR. T. WATSON, The great Steeple-chaser and rider. THE BELMONT BROTHERS, (Four in number) Joseph Belmont, J. R. Belmont, E. J. Belmont, and J. H. Belmont, the great American Steeple-chaser, and Amateur Race Performers. LAZZELL & KING, The accomplished posturers and acrobats. LITTLE MAC, The wonderful monkey and dog rider. Among the beautiful lady riders also manager pilots with pleasure to MADONNETTE JOSEPHINE, Lately the pet of the Parisian public. MISS LUCY WATSON, The accomplished English rider, and Equitress Anglaise, from the principal arena of England, and late of Ashby's Amphitheatre, London. MISS GRACE BELLAIR, The accomplished American Rider. MAD'L. NATALIE BLANCHE, The Australian Equitress. NORA PAREPA, The beautiful Viennese, from the Circus of St. Mark, Vienna. WM. HOLLOWAY, The renowned Rider, Leaper, and Jumping Amateur Performer. "Ah! I had had here we are again!" SAM LONG, The great American Jester and stilt-walker, General to the Sovereigns of the Union. FRANK WHITAKER, The great British Pantomime, whose jokes are as familiar to the cockneys of London as the sound of the low bells. In addition to these distinguished names, the Troupe comprises many other talents. DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, Where combined acrobats will be brought into requisition in a grand series of scientific and gymnastic evolutions, entitled "THE GREAT GYMNASTIC TROUPE." THE BEDOUIN ARAB! The beautiful trained horse GANAY will be introduced by Mr. Wm. Gagnay, Mr. Walter Waterman will introduce all the best of his troupe of "BEDOUIN TRICK PONIES." PERFORMANCE at 2 o'clock, P. M. WALTER WATERMAN, Equitress and Director. Sept. 26-27