The Globe:

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, 1866.

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

"I know of no mode 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.

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.

THE GLOBE.

We are not sorry that this is our last issue before the election. For some weeks we have devoted our paper entirely to politics, and in doing so we know we have displeased many who prefer having in their families a general *news* paper. Our political course too has displeased many of our best friends, but we cannot take anything back. If we could have thrown conscience to the devil and played the part of the mere politician we might have been able to please those we have displeased. We claim for ourself all the privileges claimed by any other free white man, and so long as we are permitted to live we intend to enjoy them. We make no pledges as to what our future course shall be, further than that we will advocate such measures as *we* may believe best calculated to promote peace, harmony and prosperity in *all* the States—in the *whole* Union. Our next *Globe* will be itself again—devoted to general and local news, etc., etc. And whatever the results of the election may be we shall be prepared "to take them for better or for worse."

☞VOTERS of Huntingdon County, vote as your conscience tells you is right. If you listen to the mere politician—the mere party man right or wrong—you will be sure to be deceived. If a man wants to vote honestly he must avoid the influence of mere office seekers. If a man cannot resist the lash of party leaders he is not a free man—he does not vote as *his* judgment dictates, but votes as directed. We never have given the control of our political rights into the hands of leaders of any party, and we feel very sure we never shall. A *free* man votes as he pleases. A press is only free when it dare repudiate the wrong and sustain the right. A week more and the campaign will be over in this State, and we hope the results may be favorable to peace, prosperity, and a Union of all the States, a principle we have contended for from the commencement of the war.

READ THIS.

We regret to notice that the *Journal & American*, the organ of the party in this county to which we belong, charges Col. John S. Miller with being opposed to the soldiers. We know that this charge is false, for, as soldiers, we have received many evidences of kindness from Col. Miller. In 1863, when we were at Huntingdon on recruiting service, we got boarding from him for *one third less* per month, than we could get it at any other place in Huntingdon. Knowing this fact of our personal knowledge, we feel that it is the grossest injustice now to charge Col. Miller with having been opposed to the soldiers.

HUGH F. JOHNSTON, Lt. 49th Regt.
E. T. LIVINGSTON, Sergt. 49th Regt.
SAML. H. IRVIN, Lieut. 49th Regt.
Sept. 29, 1866.

SOLDIERS,

Read the able address of your copatriots who attended the Cleveland Convention. That address expresses the true sentiment of every truly patriotic man who has fought to preserve the Union. It is the address of soldiers who are denounced by the Radicals as "Copperheads" and rebel sympathisers.

☞VOTERS, remember that next Tuesday is election day. Will you vote to keep the South out of the Union, or will you vote to keep it in? Remember we have a large national debt to pay, and it will be better to keep the South in and let her help pay it than to lose her altogether. Vote to reduce your taxes, by voting to save the Union.

☞The time for discussion is past. Work, work, work, for the success of the Union ticket.

Do You Want Rebels to Rule?

This is the question put by the Radicals to our people. They accompany it by the infamous assertion that President Johnson wants none but rebels in Congress. Let us see who will have to blame if rebels are admitted. Section 5th of the Constitution of the United States, which every man is bound to support, reads as follows:

"Each House (of Congress) *shall be the Judge* of the elections, returns and *qualifications* of its own members."

Here it is left to each House to say whether a man who presents his credentials is a loyal man or not, and whether he is qualified to act as a Senator or a Representative or not.—There is a very simple rule for Congress to go by; and the President has nothing to do with it, and he has never undertaken to do anything with it, but has merely expressed the opinion of every Northern man, that he wanted to see unmistakably loyal men admitted. This is merely an opinion that every citizen can hold, and to say that the President can compel any member from the South to be admitted is a falsehood. He knows he can't, and he has not nor will not attempt to enforce any opinion of his own in regard to it. It is left entirely to Congress to say who is qualified to come in, and if a man from the South presents himself for admission, they are to be the judges of his qualifications.—If he is a rebel they can judge, if he is a loyal man they are to judge. What is gained therefore by the Constitutional amendment, which excludes all rebels from Congress? It would be the same position after the adoption as now. A southern man would come to Congress, and the question would then arise, Is he a loyal man, and qualified to come in? It would be the same decision as before. So, we can see no reason why Congress should impose any conditions before the South should be admitted. The above section of the Constitution makes conditions enough, and we can see no reason why the last Congress did not avail themselves of it.

But suppose a rebel should be admitted, and he should express disloyal sentiments. The next provision to the above in the Constitution reads:

"Each House may determine the rule of its proceedings, *punish its members for disorderly behaviour*, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, *expel a member.*"

There is another simple rule to go by. When a man becomes disloyal, he can be expelled. There can be no excuse for the last Congress in not admitting loyal Southern Representatives unless it is that they consider the Southern States as mere conquered provinces, and not entitled to the functions of States of this Union. This is their only plea, and this is where President Lincoln, President Johnson and all Union men differ with them. Let us have the Southern loyal Representatives admitted, so that we can have a Union in fact, just what we fought for, and just what we must have, if we want peace and harmony.

Why are they Mum?

We receive a large number of Radical Republican papers in exchange, and we have the first one to see that opposes negroes voting and holding office equal with the white man. Why is it so? Can not every inquiring man answer? Is it not because they are ready to endorse any action of Congress forcing negro political equality upon the people of all the States at the point of the bayonet if necessary? Has the Huntingdon *Journal & American* opposed negro suffrage?—Is it not known to every Republican in town who has taken the trouble to inquire, that the editors are in favor of giving the negroes all the rights claimed for them by Thad. Stevens? Have they ever opposed any of the most Radical measures proposed in Congress by Stevens, Sumner or any other of the disunion leaders? No, they have been *mum*, which is sufficient evidence that they are willing to aid the "fanatics" in forcing negro equality upon the people. When negro suffrage is forced upon the people by the action of Congress, those who may have voted for Radical candidates will not have us to blame for not giving them warning in time. We do not intend to be cheated or run any risk in the matter—we shall vote for Robt. L. Johnston for Congress. We know he is opposed to giving the negro the right to vote and hold office. Daniel J. Morrell is a Radical—he is the candidate of the Radical party. He is a yankee from down east, just the man to do the bidding of Thad. Stevens.—If you want negro suffrage forced upon the States vote for Daniel J. Morrell. The Constitution will not be in the way of such men when votes are to be made to elect Thad. Stevens or Sumner, or Brownlow President.

☞The results of next Tuesday in Pennsylvania, will tell for better or worse on the country. There are great principles at stake, and the people are called upon to decide them. Heed not the clamors of party men, but decide for yourselves.

JOHNSON MEN,

If you want to give President Johnson a practical endorsement, vote for Robt. L. Johnston, William Willis and John S. Miller, who are in favor of the Union of the States, and opposed to the Disunion doctrines of Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner.

What Hon. John Scott Thinks.

Hon. John Scott made a speech at the so-called Republican meeting on Thursday night last, in which he discussed the Constitutional Amendment. He averred that he wanted to "press home the nigger and the taxes," according to the instruction of Mr. W. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He denied positively that the first amendment would give the negro the right of suffrage. He stated that it declared the negro a citizen and gave him his civil rights. This we do not deny.—But we do disagree with him on the vital point, as embraced in the second clause, where it relates to the privileges of a citizen. He stated that heretofore it has been a question as to whether a negro was a citizen, and mentioned a case in point, wherein a negro, in Maryland, we believe, came to the polls to cast his ballot. It was refused. Then the case went before the Courts. Mr. Scott mentioned five eminent Judges who declared that the negro was not a citizen, and therefore not entitled to the right to vote, while three other Judges declared that the negro was a citizen. Now, here was a dispute as to whether the negro was a citizen or not—five Judges saying he was not, and three saying that he was. The first section of the Amendment, Mr. Scott admitted, is to settle that the negro is a citizen. Then, he says, that because the negro will be declared a citizen, it will not give him the privilege of voting. We allege that it will, and we shall undertake to prove it. As Mr. Scott admitted that a negro could not vote heretofore because he was not a citizen, as decided by eminent lawyers, what is to prevent him from voting if he is made a citizen? The question will go through the same process as before, with the difference that this time it will be on the rights of a negro as a citizen. A negro claiming to be a citizen will go to the polls to vote. If his vote is refused, his case will be taken up by the courts, just as it was in the other case. Should the minor courts fail to decide the question, it will go before the Supreme Court. There it will be finally decided. Chief Justice Chase will make the decision. To-day, Mr. Chase holds the most extreme notions of the most extreme Radicals. He is in favor of negro suffrage, and whatever doubt he may have as to the propriety of enforcing it, he will declare that as a negro is a citizen, one of his rights as a citizen is to vote and hold office.

This being his decision, as it would be, what use is it for States to decide on an amendment which they have ratified before? You may decide it, and that will be enough. You may ratify it through the State Legislature and that is all the Constitution requires of each State. It will be a part of the Constitution, and that is the supreme law of the land, State laws to the contrary notwithstanding. If the amendment is ratified, there can be no further dispute as to who is a citizen, and if there is as to the rights of a citizen, the Supreme Court will decide that it means suffrage.

We declare it again, in defiance of all opposition, that if a negro is made a citizen, he will get his political as well as civil rights as a citizen. As to civil rights we ask any candid, clear sighted man, whether the last clause of the first section does not defend a negro in all his civil rights to life, liberty, and property, no matter in what State he may reside? This clause we do not object to, but we do object to the other clauses of the first section, which declare a negro a citizen, and give him his political privileges as such.—Each State decides who shall and who shall not be citizens, and who are entitled to the rights of citizens; and if the people are taught by men that Congress has power to give such rights when they as people are opposed to it, then the consequence will bring regret and mortification upon them. We take the section as it reads, and not as it is made to read, and we can come to no other conclusion than that it is a sly attempt to force negro suffrage on the whole country.

☞It should be recollected that Congress refused to send the Constitutional amendments to the President for his signature. This was an unconstitutional act, as Sec. 7 of the Constitution reads that "Every order, *resolution*, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and *before the same shall take effect*, shall be approved by him, and being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill." This is plausible enough to make the ratification invalid, even should it be passed by the required three-fourths of the States.

☞Our friend Mr. Scott announced in his speech at the "big meeting" that we had "fallen from grace." The crowd in attendance at the Union meeting the next evening, were decidedly of the opinion that Charley Schriner *proved* that Mr. Scott was the gentleman who had "fallen from grace." The future will settle the question.

☞"No man living is authorized to speak for me in political matters. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me.—*General Grant.*

Who Will you Encourage?

Will you encourage and sustain the President, who has ever been an open enemy of secession, and a friend of the Union, or will you sustain the stay-at-home "patriots," who never risked as much as the President to save the country?

Will you sustain a Congress which has done nothing but legislate for the negro, and gave us a Freedman's Bureau Bill, which would have made the President a despot, and taken immense sums of the people's money to support it, or will you sustain the President, who wants the Union preserved first and the negro legislated for afterwards, and who opposed the Freedman's Bureau Bill, because it gave him too much power, and took too much of the people's money?

Will you encourage the President, who stands to-day where he always stood, in favor of the Union of the States, or will you encourage such men as Sumner, Stevens, Wilson and Wade, the leaders of the last Congress, who say that the Southern States are out of the Union, and can not come in until they give the right of suffrage to the negro?

Will you encourage the aforesaid leaders, whose motto is "Universal Amnesty for Universal Suffrage," or will you encourage the President, who says that every traitor must be tried before he can be punished?

Will you encourage the President who says that only loyal men should be admitted, or the Radical members of Congress who want none but the "loyal" negro to rule the South, and who are determined to keep the South out, although she is taxed?

It is for you to say who you will sustain, President Johnson and his Cabinet, or Thad Stevens, William Sumner and Benjamin Wade, the leading Disunionists in Congress. Robert L. Johnston, William Willis and John S. Miller, the Union candidates, sustain the President, while Morrell, Wharton and Brown support the Radicals.

A Few Words to Soldiers.

It is left to you, brave men, to decide the questions of the day. Are you in favor of seeing the Union which you fought to save dissolved by men who want to keep the Southern States out of the Union? If you do, vote for Morrell, the Radical candidate.

Are you willing to say that the war you waged was a miserable failure, and that all the perils and privations you endured were endured for nothing. And that the blood and lives of your comrades were sacrificed for nothing?

Are you willing to keep out of the Union the land in which the bodies of your fallen companions are buried?

We appeal to you to strike again for peace so that their bodies can be kept sacred and undisturbed under the protection of one government, and one flag.

You know too well what the Southern people are. You know that like yourselves they are men, and that they fought, alas, only too well in a bad cause. You know their friendship and you know their enmity. You have experienced both, and will you refuse their proffered friendship now that they are subdued, and stir them to further strife and hatred, by depriving them of any of their just rights.—They are men and they will act like men. We cannot expect peace and harmony and Union if we attempt to force upon them unjust conditions, and deprive them of rights which they are justly entitled to. It is for peace or for war, that you are called upon to decide. Give the President your support, and the glorious peace for which he is striving will be obtained. Vote for those who support his policy, and the Radical clamorers for war, rapine and arson will be subdued.

☞If any man tells you that the first amendment to the Constitution only means giving the negro civil rights, ask him if it don't mean more than that. The last clause says:—"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.*" Now, we ask any candid man whether that clause does not give the negro and all his tribe as much right to sue and demand the protection of the laws, as it gives to the white race. This clause we have never objected to; but we do still find fault with the other two clauses, and especially the second, for it should be remembered that Pennsylvania is meant just as well as any Southern State. We have heretofore defined what "citizen" and "privilege" meant, according to Webster, and we can come to no other conclusion than that it gives the privileges of a citizen to a negro as well as a white man, all over the United States. In fact, the first two clauses give a negro political rights, as much as the last clause gives the negro civil rights.—We ask every man to read the first section of the proposed amendment for himself, and see whether he can explain the first two clauses, without placing the same construction on it as we do. If any one denies that it does give suffrage, then ask him to explain the first two clauses. He cannot but admit that the last clause means civil rights, then what does the other two mean?

☞Vote for Robt. L. Johnston, the poor man's candidate, and the man in favor of admitting none but loyal men into Congress, from the Southern States.

VOTERS examine your tickets, and keep the Radicals down.

What a Radical Says.

The editor of the New York *Independent*, speaks out plainly. It says:

The Radical Party, North and South, white and black, can assert to no reconstruction short of impartial suffrage.

Is Congress already committed to a less perfect plan? Not at all. Congress is not committed for or against impartial suffrage. It has not tied its hands against the future. It is free to act as the emergency may require. If, next winter, it shall choose to make impartial suffrage the condition of restoration, it can can do so, and Christain souls will cry Amen! We know personally every prominent member of Congress, and we know that the leaders do not mean to admit the unadmitted States on the mere adoption of the amendment. Moreover, we know personally the leading radicals of the Republican party outside of Congress, and we know that they have no intention of making the amendment the final measure of admission. To say, therefore, as the National Committee say, that on condition of adopting the amendment, as Tennessee adopted it, "the door stands invitingly open" for the ten other States, is to make a promise to the ear to breath it to the hope. There is a door, however that does "stand invitingly open;" and whenever these States shall choose to enter through it they will by received with shouts, thanksgivings, and benedictions; it is the gate of impartial justice.

It is asked, Why then was Tennessee admitted on the basis of the amendment? In the first place, Tennessee ought not to have been admitted on such a basis; her admission was a mingled crime and blunder. But the apology which Congress made for her admission was, that her attitude was exceptional—that her case was not to be a precedent for the ten other States. Already the admission of Tennessee, without impartial suffrage proves the peril of admitting any of the other States except on this only safe condition. Her Legislature is about to remedy the deficiency of Congress, by enacting impartial suffrage at the next session. The Tennesseeans who asked for the admission of their State without impartial suffrage, said at Philadelphia that no remaining State of the ten could be safely admitted except with this guarantee.

Facts for the People—Admission of the Southern States.

On the 4th of March, in the middle of the war, long after the Southern States had seceded, a Radical Republican Congress passed, and President Lincoln signed the following law:

CHAP. XXXIV.—An Act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the third of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three *the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be two-hundred and forty-one;* and the eight additional members shall be assigned one each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode Island.

"Approved March 4, 1862."

As there are but one hundred and seventy members from the so-called loyal States, it will be seen that the Southern States were recognized and assigned some seventy members of Congress. This law is unrepealed.—The South acted under it, chose her members, and is then told that they cannot come in—that they are not States! In other words, Congress refuses to obey its own laws, and will not admit its own members.

The President's Views on the Amendments.

On the 21st of June the President submitted to Congress a message on the Constitutional Amendments, from which we take the following extract:

"*A proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution*, as well as the interest of national order, harmony and union, and a deference for an enlightened judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed on the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such Senators and Representatives of the unrepresented States as have been or as hereafter may be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States."

GETTING WEARY.—The great desire of the American people during the war was for an honorable peace. When the war closed, they desired that the peace should be real and permanent. But a number of rash and extreme men say there shall be no peace. Trade, industry, domestic quiet, national recuperation, are, they preach, not to be encouraged. Another war must be entered upon at their bidding. They ask too much. The country is wearying of them. They will do wisely if they extinguish their torches and hang up their swords. They have been tolerated for some time now, but they and their flaming orators will soon be looked upon as madmen or worse.

☞Leading Radicals assert that Congress has the power to impose any condition on the Southern States, it chooses. It was for this reason that so many propositions relating to colored suffrage were made in the last Congress, and for this reason the constitutional amendments were proposed. If Congress has the power to *keep* a State out of the Union, then it has the power to *put* a State out of it, and such a power it never has and never can exercise.

"As I said before the *great issue* to be met at *this election* is the question of NEGRO RIGHTS."—*Thad Stevens.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—For the purpose of avoiding private examinations I will meet teachers wishing to be examined as follows:
Petersburg, Saturday, October 6th.
Coffee Run, Saturday, Oct. 13.
Mt. Union, Saturday, Oct. 20.
Examinations will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M.
D. F. TUSSEY, Co. Supt.
Shirleysburg Herald please copy. oc3

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.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,
AT
JOHN FAREIRA'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Fur Manufactory
718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of
Fancy Furs,
for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.
I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.
☞Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
ec3-4m PHILADELPHIA.
☞I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$171,682 59
Banking House and lot	7,051 77
Furniture and Fixtures	472 25
Current expenses	2,164 24
Due from Banks and Bankers	27,116 42
U. S. Bonds, deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	80,400 00
Cash on hand, in circ notes of other Nat'l banks	8,776 00
do do do do State banks	139 00
Specie	1,552 30
Other lawful money	72, 15 03
Total Resources	$522,469 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$150,000 00
Surplus fund		5,017 71
Circulating notes recd from Comptr	135,000	
Less amount on hand	900	134,100 00
Individual deposits		218,012 47
Due to Banks and Bankers		6,375 44
Discount and Exchanges		6,354 50
Interest		1,709 45
Total Liabilities		$522,469 57

State of Pennsylvania, County of Huntingdon, *ss.*
I, George W. Garrettson, Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. [Signed.]
GEO. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of October, 1866. [Signed.] PETER SWOOPE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
Anecdotes & Incidents of the Rebellion.
Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous and Tragic!
There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.
These illustrate the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.
The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are cut into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, bivouac, siege and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures; etc., etc.
Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.
This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
oc3-4t* 507 Minor st., Philadelphia.

IVIN'S Patent HAIR CRIMPERS!
For Crimping and Waving Ladies Hair
NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM!
Ask your storekeepers for them. If he does not keep them, write to the manufacturer R. IVINS, Sixth st. and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia. se26-6m

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now completed their improvement and are now offering on the best of terms
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,
Etc. New and desirable goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposite for three months or longer. se19-3m G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

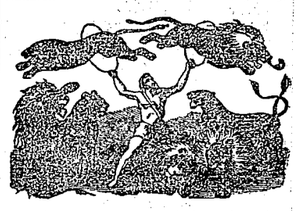
MYATT, OR PURE LINÆUS!
A WINE PLANT!
is now ready for sale with full directions for cultivating and manufacturing. An acre of good ground first season after planting, will produce from 1000 to 1500 gallons; second season double the quantity can be made—only equaled by the best of grape wine.
W. H. HARPER.
McAlevy's Fort, Hunt. co., Sept. 19-6t

AGENTS WANTED!
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINES.
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents,
614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
231 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.
September 19, 1866.

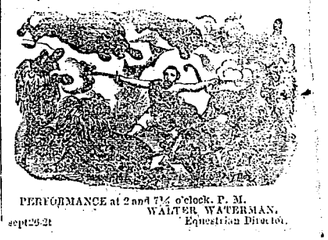
READ AND BE POSTED!
TO THE NEWLY MARRIED
AND ALL IN WANT OF
New Furniture, &c.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.
He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store. JAMES HIGGINS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Ruffings, &c., at
se19-3m S. E. HENRY & CO.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN
OF
S. B. HOWE'S
EUROPEAN
CIRCUS!
S. B. HOWE respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to America after an absence of seven years in Europe bringing to this country the most complete Circus the world has ever seen, combining all the great Equestrian Performers of England and continental Europe, numbering nearly 100 Male and Female Artists!
WILL EXHIBIT
At HUNTINGDON,
SATURDAY, OCT. 6.
Admission, 50 Cents.
Children, 25 "
Mr. Howe, with a desire to gratify the universal public, as well as his immediate patrons, announces a grand
GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION
which the people of Europe flocked by thousands from distances of ten to twenty miles to witness. A
GORGEOUS PAGEANT
More brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry, or the splendors of the field of the cloth of gold In this great procession will appear
THE GRAND CHARIOT OF ÆOLUS,
With the full opera band, followed by the
Beautiful Tableau Car!
Carrying a
LIVING LION IN THE STREETS
And containing an allegorical Tableau of America represented by a group of Beautiful Females classically draped—At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped Beautiful Girls, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with Justice and Truth standing by. This magnificent peripatetic Picture will be followed by
NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,
And other chariots, cars and berlins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by detachments of the Magnificent stud of foreign horses, and succeeded by the whole troupe of artists, including the most beautiful lady riders in the world, a stud of
FOURTEEN SHETLAND PONIES
Drawing the Fairy Chariot of Titania.
The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.



Attached to this establishment is Mr Crockett's DEN of Wild and Ferocious LIONS which will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will
☞ENTER THE DEN OF LIONS!☜
And exhibit his astonishing magnetic power over the monsters of the desert and jungle; feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them by making them perform a number of manœuvres and novel evolutions. During an interval in the Circus entertainment, Mr. Pierce will go through his daring and wonderful performance within the immense den of wild lions in the centre of the arena, exhibiting to the audience a degree of sterling courage and iron nerve never before equaled by mortal man.
Prominent among the attractive talent of the arena are such artists as
JAMES DE MOTTE,
The great European Science and character Rider.
CHAS. REED,
The renowned Principal Trick Rider and summersaultist.
Mr. T. WATSON,
The great Shakespearean Equestrian.
THE BELMONT BROTHERS,
(Four in number.) Joseph Belmont, J. B. Belmont, E. J. Belmont, and Harry Belmont, the great gymnastic, acrobatic, and Anabaltracite Performers.
LAZELLE & KING,
The accomplished posturers and acrobats
LITTLE MAC,
The wonderful man monkey and comic rider.
Among the beautiful lady riders the manager points with pleasure to
MADAMOISELLE JOSEPHINE,
Lately the pet of the Parisian public.
Miss LUCY WATSON,
L'Equestrienne Anglaise, from the principal arenas of England, and late of Ashley's amphitheatre, London.
Miss GRACE BELLAIR,
The accomplished American Rider.
MAD'L. NATALIE BLANCHE,
The Australian Equestrienne.
NORA PAREPA,
The beautiful Viennese, from the Cirque St. Mark, Venice.
WM. HALLOWAY,
The renowned Rider, Leaper, and innumerable summersault thrower.
"Ah! ha! ha! here we are again!"
SAM LONG,
The great American Jester and side-splitter, General to the sovereigns of the Union.
FRANK WHITAKER,
The great British Punnicus, whose jokes are as familiar to the cockneys of London as the sound of the bow bells.
In addition to those distinguished names, the Troupe comprises many others.
DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,
Where combined talents will be brought into requisition, in a grand series of acrobatic and gymnastic evolutions, entitled
THE BEDOUIN ARAB!
The beautiful trained horse CANARY will be introduced by Mr. Wm. Organ.
Mr. Walter Waterman will introduce and perform his troupe of
BEAUTIFUL TRICK PONIES.



PERFORMANCE at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
WALTER WATERMAN,
sept26-2t Equestrian Director.