"I know of no mode in which a loyal citi zen may so well demanstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."-STEPHEN A. Doeglas.

COUNTY VOTE IN OCT. 1866.

GEARY'S OFFICIAL MAJORITY, 919. The following is the vote of Buntingdon county for

102

1180 1587 267

The Result in the County.

The whole Republican county ticket is elected. Some of the candidates have a less vote than others, but suffi ciently large to secure their election. We tried to defeat some of them, but we failed-in this we were no more unfortunate than were some Republicans last year. We were defeated in an open fight, and we surrender and accept good naturedly the results of the contest.

Mr. Morrel for Congress was beaten where Johnston should have at least 1400 majority. It must be remembered that Mr. Morrel has upward of two thousand men in his employ. He will no doubt make a good member. Wharton and Brown are also both elected-the official returns will show by what majorities. The candidates we supported made a very respectable run in this county as their votes will show. Indeed we could not look for a larger vote for them, with a strong organization and bard work against them. The United States Senator question saved at least one of the successful members from defeat.

Flat-Footed.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, re-elected to Congress from Philadelphia, in a speech at the Union League building in that city on the night of the election

"You are engaged in a contest for the extension of suffrage to all. Gen. Geary in a speech at Harris-

burg on the same evening said : "The victory establishes the fact that when our forefathers declared man capable of self government they rejected the heresy of human slavery and pledged equal political rights to all their successors. That hereafter the citizens represented in this State and National Legislatures must be clothed with the rights of citizens."

Our readers can make their own comments on the above.

Far Peace can only be secured permanently to the people and the whole country by a daily and hourly exercise will by all in authority as well as the masses represented. The Congressman, instead of advising persecution should advise harmony, for he should dent prepared to resist them to the ter." bitter end-then will commence what every good man should strive to avoid.

What Next?

The Republican party bas triumphed in all the States in which elections were held last week. The present Congress is largely Republican-the next will be by a still larger majority. What next? Will the extreme Radicals, Stevens, Samuer, Kelly & Co., control the actions of Congress, or will the less Radical members who are in the majority act so as to meet the expectations of the large majority of voters who favored their election? We hope for peace and barmony.

It was reported last week that President Johnson had communicated some questions to Attorney General Stanberry, in regard to the Constitu. tionality of the present Congress, and whether he should transmit his next of allegiance to the United States." message to it or not. The report was found to be a "hoax," gotten up for Republicans have a large majority in speculating purposes. The people can the Legislature. Who will be elected have no fears about the President. He United States Senator? That is now is right and he will make himself ap- the important question. As we helped

If Gen. Geary should think kindly of an old and fast friend wouldn't there be howling in a certain quarter. after Gen. Genry gots through. That's which give Miller 90 majority over Wharton, and, Willia We will have no objections.

Another Civil War.

Scarcely have we emerged from a ers discountenance the extreme no ny and best interests of our whole peotions which would have the President ple. to disclaim and refuse to recognize a only look to the course of the Presi- ticle, we freely admit it contains more dent. He must hold his position be- truth than poetry: tween these two extremes, or else he is lost. Should he assist the leading Radicals in their scheme to abolish the very clearly that the contest has been rights of the States, he will lose the almost precisely as it was two years who consider the results of the elections an endorsement of the leading

Northern Congress an illegal one. We do not believe that President faith in the people of the North and ted to Congress are as loyal as ever, and we can repose confidence in thom. tives to take either extreme, but to hold on to the conciliatory medium. The majority of those recently elected conditions of reconstruction. We belleve that when they assemble they will commit themselves to that policy, which the last Congress did not do, and if there is anything objectionable they will have it modified, or if any-

We repeat that the only way to avoid Radical misconstruction.

What's the matter now, "Dad" Lewis? Huntingdon 1200 majority for Geary! Please send all the surplus drapery you have on hand over o one B. Lutz, editor of the Aughwick

Valley Herald. Query.-It two quasi Republican papors going over to Clymer in one county can increase the Republican majority from 900 to 1200, how much would they have injured the same. of the true spirit of peace and good cause by remaining. - Bedford Inquirer.

Not so fast, "son." Please don't magnify, or else we'll think the recent successes to your cause have engendered a slight bewilderment in your not forget that every man, no matter upper story, attributable to more cauhow wrong he may be, will have see than one. Huntingdon stands at friends and the more he is persecuted 900, but we will concede your figures the stronger they become. If Radical are what might have been if our peo-Congressmen such as Stevens, Sumner, ple didn't know who Thad Stevens is, Kelly and others, attempt to carry out and we had remained on the side he their threats, they will find the Presi- represents. "That's what's the mat-

Problem for the Inquirer .-- If 900 plus 300 cyphers makes 1200, according to have any perceptible influence upon the Inquirer man's imaginary calcula. | the elections whatever. tion, how does it come 1200 minus the actual 300, only makes 900, according

to arithmetic? The Elections and the South.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 12. morning, concludes an editorial upon tion may not be logical, nor constituthe recent elections in the North with tional, nor strictly in accordance with the following words:

"Disagreeable as the prospect may without any power in us to control the tide of events, we are drifting slowly back into the Union on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment, and that we will only cease to occupy our present anomalous position when we are reprepresented into Congress by mem tho can take the test oath, and when our State offices are filled by men who have never violated an express oath

For The election is over, and the pear right yet, notwithstanding the to instruct the successful candidate in huntingdon. house beaped upon him.

Huntingdon. hunting this county for Curtin we shall feel Juntan. some interest in his success.

The Hollidaysburg Whig already nominates Mr. Morrel for Governor,

OUR POSITION.

As we do not intend to print a ear of four bloody years duration un- strictly partisan paper, we shall fretil we hear threats of another to sur- | quently give for the information of our pass it in magnitude and terror. Lead-readers, leading editorials from the ng men on both sides of the two ex- most prominent Conservative papers. reme parties agitate the question, and The teachings of violent partisan pavery day but increases the virulence. pers will not have the influence desired Patriotic mon discountenance the ex- by the truly loyal and good men of romo opinions of Stevens, Sumner, the country, therefore we shall avoid Forney, Kelley and others, who make as far as possible feeding the mind universal negro suffrage the sole basis with anything calculated to keep alive of Southern representation, while oth- a spirit injurious to the peace, harmo-

We give below an editorial from the duly elected Northern Congress. To New York Times, edited by Henry J. the Radical notions of the former the Raymond, the author of the platform Conservative party is opposed, and address of the Philadelphia National also to the extreme and revolutionary Union Convention, and while we do notions of the latter. The people can not endorse every assertion in the ar-

THE STATE ELECTIONS. The results of the late elections show

confidence of those who have horeto-fore supported him; and should be ac-cord to the entires of these who cord to the opinions of those who no perceptible influence upon the parwould actuate him to disclaim the duly ty divisions of the past four or five elected Northern members, he would years. Nor has the Philadelphia Cononly excite the people's animosity, which it made at the outset upon the still further. There is but one course public mind, produced any marked of left for President Johnson, and that is feet upon political organizations in the the medium course between the two several States where elections have extremes. We are not one of those been hold. On the one side is the old Democratic vote, -increased or diminished somewhat here and there by lo cal influences, and on the other is the Radicals in Congress. Their ideas are | Union majority, stronger on the whole than ever before, and not at all affect as much scouted as those of the oppoed either by the strong appeals made sition extremists who would make the to its judgment and reason, or by the influence and patronage of the General Government brought to bear upon it. Johnson will not recognize the North- It is undoubtedly true that the whole ern Congress. He must have as much power of the Administration has been thrown against the Republican party; their representatives as he may have has been able to effect absolutely noin the people of the South and their thing in the general result. The reason representatives. We believe that the of this is found in the fact that it has mass of the Representatives just elec | been thrown in favor of the Democratic party, as organized and directed during the war. It has not been used with primary regard to the principles and The Philadelphia Convention set forth what we believe to be the Administra tion platform on the subject of Restoration; but that platform was not made have been elected on the strength of the basis of political action by the Adthe Constitutional amendments, which | ministration itself or anybody else. It they have been made to believe are the was simply surrendered to the Democratic Party as a stepping-stone to power. The leaders of that party seized upon it for that use. Their subsequent action proved conclusively that their motives in accepting and in dorsing it were partisan-that they sought, not so much the restoration of the Union as the reorganization and thing misunderstood they will have it reinstatement of their own party. The explained. Our people do not want Philadelphia Convention gave the bring Congress into public hatred, ridnegro suffrage made the condition, and country a basis of restoration upon the counterpt." (2.) Corrupt use their representatives so understand it, principles settled by the war and to this of "the power of removal and appointand if the proposed amendments do and cordial assent. If the Democrats not enforce it then they will make of the North had accepted it with the passed over his rate (4.) Appointment them the condition. We take it as same sincere desire for the public good of officers after the Senate had refused settled, that some of the conditions of those amendments will have to be adopted by the South before they can be admitted, and we are under the impression that President Johnson will so take the voice of the people.

It would have been indorsed and rearby to confirm them (5.) Corrupt use of the pardoning power. (6.) Terminating the war by proclamation instead of treaty. Now it is manifest that with the single exception of the last of take the voice of the people.

The signed as a great national to confirm them (5.) Corrupt use of the pardoning power. (6.) Terminating the war by proclamation instead of treaty. Now it is manifest that with the single exception of the last of take the voice of the people. settled, that some of the conditions of it would have been indorsed and reaf- to confirm them (5.) Corrupt use of pelled. Designed as a great national movement, for the attainment of naavoid another civil war is to hold on tional ends, it became, in their hands, to the medium policy, which will be a tool for the attainment of a partisan in the Constitutional Amendments if purpose-for the resumption of official they are so modified or explained as to place and party power. Unfortunately these are to be pretexts for impeaching the friends of the Administration lent a President—if the grayest proceeding themselves to the project. Democratie Committees and Democratic candidates repaired to Washington and demanded of the Administration the aid of its patronage and its influence for their party purposes,-and it was very largely accorded to them. Democrats of Copperhoad autocedents were appointed to office,—not universally, perhaps often through inadvertence and lack of information.-but upon the application of Democratic leaders, far more anxious to restore their party to power than to serve the Administra-tion or save the Union. The same men, acting from the same motives, secured Democratic nominations, for State offices and for Congress, wherever they had chances of success, and the whole current of political action ran in the same direction.

The natural effect of all this was to produce upon the public mind the conviction that the aim of the Administration was to restore the Democratic Party to power; and as this conviction grew the political power of the Administration dwindled until it absolutely ceased, as the result shows, to

There is one thing upon which the people have made up their minds, and neither the President nor any other power can change it, and that is that the restoration of the Union shall not be intrusted to the men who tried to destroy it by war, nor to those who failed to resist that attempt by all the The Charleston Daily News, of this means in their power. This determinathe rights of States and sections; but it is instinctive and unconquerable. Once let it be distinctly understood that be, we are forced to conclude that the Democratic Party is not to be restored to its old ascendency and the people will be liberal, just and gener-ous in their adjustment of all political differences; but so long as that point is left in doubt, they will be exacting and intolerant upon all. The late elections show that they intend to bave guarantees upon that point first; and nothing is likely to be gained, in any quarter or by any party, by resisting and defying their will.

Legislative District-Official.

The following is the official vote in this Legislative District:

Wharton. Brown. Miller. Willis, 3108 3189 2376 2226 1706 1734 1846 1811 1444 1451 1878 1882 0374 5 929 5059 6258 **GL 00** 6100 This is exclusive of the vote of Tell township, this co.

From the New York Times, Oct.9.] Gen. Butler's Programme--Impeachment of the President.

Gen. Butler is bidding high for the post of generalissimo to the devastating movement which the prophetic Brownlow has foretold. It is quite plain that the commander of the Massachusetts militia is not entirely satisfied with his own military record .-He yearns for an opportunity of proving that Gen. Grant underrates his capacity as a strategist, and that the public undervalue his courage and devotion as a soldier. Next time be inends to be master, not subordinate --He intends to have the direction of affairs-not to be subject to others' direction. Hence he has taken time by the forelock, and is employing himself which he proposes to quell with the torch and the sword. He sees no chance of obtaining laurels save in another civil war, and he is laboring wildly, recklessly, with an uttor indifference to principle, and at no pecuniary sacrifice, to render that calamity nevitable.

As a mere agitator it must be conlessed that Ger. Butler is head and shoulders above the mediocre host of talkers who are doing the work of the extremists throughout the country.-Brownlow has Butler's malignity, but not a tithe of his power. Even Thaddeus Stevens and Wendell Phillips are distanced in the struggle by the General from Massachusetts. These men predict a renewal of strife; he urges it declares it desirable, and pledges himself when it shall come, to sweep all opponents "from the face of the earth as a cobweb is swept away before the rising of the morning sun." They insist that in certain contingencies Congress may rid itself of Executive opposition by impeachment; he swears that Andrew Johnson shall be impeached, and has actually drafted the indictment upon which the President is to be tried, convicted, and deposed. Thus, Butler is far ahead of all competlives in the race towards a new revolution. His boldness might command admiration could we but forget his military history. His programme mightlbe accepted as synonymous with victory, if it were not remembered that his generalship has invariably led to disaster and defeat.

But Butler says the President shall be impeached! Well, what are the grounds of impeachment, as stated by the prosecuting General in his Cincinnati speech? Let the counts be stated in their order: (1.) Attempts "to ments." (3.) Neglect to execute laws there is not one which a partisan opposition has not at any time in the last half century been ready to bring against the Executive of the day. If a President-if the gravest proceeding known to the Constitution may be undertaken on the hearsay charges of partisan enemies-what President might not have been tried and denosed? The charges themselves are identical with charges which have been preferred and reiterated in every political campaign of which we have remembrance; but until Gen. Butler dedicated himself to sensational oratory and an heroic ambition, who ever dreamed of pushing vulgar clamor and partisan hate to the point of impenchment? Why, at this rate, any Presidont might be got rid of by impeachment, if Congress were controlled by his opponents. In these days of angry political warfare, not the purest or wisest or most discreet of Presidents could escape accusations of neglect, corruption and misuso of power; and if Congress, being opposed to him, chose to arraign him before "the Court of Imponchment of the United States." he might be summarily deprived of office and power. Nay, without being formally convicted -- simply by arraigning him and then postponing trial-a partisan majority might shake off a troublesome Executive; for, according to Gen. Butler, from the moment the act of impeachment commences, the person impeached "ceases to be able to exercise the duties of that office until he is acquitted." And acquitted we may be sure he never would be, if such charges as those which Butler recites justifies the deposition which he declares is in store for President John-

The Butler programme goes yet further. It provides for the Impeachment of the President; but it also presupposes resistance, and provides for maintaining the authority of Congress by force of arms. This is the contingency upon which the hero of the Dutch Gap rests his most cherished aspirations. Impeachment, as he designs it, will be valuable chiefly as the beginning of an armed struggle for the mastion suggests a short cut to the Presition, and to pargarate an ern of hor ed in the canal, never to rise again.

rors, that the rights of States may be destroyed, and red-capped Radicalism reign lord of all.

Extravagant as these plans are, no thoughtful man can witness their promulgation and advocacy without anxiety. They are indicative of evil, and evil only. They are illustrative of the dangerous stage which our national politics has reached—a stage in which bloodsbed, anarchy are foreshadowed istration of justice. I can therefore, see as means necessary to advancement, and the popular mind is familiarized with principles and measures utterly at variance with the constitutional order and liberty which have been the found him guilty. In the very act of American's proudest boast. The error resisting him by force and arms they -might we not say the crime?-is not judged a traitor, deserving death. To confined to Gen. Butler and those who mit a doubt of their own rectitude in the think and work with him. There are war. The only question which nationonorgetically in fomenting the trouble two schools of extremists in the land, at self respect appears to me to admit and the menaces of one provoke the is, what shall be done with the traitor's threats and intensify the bitterness of the other. The violence that would natural term in disfranchisement and solve the difficulty between the Execu- | disgrace ?" tive and Congress by the impeachment of the former, has its counterpart in the recklessness which assails the authority of Congress, and proposes to of war for the suppression of rebellion secure to the South admission at the is necessarily implied by trying the point of the bayonet. Both are foolish; both are wicked; both are fraught with peril to the peace of the country. They who counsel the President to that process. If he could be arrainged treat the law-making power as a "Rump on charge of treason, convicted by a Congress," to put down by force a body which he has officially recognized, and to disregard as illegal a body, whose rights are at least as valid as dicate the law by judicial process, and his own-counsel him to suicide. On to "make treason odious." the other hand, they who contend that | ciple would also be established that an the President should be impeached because, as partisans, they oppose his policy, distrust his integrity, and chafe under his exercise of power, would destroy the guarantees of constitutional llberty, and invest a partisan majority in Congress with a power that would be fatal to our form of government The ultraism does not essentially differ in the two cases. It takes opposite directions, but in both instances its tendency is toward bloodshed and anarchy. Only the good sense and moderation of the country can avert the calamities with which both forms of violence are pregnant.

Governor's Vote for 1866.

The following is the vote for Governor this year compared with the vote for Auditor General in 1865:

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1	T IS	100 D	log KA	. Sei
Counties.	65	65 77.8	THE RE	Die.
	. 68 1. E. I.	. Ea	2 2	3 3
Adams		1 16	<u> </u>	1 210
Allegheny,	4510	10	7650	
Armstrong.	303	{	680	l
Benver,	746	100	925	
Bedford, Borks,		138 5152		6166
Blair,	724		752	
Bucks,	2738	371	~~3 850	594
Butler,	322		*400	
Cambria,		759	1	652
Cameron,	75	100	*70	
Curbon, Centre,	š 1	196 189	,	433 *500
Chestor,	2116		2279	1
Clarion,		790		1037
Clearfield, Clinton,] -	780 358		1136 605
Columbia,		1416		1618
Crawford,	1281		1745	1
Cumberland,	4254	34°	1000	537
Dauphin, Delaware,	1,627 1,301		$\frac{1390}{1385}$	
Elk.	1,001	302	1000	*500
Erie.	1,794	,	3286	
Fayette,	27	-589	*30	702
Forest, Franklin,	117		193	}
Fulton.		174	100	280
Greene,	أمنا	1,146		1521
Huntingdon,	952 $2,120$		919 *2200	ŀ
Indiana. Jefferson,	79		103	
Juniata,	1	223		208
Lancaster,	5,366		6100	}
Lawrence, Lebanon,	1,361 1,149		2150 1498	İ
Lehigh,	1,115	1,053	1170	, 1572
Luzerne,		807	13.1	3706
Lycoming,	135	206	165	577
McKean, Mercer,	850		684	1
Mifflin,	49			110
Monrae.	(- (1,509		*1991
Montgomery, Montour,	[]	1,020		1056 392
Northampton,	1	1,949		3011
Northumberid)	436		448
Perry,	240	2.0	86	
Philadelphia, Pike,	8,919	587	5388	*900
Potter,	522	007	*800	1.
Schuylkill,		834		1722
Somerset,	1,167		1303 486	
Snyder, Sullivan,	000	265	400	*300
Susquehanna,	1.285		1477	
Tioga.	2,226		*2500	
Union, Vonango,	460 325		704 919	
Warren,	763	, i	1115	
Washington,	503		*250	
Wayne, Westmereld,	1 1	369 1,007		*400 1067
Wyoming,		47		*100
York,	1	2.363		2884
	da enel	95 000		
•	$ 40,898 \ 25,882 $	25,882		

Those marked * are estimated majorities; the rest are official.

21,016

FEARFUL TRAGEDY .- A tragic scene occurred at Vienna recently, at the canal of the Danube, near the Aspern Bridge. A woman, modestly dressed, threw herself from the quay into the water. A man, who at the same moment was bathing his Newfoundland dog in the channel, threw a stone in the direction where the woman bad just disappeared. Meanwhile, the latter owing to the inflation of her clothing, rose several times to the top of the water. The dog caught her while she thus floated and tried to bring her to shore; but she was determined to destroy her life, and she dragged the dog down with ber. Among the crowd, which was horror stricken at the sight of this terrible struggle between life and death, was a soldier of tery, for out of the contest he hopes to the police, who courageously plunged emerge Military Dictator! That is into the water to the help of the unwhat Gen. Butler aims at. His ambi. happy woman. Scarcely dad he seized ed her than he was likewise carred dency. To reach that he is prepared ter, and in a few seconds the woman, to precipitate the country into revolve the soldier and the dog had disappear-

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, who signs himself a 'Radical," objects to submitting the question of Davis' guilt to the decision of a Court and Jury. Ho says.

"To my mind the sovereign and victorious majority of the people of the United States are superior to the courts they have created to serve the ordinary adminno dignity nor sense in having. Jeff. Davis tried by a court, when the people themselves, in a four years' session of overwhelming majesty, have already tried him and have unaniously forfeited life? Shall it be out off ignominiously, or be allowed to reach its

These suggestions are not without force, though we do not think them wholly just. We do not see that any doubt as to the necessity and justice But it is perfectly fair to look to the probable result and effect of a trial before deciding upon subjecting him to

leader of that rebellion for treason. jury, under the charge of a dignified Court, and sentenced to the punishment prescribed by law, something would doubtless have been done to vinattempt to secode from the Union, supported by arms, is treason, and thus the right of secession claimed py Southern States would be judicially over thrown.

On the other hand it must be borne in mind that his conviction before a jury cannot be deemed absolutely cer tain—and the chances of failure, both demand consideration. There are two classes of persons who do not believe Davis guilty of treason; (1) the extreme Radicals who hold with Thad Stevens that be established a de facto government which we overthrew by war, and that he is therefore, only a prisoner of war and not amenable to our Courts as a traitor, and (2) the theoretical secessionists who hold that acts done against the Government under State authority cannot be punish ed as crimes. It is cortainly that one or more, out of both these classes, might happen to be upon the Jury, as it is not quite easy to see how they could be excluded without betraying a very palpable purpose to pack the Jury. And in that event Davis would very probably be acquitted, or not convicted, of treason.

What would be the effect of such a result? Would there not be some show of reason for claiming that secession was not treason? Would not the Southern doctrine of secession seem to have received thereby a quasi sanction? It is not easy to see how the decision of the tribunal, which, after four years' trial of war, has delivered its august verdict on the attempt of the South to secede, and enforced it upon all concerned, can be made more impressive or imposing by the confirming verdict of a Jury. But it is very easy to see that something may be done to detract from its solemnly, by such an adverse result as is certainly within the limits of possibility .-- Times

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN DARE, W. R. WOODS, P. M. DARE, W. P. M'LABOULIN JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers, Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankors & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Sccurities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the sume in return with interest.

Oct. 17, 1866-15.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Centro of Rebreca Fink, dee'd.)

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Centro of Runtingion Countr, in hear and doto mine as ceptions to the account of John W. Mattern. Eq., Administrator of Rebreca Fink, deceased, and distribute the classes in the hauts of and Administrator, will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Turredy, the 8th of November 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing said exceptions and making said distribution; when and where all persons indebted are requested to attend and present their chims or by debarred from coming in far a share of said find.

Oct. 17, '66-3t. K. A. LOVELL, Auditor.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT PUBLICSALE. On THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 25, '66.

On THORNDAY, OUTOBBR, 23, 00.

The subscriber having determined to remove to the West, will offer at public sale, on the premises in Spruce Creek, on the above day, the entire p-isonal property of John B. Hastett, deceased to wit -- 50 Eeds and Redstands. Carpets, Chairs, Parlor-Furniture, 12 rpring Seat Chairs, 2 spring, Seat Hocking Chairs, Card Tables, one Piano, Uning Room Furniture, 1 extension Table, 60 feet long, 1 large Cuph and, Misted Ware, Brittanie to set the whele length of table. Dishes, Knives, and Forks. Table Linen. 3 extra Gas-bunner Stoves, Woos and Conf Stoves, I large Coul Cook Stove, 2 Bares and Fixtures, Barrols and Kegs in great valiety.

A LOT OF LIVINER, such as two-inch Plank 13 feet long, 2,000 or 3,000 feet of inch board and some Palitings of the property of

nenti-in.

If the REAL ESTATE is not disposed of at private sale before the above mentioned day it will be offered at public sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock where terms will be made known by.

Executor and Trustee of John D. Hashatt, dee'd.

October 10, '60-dd.' DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP

SAVES TIME, SAVES MONEY, SAVES LABOR, SAVES CLOTHES,

SAVES WOMEN, AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT. It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then sook the clothes five to ten minutes, and a little band rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard muchine rubbing would do, with ordinary soap, and the most delicate intricreciore no hijury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without

DOBBINS!

ELECTRIC

SOAP. Sold by all LEADING GROCERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. WHOLESALE OUFICE:

107 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia. G. t. 15, 169 cm.

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1866.

PRIAL LIST.

FIRST WEEK vs H. EB. T. M. R. R. & C. Co. l Weaver for use

Sarnh Alexander
William McDivitt
John Fulton
Samnel S. Schell SECOND WEEK. vs William Bennett; vs David Blair. vs G. Dorsey Green, vs Geo, W. Owens. vs Jas: Glarke sadmr; a vs A. S. Harrison, et al. vs Bumb.
vs Janies Ker's admrs.
vs Janies K. Brown.
WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

DROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, by A precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of August. A. D. 1806, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Yaylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyes and Terminer, and general fail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pounsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambrin connites; and the Hons, Benj. F. Patiton and Anthony J. Beaver, his especial gued, appointed to hear, if you deptermine pithad every indictinents made or, taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the haws of the State are made capith; or folonies of death, and other offsucos, crimes and miskemenuly; which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesald—It am communded to make

trated, for crimes aforesaid—T an communited to make public proclamation throughout my whole ball wick, that-a Court of Oyer and Teratiner, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the barough of Huntingdon, on the second Mouday (and 12th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there fatheir proper persons, at 10 octock, a m. of wild day, within their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrance, to do those things which to their offices respectively apportant.

ROCLAMATION .- WHEREAS, by PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by
A procept to me directed by the Judge of the Common Pleas of the 2 unity of Huntington, bearing test the
23th day of August, A. D. 1886. I am commanded to make
public Proclamation throughout my whole builtylist, that
a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House
in the borough of Huntington, on the 3rd Monday (and
19th day) of Noromber. A. D., 1869, for the trial of all leaves in said Judges, when and where all jurars, witnesses, and
attern, in the trials of all leaves are required.

Dated at Huntington, the 16th of October, in the year of
and fort one thousand sight fundred and sixty-six
and the 90th year of American Independence.

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 260.

TOTICE is hereby given to all persous interested that the following Jurentories of the goods and Chattels set to widows, under the provis-ones of the act of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clork of the Orphans Court of Hubling-lou county and will be presented for "he provis by the Court" on Monday the 12th of November nost, (1858)::

Register.

Register.

Notice is heroby given, to all persons interested, that the following manual persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 12th day of November next, (1866,) to wit:

November next, (1305) to wit:

1. Pinal account of Dr. John McCullough, guardisn of
Joseph W. Cunningham and Mary M. Cunningham, minor children of James A. Cunningham, dec axed; the said
Jesoph W. being now deceased, and the being how of full age and intermarried with Wm. P. Mclungblin; and also the partial accounts of said guardian
with John M. Cunningham, and Sarah E. Chunhigham,

4. Final account of John G. and Abraham Weight, administrator of Daniel Weight, heed.
5. Administration account of Janues Lee, administrator of Robert Lee, decaded,
6. Account of George Guyer, guardian of Sanuel D. Mycrs, dee'd,
8. It is to be considered to the Control of Co hirley township, deceased.

13. Final account of David Speek, guardian of William

2. Speek, minor son of Mary Speek, deceased, who has

C. Speck, minor son of Mary speck, deceased, who has now arrived at his majority.

14. Account of J. S. Nichodemus, a lministrator of Charles Helly, late of Hopowell township, deced.

15. Account of David Grove, administrator; of Oliver Price, late of Shirley township, deced.

16. Final account of David Burrick and A. B. Cumingham, administrators of Samuel D. Myton, deceased.

17. Account of John M. Thompson, administrator of Jas. Clark, two of Hiemigram borongh, deceased.

18. The account of Henry Wilson, administrator of Francic Jackson, late of West tp, deceased.

19. Administrators of Ossoph Oburn, late of Jackson lownship, deceased.

DANIER W. WOMELSDORP.

ORPHANS' COURT'S SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By victue of an alias order of the orphans' Court of

Unntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale
on the premises,

on the premises,

On Friday, October 26, 1866,

at one octock, b. M., alt that certain Limestone FARM, eltinate in Harres township. Hintinglein county, Adulning tands of James Ewing, William Henrion's beirs, 25m's Silkuliter, and others, containing 250 Acits act 44 porches, with the mand allowance of six per cent, etc., about 120 acres cleared aut in a good state of cultivation, the baince being well tembered with cheatent, clear that bak and waltuit.

The improvements are a two story and a helf have:

120 neres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the baince aboing well timbered with chassun; cliestant bak and wakutt.

The improvements are a two story and a half DWRLL-INO Holds having eight rooms and a collar; the large frame bank barn, with care arith and Walling from shed attached, anote house, spring house, and a stream of tunning water in the barnyard. Also, a good ordinard of young fault trees, just bearing.

This desirable fairm is situate within him miles of the Penna. Railroad at Petersburg, and within one half mile of the schools, churches and pestellice at Manor Illi, and in the best wheat greating portion of the Shavets Greek Valley. The land will be said by the acre, the exact quantity to be ascertained by survey. The crop in the ground reserved, and possission with be given on the fairly day of April, 160 Alle.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the side in two count annual psymetric with Interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchase.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY, A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The next session of this institution will open on TURS-NAY, the 6th of NOVEMBER, and continue a term of 20 weeks. The course of instruction embraces overlyining hat is included in a thorough, practical, and accomplish deducation of both sexes. reducation of both sexes.
The Principal assures parents and guardiaus that his
titre ability and energies will be devoted to the mental
ad moral training of the youth pinced under his care.
TERMS.

Boarding, Tuition, and Room Rent per acasion of twen-ty weeks, \$ 5. Music extra. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases No deduction was a format of protracted liness.
For further particulars, address, W. A. HUNTER, occ.
Shade (app. Huntingdan co., Fa.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. Wonderful Scientific Discovery For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic

Diseases.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the sufficted featules of Huntingdon, county, and the sulpiding contract and the sulpiding contract application of Electricity, and am now fully prepared to operate successfully for the cure of persons affected with the following named diseases, 122.

Kidney Compilatits. Neuralph. Secured Doblity, Servous affection, Elves and travel, Event Spinal Affection, Elves and travel, Event Stonach, Elves and travel, Event Stonach, Even Ston

of Hantingdon will allow a reasonable rate of integers on money left endoposite for three-months or longer, religing