The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, 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.

What Next?

Horace Greeley, the head and brains of the Republican party, declares himself in favor of a *Universal Amnesty* to all in the South who engaged in rebellion, and of *Impartial Suffrage*, both South and North,—that is suffrage in which precisely the same tests, whatever these tests may be, shall be applied to men of all races, colors and conditions. He is not for one as an off-set to the other;—he does not propose to concede amnesty to the rebels if the South will concede suffrage to the negro,—nor to balance rebel votes given under the amnesty by negro votes given by suffrage. He is for universal amnesty, "even though Impartial Suffrage should for the present be resisted and *defeated*." And he gives at length and in detail, his reasons for holding this opinion. This is virtually a declaration against the third clause of the Constitutional Amendment, which excludes leading rebels from holding office until admitted thereto by vote of two-thirds of Congress. Mr. Greeley would make *them all eligible to every office, State* and National, at once.

This is further than anybody, unless it be the genuine Northern traitors, have yet gone in concessions to the South *for the sake of reconstruction*. It is certainly much further than President Johnson or any of his friends of the Conservative party have gone. Still as the question of reconstruction is *still open, and amendments still in* order, the President, and the Greeleys, and the leaders of all parties, including the Rebels South, may finally come together on Mr. Greeley's platform. Such a result would not surprise us in the least. Outsiders, (the people,) must be patient and "wait for the wagon."

CONGRESS.

This body re-assembled on Monday, and to it the whole people must and will look for relief. *It claims the right*, and exclusive right, to dictate terms of reconstruction. Any policy is better than continued agitation. Business is suffering, the people are suffering, all for want of positive action on the part of the men of all parties in power. If we cannot have the best "policy," give us the next best, or the third best, any thing so that agitation and contention may cease and prosperity and peace prevail throughout our now distracted country.

☞ The proposition to substitute impartial suffrage and universal amnesty for the Constitutional Amendment, as the basis of restoration, appears to be received with little favor at the South. The Amendment is denounced as derogatory to the honor of the Southern people, and the application of an intelligence test alike to white and black is scouted as a device for disfranchising poor whites. Qualified negro suffrage and universal white suffrage would suit tolerably well, because the number of enfranchised freedmen would be very small. But the *doctrine* is repudiated as vehemently as would be universal suffrage for white and black alike.

☞ Certain officious newspapers are busily employed in laying out plans for the present Congress. We think that body has "stuffing" enough to digest, and the sooner it gets through with its reconstruction process (which, by the way is very experimental) the better it will be for the country. All the people can hope for is that wisdom and patriotism will characterize all their efforts at forming a union.

☞ The Harrisburgh Correspondent of the Chambersburgh *Repository*, who has been keeping "tally," makes the startling announcement that there are *forty candidates for the office of U. S.* Senator. Our townsman, Hon. John Scott, is on the slate. It is a real pity Pennsylvania hadn't the gift to bestow upon them all, but as sure as the fate of Edgar Cowan there will be only one to take his place.

ON THE INCREASE.—The daily and weekly papers in every city and large town complain of the rapid increase of crime principally among young men. Idleness, dissipation and crime go hand in hand. Times are not now like they used to be when young men served four and five years as apprentices to learn to be good mechanics.

The Government anticipate no serious difficulty as likely to arise from the delay in the removal of the French troops from Mexico, but believe that in a short time the entire French force will be withdrawn from that country, and the Juarez Government established in the City of Mexico.

☞ We will be able to give the President's message in full next week.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The President's Policy reviewed.

Special despatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1866.

The President's Message will be delivered to-morrow to both Houses of Congress, at one p. m. Within an hour from that time it will be issued in full from the offices of all the leading journals of this country. There will be therefore, no violation of faith or promise in anticipating a few hours its salient and important points in the following correct synopsis:

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

The Message opens, as usual, with thanks to Providence for peace and prosperity, in the abatement of the pestilence and the restoration of civil authority throughout the United States.

REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

A review is then had of the facts set forth in the President's message, relative to the measures the Executive had taken for the gradual restoration of the Southern States to the Union, such as appointing provisional Governors, etc. Only one thing then remained, the message says, to be done, and that was the admission of loyal representatives to Congress. This question was devolved solely on Congress. In the meantime, the President says, no other plan having been proposed, he continued his efforts to perfect restoration through the judicial, revenue and postal systems of the country. The South had also ratified the amendment abolishing slavery, conformed their social laws to the fact, repudiated rebel debts and proceeded in good faith to legislate for the amelioration of the colored race.

The President then speaks as follows: "Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation, and it was *not* until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee. I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in rebellion. Ten States, more than one fourth of the whole number, remain without representation. The seats of fifty members of the House and twenty of the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the people of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation.

It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State, the right of representation in Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the Senate; that not even by an amendment of the constitution can any State without its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the National legislature. It has been assumed that those States, by rebellion, became territories; but all departments of the Government, with great distinctness, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system and the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States."

The President then quotas the Crittenden resolution of 1861, on the object of the war, and reviews the legislation of Congress, wherein the States are recognized, and also in Lincoln's proclamation. He then proceeds again as follows:

"In the admission of Senators and Representatives from all of the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the power of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is the judge of its own members. A Senator or member may be admitted or rejected, or his credentials referred to a proper committee. If admitted to a seat it must be on evidence satisfactory to the House of which he becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite loyal and Constitutional qualifications. If refused admission and sent to his constituents for want of due allegiance, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed in the councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our form of Government, my convictions heretofore expressed have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of *loyal members to seats in Congress* was wise a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right; if in the exact condition of these States at the present time it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the *efflux* of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no weaker.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the *consideration of Congress such measures* as he shall deem expedient. I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the unrepresented States. It would consummate restoration, renew vigor and stability, allay doubt, induce emigration, and open new fields of enterprise."

The President concludes on restoration by repeating the warnings of others against a consolidated despotism, and does not make the slightest reference to the pending Constitutional Amendment nor to the much talked of amnesty and suffrage questions.—All he says on reconstruction I have given *verbatim*.

Mexican affairs and our relations with Great Britain are referred to and he concludes his message as follows:

"In the performance of a duty imposed by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the representatives of the States and the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests may require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences and the inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of free institutions.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Party Reform.

The following article from the Philadelphia *Mercury*, a radical Democratic paper, is plain talk. The intelligent reader will be able to say how much truth there is in it:

"The echo of appeals we have recently made in favor of purifying the action of the Democratic party by taking it out of the control of improper characters, is already coming back to us. Meetings with this view have been held by the people of Milwaukee, who have resolved to effect, so far as they can, a "complete reorganization of the party," "to cut adrift entirely from saloon caucuses," and, in plain words and by way of summing up the evils to be cured, they have determined not to "let bar-keepers, loafers, and gamblers rule the party and control nominations any longer."

This is a wise step in the right direction. It should have been taken in all parts of the country long ago. But it is not yet too late to correct a fault to which the Democracy may justly attribute much of that discredit it has suffered in public estimation during the last few years. Every political organization must expect to have its moral character inferred from that of the persons who are allowed to attain to leading prominence in it; and the real or supposed morality of any party in this country must always considerably increase or lessen its strength. Bad men are to be seen figuring conspicuously in all parties, but that is no reason why the Democratic party should longer tolerate a vice which grossly offends a just public sentiment and injures the best possible cause."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Ford's Theatre building at Washington has been undergoing important changes. Thousands of relics of the war have already found room in some of the cases. Almost every part of the human body usually attacked by disease and accidents incident to the army, have been preserved in jars for purposes, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. Specimens of every variety of artificial limbs, which ingenuity and skill have been able to invent, have been carefully deposited in cases prepared for the purpose. The archives of the defunct Southern Confederacy will also be deposited in the building.

Brevet Brigadier General Sewell, Inspector of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to proceed to Georgia and other Southern States for the purpose of investigating the complaints of speculation and corruption in the issuing of railroad transportation to freedmen, made in the Loyal Georgian. He will visit the officers of the various railroads and obtain from them all the information they can procure as to the truth of the charges, and will recommend such changes as may be necessary to correct any evils or irregularities that he may find to exist.

Some fifty members of Congress held a caucus on Saturday night. It had an interesting time discussing the subject of removals from and appointments to office. It unanimously agreed that the Senate reject all the nominations made merely on political grounds. Thaddeus Stevens was selected to respond to the toast, "The Congress of the United States," at the banquet on Monday night. Senator Morrill of Maine, it is understood, will immediately introduce a bill to confer suffrage on the freedmen of the District of Columbia. A bill will be introduced and warmly urged calling the Fortieth Congress on the 5th of March immediately after the adjournment of the present which will end on the 4th of March. The members must calculate on having a "high time." Thaddeus Stevens is preparing very strong resolutions as to what will be the course of Congress during the present session. The resolutions are to be laid before the caucus which will meet this week. Articles of impeachment against the President will be offered at an early day.

PAUPERISM IN WASHINGTON.—The *Star* warns people at a distance not to come to Washington for employment. It says: "That it has never known so many persons out of employment in this city. A large portion of the floating population brought here by the war still linger, long after the demand for their labor has ceased, and jostle each other for a livelihood in all the trades and in a fierce contest for the smallest governmental office. There are some thirty thousand colored people, contrabands, &c., seeking employment here, of whom it is safe to say that twenty thousand will not average a day's work in a week during the coming winter. The Poor House is already overflowing, and unable to afford a shelter to the swarms of vagrants and houseless ones afloat upon our streets."

☞ The United States consul at Alexandria, Egypt, telegraphs that Jno. H. Surratt, who engaged in the assassination of President Lincoln, has been arrested.

Pen and Scissor Items.

There have been 21,556 deaths by cholera in Hungary.

Illinois has two millions population. The largest element is German.

The colored ladies in Buffalo paint their cheeks highly. It is now high time for pale faces to cease, and give the darks fair chance.

Detroit is spending half a million dollars on a city hall. Why can't Huntingdon spend something less for the same object.

Garibaldi pronounces America the greatest arbiter of questions of humanity. Wonder if he is the only foreigner that thinks so.

During the late war West Virginia contributed 15,376 native born, and 1,092 foreign soldiers to the national army.

A young lady of Louisville was burned to death on Sunday last by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Such accidents are numerous.

A number of Philadelphia colored soldiers have formed a Lincoln company and propose emigrating to Liberia. Peace go with them.

A lady in Philadelphia lost an eye through being hit with a stone, thrown from a "sling" in the hands of an American David.

The longest message ever sent over the Atlantic Cable was from the Government last week to a Foreign Court. It contained 5000 words. That talk was rather "cost-ive."

Henry Ward Beecher intends writing a story for the New York Ledger, which will be continued several months. It will begin next month. Whatever Mr. Beecher undertakes he generally does well.

The Government has in its treasury about $100,000,000 in gold and coin certificates, about $22,000,000 being of the latter. Can any foreign power report as much?

By the returns of Commissioners and assessors of taxes, for various counties of the State of Virginia, it is estimated that the loss of negroes to the State since 1860 amounts to two-fifths of the entire number.

There are in Scotland 325,723 houses of only one apartment, and that of course is a kitchen, dining room, sitting room and bed room. "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long."

A specimen of "back hair" is to be exhibited at the great Paris exhibition, which is valued at $3,000. We have a public exhibition of "back hair" every day, which costs nothing to see, and worth—well, we don't know, as the pretty wearers won't tell.

Gen. Grant was presented last week with a medal by the scholars of the Brooklyn M. E. Sabbath school. He wrote them an autograph letter, about as short as his speeches, which is to be framed and hung up in the school room.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that larger fortunes are made now from quartz mining than were ever made in the palmiest days of the placers. Oil speculators are invited to turn their minds in this direction, and cease boring—the unthinking of their pocket-cash.

It is rumored in Baltimore that Reverdy Johnson will take a seat in the Cabinet, and that the Democrats will elect Gov. Swann to the unexpired term of two years, reserving the full six year term for a straight-out Eastern-shore Democrat.

A special Montreal despatch says a meeting has been called there for Wednesday, to consider the subject of the annexation of Canada to the United States. This subject has been agitated for some time past, particularly since the Fenian crusaders have been causing a rumpus, and there may be something in it.

The Indian famine, which has in this country attracted but little more notice than any other event in foreign lands, has, it is said, destroyed more than 2,000,000 people. So great a calamity as this, which, had it occurred in America, would have filled the world with horror, is but the theme only of a few newspaper paragraphs—nothing more.

Advices from the Upper Missouri state that the Indians are again troublesome, several boats having been fired into, and a number of passengers killed. How is it the red men and the whites cannot "dwell together in unity," while the black men and the whites can? Surely we should have "Indian lovers" as well as "negro lovers."

It has been ascertained at the War Department that there have been 169,624 colored men enlisted in the United States service. Of these 20,236 have been discharged, principally on account of physical disability; 31,866 died while in the service; 14,887 deserted; 1,514 have been killed in action; and 1,344 were reported after engagements as missing.

Rebel General Edward Johnston, lately pardoned by the President, immediately walks into the office of Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, and demands four hundred dollars back pay due him as Major in the U. S. army when he left the service of his country and joined the Rebellion. That's cool impudence. It's a wonder he did not demand back his commission also.

A man in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, having died of delirium tremens, his wife brought suit for damages against two men of whom he had been accustomed to buy liquor. The county court awarded her $500 from one of the men, and $200 from the other. This was meagre compensation, but yet how many such widows are there who have not the courage to sue for even less.

The Democrats at Kokomo, Indiana, last week, run, as a candidate for justice of the peace at a local election, a colored man named Nichols. A Democratic trustee decided that negroes would be allowed to vote under the civil rights bill, and would have received them, but for the decision of the other members of the Board, that they were not entitled to vote. How are you "citizen I"

Snow has fallen to a great depth in the region of Fort Benton. The plains were covered to the depth of three feet, and several westward bound trains, with women and children, were enduring untold sufferings.—The Indians were taking advantage of their helpless condition, and over twenty women had been carried off, their husbands and children being previously murdered.

A dispatch from New Orleans says earnest preparations are making to raise crops of cotton and sugar next year, notwithstanding past disappointments. The political opinions and measures are last sight of. A few demagogues and habitual politicians alone keep such subjects alive; the masses think only of work and improvement. If the masses in the North would only catch the same spirit the politicians would soon have to hang their heads in shame, and go howling in hunt of a more honorable avocation.

At the late horse fair in Baltimore, General Grant was present and occupying one of the stands, when his attention was called to the fact that Gen. Joe Johnson was upon the other, the question being put, "would he like to see him?" "Certainly," was the reply of the General, "there is no man on the ground I would be more pleased to see." Gen. Johnston was sent for, and the cordial greeting took place. What a profitable lesson this is to many who have no sympathy whatever for their "erring brethren" in the South?

A very active movement has recently been set on foot in England in favor of allowing the laboring classes an opportunity to enjoy themselves at cricket and other athletic sports on Sunday afternoon, after the morning has been spent at church. The movement is headed by Arch-deacon Dennison, and supported by a goodly number of people of established religious standing. This has the semblance of a charitable necessity, but we fear it would be as detrimental to the morals of the community as it might be considered a violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath.

A handsome young Yankee peddler made love to a buxom widow in Pennsylvania. He accompanied his declaration with an allusion to two impediments to their union. "Name them," said the widow. "The want of means to set up a retail store." They parted, and the widow sent the peddler a check for ample means. When they met again, the peddler had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment. "I have another wife," cried the notion vender. This illustrates one of the misfortunes into which a woman is often ensnared when she assumes to play the coquette.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[Under this head we give opinions of leading journals, that our readers may see more than one side of a question.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The New Yow *Herald*, (Republican) of this morning argues at length that the ratification of the Amendment by the States in the Union is ample and sufficient to give them force and effect. In other words, the recovered States and territories are subject to the will of the States which remained true to the Union, and legally have no voice in settling the terms of reconstruction. It says:—Divested of petty technicalities and quibbles, it is apparent that three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress are competent to make the pending Constitutional Amendment part and parcel of the Constitution, the supreme law alike to the outside and the inside States and territories. This is the conclusion which we understand will be acted upon by Congress. When three fourths of the twenty-six States now represented in Congress shall have ratified the Amendment, the Secretary of State will be required by act of Congress, if necessary, to proclaim the ratification complete; then while the ratification may be held as the condition of Southern restoration, the Amendment consummated will still be binding upon them as the supreme law of the land, and Congress may enforce it from Virginia to Texas, by appropriate legislation as in the territories. This is the solution which awaits the excluded States. It is a solution which is perfectly consistent with the rights and powers assumed by the loyal States in suppressing the rebellion of the late so-called Confederate States, and with all the legislation of Congress since the first bombardment of Fort Sumpter. The only question, therefore, remaining to the excluded States, is whether they will make a virtue of necessity and come forward to the ratification in order to participate in the Presidential contest of 1868, or remain outside to be subjected to the terms of the Amendment by the action of the loyal States and of Congress.

The New York *Times*, (Republican) of yesterday exhibited unmistakable indications of taking the same position. The *World* of to-day says there is a strong tendency in the Republican party, as such, to do this. It then proceeds to argue against such a course.

Preparatory to starting for some weeks' sojourn in the West, Greeley (Republican) defines his position at length in the *Tribune*. We quote one paragraph:

"I am for universal amnesty so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned, even though impartial suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated. I did think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be arraigned and tried for treason, and it still seems to me that this might have been done many months ago; but it was not done then, and now I believe that it would result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly, and a far larger indirectly, and unless the jury were scandalously packed, it would result in a non acquital or non verdict. I can imagine no good end to be subserved by such a trial, and holding Davis neither better nor worse than thousands of others, would have him treated as they are."

The *Times*, in alluding to the talk of impeachment, says: The rumors of forcible resistance to such an attempt are simply absurd. Any member of the House has a right to bring forward such a proposition, and if it is sustained by two-thirds of the House, it must be sent to the Senate for trial. Neither the President nor anybody else has any right to dream of forcible resistance to such a step, nor is it easy indeed to see where such resistance could begin.

BOSTON, November 27.—The Republican papers of this city are taking grounds against the impeachment of President Johnson. Congress being master of the situation, they contend that so violent a step as impeachment is wholly unnecessary, and declare further that Massachusetts will not follow Butler in this matter. Still there are large numbers of the party who would be glad to see the President disgraced by impeachment. One of these is a minister in a leading Church here, who yesterday prayed that God would remove our wicked rulers.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (Republican) says:—It is almost impossible to understand some men, and Mr. Theadore Tilton, (editor of the N. Y. *Independent*,) is one of them. When the Constitutional Amendment was pending, and the contest between the President and Congress over it was fiercest, Mr. Tilton fairly shrieked in favor of standing by Congress. "Stand by Congress," was the cry everywhere, and nobly was it responded to. The Amendment passed, and Tilton, in his paper, joyously cried out "Laus Dei." The President appealed to the people, and the cry was, "stand by the Amendment—sustain Congress." And the people, after a fierce struggle, did stand by the Amendment, and by an overwhelming majority in the popular vote, and by the election of new Congressmen, did sustain Congress. But scarcely had the notes of triumph died away, when Mr. Tilton suddenly perceived that the Amendment was worthy only of denunciation, and that something else should have been adopted by Congress; and he took the trouble to come all the way from New York to the Banner County of the Union to tell us how great a mistake we had committed, with our unequaled majority, in standing by Congress. Surely, there are men hard to understand in fact, it is extremely doubtful whether they understand themselves,—and Mr. Tilton is a conspicuous member in their ranks.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, P. M. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN,

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Solicit accounts from banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, 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 same in return with interest.

Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

WOOL BLANKETS, Coverlids, Army Blankets, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A LARGE 6 pp. Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin. How to force Whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information. *Everybody send for it. Address* DERBY, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 285 River Street, Troy, New York.

Dec. 4, '66-4t.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS at PRIVATE SALE,

In lots to suit purchasers, his

MEDICINES, BOTTLES, BOOKS, INSTRUMENTS, SPLINTS, &C., and a finely wired SKELETON.

☞ Persons indebted will please settle immediately.

dec2-1t EDMUND SNARE, M. D.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, in accordance with the 18th section of the act of Assembly approved the 18th day of July, A. D. 1866, that the stock (or so much thereof as is sufficient to pay all assessments together with the costs of advertising and sale) of such of the stockholders of the Porter Island Oil Company as have not paid the 3d and 4th assessments or either of them, will be sold by public outcry, at the JACKSON HOUSE in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., on the 20th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock, a. m.

The amount of the 3d assessment is five cents per share and the amount of the 4th assessment is three 302-431 cents per share.

W. McK. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Dec 5-3t

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale, the following properties:

A HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by William Stewart, on Allegheny street, in the borough of HUNTINGDON. Terms: One-fourth in hand and residue in three equal annual payments with interest.

A TRACT OF LAND

In WALKER township, part of the "Reynolds Farm" containing 83 acres, having a fine young orchard thereon. Terms made known on application to

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.

Huntingdon, Dec 2-4t

First National Store.

ROHM & MILLER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR

New Store

A GREAT VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

Wood and Willow-ware,

Boots and Shoes, &c.

CALL AND SEE THEM

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

CORNER OF THE DIAMOND,

(FISHERS' OLD STAND,)

OPPOSITE LEWIS BOOK STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

December 5, 1866

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Samuel Foust, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance on the administration account of Jacob Foust, administrator of Samuel Foust, late of Shirley township, deceased, will attend at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund will present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

JNO. M. BAILEY, Auditor.

no28

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Samuel D. Myton, dec'd.]

The undersigned having been appointed Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of David Barrick and A. B. Cunningham, administrators of Samuel D. Myton, deceased, all persons interested in said fund will take notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

SAM'L T. BROWN, Auditor.

no28

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Simon Gratz, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Simon Gratz, executor of the last will of Simon Gratz, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased; all persons interested in said fund will take notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER, 1866, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day.

SAM'L T. BROWN, Auditor.

no28

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Benjamin F. States and Rebecca States his wife, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of DECEMBER, next, A. D., 1866, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

no28 THEO. H. GREMER Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Thomas Wilson, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Thomas Wilson, late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEE T. WILSON, JESSE P. WILSON.

nov21-6t*

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the TANNING BUSINESS, under the firm name of Bauman Bros. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by A. H. BAUMAN, who will settle the business of the late firm.

A. H. BAUMAN, G. M. BAUMAN.

Mapleton, Nov. 28, 1866-3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. Lewis & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The book accounts will be settled by Wm. Lewis, who will pay all claims against, and collect all moneys due the firm.

WM. LEWIS & CO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1866.

The business will be continued by the undersigned.—A full stock of choice GROCERIES, and other articles for family use, kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of all who may favor him with their patronage. A share of patronage solicited.

Nov 28, 1866-4t WM. LEWIS.

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,

64 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.

224 Summit St., Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

November 28, 1866-3m.

Agents Wanted

FOR THE MOST POPULAR

And best selling Subscription Books Published.

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to general agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers. Address,

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and south.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Philadelphia, Pa.—Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, no28-4t Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS!

Levering's Best and other syrups, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Sugar House Molasses, for sale at Lewis Family Grocery.

☞ School Books of all kinds for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

A LOG HOUSE, 1½ stories, a frame blacksmith shop, and four acres of ground, in Jackson township, within two miles of McAlarey's Fort, will be sold at private sale. There is a good orchard of all kinds of fruit, good well of water, stable and other outbuildings on the premises.

Application to be made to SARAH THOMPSON on the premises. oct31-6t*

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build, would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

oc. 31 '66.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon oc. 31, '66.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES, SALT, TOBACCO & SEGARS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR, FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE, And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, oc. 31, 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.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866 JAMES HIGGINS.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.

may2, 1866tf. WM. PENTIMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 510 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21 1866-1y

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the afflicted females of Huntingdon county, and the adjoining counties, that I have taken instruction in the correct application of Electricity, and am now fully prepared to operate successfully for the cure of persons afflicted with the following named diseases, viz:

General Debility,	Neuralgia,
Kidney Complaints,	Nervous Diseases;
Liver "	Female Weakness,
Spinal Affection,	Piles and Gravel,
Costiveness,	Bronchial Affection,
Foul Stomach,	Dyspepsia,
Rheumatism,	Headache,
Diseases of the Womb,	Diabetes,
Suppressed Menses,	Goiter, or Big Neck.

Female patients can receive treatment at my residence for any of the above diseases with the wonderful discovery of Electricity, which is without a parallel, and the very desideratum for the afflicted. Please give me a trial. It is a mild operation, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation, and relieves where medicine has no effect at all.

MARGARET LEWIS,

oc10-3m Newton Hamilton, Mifflin co., Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

FISH. FISH.

Best MACKEREL and HERRING for sale retail at Lewis Family Grocery.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will call immediately and make settlement, as he is about to close business.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 14, 1866

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposite for three months or longer.

oc10-3m G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.