

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, 1867. W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor. Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

These of no note in which a legal editor can only 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.

The Latest Important News.

Day dawn! Congress and the President are about to harmonize! The Constitutional Amendment the basis of Reconstruction. Suffrage without regard to race or color to loyal men. Leading rebels disfranchised. The Senate in session all Saturday night. Senator Sherman's substitute for Stevens' bill adopted Sunday morning, yeas 29, nays 10.

The proceedings in Congress and the news from Washington in general, touching the question of reconstruction, are of the highest importance. A complete reconciliation of Congress and the President on the point of consummation. The President graciously, and with apparent sincerity, yields everything.

The plan to be adopted provides for dividing the rebel States into military districts, which, until civil governments are restored, will be governed by military commanders designated by the President. The Constitutional Amendment is to be the basis for restoring civil governments; all male persons of proper age, without regard to race or color, are to be voters from the start, and whenever a State shall thus reorganize and elect representatives they are to be admitted to seats in Congress.

It goes to the bottom of and comprehends the entire business. It embraces every essential idea for which Congress has contended, and in some respects goes even further than a majority at one time would have insisted on going. In brief, it inflicts a penalty for treason, secures equal suffrage, disfranchises leading rebels, repudiates the rebel, and makes sacred the Federal debt. And to all this, it is almost absolutely certain, the President gives his assent; to insure restoration on a plan giving effect to these great ideas and precious principles, he will cordially co-operate with Congress. If it shall be carried through—of which there now seems to be every probability—then indeed, as in former periods in our recent history, when times were darkest, will the nation "out of this nettle, danger, pluck this flower safely."

That the House of Representatives will concur in the action of the Senate, there can scarcely be any doubt. The indications are that the Southern people will have to submit to severer measures now than would have been forced upon them a year ago had they shown a proper inclination to accept the best terms of reconstruction then offered them. Time and discussion has not created any greater sympathy for the unfortunate people of the South than existed at the close of the war. The rebel leaders then are rebel leaders now, and it was not alone the President's fault that treason was not made odious at the proper time. Prominent Republican leaders were among the first to ask for pardon for those most prominent in the rebellion—the most guilty of treason. Delay has made rebels hopeful—has made them impudent—has given them strength for further mischief. The most Radical measures may now fail to bring peace and prosperity to an unfortunate people.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—The period for the opening of the session of the fortieth Congress is fast approaching. Heretofore the new Congress met on the beginning of December, following the expiration of the term of service of the old one, but this law was changed some weeks ago, and the new Congress directed to meet on the 5th of March, the day succeeding the old going of the old body. By this arrangement, Congress becomes perpetual, having the power to remain in session constantly, or to adjourn from time to time, as its convenience may suggest or the exigencies of the public service demand.

Whether the coming Congress will take up where the old one leaves off on the reconstruction plans, and hasten on the work we leave for time to determine. The probabilities are that it will be some time before the new members can understand the reins of the many drivers.

The great curse of the present day is the quiet endorsement by the mass of parties of every action of party leaders. When the people, irrespective of party, determine to act for their own interest, independent of the dictation of corrupt politicians, we may expect a return to honest legislation and better times. Parties are very proper in their place at the right time, but the people, the mass of voters, should not allow leaders to make bad use of them. With very few exceptions, every party organ in the State, endorses every act, right or wrong, of their party leaders, and the voters of the parties are expected to give their amen. This is party tyranny, and so long as it shall exist, Representatives will not be more honest than they are.

The former Swatara has arrived with Surratt on board. He will be taken to Washington.

During the past week, Congress has been active. The House of Representatives decreed by overwhelming majorities that the following things shall be done: 1. All the Southern States shall be put under martial law. 2. All the negroes in the Southern States, over twenty-one years of age, shall be admitted to the suffrage. 3. All the whites in the Southern States who had anything to do with the rebellion shall be excluded from voting.

Of course before these decrees become laws they must also pass the Senate and be approved by the President, or carried over his head by a two-thirds vote. In more than half the Southern States the negroes over twenty-one out-number two to one the whites who have taken no part in the rebellion— as a necessary consequence, the political power of those States will (if the above decrees pass into law) rest solely and exclusively in the hands of the negroes.

What then? Will the whites submit—or will they again face the bayonets of the military placed over them to enforce the decrees of Congress. The Philadelphia Telegraph is considering the question "how to purify the corruption at Harrisburg." It starts out with the following statement of the case: "If any of our readers have had occasion to visit Harrisburg during a session of the Legislature, they will remember the mysterious beckoning into corners, the whispered questions as to what he wants 'put through,' and the assurance that it can be done 'if he will only make it all right.' If there is anything calculated to disgust our honest men with government, it is a visit to that centre of small corruption, and an interview with the jobbers and lobbyists who throng the halls of legislation. There is no use of pretending virtuous indignation, nor yet of shutting our eyes against that which, however much to be regretted, exists. What we now need is a remedy, and a remedy which will be effective and permanent is a difficult matter to secure."

The Telegraph thinks a remedy may be found by increasing the number of members of the Legislature, thus making the purchase of a majority too expensive to be extensively practised. This is practical, certainly! A CURIOUS REVOLT.—It will be observed that Senator Conness, of California, waxed exceedingly wrath the other day with Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts. After some remarks of Mr. Sumner charging the Senate with cowardice, Mr. Conness retorted by saying that he was "tired of the whip of this leader of the Senate—that he was determined no longer to submit to Mr. Sumner's lash," and so on. It is odd that Mr. Conness, who is a plucky man as well as a Radical Republican, should dare to talk in this style. It shows a want of that subordination to authority which is so beautiful in youth. It endangers his being put in the pillory along with Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon. Perhaps, he did not consider that view of the case. He will, doubtless, have occasion to consider it before he gets through.

Bewildered beyond bearing, and mystified to the verge of madness, by the contradictory reports and rumors that find their way into print concerning our great men's opinions on public affairs, the New York Times practically exclaims: "We really wish that Gen. Grant would issue a daily bulletin of his opinions. As things now are, his authority is claimed in favor of every political scheme that any member of Congress, any editor, or any body takes it in his head to propose." We cordially indorse the deprecation and sympathize with the wish that it suggests.

The following are the States which have up to this time ratified or rejected the constitutional amendment: Ratified by Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin; total, 19. Rejected by Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia; total, 13.

The Meadville Republican makes the following suggestion: "Mr. Kerns, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting the publication in the newspapers of gift concert and lottery advertisements. While he is about it he ought to add a clause to protect the people against swindling legislators who go to Harrisburg and betray their trust. Gift concerts and lotteries cannot inflict greater injuries upon the country than corrupt representatives."

DULL TIMES.—Every man in or out of business—the manufacturer, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer and the laborer—all feel the effects of dull times. With less political contention and more earnest devotion by politicians and the people to the true interests of the people, business would revive and we might thus hope for the "good times coming."

WHAT WAS EXPECTED.—The committees appointed by the Senate and House to investigate the election of Simon Cameron of the United States Senate have made their report. They could not find anybody willing to know anything, and consequently they report "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

ARM! ARM! TO THE RESCUE! Call for a State Temperance Convention.

Intemperance is running away with the nation. It is estimated that sixty thousand die annually, one hundred thousand go to prison, one hundred thousand to the almshouse, five hundred murders and four hundred suicides are committed every year, through this fell appetite for drink. What a fearful record of crime and death! What untold misery, disorder and discord, woe and weeping, attendant upon such a record!

Earth has no ambition that is not engulfed by it, nor hope that is not blasted; no tie that is not broken; no sanctuary that is not invaded; no kinsman, friend, brother, wife or child that is not forgotten; and no fibre of human agony which is not wrung. God has created no mind that can safely challenge combat with the appetite.

How would he be esteemed a benefactor who would deliver a sinking nation from famine, pestilence, or the sword? But here is an evil that surpasses either, in the comprehensiveness of its devastations—destroys more lives, produces more misery, consumes more substance, and ruins soul as well as body—an evil that is constantly at work, while they are but occasional visitors; and instead of wearing in, and of growing weak with age, this giant of Intemperance but grows the stronger and more active, spreading everywhere in its track, wounds and tears, death and perdition.

To suppress such an evil must be the highest philanthropy. If Peter the Hermit was fired with indignation because of the decorations which the infidel had brought upon Jerusalem, and marshaled and led on a mighty host for the rescue of the Holy land, shall not we arm for the rescue, because of the desolations wrought by this great foe of humanity? Every bone of the mountain pile of human skeletons around the fountains of King Alcohol calls to the living, Arm! Arm! for the rescue!

And to devise measures for the destruction of this demon monster, to drive away the destroyer, shut down the food gates, and remove from our surviving kindred and fellow-countrymen the sources of temptation, we, the undersigned, hereby call upon all friends of Temperance, throughout the State, to meet in Convention in the Court House, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

John W. Geary, Gov. of Pennsylvania, Francis Jordan, Secretary of State, L. W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate. Also signed by many Senators, Representatives and citizens.

THE GREAT PACIFIC ROUTE.—A stranger, says a California contemporary, coming from the eastern slope of the Sierra, and finding a locomotive puffing amid the snows lying within the shadow of the Black Butte and Rattlesnake Peak, six thousand feet above the sea, cannot fail to be startled by such an apparition; and his wonder will not diminish as he descends and looks at the precipitous mountains and stupendous gorges over which the way has been smoothed for the track of the iron horse.

GEN. Grant, in a circular just issued, says that hereafter boys under the age of twenty-one will not be enlisted, except for the purpose of learning music, and then only under authority from the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service or the Adjutant General of the Army, after the written consent of the parent, guardian or master has been obtained, and when that cannot be had boys will not be received.

COMPARISON NOT ODDIOUS.—Several Southern papers have been running a parallel between George Washington and Jeff. Davis. Here is the idea advanced by the Butte Record in regard to it: "George Washington—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." "Jeff. Davis—First in rebellion, first in pettiness, and last in the jail of his countrymen."

The Dottsville Journal, of last week, published an account of a sleigh party of ladies and gentlemen from St. Clair having been attacked on the mountain, as they were going from that place to Mahoning city, and robbed. The Journal said: "It may seem incredible, but it is positively stated that the robbers stripped the occupants of the sleigh of their clothing, leaving nothing but the underclothing of the women and the buffalo robes that were in the sleigh. The robbers compelled them to turn back and return to St. Clair. It now appears that the sleigh party consisted of several gay married men, out with female companions on a spree. The highwaymen were their wives with a number of friends, who, in male disguise, thus sought and obtained revenge."

The Pensacola Observer speaks of a Confederate soldier who overstayed his furlough during the war, took to the woods for fear of being arrested as a deserter, and reappeared last week, having just heard of the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and the close of the war. He was making his way to Fort Barrancas to obtain a parole. A PAIR of Lilliputians were brought into the world by a lady of Preston, Conn. One of the infants weighed less than one pound and a half, and the other a little over two pounds— a lady's finger ring fits their arms nicely.

FROM WASHINGTON. Feb. 12.—The bill which passed the House yesterday for the reorganization of Louisiana provides that the President shall appoint a loyal Governor, who shall hold the office for one year; that he shall also appoint a provisional Council of nine persons, who shall have the qualifications prescribed for Governor, and exercise with that officer all legislative powers, until a convention of the State shall be called and a Governor shall be chosen by the people; that the Secretary of War shall issue orders to regulate these elections; that the constitution shall not permit any distinction of men on account of race or color, and shall not pay any debts contracted in behalf of the rebellion; and shall recognize the perpetuity of the Union of the States; that the President shall forthwith appoint a military commander for the State, who shall enforce the laws which the civil authorities neglect; that no laws passed by the provisional council shall be valid till Congress has approved them; that all laws of the State consistent with this act shall remain in force.

Feb. 13.—We have had a day of unusual excitement and interest in the House, with results of corresponding importance. The bill to put all the Southern States under martial law was up for final action. One great objection to the bill was that it contained no plan whatever for the restoration of civil authority or for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union. This objection Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, attempted to supply. He had prepared an amendment, providing that the Constitutional Amendment should become valid and be adopted by any Southern State, and whenever such State should secure universal suffrage to all its people, then it should be admitted to representation; until that should be done the States should be under martial law, as provided by the main section of the bill. Mr. Bingham admitted it, and it was passed by a large majority. Mr. Bingham then made an earnest and eloquent speech in support of his amendment. The Radicals opposed it on the ground that it would allow men who had been rebel leaders to re-enter the country, and he admitted it, and it was passed by a large majority. After some debate the previous question was moved on the motion to recommit the bill, for the purpose of inserting those amendments and that motion was sustained. The Democrats had most of them up to this time, voted with the friends of the amendment, but on the next vote they changed, and thus threw the power into the hands of its opponents. The motion to recommit was lost and the bill then passed on the gallop. The Democrats succeeded in excluding the great mass of the whites in all the Southern States from voting and in admitting only the negroes to the franchise, but their object was not accomplished, and they did not commit themselves to the amendments. The vote on the passage of the bill was, yeas 109, nays 55, lacking one of two-thirds. Thirteen Republicans voted against the bill, as follows: Baker, of Illinois; Banks and Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Davis, of Kentucky; Deffenoe, of Indiana; Dodge, of New York; Hays, of Maryland; Kelso, of Missouri; Kendall, of Illinois; Raymond, of New York; Stillwell, of Indiana; Francis Thomas and John L. Thomas, Jr., of Maryland.

Strange Occurrence.—A House blown to pieces in Allegheny—A Series of Gas Explosions—Loss of Life. The Pittsburg Gazette of Thursday last says: "A strange and startling accident, attended with fatal results, occurred yesterday afternoon at about one o'clock, in the First ward, Allegheny. Mr. Samuel Bradley, proprietor of Bradley's Wooden Mill, on the river bank in Allegheny, has been building a new frame house on Darragh street, in the First ward, and the building is but just completed, having received the fusing strokes on Monday of the present week.

The house was rented to Mr. Wm. Bradley, a son-in-law of Mr. Bradley's, and Mr. B. had removed a portion of his furniture into the building on Saturday, and the servants and a part of the family have been engaged in getting the house "to rights."

Yesterday, at the time mentioned, there was nobody in the house with the exception of Miss Bradley, Mrs. Bradley's sister, who was in the dining room with Mr. Barker's little boy, Samuel, a child of three years and five months, and a servant girl who was up stairs. Miss Bradley had just placed the little boy in a rocking chair in front of the fire, and had turned to leave the room, when a frightful explosion occurred, which knocked her down and rendered her temporarily insensible. When she recovered her senses a moment afterwards she was lying in a corner of the room, among what seemed the fragments of the whole house. Her first thought was for the child, and she discovered him lying half enveloped in the torn carpet in a distant part of the room, where he almost immediately at the time of the force of the explosion. The child was apparently dead, though no bruises or cuts appeared on his body. As soon as he could be extricated, he was handed out of the window and removed to a room in the Woolen factory where he immediately received every attention. Drs. Rankin and Thorne were almost immediately at the scene, and were unremitting in their efforts to relieve the little sufferer. He was found

to be uninjured externally and his condition resulted from the violent concussion of the explosion and the inhalation of a large amount of the gas liberated thereby. His condition was very critical for some time, but for a time he seemed to grow better. Towards evening he began to sink, and at half past eight o'clock he expired. Miss Bradley escaped with only temporary indisposition.

The house was reduced to a perfect wreck by the mysterious explosion. The floor of the sitting room which Miss B. and the child were in, was torn literally to pieces, and cast in a pile of rubbish at one side of the apartment. How the lady and child could have been thrown among such a collection of debris without serious injury, is a mystery only to be accounted for by the fact that the carpet partially covered the splintered boards and joists. The walls of the ceiling, to a considerable extent, and little of the furniture escaped complete wreck. The parlor across the hall shared the same fate. A magnificent piano in this room was thrown upon its end, but was found not to have sustained material damage. All the other rooms on the first floor were wrecked in the general ruin. The front portion of the house was forced from the street, and the front looked as if it were leaned up against the frame. Pieces of the glass, sash and inside wood-work were thrown by the explosion across the street. The building is a complete wreck, there being, apparently, no part of the frame which can be used in the work of "reconstruction."

As to the cause of this singular accident, there is no doubt that the explosion was caused by the gas bursting the pipe underground of the cellar, beneath the sitting room, though as to the cause producing the explosion nothing is certainly known. It is stated that the gas main thereabouts has been leaking for some time, and that the proper parties were notified of the fact when it was first discovered. It would seem that the liberated gas collecting under the frozen surface of the ground, had become irrefusable, and escaped in this violent manner. Singularly enough, after the first explosion a constant succession of reports occurred at intervals of from ten to twenty minutes. As many as twenty of these must have occurred during the afternoon, varying in violence and taking place at different points. No material damage was done by any of them.

Mrs. Barker is lying dangerously ill at the old residence of the family, on Robinson street, and all knowledge of the occurrence is being kept from her. A large crowd of curious on-lookers immediately gathered to the scene, and remained protracted. All sorts of stories were started, and for a time it was believed that a number of deaths had resulted from the accident.

No Distinction of Race or Color. The following bill has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania. It may also pass the House and become a law: An Act making it an offense for railroad corporations within this Commonwealth to make any distinction in their passenger cars on account of race or color, and punishing such corporations and their agents and employees for the commission of such offense.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That an act after the passage of this act, any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth that shall exclude, or allow to be excluded by their agents, conductors or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars, thus set apart any person or persons, on account of color or race, or that shall, for any such reason, compel or attempt to compel any person or persons to occupy any particular part of any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be liable in an action of debt to the person injured or aggrieved, in the sum of five hundred dollars, the same to be recoverable in an action of debt as like amounts are now by law recoverable.

Sec. 2. That any agent, conductor or employee of any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or less than one hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. That any agent, conductor or employee of any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or less than one hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. That any agent, conductor or employee of any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or less than one hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 5. That any agent, conductor or employee of any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or less than one hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED. ON or before the first of March next, the LOAN OF SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, payable about the 25th of May, 1867, for which a good security will be given. Requires at this office.

PUBLIC SALE. THE undersigned will expose to public sale at his residence in WALKERS' township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, On Tuesday, the 19th of March next. The following property, to wit: 2 1/2 acres of land, containing 200 trees, 100 of which are covered with most excellent timber, and the balance is a good state of cultivation. This tract is bounded by the lands of Messrs. Wright, John McPherson, Daniel Shultz, and lands formerly owned by Joseph H. Shantz, Dyar, and his heirs and assigns.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. Such as chairs, tables, stoves, and a variety of other articles, having thereon a FINE FLOOR, stable and other outbuildings, and two never-failing springs of water, and a large quantity of hay, straw, and a well of good water on the west end of this tract. This farm will be sold in one or two parts as may best suit purchasers.

REAL ESTATE PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, at Eden Hill, in FRENKLAND'S township, Huntingdon county, Pa., one mile west of Spruce Creek. On Tuesday, the 5th of March, 1867, the following desirable real estate, to wit: A valuable farm, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are covered with most excellent timber, and the balance is a good state of cultivation. This tract is bounded by the lands of Messrs. Wright, John McPherson, Daniel Shultz, and lands formerly owned by Joseph H. Shantz, Dyar, and his heirs and assigns.

ROBESY & MARSH, MERCHANT TAILORS. A fine assortment of Cream and other Colours, etc., for parties, can be had at Lewis' Family Grocery.

REMOVED PRICES. HENRY & CO. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS KEPT BY ANY HOUSE IN THE FIVE COUNTIES. HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

THE AMERICAN COW-MILKING MACHINE. THE GREATEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL IMPROVEMENT OF THE ART. Every prudent Farmer should have one. Secure your own territory. Apply early at the office. EXCHANGE BUILDING, Huntingdon, Pa. 6113-24.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE "WOMEN OF THE WAR." Attracting thousands by its thrilling record of the noble and pure-minded women, who followed their husbands and sons to the war.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE ROAD. The undersigned, as Receiver of said Turnpike Road, hereby gives notice that he has received the proceeds of the said Turnpike Road, and all claims against the same must be presented to him on or before the 1st day of March, 1867.

PETROLEUM V. NABBY'S LIFE OF ANDY JOHNSON! Including his stupendous feat over west and his residence with 33 comic illustrations. The greatest hit of the age. Price 10 cents. Also sent Ten cents for samples of our Hundred Dollar Prize Prizes, Magic Wives, Puzzle Prizes, Cattle Crops, &c.

NEW LEATHER STORE. THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of FINE LEATHER. Consisting of French Calfskin, Kip, Morocco, English Bindings, Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting, &c.

ROBESY & MARSH, MERCHANT TAILORS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a partnership in the above business and will continue to have on hand the best and most fashionable goods in the market, comprising all kinds of Fancy Silk, Mixed Goods & Cassimeres. Also, the best quality of BLACK CLOTHS AND DOBKINGS. Both having had large experience in the business will be pleased to receive orders from the public. Their rooms are on South street, two doors below Main.

SALES. REAL ESTATE. PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of John Anderson, Jr., in JUMASIA tp., On Saturday, March 2, 1867.

THE following described tracts of land situate in Penn and Columbia townships, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 1 The Marrison Farm, containing 80 acres, more or less, in Penn township, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Wright, John McPherson, Daniel Shultz, and lands formerly owned by Joseph H. Shantz, Dyar, and his heirs and assigns.

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offers at PRIVATE SALE a valuable Huntingdon Farm, well improved and in a good neighborhood. TERMS: One fourth on April 1st, and balance in four equal annual payments. Wm. Phillipsburg, Jr., 1530-14.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. A comfortable frame Dwelling house with six rooms, located in Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. For further particulars call at MAQUET & BROOKS, 1530-14.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. BY DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER, HUNTINGDON, PA. For the benefit of those proposing to undergo the electrical treatment for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., the following list of the most prominent and successful cases of all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., is published for the benefit of those who are afflicted with these diseases.

REMOVED PRICES. HENRY & CO. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS KEPT BY ANY HOUSE IN THE FIVE COUNTIES. HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

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