The Globe.

Wednesday morning, May 15, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

"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.

☞ Over one hundred leading manufacturers from different parts of the country, attended the tariff meeting at the Astor House, N. Y., on the 8th instant. It was resolved to commence a vigorous campaign in favor of the protection of American Labor in all parts of the United States.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.—The Lancaster *Inquirer*, a thorough Republican paper, says:

"Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania in their approaching State Convention, come out boldly and unreservedly in favor of Impartial Suffrage as embodied in the Reconstruction bill, as sustained by the party in Congress, and as advocated by all the loyal men of the South."

We have no doubt this will be the issue the next campaign. True, there are many Republicans who would not advise such a platform, but the more "progressive" of the party feel that *they* are inconsistent in voting any thing less than an impartial suffrage ticket; because their *leaders* have forced negro suffrage on the South.

The Right of Free Speech.

America is a nation blessed with the privilege of free speech; but we have serious doubts whether the right of free speech should be exercised to an indiscriminate usage. We are unqualifiedly in favor of a man holding a different opinion, and we respect him if he reasons his position in a gentlemanly and becoming manner. But there are bounds to free speech, which we consider eminently unsafe to overreach. There is the angry ebullition of sentiment, which, while it often results in the creation of ill-feeling between the disputants, always marks the man as one who cannot control his temper, but allows it to carry him away into undue excesses. There is also the abusive freedom, which some make use of, which brings into disrepute men of distinction, and which may be properly called slander. This form of free speech we never like to listen to, and many turn away in disgust from the speaker making use of it.

But of all the improper kinds of free speech that may be mentioned, there is one in particular that we have been led to consider from two important events that have recently transpired—one of them in New York and the other in Richmond. In the former city, it appears that the laboring people have been aroused to indignation by sundry politicians in the interest of liquor dealers, against the political authorities for executing the provisions of the Excise Law, recently passed. So indignant have the ignorant masses become (for we believe that it is only the ignorant that can be thus influenced) that they are organizing and preparing for riots. The speakers in addressing the people assembled use the most hostile and bitter language, and allude to past riots in that city with evident relish, as though they regarded them as triumphs, and the natural result is that the meetings have been wild and frenzied in their denunciations and threats of vengeance.

The event in Richmond bears a more serious aspect than the former. Here the mob was really organized, and executed its objects in part. In Richmond it appears the ignorant black population have been made indignant against the whites by politicians using the *blessing* of free speech to a great disadvantage, and bloody results might have followed this first outbreak had not the military interfered. This kind of free speech we are unequivocally opposed to, and think it necessary that measures be enforced to prevent its recurrence. Inflammatory appeals to a mass of uneducated hearers can have no other effect than an injurious one, as they often result in disturbances of the public peace that are shocking in the extreme. All riots may be traced to this one cause, as the ringleaders are those who address their followers publicly and exasperate them against those upon whom their spleen is vent. We see that proper measures have been taken in New York to bring the speakers to punishment, if a disturbance does ensue. The detectives have attended the meetings and marked the ringleaders, and ascertained their names and residences, and keep a strict watch upon their daily movements. This plan would work well; but we believe that a man who is guilty of making an inflammatory harangue should be at once arrested and justly punished, to avoid a repetition. A man who cannot talk reasonably, argue forcibly, and reason calmly, should never address a public meeting; because he is considered a fool in the eyes of sensible men, and is sometimes laughed at by the ignorant; while a man who uses bitter and hostile language to an excited crowd should be punished with severity.

☞ Jeff Davis has been released till the 4th of November next, on bail.

The Riot in Richmond.

The late riot in Richmond, in which the negroes took a prominent part, gave us a sufficient evidence of what we may expect from that class of people in the future. It appears that any offence given to one member of that peculiar brotherhood will be resented in common. The affair in Richmond sprung from a trivial circumstance between two individuals, one a white man, the other a black. The white man felt insulted by a remark of the black and thereupon struck him. The negro retaliated, when both were arrested by the police, as they should have been. But the mass of negroes which had gathered around the combatants at once interfered to prevent the civil authorities in the execution of their duties; and endeavored to liberate the black man from the officers. They succeeded, and three successive times that the culprit was caught was he freed by the overpowering number of excited colored men. This is the state of affairs in the South, as far as the colored people are concerned. The cause has been attributed, and we think truly, to politicians, who are teaching the negroes the mode of "self-government." What has transpired in Richmond, may be considered the criterion to judge the South; for the same elements are working to excite the negroes, in all its borders. And the result is nothing more than might have been anticipated, and if it finally ends in a war of the two races, it will be the direct effect of the teachings of politicians, now seeking to obtain the votes of the negro by implanting a hatred between them and their former masters. The negroes are now being to taught *hate* the white man, as much as they were before led to *fear* him. The consequences of hate will sooner or later make themselves apparent in blood-shed and perhaps annihilation of the colored race.

The utmost precaution was necessary on the part of the civil authorities in Richmond to prevent blood shed, for if one shot had been fired, the already exasperated negroes would have retaliated with all the venom and savageness of their nature. To suppress the mob, the military had to be called out, who at the point of the bayonet scattered them. The negroes are highly offended at this conduct of the military and vow vengeance against the regiment stationed there.

If this is the beginning, what will the end be? We may expect a repetition of the massacres of New Orleans and Memphis, if rabid politicians continue to exasperate them against the whites. The giving the negroes the right to vote, we believe, has caused the disturbance; and better, far better, would it have been had they been let alone for the present. A politician seeks to gain their votes by arousing them against their former masters; and so long as hate and malice hold sway over the colored people, so long may we expect trouble and perhaps bloodshed.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BE TRIED AT LAST.—Preparations are making for the trial of Jeff. Davis. Chief Justice Chase is expected to hold the trial at Richmond. Jeff. has been taken to Richmond, and it is thought that the trial will not be delayed. That this man should be kept confined for over two years awaiting trial has exercised the thoughts of many who wished to see justice done the criminal; but it the period was taken up in hunting evidence then we cannot complain. But of this we have no certainty. Who is to blame for the delay, is left with the Government authorities to decide; and all the information the people at present are entitled to, it appears, is that his trial has been ordered by the President and Chief Justice Chase. We have no doubt the trial will be a lengthy one; although we can see no necessity for it. All the people want is to see justice done the Chief of the rebellious States; and something too, that will prove a warning to others in future who may choose to act a conspicuous part in any unforeseen rebellion. Let the trial be speedy and decisive.

☞ The Japanese embassy, it is said, comes over on a somewhat novel errand. Some time ago, the story runs, the government of Japan sent over three millions in gold to purchase gunboats and other vessels for the navy of the Tycoon. The commissioners entrusted with this job fell into the hands of the contractors, and got for the gold one almost worthless steamer. It is to bring to account the guilty parties that the present embassy is in Washington. They propose, also, to purchase several war vessels for the Japanese Government if they can be procured at a fair price.

☞ American iron clad war vessels are meeting with great favor amongst foreign powers, and consequently they are in demand. Russia it is said is willing to take war vessels in payment for the unnamed region near the North pole, and the mission of the Japanese embassy is to procure some of the same articles of furniture if they can be had at a fair price. We hope Uncle Sam will consider it to our nation's interest not to part with them at present.

☞ The act abolishing the State tax on personal property and substituting a special assessment on each county did not become a law.

ANOTHER CELESTIAL REBELLION.—Every now and then we get a despatch which tells us that the Rebellion in China is progressing, and that Pekin, Nankin, or Nanchang are threatened. These despatches take it for granted that we are thoroughly aware of the causes and objects of the sedition, and speak to us familiarly of Tsang, Fung, Kib, and Pa, as though we were as familiar with them as with Berlin, Madrid, or Florence. Such a suggestive telegraph comes to us to day, which tells us that Nankin is threatened. We do not know what is the origin of the present *emeute*—whether it is a different affair from the one of last year, or whether it is a continuation of that little *fiasco*. But to form a correct idea of the influences which produce a rebellion among the pagodas and villas of the celestial country, we will recall the events of the last revolt. The venerable king was gathered to his fathers, and his son, of unpronounceable name, reigned in his stead. It seems that the will of the venerable child of the sun made three chiefs guardians of his heir; but in a fit of abstraction decorated two of them with two swords and three peacock feathers each, while the third was passed over, because of his absence. When he arrived at the palace, and found his coadjutors wearing three peacock feathers, and he had but two, he challenged his rivals to the sportive game of *hari-kari*, and when they declined, raised a rebellion which covered the whole Empire. Whether the present difficulty has a similar origin or not we cannot tell, but think it more than probable that the disappointment of some two-tailed mandarin is the cause.

Jeff Davis in Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 11.—The steamer John Sylvester, with Jeff. Davis on board, arrived this afternoon. Long before his arrival military arrangements had been made by General Schofield. A detachment of the 28th regiment was present, and sentinels were posted at intervals, inclosing about two hundred yards square of the wharf. Outside of this a large crowd of negroes and a few whites were gathered. The brows of the surrounding hills were thickly covered with spectators. Major Vance, of General Scofield's staff, who was in command, had a detachment of the 8th artillery, numbering about fifty, mounted as a guard for the carriages. As the steamer hove in sight, with the national flag flying, the most intense anxiety was exhibited by the crowd to get closer, but there was no demonstration, no cheering or hissing. When the steamer was made fast, Hon. James Lyons went aboard and had a feeling meeting with Davis. He brought Mrs. Davis ashore and conducted her to a carriage, followed by her two servants. In a few minutes Davis came over the gangway plank, accompanied by Gen. Burton and Dr. Cooper. The party immediately got into carriages, and surrounded by the mounted guard, drove rapidly by a side street up towards the Spottswood Hotel, thus disappointing the large crowds who gathered on Main street, near the wharf, to see Davis.

LATEST NEWS.

Jefferson Davis Released upon $100,000 Bonds.

RICHMOND, VA., May 13.—At eleven o'clock this morning, Jeff Davis was conveyed from his quarters at the Spottswood House to the United States Supreme Court Room, opposite Capitol Square. As early as 10 o'clock a large crowd, composed principally of negroes, assembled in front of the hotel, anxious to get a glimpse of the stern statesman. There was no disturbance or excitement.

The Court room was filled to its utmost capacity, and guarded outside by United States soldiers. Davis entered the Court room at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, and was assigned a seat in a corner, near Marshal Duncan. He looked pale and haggard, was dressed in a dark suit, black slouch hat, green kid gloves, and carried a cane. He was subsequently provided with a seat near his counsel, and sat between William B. Reed and Charles O'Conor.

The proceedings were opened by Charles O'Conor, who read the writ producing the prisoner in Court. A lengthy speech was made by Mr. O'Conor in favor of admitting Davis to bail, and any amount of bail was offered. Wm. M. Evarts and District Attorney Chandler then replied to Mr. O'Conor. After some law technicalities were gone through with, Judge Underwood addressed the counsel, and argued the question of admitting the prisoner to bail. He said it would be satisfactory to the Court, under the circumstances, to admit Mr. Davis to bail in the sum of $100,000, and he would require ten securities at $10,000 each. After some further preliminaries, it was decided to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of $100,000, and twenty gentlemen entered the required amount in the sum of $5000 each.

Jeff Davis was congratulated freely on the result, and he appeared relieved and gratified. Horace Greeley was the first to sign the bail bond. Davis got up from his seat, and advancing to Horace Gaeeley, shook him heartily by the hand, and entered into conversation with him, when Davis left the Court room a free man, for the first time in two years.

The crowd outside all took off their hats and cheered him lustily as he entered his carriage. He proceeded straight to his quarters at the Spottswood Hotel, where he is now receiving an ovation.

The trial is fixed for the term of the Court which meets on the 4th of next November.

The Indian War.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A special to the *Journal* from Council Bluffs, Iowa dated the 11th, says, the steamer Leclair passed down the river to-day bringing news of the destruction of the steamer Miner, by the Indians, about 500 miles above Sioux City. The boat landed to take wood, and while the crew were chopping, the Indians, about 200 in number, surrounded and massacred the whole party, and captured the boat, killing and scalping men, women and children indiscriminately. Only two men escaped. After pillaging the boat of all its valuables, the Indians burned it to the water's edge.

A Riot in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 9.—A serious riot occurred this evening. A large crowd of negroes gathered on Carey street to see the trial between the engines of Richmond and Wilmington, Del., fire companies. A fight took place, and a negro was arrested. The mob of negroes rescued him, but he was again captured. Upon arriving at the upper station house, the negroes again rescued him, throwing paving stones at the police. Captain Jenkins of the police, two sergeants, and one private were all injured, two of them seriously. By this time the mob had swelled to nearly a thousand negroes.

General Schofield sent up a company of the 11th Regiment, and came himself. He spoke to the mob, commanding them to disperse, but the order was not obeyed. The soldiers then charged bayonets and drove them away. More soldiers were sent to the station-house after night, and no riot is now likely to occur.

During the progress of the riot, the mob surrounded a house in which a white boy had taken refuge, and clamored for him until he came out and the police took him in charge. The negroes said he had a slung-shot.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Washington, May 10. From Richmond to day I learn that the disturbance of yesterday is the subject of deep and earnest discussion among all classes there. Those having the interest and welfare of the community at heart are grateful that riot and bloodshed, which would probably inaugurate a war of races, was averted. The whites generally regret the occurrence though they feel absolved from any blame by non-participation in it, the whole being mainly attributable to the negroes, who, under the influence of incendiary politicians, are not to be controlled. The forbearance of the police in not using their firearms is commendable.

The effective manner in which the military dispersed the mob, under the order of General Schofield, exasperated the negroes to such a degree that they now vow vengeance against the 11th United States Infantry, who on some future occasion are to be roughly dealt with. It is feared that the expected arrival of Mr. Davis in Richmond will be the signal for a riot, which will exceed in atrocity any of the previous riots in the South. It has lately been manifest that the negroes have been for some time seeking the difficulty that culminated yesterday.

The following additional intelligence has just been received from Richmond, Va:—This evening, at the African church, there was a large and demonstrative meeting of negroes, ostensibly to ratify a convention held last month, but in reality to listen to demagogues. Confiscation was, as usual, greeted with the loudest demonstrations of approval, and one of the Boston orators could have had his policy conveniently carried out when he told his colored hearers, after protecting the life of Judge Underwood, to hold high carnival. After his departure the negroes if agreeably disposed, might be apt to hold such kind of carnival as would result in pillage and massacres.

The negroes still feel very excited over the events of last evening. Quite a number of them have been discharged from employment in the hotels and restaurants of the city, who were engaged in the disturbance. The white citizens are feeling nervous at the consequences likely to flow from the triumph of the negroes over the law and the police.

Judge Underwood, Hunnicutt, and all those white men who have been insidiously exciting the negroes to insurrection, are clearly responsible for the proceedings of yesterday.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Peace Congress in Europe.

LONDON, May 9.—The representatives of the great powers commissioned to the Peace Congress in this city reassembled in session this afternoon after the adjournment which took place on Tuesday and continued over Wednesday. The second meeting has proved a success with reference to the difficult and important subject which the plenipotentiaries have been called upon to treat as between France and Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Holland.

The question is settled in favor of peace.

By the recorded minutes of the Congress, Luxembourg remains under the rule of the King of Holland. The neutralization of the territory of the Grand Duchy will be guaranteed by the great powers of Europe. The fortress of Luxembourg will be evacuated by the Prussian troops, and razed to the ground. No troops will be retained within the territory of Luxembourg except a force which may be necessary to maintain order and preserve the peace.

The pressure which was exerted on the plenipotentiaries in the Congress by the defiant attitude which the opposing powers—France and Prussia—maintained towards each other, combined with the knowledge which the members had of the great war preparations which were being carried on on the Continent, led to a very speedy action on the part of the Conference representatives.

There now remain, merely, the official and executive details of the proceedings to be settled, which will be done in due form and speedily. The treaty of settlement, which will of course be properly named and intitled, will be signed on Friday or Saturday next.

VEGETABLE SILK.—An important discovery has recently been made in Peru, South America, which has been officially communicated by our Consul to the State Department at Washington. It is that of a Silk Plant. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is inclosed in a pool, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk-worm. It is a wild perennial, the seed small and easily separated from the fibre. The stem of the plant produces a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy is said to be unsurpassed. Preparations are now being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale.

Pen and Scissors.

A small expedition is to be dispatched for Africa to learn the fate of Dr. Livingstone. A small iron steamer has been taken for the navigation of Lake Nybasa.

If venders of headgear style themselves "headologists," people who sell coverings for the pedal extremities might be called sockdologists.

A tailor in Cincinnati named Frank Holtkamp, 45 years of age, committed suicide by cutting his head off with a razor. Desertion by his wife was the cause.

Some deaf and dumb children in Jacksonville, Illinois, were asked the meaning of eternity. One wrote on his slate, "It is the life-time of the Almighty," and another only made a circle.

The Court of Claims at Washington has now before it a large number of claims of captured cotton, involving vast sums of money. Ex-Senator Cowan is especially employed to defend the interests of the Government.

One thousand two hundred men are employed in the New England lobster trade.—Fourteen thousand traps are used, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are invested in the business.

The "newest thing out" comes from Jamaica. A firm there prints at the head of its letter paper: "Excuses for nonpayment of money must be prepaid, or postage will be charged to the account."

A young man in Zanesville, Ohio, wears his hair rolled up on the back of his head like a young lady. It grows luxuriantly, and when it gets to be three feet long he sells it to hair-dressers at a good price.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to the preservation of peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming. This course is producing distrust and alarm in financial circles.

Black river, Wisconsin, is completely jammed with logs for fifteen miles. It is estimated that there were not less than 225,000,000 feet in the river at the opening of spring, of which 120,000,000 have already gone down.

Said a wife to her husband the other day, "I have been to see Mrs. ——." "Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy." "Happy? I should think she ought to be; she has a camel's hair shawl two-thirds border."

Postmaster General Randall has decided to dispense with the publication of lists of uncalled for letters. It will be hereafter posted upon the bulletin boards of the various postoffices, and such papers as desire can then print them.

An Indian war seems inevitable. The Kiowas have taken up the hatchet, and united with the Sioux and Cheyennes. We hope that General Hancock will make a short and sharp campaign, and settle the matter without resorting to many tactics.

French scientific men predict that the summer of 1867 will be cold and wet. They base the prediction on the fact that immense masses of ice have broken, or are about to break away from the extreme North, producing cold and vapor.

The planks supporting a derrick on the scaffold in front of the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis, used in taking down the walls of that building, broke and precipitated four men from the fifth story to the pavement, instantly killing one, fatally wounding another, and badly hurting two others.

In New Orleans there are eight thousand six hundred and eighty-seven colored men voters, and two thousand and twelve white voters. Wait until the colored men understand the tricks in politics as well as some white men and then see if they don't have a black Mayor, or perhps a colored Congressman.

"Your handwriting is very bad, indeed," said a gentleman to a young college friend, who was more addicted to boating and cricketing than to hard study; "you really ought to learn to write better." "Ay, ay," returned the young man, "It's all very well for you to tell me that, but if I write better, people would be finding out how I spell."

A captain of a vessel, who professed himself a Quaker, being insulted by one of his crew, said: "Friend, I will not strike thee, nor kick thee; but (holding a handspike over his head) I will let this billet of wood fall on thee," and he let the handspike fall on his head, which knocked him in the scupper.—"Now, friend, if thou art content, go unto thy duty; peradventure the billet falleth again."

Should a Moslem, when praying, feel himself disposed to gape, he is ordered to suppress the sensation as the work of the devil, and to close his mouth lest the father of iniquity should enter and take possession of his person. It is curious that the opinion prevails also among the Hindoos, who twirl their fingers close before their mouths before gaping, to prevent the evil spirit from getting in that way. [NOTE—The compositor in setting up this item gaped no less than a dozen times. He hopes the evil spirits have departed rather than entered.]

THE SUPREME COURT.—The session of the Supreme Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania commenced its sessions on the 13th day of May. The number of cases to be heard during this session will be large, some involving questions of Constitutional law of great importance. The Court during its session in Harrisburg will be composed of the following Justices:—Chief Justice Woodward, Justices Thompson, Read and Agnew. Justice Strong will be absent, being now in Europe. The Court during its session there sits in the North East room on the second floor of the State Capitol building. The following are the return days for the counties of the Middle District: For Cumberland, York, Perry, Lancaster and Adams, the second Monday of May. For Dauphin, Lebannon, Somerset, Franklin, Fulton and Bedford, the third Monday of May. For Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Blair, Centre and Clinton the fourth Monday of May.

☞ Gov. Geary has appointed Hon. David Derrickson, of Meadville; Wayne McVeagh, (son in-law of Simon Cameron,) of West Chester, and William M. Hall, (brother of Lewis W. Hall,) of Bedford, as commissioners to revise the penal code under the act passed at the last session.

The Home Journal hints at a magnificent wedding soon to take place in New York, to which there are twenty-five hundred invitations to the church, and a thousand less to the house. The bride elect is a belle and the groom a Major General.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: Application having been made by Boards of Directors of a majority of the school districts of said county, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet in convention at the Court House in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of MAY, 1867, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the eighth section of the supplement to the school law, approved the 8th day of May, 1855.

G. R. COBURN, Dept. Supt. of Common Schools.

my15-3t

FLOUR, FEED, &C.

WE have taken Juniata (formerly NEFF'S) MILL, near Petersburg, and are prepared to furnish

FLOUR, FEED AND GROUND PLASTER

on as reasonable terms as it can be done for the times.

H. M. BUTLER, Miller.

Address, Shavers Creek P. O., Pa.

my15-2m* JNO. CRISWELL & SON.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of James McMahon, late of West township, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1867,

The interest of the said minors in a certain Tract of Land situate in BARREE Township, in said county, containing about SEVEN ACRES, and having thereon erected a small two-story HOUSE.

☞ The widow of said deceased will also, on the same day, by public venue, dispose of her interest in the said real estate, and will join said Guardian in the execution of the conveyance of the same.

TERMS—Cash, on confirmation of sale.

JAMES MURPHY, Guardian.

my15-4t

CLASSIFICATION of MERCHANTS &c., in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year 1867.

	CLASS.	LIC		CLASS.	LIC
Alexandria.					
E. P. Walker,	14	7 00	W. S. Walker,	14	7 00
J. R. Gregory,	14	7 00	W. M. Phillips,	11	15 00
Wm. Moore,	13	10 00	J. J. Bellman,	14	7 00
J. H. Kennedy,	13	10 00			
Birmingham.					
James T. Owens,	14	7 00	Bartlett & Selfridge	12	12 50
Jno. R. Thompson,	14	7 00			
Barree.					
Barton Green,	13	10 00	S. H. Myton & Bro.	13	10 00
A. Crownover,	13	10 00	W. H. Harper,	14	7 00
Cassville.					
G. M. Green,	14	7 00	Jas. Heaton,	14	7 00
James Henderson,	13	10 00			
Clay.					
Geo. McLaughlin,	14	7 00	R. Ashman,	14	7 00
T. H. Adams,	13	10 00			
Cromwell.					
L. G. Leamer,	14	7 00			
Coalmont.					
Heston & Reed,	14	7 00	J. H. Benford,	14	7 00
T. M. & J. Hedding	14	7 00			
Carbon.					
Powelton Coal Co.	10	20 00	Dr. W. B. Roberts,	14	7 00
A. & J. J. Gleason,	10	20 00	Joseph M. Bacon,	12	12 50
A. M. Williams,	14	7 00	Reakirt, Bro. & Co.	13	10 00
Tool & Hughs,	12	12 50	George Mears,	13	10 00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7 00	D. J. Logan.	14	7 00
Wm. A. Orbison,	10	20 00	M. J. Martin,	14	7 00
D. Blair,	13	10 00	Houck & Riedell.	14	7 00
Wm. Brown,	13	10 00	Cook, Sheetz & Co.	13	10 00
J. Hafley & Bro.	14	7 00			
Dublin.					
W. C. Swan,	14	7 00	Rouse & Grissinger	12	12 50
George Sipes,	14	7 00	James Creo,	14	7 00
Franklin.					
G. & J Shoenberger	10	20 00	M. G. Keatley,	14	7 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co	14	7 00	H. A. Bathurst,	14	7 00
J. Q. Adams,	14	7 00	Laird & Co.,	14	7 00
A. G. Ewing & Co.,	11	15 00			
Hopewell.					
W. S. Entriken,	13	10 00	J. T. Shirley & Bro.	14	7 00
D. Weaver,	14	7 00			
Huntingdon.					
Z. Yenter,	13	10 00	A. C. Clarke, Agt.,	14	7 00
G. H. Walker,	14	7 00	D. McCabe,	14	7 00
Mrs. M. Hanigar,	14	7 00	B. M. Greene,	12	12 50
W. P. Rudolph,	14	7 00	Wallace & Clement,	14	7 00
John Leister,	14	7 00	H. Strouse,	14	7 00
D. Africa,	14	7 00	G. W. Ellis,	12	12 50
Henry Roman,	12	12 50	W. K. Rohrs,	14	7 00
Fisher & Sons,	10	20 00	J. C. Blair.	14	7 00
H. Greenberg,	13	10 00	Cunningham Carmon	11	15 00
D. Rodwin,	10	20 00	" "	7	40 00
J. H. Weisbrook,	14	7 00	Whartons Maguire,	10	20 00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7 00	N. B. Corbin,	14	7 00
Wm. Lewis,	13	10 00	Wm. Summers,	14	7 00
James A. Brown,	12	12 50	S. S. Smith,	13	10 00
Marsh & Bro.,	11	15 00	W. Africa,	14	7 00
Johnston & Watson	10	20 00	John Hagey,	14	7 00
Henry & Co.,	6	50 00	Wm. Long,	13	10 00
C. H. Miller & Son,	14	7 00	Stronse & Free,	13	10 00
Aaron Steward,	14	7 00	Glazier & Bro.,	13	10 00
G. Shaeffer,	14	7 00	James Higgins,	14	7 00
Rohrs & Miller,	12	12 50	P. R. Akers & Sister	14	7 00
A. L. Lewis,	12	12 50			
Jackson.					
M'Burney & Nephew	12	12 50	J. M. Smith & Sons	13	10 00
S. W. Myton,	12	12 50	W. H. Harper,	14	7 00
Freedom Iron Co.,	8	30 00	H. Kooker,	14	7 00
McConnellstown.					
Jos. M. Douglass,	13	10 00	John Brewster,	14	7 00
States & Ward,	12	12 50			
Marklesburg.					
G. B. Brumbaugh,	13	10 00	John G. Royer,	14	7 00
J. B. Shontz,	13	10 00	S. B. Gardner, & Co.	13	10 00
Morris.					
John Davis, & Co.	13	10 00	Irwin & Thompson,	11	15 00
Sam. S. Wareham,	14	7 00	D. W. Grafius, & Co.	11	15 00
Mill Creek.					
S. A. Hughes & Bro.	14	7 00	Diffenbaugh, Boring,	9	25 00
Elmire & Faust,	9	25 00			
Mount Union.					
D. Elmire,	9	25 00	B. J. Dorr,	13	10 00
J. M. Eaves,	9	25 00	F. D. Stevens,	14	7 00
A. Harshberger,	13	10 00	F. M'Laughlins Son,	9	25 00
Saml. Friedley,	14	7 00			
Mapleton.					
D. M. Evans,	12	12 50	Jer. Bauman,	9	25 00
Orbisonia.					
Thos. Orbison,	12	12 50	D. S. Baker & Co.,	12	12 50
S. P. Sarr & Co.,	14	7 00			
Porter.					
S. & B. Hatfield,	11	15 00	G. Dorsey Green,	12	12 50
Petersburg.					
Jas. M Stevens,	14	7 00	Jas. C. Walker,	11	15 00
Johnston & Stewart,	11	15 00	Crosswell & Son,	12	12 50
Springfield.					
D. Locke,	14	7 00	Weight & Covert,	14	7 00
D. C. Dawney & Co.,	14	7 00			
Shirleysburg.					
Cornelius & Bro.	14	7 00	W. H. Brewster,	13	10 00
W. A. Fraker,	13	10 00	W. H. Lane,	13	10 00
Shirley Township.					
Elmire & Son,	13	10 00			
Tell.					
Jas. G. McClure,	14	7 00	Kepner & Son,	14	7 00
D. H. Morrison,	13	10 00			
West.					
Myton & Oburn,	14	7 00	Saml. Troutwine,	14	7 00
Mrs. Myton & Son,	12	12 50			
Warriorsmark.					
Miles Zentmire,	13	10 00	W. Vantries & Co.,	13	10 00
D. Rabold,	14	7 00	Jeremiah Ike,	14	7 00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.					
Graffius Miller,	6	25 00	J. B. Weaver,	11	16 00
George Nolte,	6	25 00	John Schneider,	6	25 00
John Z. Kooker,	6	25 00	D. H. Foster,	6	25 00
Thomas Colder,	6	25 00			
PATENT MEDICINES.					
Bartlett & Selfridge,	4	5 00	S. S. Smith,	4	5 00
Joseph Johnston,	4	5 00	John Read,	3	10 00

Vendors of intoxicating liquors by the quart or greater quantities with or without merchandise.

Coalmont.			
Wm. G. Kelley,	$25 00		
Carbon.			
Tool & Hughs,	$25 00	Matthew Dunn,	$25 00
Jackson.			
Wm. H. Harper,	$25 00		

BILLIARD SALOONS.

A. V. Westbrook, 2 Tables,	$40 00

The above is the corrected assessment, after the appeals held at Birmingham, on the 26th, and at Huntingdon on the 29th of April, 1867, pursuant of notices given. No other appeal will be granted.

GEO. W. OWENS, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the duty of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first day of July. Persons having licenses to lift, will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

T. W. MYTON, Co. Tres.

Huntingdon, May 8, '67-it.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Parsonage belonging to the First Regular Baptist Church of Huntingdon, are hereby notified to present the same, in proper form, at the office of K. A. LOVELL, on or before the 1st of June 1867.

JAMES TERRY, N. B. CORBIN, K. A. LOVELL, Trustees.

Huntingdon, May 8, 1867.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

Are now in use and their yearly sales double all others combined.

The rise and fall of numberless machines, heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation and from responsible parties, than to risk their money in doubtful experiment.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market. An examination solicited before making a purchase elsewhere.

Apply to DIANAH L. BAKER, Second story of Leister's new building Huntingdon, Pa.

my8-6m*

Brass Musical Instruments FOR SALE.

1 Silver E flat Coruet, 2 Brass E flat Cornets, 2 E flat Altos, 3 B flat Tenors, 1 Baritone, 2 E flat Basses, 1 Bass Drum.

The above outfit for a Band will be sold at very low rates, and those desiring to purchase should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Apply to R. W. THOMAS, Huntingdon, Jan16-tf Teacher of Cornet Bands.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the act of incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest, from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate, real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following named well-known gentlemen:

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE,
Ex-Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Major General GALUSHA PENNYPACKER,
" " E. M. GREGORY,
" " JOHN R. BROOKE,
" " CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
" " H. Y. J. MADILL,
" " JAS. L. SELFRIDGE,
Brigadier General JAMES A. BEAVER,
" " HORATIO G. SICKLES,
" " JOSEPH F. KNIPE,
" " WM. J. BOLTON,
" " SAMUEL M. ZULICK,
" " JOHN K. MURPHY,
" " JOHN F. BALLIER,
" " T. F. McCOY,
" " R. E. WINSLOW,
" " HENRY PLEASANTS,
" " J. P. S. GOBIN,
" " J. M. CAMPBELL,
" " THOMAS M. WALKER,
" " WM. COOPER TALBEY,
" " D. M. M. GREGG,
Colonel T. S. STUMBAUGH.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chestnut street Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 6th of May, 1867.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 50,000 subscriptions, of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the Corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to

J. D. HOF