The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 7, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

☞ It is thought that the trial of Surratt will cost the Government not less than $50,000; and if the jury does not agree as is thought probable, what will have been accomplished.

☞ "The question of negro suffrage is not an issue in the coming political contest"—an old song of negro suffrage advocates, and yet it is, step by step, being snaked upon the people by the successful candidates of the radical party.

☞ The advertising agencies all over the United States, almost as numerous as other swindling shops, will please notice that their advertisements will receive attention only when accompanied with the cash. Their promises to pay are below par with us.

THE VOTE.—Parson Brownlow is re-elected. The following is about the way the vote stood:

Brownlow's white vote,	13,000	
Brownlow's negro vote,	56,600	
		69,600
Etheridge's white vote,		36,000
Brownlow's majority,		33,600

THE Asiatic cholera, in its most fatal form, is steadily and resistlessly moving eastward. The epidemic scourge commenced its march on the far western boundaries of Kansas, and has already gained the banks of the Mississippi. At Memphis, its farthest eastern point, it is known to be raging with virulence. The daily papers there have ceased to mention its ravages, but it is rumored that for the last week the deaths have numbered as high as fifty a day.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Tennessee election on Thursday last passed off quietly. Parson Brownlow was elected Governor by about 30,000 majority. The radical vote was swelled by the colored population, many of them too ignorant to know what a Governor is, and some perhaps superstitious enough to believe that their ballots were the sacred passports to heaven. A Republican paper gives the following account of the voting of the blacks:

No child was more pleased with a toy than the negro with the ballot. Stoically patient, he broiled for hours in the hot sun awaiting his turn, each face radiant with delight, and each hand nervously clutching the ballot of the freedman. The race was represented by all the ages of manhood, from the sprucest city boy to the venerable white-haired field-hand, who was barely able to hobble to the polls, and who seemed as if about to deposit his ballot for the first and last time of his life; and all shades were present, from the unmitigated blackness of the Congo to the fair whiteness of the Octoroon, who might lay claim to be wholly Caucasian.

The challengers of the conservatives acted impartially in their duties. They did not seem to manifest any improper desire to impede the voting. Where they knew the voter to be qualified they even assisted him to a prompt deposit of his ballot. When it was necessary to question the voter, the well known ignorance of the African as to dates and time was illustrated; all were over twenty-one years of age, according to what they were told by their parents and relatives; but not one in a dozen could name his birthday.

What Greeley Thinks of it.

Horace as well as some other prominent Republicans in this State, don't think well of the manner the State Central Committee have commenced the campaign. In a late number of the *Tribune* Horace says:

We cannot endorse the address of the Republican State Committee, in which Judge Sharswood is attacked with more zeal than discretion. He is denounced as the orator of a States rights celebration, held in the dark ages of 1834, as if an act of 39 years ago could have vital meaning now. The very toasts offered by others at the dinner in 1831 are quoted to show that Judge Sharswood is not fit for the office of Chief Justice, and the editorials of obscure papers are copied in capital letters, as proof of his sympathy with the rebellion. The case of Berie against Trott, in which Judge Sharswood decided against the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money, is also advanced as an argument against his election—a purely legal decision, which, whether right or wrong, was made solely upon Judge Sharswood's understanding of the law.

We submit that this is not the way in which Pennsylvania should elect her chief judicial officers. Such a canvass should be conducted on the highest ground possible in party rivalry, and especial care should be taken not to drag in the dirt the ermine of justice. The formal decisions of eminent judges upon the points of law ought not to be bandied about in appeals to popular passion. The purity and honor of the judiciary are more than a party triumph. If the decisions of a court are to be the subject of party strife, and debated in stump speeches, we may bid farewell to an independent and fearless judiciary. Hold the judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and we inevitably tempt him to sacrifice his integrity; to become that meanest of all creatures—a sworn minister of justice, obedient to the dictates of politicians. It is precisely this tendency which we fear the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania unconsciously encourage, and we would bid them take warning by the wretched and degraded reputation of the judiciary of this city, in which the courts have become the mere tools of political clubs.

Adulterations of Food.

The times and principles of men are so out of joint, that when we sit down to a table the chances are ten to one that we will not eat some substantial, healthful edible, as we may suppose. Eggs have not yet been counterfeited; but as to milk; is there any in our large cities that is not a mixture? A hundred mixtures make our ground coffee; and our tea, to a great extent, is made over after it has been used at the tables of hotels. There is a substance called terra alba, or white earth, brought from Ireland, and sold for two and a half cents a pound, which enters largely into many of our confections. When sugar costs from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, the temptation to adulterate with this stuff is scarcely to be resisted by unprincipled shopkeepers. The body of candies and the coating of lozenges and almonds are made of this in many cases, as it is whiter than plaster, and is largely used in the adulteration of flour. In one ounce of lozenges, two-thirds of the weight, when dissolved in water, was nothing but this white earth. Gumarabic is too costly for pure gum-drops to be made to advantage, so a substitute is made which, although it is beautiful to look at, is very poisonous.

Liquorice drops are made for the trade of the poorest kind of sugar and lampblack, and merely flavored with liquorice. Twenty parts of liquorice and eighty per cent. of white earth are dexterously mixed, and sent to the South and West as pure liquorice. Traders do not hesitate to use the most virulent poisons to make pickles appear fresh and green; while it is a notorious fact that skilled persons can by a combination of drugs make almost any liquor known, and which will so nearly resemble the taste of the true article, that experts are deceived. To escape these impositions, it is not sufficient that a man has the utmost confidence in his grocer, for he, too, may be profoundly deceived. Let every family have the courage to make its own bread—even buying the grain in the berry, and grinding it with a hand-mill, if convenient; to prepare its own fruits; and as to every compound article of food which comes to the table, let it do its own mixing—*Phrenological Journal.*

WOMEN AND TEA.—Much of the nervous unrest and over anxiety of the women of this generation is due to the excessive use of tea. "Our grandmothers" drank it and worked it off through the muscular system; but those of the age, with brain and nerves more sensitive, and engaged in pursuits which intensify this condition, are rendered more excitable by stimulants, which, under other circumstances, might be used with much less harm. Women who do much manual labor drink their tea, do their work, and sleep well; while those are very nervous and wakeful whose employments are sedentary, or such as induce more mental than muscular activity. I have known many of the latter class who lived largely upon their tea, eating little food and growing thin, sensitive, and sleepless, sharp in the face, sharp in the feeling, and often sharp in words too. Tea may be one of the good things when used to steady and strengthen the nervous system when depressed by accident, severe sickness, or overwork; but those who live on it live too fast, and when they have once come to rely upon it, feel weak and worthless without it, and with it grow more and more nervous still, wondering why, because they fancy their "breakfast tea" is as safe to be drank as new milk at all times of day and night. Black tea is less stimulating than green, consequently less injurious, but even this will not do for "victuals, drinks and lodging," as the Irishman said of his whisky.—*Herald of Health.*

The Trial of Surratt.

The arguments of counsel occupied the entire week. On Monday Mr. Carrington resumed the summing up for the prosecution and gave a careful review of the testimony. On Tuesday Mr. Carrington concluded his remarks, and Mr. Pierpont stated the legal points of the case. On Wednesday the summing up for the defence was commenced by Mr. Merrick. On Thursday Mr. Merrick concluded his argument, and in reviewing the testimony for the prosecution he said that statements made by witnesses had been contradicted in every essential particular. He also asserted that some of the witnesses against the prisoner had been instructed to testify as they did to serve certain political ends. On Friday Mr. Mr. Bradley, Sr., made his address and said that the prosecution had no right to indict the prisoner for the murder of President Lincoln, but of Abraham Lincoln, an ordinary individual. Mr. Bradley expressed his belief that the jury would render a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats, and he also hoped that they would draw up a paper setting forth their belief in the innocence of Mrs. Surratt.

On Saturday, Mr. Pierpont addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution. He had not yet concluded his remarks when the Court adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Pierpont will continue his remarks.

TUNNEL UNDER THE ATLANTIC.—A proposition is on foot to start the gigantic undertaking of running a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, in order to connect the New and Old World together by means of submarine railway. The most eminent engineers, both in America and Europe, have been consulted, and they have drawn up a report which is perfectly feasible and only requires time and money to carry out, while the capital, although stupendous, will be forthcoming. So far as calculated approximately, it will require five hundred million English pounds, or two billion five hundred million dollars. Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in this marvellous undertaking, and as soon as the plans are arranged the money will be advanced. The proposed plans are in themselves the wonder of this skillful age of engineering science.—*New York Home Journal.*

AT Long Branch, last week, after dinner, in compliment to Gen. Grant, the health of "the Lieutenant-General" was proposed. Every ear was open for a speech, when Gen. Grant rose and said: "I am sorry that Lieutenant-General Sherman is not here to reply."

Virginia.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention at Richmond—The Platform of April Last Reaffirmed—Mr. Botts Not on Hand—Schism in the Republican Ranks.

RICHMOND, VA., August 1.—The Republican Convention met to-day in the African Church, at 12 o'clock. The negroes were present in tremendous force, filling every available inch of space in the building, and extending over the sidewalks for a considerable distance down the street. The heat was very trying, and told with such effect upon the speakers that a proposition was made, and very readily carried, that the assembly should adjourn to the Capitol square, where more air and space prevailed.

Delegates representing every possible shade of color were present from all parts of the State. Mr. Hunnicutt took the stand and made a long harangue, advising the negroes to look well to the organization of the Convention. Eventually he subsided, but more from the excessive temperature of the place than from any lack of didactic radicalism.

The steps of the Capitol were crowded, and immediately in front a vast mass of colored men was assembled. It became evident to the managers of the Convention that no business could be proceeded with in this open air gathering, as the speakers were hardly heard beyond the limits of the platform; therefore it was decided that one delegate from each town and county in the State be appointed to meet at the Republican Headquarters and organize the business of the Convention.

The delegates to the number of about one hundred, accordingly met, and quite a lively time ensued inspecting the antecedents of some of the elected delegates. Mr. Franklin Stearns, who bears the reputation of being one of the best Union men in Richmond, was rejected as a delegate from Henrico county, and a colored man named Swann put in his place. On examination it turned out that Stearns was elected by one hundred votes at a public meeting, while the other received the suffrages of nearly seven hundred black loyal Leaguers. After the decision was rendered Mr. Stearns spoke for a short time, contending that loyal Leagues were institutions of which the public knew nothing; that they were incorrect exponents of public opinion, being one sided in the extreme, and consequently that his exclusion was partial and unfair. Ultimately it was decided against Mr. Stearns, and he was forced to leave.

Mr. Stearns is the right hand man of John M. Botts, and the managers of the Convention were unmistakably bent upon nullifying the influence of Botts, and making it a purely black convention.

After deciding several other cases of admission to the Convention, the assembly dispersed to the Capitol Square, where considerable radical speechifying had been going on through out the day. Mr. Hunnicutt mounted the rostrum and spoke for over a half an hour, detailing the proceedings of the day, and asking to be endorsed in the course he had pursued.

It was finally moved by Mr. Botts, of Norfolk, that the platform of the 17th of April be re-adopted, which was done, the assembly acting unanimously in the matter.

A colored man named Dr. Daine, of Norfolk, and a half-drunken white man named Baker, occupied the attention of the assembly in the square until dark, discussing whether the Convention should adjourn till to-morrow or *sine die.* In the end it was decided by an overwhelming vote that the Convention should adjourn until to morrow at 10 o'clock.

The absence of Mr. Botts has been a subject of universal comment, and the inference generally deduced is that the Convention has suffered a split. Botts and his followers will go in for a white man's convention.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MORMON PROSPECTS.—Referring to the recent arrival of about four hundred Mormon emigrants, the New York *Tribune* says:—"By all accounts it seems certain that they will find their paradise in a sad turmoil when they get to it, and the saints in a most ungodly rumpus. The schism to which we alluded a short time ago has become so wide, and has made such an ugly wound, that there is little prospect of its ever being healed. Brigham Young is boldly denounced. His followers have ceased to obey him; his adversaries set him at defiance. When he falls, the keystone of the Mormon structure is overthrown. The Latter-Day Church cannot outlast its great prophet. It is said that Young is about to remove to the newly discovered gold mines of Utah; but we are loth to believe that he so quickly gives up the fight, and it is more probable that he will make a determined stand at his capital. At any rate, the Mormon difficulty, which has perplexed us for so many years, seems to be rapidly solving itself without our assistance. In another generation we may hope to see the polygamists of the great plains quietly absorbed by a law-abiding and industrious race of new settlers. If they withstand the combined influences of internal discord, the Pacific railway, and the tide of immigration which will be attracted to Utah by the discovery of gold in the Territory, they will show a stability and strength of character to which history affords no parallel."

IT has been estimated that the number of Catholics in the United States in 1830 was 450,000; in 1840 it was 960,000, and 4,400,000 in 1860. According to these estimates the Catholics double in number every ten years, and in '70 we shall have eight or nine million, or nearly one-fifth of the whole population. Seventy-five years ago the United States did not have a single Catholic Bishop. The first Bishopric was established in Baltimore in 1799; and now they have seven Archbishops, 30 Bishops, 61 Archpriests, 3,833 Priests, 72 seminaries, 1,400 schools, 3,000 churches, besides other institutions and property estimated at $37,000,000.

AN English writer says that the diamond mines are giving out, and that very few of the precious stones now sold are genuine. The spurious stones are well made, and frequently deceive the most skillful connoisseurs.

George Francis Train on Woman Suffrage.

The following characteristic letter was addressed to the Woman Suffrage Association of St. Louis on their request for Mr. Train to lecture there for their cause, and to stump Kansas next fall:

Cottage by the Sea, Newport R. I. July 15, 1867.—Dear Mrs. W. T. Hazard, Woman's Suffrage Association, St. Louis:—Mankind means womankind also. "The mothers of France make the men," said Bonaparte. Why should not the mothers, the wives, the daughters of America help make her statesmen? Virtue and vices are stereotyped during the tender days of youth. Place a straw across the rivulet, and how crooked becomes the river. Scar the sapling, and you gnarl the oak. When woman vote their children will be taught patriotism and their country's laws. How often men take credit for that which belongs to women. Should not women, who manage their own business so well, assist in saving the nation?

Instinctively—Intuitively—Woman arrives at conclusions which man gains by reflection and reason. One of the absurdities of our poetical age is likening women to angels. A woman with wings, in a drawing room, would create a sensation! No woman is complimented by calling her a Venus. Venus was the Goddess of Love—not of Virtue.

Men need refining. Let woman fulfil her God-like mission. She is nobler, purer, better than man. Society is unjustly organized. Man escapes censure and punishment for acts that damn the woman. Is this right? Let her vote, and the reformation begins.

I told the Senators on Pilot Knob that "Woman would purify the polls. They would vote down houses of bad repute. Would vote down faro banks, vote down groggeries, shut up the rum shops, and close the gin palaces." "What, Mr. Train," said a Fifth avenue lady to me, "would you drag our fair women down the Bowery, to be polluted by coming in contact with the drunken orgies of a contested election?" "Most certainly not. I would have the Bowery throw away its pipe and whisky bottle, and dress itself in its Sunday clothes, and vote in the lady's parlor." Often the uneducated is more gentlemanly in a lady's presence than the so called gentleman. Men that become debased in the society of men become elevated in the society of women.

We have deprived woman of her embroidery, her tapestry, and her needle; next she will lose her sewing machine. What else has she to occupy her mind? Novels, gossip, and the rearing of children. Give her a vote to protect her property, and ambition is aroused, and woman will take her place as the true reformer.

As my word is my bond, I say Yes to the St. Louis lecture, and Yes to stumping Kansas. Let our election cry in this noble cause be—"Women—they should be united—to a man!"

Sincerely, GEORGE F. TRAIN.

The Tennessee Election.

Governor Brownlow Re-elected by Thirty Thousand Majority—Complete Success of the Radical Ticket—Radical Negroes Discharged by Conservative Employers.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, August 2.—Further returns indicate a majority of at least thirty thousand for Governor Brownlow. The other radical candidates were elected.

A large number of negroes have been discharged by conservative employers for voting the radical ticket. They have been immediately given work in the Headquarter's Department. General Carlin will to-morrow publish the names of all such employers. He has issued a circular to the Bureau agents throughout the State to assist the discharged freedmen, and also compel a settlement of accounts with them by their late employers.

The Election at Chattanooga—A Flag Captured from the Conservatives by Radicals at Kingston.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 2.—All the necessary preparations were made by the city authorities yesterday to preserve the peace. The polls opened at 8 o'clock, and the colored League, organized in masse, formed in column at the polling place, till noon, when six hundred and eighty-nine votes had been cast, and nearly all the negroes had voted. Certificates were furnished by the League to many negroes from Georgia, who voted the radical ticket. The negro vote was cast for the Radicals. The Metropolitan Police distributed radical tickets to negroes. The straight radical tickets were stamped with a broadaxe, meaning that the axe is laid at the root of the tree. This was done to prevent counterfeiting, and for the benefit of such negroes as could not read.

The utmost order and good feeling prevailed all day and night, and there was no intoxication. The whites who were not radicals held no conversation with the negroes, but let them have their own way.

The whole number of votes cast in the city is 925. Brownlow received 820. Etheridge 95.

Etheridge and Maynard spoke at Kingstone on Wednesday. Colonel Byrd, a conservative, had the flag of his old regiment, the first Tennessee Infantry, on the stand while Etheridge was speaking. After the speaking was done the radicals captured the flag for their stand. The conservatives formed to charge and retake the flag, but were prevented by Etheridge. No other disturbance took place. All was quiet at last accounts, but the flag has not yet been returned.

SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL.—Considerable surprise has been expressed at the non-issuance of the order relieving General Sheridan. The delay is not explained, notwithstanding the positive assurances of the President that the order would be issued this week. General Grant has had long interviews with the President in a day or two, which may serve to explain the delay.

THE number of foreign residents in China and Japan is steadily increasing. In Hong Kong, according to a census taken in 1866, there are now 2,113 Europeans and Americans in a total population of 115,008. The old anti-foreign party in these two countries is entirely powerless and almost extinct.

RAILROADS FIFTY SIX YEARS AGO.—The following letter, in reply to a suggestion about railroads, written over fifty years ago, by Chancellor Livingston, who had associated with his brother-in-law, Robert Fuller, in application of steam to vessels, shows the state of improvement in that day:

ALBANY, March 1, 1811.

Dear Sir: I did not till yesterday receive yours of the 25th of February: where it has loitered on the road I am at a loss to say. I had before read of your very ingenious proposition as to railroad communication. I fear, however, on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objection, and ultimately more expensive than a canal. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface, and three above, and must be clamped down with iron, and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour on wheels. As to wood it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a shock, and preventing them from running on each other—for there would be many running on the road at once—would be very difficult. In case of accidental stops, or necessary stops to take wood or water, &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals without being so convenient.

R. R. LIVINGSTON.

A FRENCH HEROINE.—The inhabitants of Beauvais, the chief town of the Department of the Oise, France, have just celebrated the aniversary of their heroine, Jeanne Hatchette, popularly known as the "Fete of the Assault." Beauvais was besieged in 1472, when Charles the bold of Burgundy was at war with Louis XI. The besieged were exhausted, and on the point of giving way, when the women of Beauvais, armed with pikes, staves tipped with iron, and such other weapons as they could lay their hands on, mounted the ramparts under the guidance of an intrepid young woman named Jeanne Laine, better known as "Hachette," from the weapon which she used. Jeanne caught the Burgundian standard, which the enemy were about to plant on the wall, struck down with her hatchet the officer who held it, and hurled him into the ditch below.

The example of the courageous girl inspired her townsmen with fresh courage, and the result was that the troops of Burgundy were repulsed with great slaughter, and the siege had to be raised. In commemoration of the conduct of Jeanne and her intrepid companions, Louis XI ordered that in the feto to be celebrated every year in Beauvais the women should take precedence of the men. The King also ordered that, by "reason of her great courage," she should be married to one Collin Pillon; and by an edict, dated February 1473, that the said Collin Pillon and his wife Jeanne should be exempt from the payment of imposts of every kind levied throughout his kingdom, in whatsoever part of it they happened to reside.

AN UNUSUAL SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., Anna, a five year old child of Samuel Cassel, of South Easton, swallowed a shawl pin, the pin being several inches long, and the head of it almost an inch around. She had thoughtlessly put the pin in her mouth, through which it slipped backward. The mother of the child thrust a finger into its throat, which motion, instead of producing the desired result, worked the pin forward into the windpipe. Violent paroxysms of coughing followed, but as the child had moments of comparative ease, the parents postponed an operation, which was advised at first. The paroxysms became more severe, the face was of a purple color, and the breathing so laborred that it could be heard at a considerable distance. Her suffering may be imagined. She begged for relief, and desired the operation. The case was given into the charge of Drs. Innes, G. B. Slough, and Field. An operation afforded the only hope of recovery. It was performed by Dr. Field, assisted by Drs. Slough and Innes, in the presence of medical students and neighbors. Chloroform was given, an incision made along the middle line of the neck, and the windpipe opened to within an inch of the breastbone. The proper instruments were then introduced, and the pin was found imbedded in the division of the windpipe that goes to the right lung. It was removed, and may be seen on inquiry. The little patient, thus snatched from death, will soon be entirely free from the effects of the operation.—*Easton Express.*

MAXIMILIAN'S WILL.—A letter from Vienna to the Paris "Liberte" contains the following statement of a curious testamentary arrangement between Maximilian and Carlotta:

Two wills, perfectly analogous, were drawn up by the Emperor and Empress. Each of them, in case there was no issue of the marriage, leaves all the property to the survivor. Thus, Maximilian being dead, his fortune, estimated at from ten to twelve millions of florins, only calculating his property at Miramar, Lacroma, and the artistic wealth collected there, reverts to the Empress Carlotta. The will of Maximilian is there to attest it.

But now comes the strange affair. It is asserted that the Empress Carlotta's written with her own hand, and which was carefully locked up in one of the rooms at Miramar, has suddenly disappeared, nobody knows how or where. From that circumstance it results that, as the Empress Carlotta has no will and is not in a state to make one, seeing the almost complete absence of her mental faculty, all her fortune, including the part coming from her husband, the Emperor Maximilian, and which ought in justice, after her death, revert to the Austian imperial family, will now legally fall to the royal one of Belgium.

THE sherry wine merchants at Cadiz have told our Consul that "the stuff sent to the United States was not sherry at all, but slops used to wash out the tubs and for other dirty work about the stills."

LITTLE "All Right" is not dead, and on that you may safely bet. He lives, the best advertised Jap in the world.

A TELEGRAPH STORY.—The Telegrapher remarks that a somewhat singular cause of trouble on the telegraph line was recently discovered by Mr. S. C. Hendrickson while making an inspection of the Sandy Hook wire This wire uses the Lofferts block insulators, and it was found that the fish hawks which abound in that vicinity had made use of the block as a convenient resting place where upon to tear in pieces and devour their prey. The entrails and refuse of the fish had formed a solid mass, in many instances covering the insulator and adjacent wire, causing a great amount of 'escape' in wet weather. It has been found necessary to substitute the glass and bracket insulator, which will improve the working of the line, though at the expense of considerable inconvenience to the fish hawks. The wires are also found in many instances in the sea coast to be completely incrusted with salt, deposited from the spray of the surf."

BOQUETS.—The following may be of interest to the ladies: When you receive a boquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vessel containing soap suds; this will nutrify the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the boquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it in the soap suds and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a boquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state but attention of the fair creatures, as directed above, must be observed, or all will perish.

SINGULAR TEST.—There is a curious ordeal in India, which shows the action of fear upon the salivary glands. If a wrong is committed the suspected persons are got together, and each is required to keep a quantity of rice is in his mouth for a certain time and then put it out again; and, with the greatest certainty, any man who had done the deed puts it out almost dry, in consequence of the fear of his mind keeping back the saliva.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE AT DUDLEY.

A new stone house and frame stable, with five acres of meadow land. An excellent location for a butcher or mechanic. E. Fulton, at the station, will show the property. For terms and price apply to

L. T. WATTSON, Box 2733,

August 7, '67-3t* Philadelphia.

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An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra—Winter session opens September 19th. For catalogues, address REV. JOHN H. BLAKELEY, A. M.,

aug7-1m President.

WANTED.

500 Agents to canvass for a work entitled "Nojoque," written by Hinton R. Helper, author of the "Impending Crisis of the South." The object of the author in this work is to show the great distinction between the white and black races. He denounces negro political and social equality, and says he can no longer act with a party that would willingly destroy the great line of distinction between the white and black races which God himself has established. Every person should secure a copy of this work.

ALSO, 500 Agents wanted to circulate the "Youth's History of the War," the only history from a Democratic standpoint. Those desiring agencies should address

E. W. MILLER, Huntingdon P. O., Pa.,

Or call on Mr. Martin Flenner, at the same place.

August 7, '67-tf.

ESTRAY.

Came to the property of the subscriber residing in Porter township, Huntingdon County, five head of young cattle, in the month of June, as follows: 4 two year old Heifers, red and white, 1 two year old Steer, light red and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

July 31, '67-it. SAMUEL HATFIELD, Jr.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the coming Court, 13th prox. The question of holding a County Fair during the present year will be determined, as well as other business of importance. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Society,

Huntingdon, July 31, '67. R. M'DIVITT, Sec'y.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.,

(*Founded and endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.*)

The second year opens September 1st, for Students in the 1st and 2d classes, and in the special schools of ENGINEERING, (Civil, Mechanical and Mining) and of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Applicants examined from the 15th to the 20th of August. For registers, with particulars, apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,

July31-1m President.

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FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

Please call and see this valuable Machine, and the work which it produces. Machines with all the appurtenances, for sale at the low price of $65, and warranted as represented. CALL AND SEE IT.

☞ Room, on WASHINGTON Street, (opposite the "GLOBE" Printing office,) HUNTINGDON, Pa.

An assortment of Knit Goods on hand, for sale, and made to order on short notice, such as Ladies,' Misses', and Children's Stockings, Gents' Wooten and Cotton Socks also, Scarfs, Afghans, Pulse Warmers, Cups, Tidys, &c.

The LAMB KNITTING Machine is very simple, and finishes its work; capable of producing more than a dozen different stitches; it is unlike any other Machine of the kind in the market; it will do the work of twenty women and is suitable for institutes as well as families.

It is complete in every particular, and without a wheel

FARMERS

And their LADIES should see this Machine in operation, so REMEMBER the place and do not fail to see it.

WASHINGTON STREET,

(Opposite the "GLOBE" Office.)

HUNTINGDON, Penn'a.

jly31-67-tf S. M. LONGWELL, Agt.

TRIAL LIST,

AUGUST TERM, 1867.

FIRST WEEK.

P. Shoenberger's exrs.	vs Wilson & Lorenz.
John Snyder	vs H. & B. T. R. R. Co.
Henry Stronse et al	vs Edwin Arnold et al.
M. Jennie Cohn	vs Hens. Rodgers & Chambers.
Ruth Myers	vs Lewis Braun.

J. R. SIMPSON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, July 17, 1867.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th of April, A. D. 1867, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of AUGUST next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do, those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the 91st year of American Independence.

JAS. P. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

By Canal & Railroad.

We are now receiving by Canal and Railroad from the eastern and western cities,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Of every description,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

Provision,

Of all kinds.

COAL.

Anthracite, Pittsburgh, and Broad Top Coal for sale by the Cart or Boat load.

LUMBER.

Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering Lath, in large or small quantities.

Nails and Bar iron, at manufacturers' prices.

HENRY & CO.,

je26 Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON

HAVE

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

For Sale at Wholesale Prices,

SUCH AS, ALL WOOL

INGRAIN,

VENITIAN,

COTTAGE,

STAIR,

HEMP,

RAG, &c.

Huntingdon, July 3, 1867.

A. L. LEWIS,

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

Huntingdon, Pa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE

AND GROCERIES.

REMEMBER!

This is the Store, Where Goods are Sold CHEAP.

July 17, '67-tf.

GREAT OPENING

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

JOSEPH MARCH & BRO.,

COFFEE RUN, PENN'A.

The subscribers have received a new and complete assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Including a large and varied assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions. Also

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

FISH, SALT, BACON,

and all other articles usually kept in a well conducted store, all of which are offered as cheap as at any other establishment in this section of country.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Thankful for former patronage, we hereby extend an invitation to our Trough Creek friends and the public generally for a renewal of the same, promising by a close attention to business and the wants of customers, to fully merit it.

je19 JOS. MARCH & BRO.

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SOLDIERS' HEIRS, ATTENTION!

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, gives to Heirs of Soldiers who died prisoners of war,

COMMUTATION FOR RATIONS,

for the time the soldier was so held a prisoner, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid in the following order: 1st. To the widow, if unmarried; 2d. To the children; 3d. To the parents, to both jointly if they are living, if either is dead, to the survivor; 4th. To the brothers and sisters.

The act of February 28, 1867, provides for the refunding of the $300 Commutation Money, where the same person was again drafted, and was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The act of March 2, 1867, also makes provisions for the payment of the

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY

to such soldiers as have accidentally lost their discharges.

All persons having any claims under any of the above mentioned Acts, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, can have them promptly collected, by addressing the undersigned. Information and advice cheerfully given to soldiers or their friends, free of charge.

W. H. WOODS,

Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,

may29,1867 HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c., at Lewis' Family Grocery.