The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 6, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

☞The Richmond *Whig* says, "Hunnicutt's recent success in obtaining the negro vote will make him a candidate for the presidency." A friend at our elbow suggests that Brownlow should be placed on the same ticket for Vice President.

☞The following are the results of the late "elections" for constitutional delegates in the Southern States: Alabama, Radicals—16 negroes and 80 whites; Conservatives, 4 whites. Louisiana, Radicals—40 negroes and 56 whites; Conservatives, 2 whites. Virginia, Radicals—25 negroes and 43 whites; Conservatives, 37 whites.

☞It is said in Washington that a new bill has been prepared providing for negro political equality in all of the States by act of Congress, which will be introduced on the first day of the session on the 21st of this month. If Congress should pass such a bill, even the nomination of Gen. Grant by the Republican party will not save it from defeat next fall.

☞The contest is very warm just now, in the Republican party, between the friends of Chase and Grant. The election in New York to-day will strengthen one or the other. If the election goes against the Republicans Grant stock will go up, but if the Republicans should carry or even hold their own in that State, Chase, being in possession of the working machinery of the party, will run Grant completely off the track in the race for the Republican nomination.

☞A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that a movement will soon be inaugurated by the friends of Chief Justice Chase to bring him prominently before the country as a Presidential candidate. Leading Northern politicians have been in consultation with him for several days past, and it is intimated that one of the prominent Republican papers of New York city will soon hoist his standard and squarely advocate his claims against all other candidates.

☞The *Journal & American* editors are worried because Republicans see proper to be subscribers to the *Globe*. We are gratified to know that the most intelligent men, and best Republicans in the county, are our patrons. They are a kind of men who read and think for themselves, and are not influenced by the *commands* of such would-be leaders as our neighbors of the *Journal & American*. But a few short years ago the proprietor of that paper said Republicans were only fit to associate with negroes—he should not now complain if they see proper to associate with us.

☞There are those strict partisans in the North who think there is no such thing as a "Conservative" party. With them we beg leave to differ. The vote in the recent elections is an evidence that there is, and the votes of those white men in the South who are entitled to vote, shows the same thing. The Radicals can't claim the Conservative element for its bad policy in the present, nor can the Democrats claim their votes for its bad policy in the past. The Conservative vote is one that chooses between two evils, while at the same time it is not bound to support either. It is waiting and striving for the time when it can assert itself and bring order out of chaos.

☞The total white vote of the South is against the Radicals, and what has effected the result is their opposition to negro voting. They expressed their opposition to this policy of the Radicals in the beginning, but the Radicals in Congress forced it upon them. Now, in that section there is a white man's conservative party, and a black man's Radical party. Thinking men see how two parties so diametrically and naturally opposed to each other will end; and if the Radicals expect to make their policy a permanent one, with the whole white vote in the South against them, we think they will be seriously mistaken. One thing is certain, they can never reconstruct the South, when a majority of its people are opposed to them, and have to be controlled by the military and fraud.

☞A man named Weston is to walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, in thirty consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays, for a stake of $10,000. During some one day he must walk 100 miles, or lose six-tenths of the stake. He is a lithe, good-looking man, 25 years old, and weighs 125 pounds. His average walking must be 50 miles a day. He reached Boston in good time, and left in good condition. A despatch from Plainfield, Conn., says:—"Weston is in the best of spirits. He will leave at 12½ o'clock on Monday morning for Hartford, and from there or New Britain will start on his second trial of the 100 miles.

☞Some few of our subscribers have got too far behind on our books. They must pay up soon or we will be compelled to stop their paper and place bills in other hands for collection. Court week will be a good time to square up.

Trouble in the Republican Camp.

The leading Republican papers in every direction, in the interest of Mr. Chase are beginning to speak out plainly. They speak the honest sentiments of the "negro suffrage" wing of the party. The Philadelphia *Morning Post* of Saturday last pitches into Grant and the Grant Republicans in good style, as follows:

"Montgomery Blair, one of the ablest and best informed renegades in the country, declares that "Grant has hitherto denounced negro suffrage and the destructive policy of which it is the cardinal feature." He claims him as a Democrat; he believes that Grant will not accept a Radical nomination. How is it that Republicans dare to nominate Grant when this assertion can be openly made by the Democratic leaders? It has been made before, and Grant has not contradicted it, and he probably will not contradict it now. *So far as the people of this country know, Gen. Grant has not said one open honest word for the Republican party.* His friends tell us that his principles are found in his actions, and the Democrats affirm that by his actions he shows himself their friend. No Republican dares to say that Grant has frankly pledged himself to support negro suffrage; but Montgomery Blair does say that he has denounced it. We do not hesitate to declare, what men of all parties believe, that the mystery in which Gen. Grant delights to shroud his opinions is not creditable to himself, and not complimentary to his countrymen. Whatever his opinions may be they are all imparted in confidence, with the doors locked, and under the pledge of absolute secrecy. But if he has a belief, why should he not utter it? If he believes that Impartial Suffrage is right, now is the time to say so, when the Republican party in 13 States goes to the polls with that for the main issue. His name is quoted against Impartial Suffrage in New York, and he permits our enemies to use his fame as a soldier. General Grant is doing the Republican party no service by his silence in this crisis.

We do not believe in Radicalism that is dumb. We promise the premature President makers who have failed so signally in their attempt to pledge Philadelphia to a man who won't speak, that Grant's refusal to declare himself a Republican in 1867 will *kill him* as the Republican candidate, in 1868. He must speak for us *now*, in our hour of trial and defeat, *now* when the Democratic party threatens to sweep the North, or he need not come before our Convention to ask us to make him President. Fitz John Porter was dismissed from the United States in disgrace because, when the Union troops were hopelessly fighting against overwhelming odds, he stood aloof with his corps and permitted our defeat. The Republican party is fighting a greater battle, and if General Grant lags now in the rear, when the danger is at the front, he will not share the glory of the victory which, with God's help, we shall win."

☞The negro spirit was well evinced in Richmond, when a body of them ordered two of the white merchants out of the city on the peril of their lives. And this banishment of two business men and good citizens for the reason that they were outspoken in opposition to their ticket. And yet the Radicals will have this barbarous element to take a part in making our laws. A negro is an easily-persuaded creature. Such Radicals as Hunnicutt know it, and they are governed accordingly in their course toward them. It was Hunnicutt's teaching, that led the negroes in Richmond to ostracise the two merchants, and it is his teachings that is continually working up the negroes to a lasting hatred of the whites. The Southern whites *cannot help but see it*, and they cannot help but prepare for it. We dread the consequences of such teachings and such preparation. No white man, whether Union or rebel, can live peacefully where the negroes are so impressed; for the negroes know no rebels nor no Union men. They will know white men, and they will know them only to hate them. The white men will not submit to this way of living. The more peaceably disposed will leave, while there will be others who will retaliate; and then will *commence a reign of terror unparalleled* in the barbarie ages. There are those in the North who echoed the praise awarded to Congress for giving the negroes the right to vote. Have they seen by this time how ruinous is becoming that policy, not only to the welfare of the negro, but also to the peace and prosperity of the nation?

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election takes place to-day, Tuesday. A New York dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Tilden's, usually short face is elongated sufficiently to adorn Harper. I have just conversed with the lugubrious gentlemen. His State Convention refused to indorse the President. His organ, the *World*, repudiated the President and the Pendleton greenback question. Thus arrayed, they went into the fight, but finding themselves soon after short of funds, they opened negotiations with the President, who, in return, sent a commissioner to treat with them. Their terms were that, if he would suspend all Republican Collectors and Assessors in New York they would tolerate him for the present. He treated the demand with contempt. They then sent Mr. Pierce, of Brooklyn, to get the Administration to wink at frauds sufficient to pay the St. Nicholas Hotel headquarters bill. Pierce came back with a flea in his ear. Thus we have a split between the President and the New York Democracy, and between the Democrats of New York and the West. I bet my money on the Republicans."

☞John A. Andrew, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died at Boston at six o'clock on the evening of October 30th, of apoplexy.

The Impeachment.

It seems that the President cannot be suspended from office while on trial for impeachment. Mr. Stevens, the original promotor of the impeachment and of the suspension, overlooked a Congressional precedent in 1787, which governs his case and estops the end desired by him. The Convention which framed the Constitution in 1787, settled this point in their discussion, which is thus reported in President Madison's report of the debates:

IN CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1787.

Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouvernur Morris moved "That persons impeached be suspended from their Offices until they be tried and acquitted."

Mr. Madison.—"The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment, in order to make way for the function of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate."

Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the amendment.

On the question to agree to it:—

AYE—Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—3.

NO—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—8.

So the proposed amendment was rejected.

The very motion which Mr. Stevens wishes to have succeed, was thus voted down in the Convention which made the Constitution by eight States against three—thus substantially prohibiting suspension in the estate named; for what the Convention decided against, is as weighty to our judgment as what it decided for, is binding upon our conduct. Mr. Madison denies to Congress the power of suspension. If the attempt, therefore, is made in the case of Mr. Johnson, he may carry the matter up to the Supreme Court, which can hardly fail to decide for him. Thus, there seems really no method of reaching the President save by the impeachment, trial and condemnation provided in the Constitution; anything short will fail. The Constitution forbids its use. So, we are now once more in a quandary. The friends of the President have found a shield broad enough to cover them. How will his foes penetrate the buckler?

Douglas and Lincoln on Negro Suffrage.

In one of the last speeches he ever delivered, Stephen A. Douglas declared:

"I hold that this government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of the white men, and their posterity for ever, and should be administered by white men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government."

In a speech delivered at Charleston, Illinois, on the 18th of September, 1858, during the great debate with Douglas, Abraham Lincoln said:

"I will say that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, or qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races living together on terms of social and political equality. * * * *. I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

☞The Prohibitory Liquor Law of Maine and Massachusetts has been so rigidly enforced of late that it has greatly reduced the liquor traffic in those States. The State Constable of Maine, the officer who is charged with the enforcement of the prohibitory law in that State, recently said in a public address, that this year, since April, only $200,000 worth of liquor has been purchased of New York and Boston wholesale dealers, in place of the $1,500,000 worth usually obtained in previous years; that at Belfast, Me, where $75,000 worth was the annual sale, none has been sold for the past six months; that the total expense of the constabulary of twenty-five men thus far has been $8000, and the savings to the State of $6,000,000, which would otherwise have been expended for liquor.

A correspondent sums up thus succinctly the situation of affairs in Turkey: "The Turks are at their wits end. Amnesty does no good. Their troops are demoralized and unable to take the field. Russia says decidedly—cede Crete to Greece or take the consequences. France and other Continental powers say: Appoint a mixed Commission to consult the people, or hope for no sympathy from us. Greece is burning to declare war. England says I am neutral. I sympathize, but take care what you do or you will get into trouble. The Cretans themselves seem more determined than ever to accept nothing but annexation to Greece; and if one were to venture a prophecy under certain circumstances, he would probably predict final attainment to this end.

The Iowa Voter gives the following singular incident: "About 8 o'clock on Friday evening last, two common screech owls flew into the room where a Mrs. Shope was dying of consumption, and perched on the head of her bed. Attempts were made by persons present to drive them out of the room; but they would not go until Mr. Shope caught them and took them out. The woman died an hour afterwards.

A New Yorker has invented a little attachment to a carriage by which, in case the horses run away, the traces may be loosened, and the frightened animals may run as hard as they please, while the carriage will be left behind in safety. The device is said to be so simple that it is a marvel that it was not previously discovered.

Fast time is sometimes made on American railroads, and much faster time than passengers will generally feel comfortable under, considering the style of some of the American roads. It is reported that ten miles in eight minutes was made between Buffalo and Hamburg the other day by a director's train on the New York Central Railroad—*seventy-eight miles an hour.*

The Virginia Election.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

RICHMOND, Va., October 26.

Of the results of the military election, or rather farce, which took place in this State on Tuesday last, the telegraph has doubtless informed you, but there are some facts concerning the matter that have not been made public. Respecting the character of the men elected to the convention, and the frauds perpetrated by the Radical leagues, *aided and abetted by military* authority, the decent, sensible people of the State are justly innignant, but they are powerless to resent the outrage and must stand idly by and see their rights and liberties jeopardized by the corrupt men in power. But for the facts: In the first place, with a clear white majority of thirteen thousand votes, the State was so gerrymandered that the negroes were enabled to elect fifty-six delegates and the whites only forty-three, when it should have been the reverse, fifty-six white Conservatives to forty-three negro Radicals. With this result, and with the glorious victories achieved by the Democratic party at the North in view, we were encouraged in the hope that if we could vote down a convention, *Congress might conclude to no farther* humiliate the people of the State. And this would have been the case had a fair election been allowed us: but the machinery of the Leagues was working too effectually to permit this, and the result is that a convention has been ordered and delegates elected that would, in nine cases out of ten, disgrace the walls of a penitentiary. The negroes had been drilled so well, and were in such dread of their mean white managers, that they voted almost unanimously for the nominees of the Radical party, no matter who were their opponents. And not only this, but by violence and threats they prevented the blacks that desired to do so, from voting the Conservative ticket. In Albemarle county, one of the *richest and most populous counties in* the State, Judge Alexander Rives, who has been a Republican all his life, before, during, and since the war, a man of intelligence, wealth, and position in society—did not receive a dozen negro votes; but a man named Thompson, from your State, who was publicly denounced as totally unworthy by a United States officer, and a negro named Taylor, were elected almost unanimously over him. A similar case occurred in Henrico, where Mr. Franklin Stearns was the candidate, nominated by Republicans, whose unionism no one doubts, and who was beaten by a man whom no one knew, but who was the nominee of the negroes, and, whose only claim to their suffrage was that he hid in the swamps during the war, and *because he was a member of* the League and their president. In Mecklenburg county a negro who can *not read or write*, and who has been convicted five times in the courts for stealing, was elected over a respectable Union man. All over the eastern portion of the State the same results have been secured; but the above will give you a sample of how Virginia and Virginians are to be governed in the future. The candidates for this city consist of the notorious Hunnicutt, the corrupt and detestable Underwood, an Irishman named Morrissey, a disgrace to his gallant countrymen, and two negroes. These men received only fifty white votes in the whole city, and were denounced publicly by some of their own gang as scoundrels and perjurers. The respectable northern men among us did not and would not vote for them. They were elected by fraud, as the card from Mr. Gilmer to General Schofield abundantly shows. The president of the Registration Board, one Rose (by no means a sweet one), on the last day of the election said he "did'nt care a d—n for all the white people in Richmond." Some of his friends had bet on a Radical majority of so much, and he intended they should win.

Negro Vigilance Committee.

Facts have recently come to light showing that the Radical leaders, not satisfied with having everything their own way at the polls, have actually gone so far as to influence if not assist in the formation of a negro vigilance committee for the purpose of intimidating and threatening white people. Here are some of the facts:—A respectable, hard working man, named Monroe, originally from the State of Maine, had the boldness to denounce Hunnicutt and his gang, and this is the result. He is ordered to pack up and leave the city, and if he chooses he may take his family. Your correspondent knows Mr. Monroe, and he is a quiet, industrious, and honest citizen, esteemed by all his acquaintances, and he has the nerve to defy the black apes although they are led on by some of the meanest whites that ever disgraced humanity. Mr. Newdecker, who carries on a large tobacco manufactory, also received a note from the vigilance committee, to leave the city because he had the temerity to discharge some of his lazy, impudent negroes who would not work themselves nor allow others to do so. The following is the order of the negro vigilance committee sent to several of our leading citizens:—

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 25, 1867.

We the colored people of the city of *Richmond, having formed a vigilance* committee, warn you to leave the city in forty-eight hours after receiving this notice. We are aware of your hostile feeling towards M. Hunnicutt and his political party. If your family choose to go with you they can do so; we will not interfere with them. If you do not heed this warning you will have to abide by the consequences. After you have spoken of M. Hunnicutt as you have, we are fully determined that you shall leave the city at the expiration of the time given you.

"By order of the committee.

"T. B. G., Secretary."

A number of the Radicals were detected tearing up Conservative tickets on election day, and several were arrested for riotous conduct. They were tried to-day by military commission, and bound over to keep the peace—punishment only in name.

Advices from Porto Rico to the 16th are received. A severe hurricane was experienced in that island on the 13th inst., during which a number of coasting vessels were lost, and others seriously damaged, and the rivers overflowed, causing inundations at various points, with considerable damage to property.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 1, 1867.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by *any proper conception of the character* of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth us with his benefits:" but by an innate sense of the existence of an overruling Power, by which all the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and bleseeth the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the year with His goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "closeth the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn;" who "maketh the out goings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "saveth us from our enemies;" and whose throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in safety, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants; a bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman; flocks and herds are scattered in countless number over our valleys and hills; commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art speed unmolested over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments of commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving:—I therefore, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving; that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this thirty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

Pen and Scissors.

While sinking a well in Fayette co., Iowa, Captain Appleton came upon the top branches of a buried forest, 12 feet below the surface. The trees were erect. What next will turn up?

The builders of the Pacific Railroad are now in sight of the Rocky Mountains, and will in a few days reach the new city of Cheyenne, where real estate speculation is running high, corner lots selling at $500 and upward.

As an indication of the terrible violence of the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, it is stated that sixty thousand persons have been attacked with the disease during the past summer, of which nearly one-tenth died.

There have been in all eighteen deaths from cholera on the receiving ship Potomac, lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The disease is believed to have received an effectual check.

The French aristocracy are reviving hunting. It is becoming more and more the fashion to keep hounds for hunting parties, to which ladies are invited. In the day of the elder Bourbons France was dotted all over with hunting retreats.

A State fair is a queen; an agricultural fair is a farmer's daughter; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a female pauper; and the most unpopular fare in the world is boarding-house fare.

Overcoats to the knees, very tight pants, like those worn thirty years ago, and silk hats, with low crowns and broad brims; such are men's fashions for the coming season. The ladies who wear waterfalls have a consolation that some of the gentlemen's styles are as ridiculous as theirs.

The *Cincinnati Gazette*, whose chief editor is a defeated Radical candidate for Congress, says: "No one need deny that there is a reaction against the Radical policy of making black States in the South." This is a sage conclusion, but he ought to know from sad experience.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal learns that the breadth of land sown to wheat this fall in that part of the State is unusually large, in consequence of the very favorable weather for sowing.—It is an old adage among farmers that to insure good crops you must "sow your wheat in dust, and your oats in mud." This season, there can be no doubt, has been favorable for carrying out the maxim.

Choice Buckwheat Flour

For sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENERGETIC MEN AND LADIES WANTED to Canvass for the *ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE*

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors, and completely answering all infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an *ordinary library of Biblical History in a single volume*, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting. A master-piece of common sense. It is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by every Sabbath School teacher, student and clergyman, and being the only book on the subject ever published or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars containing notices and indorsements from leading ministers of all denominations. *Address*

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
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TO THE LADIES

W. B. ZEIGLER

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Huntingdon and the country generally, that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large stock of goods almost

EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Fancy and plain Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Under Garments, *Merino Vests and Drawers*, Corsets, Balmorals, Hoop skirts, Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, knit of various styles and patterns, Ladies' and Children's Stockings of all styles and colors, Also,

Dress Goods, Prints, Delaines, Plaids, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Muslins, &c.

Gents' Undershirts, Drawers, and Stockings.

All goods sold at the lowest cash prices, and as cheap as the cheapest.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

GLAZIER & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, HATS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES. GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Washington street, near the Jail.

Having purchased our Winter Goods since the late heavy decline, we can afford to offer superior inducements to buyers.

☞READ OUR PRICES.☜

Muslins and Prints, from 8 cts up,
Heavy Unbleached Sheetings, yard wide, 15 cts,
Heavy yard wide Ticklings, 30 cts,
Best Winter Delaines, 22 and 25 cts,
All Wool Delaines, 45 to 65 cts,
Double width Wool Plaids, 50 cts,
Heavy Plaid Poplins, $1.00,
Wool Flannels, 28 to 50 cts a yard,
Wool Blankets, $3.00 to $10.00 a pair,
Wool Shawls, $1.25 to $10 00
Balmoral Skirts, $1.25 to $4.50.
Other Goods in proportion.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

COLONEL FORNEY'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

BY JOHN W. FORNEY,

Editor of the "Philadelphia Press" and "Washington Chronicle," and Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

Since the commencement of the publication of Colonel Forney's Letters from Europe in the Philadelphia Daily and Weekly *Press*, the publisher of those papers has been in the receipt of innumerable inquiries from those who wished to know if the correspondence would not appear in book form. In accordance with their requests, we will now state that these letters, carefully revised and rewritten, with important additions, are now in press, and will shortly be given to the world, in a large duodecimo volume of 400 pages, by the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, who are sparing no expense to make of it a book which shall combine every feature of typographical excellence characteristic of the *above publications of this firm. It will contain an excellent* steel portrait of the author, engraved in the finest style of the art, by one of the best artists in the country, and it will be in every respect a work acceptable to the numerous friends of Colonel Forney. The correspondence gives the author's impressions of various countries which he visited during an European tour of several months, with observations upon society, politics, amusements, manufactures, educational and religious institutions, in *England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and* Holland. The variety of these letters may be judged from the fact that they were written from London, Liverpool, Oxford, Windsor, Halifax, Stratford-upon-Avon, Chester, Paris, Berne, Lake Lemun, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, On the *Rhine*, Coblentz, Brussels, Antwerp, the Hague, and various other places on the Continent of Europe.

The work will be published in one large duodecimo volume of over 500 pages, *printed on the finest paper*, and handsomely bound in cloth. Price, Two Dollars.

Booksellers, news agents, canvassers, and all others, are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled out of the *first edition. Address* all orders, wholesale and retail, to the Publishers of it,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

And they will receive immediate attention.

Sample copies of Colonel Forney's Letters from Europe will be sent to any one, to any place, in advance of the day of publication, postage paid, on receipt of the retail price of the work.

WANTED.—*AGENTS and CANVASSERS are wanted* in every county, town, and village in the United States and Canadas, to engage in getting up a list of subscribers to the above work. no6-4t

NOTICE TO ALL.

HILL STREET MARKET,

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

R. G. MORRISON respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he continues the meat market business in all its *various branches, and will keep constantly on hand*

Fresh Beef, Pork, Pudding and Sausage, salt Beef and Pork, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Spices of all kinds, Catsup and Sauces, Teas, Soaps, Cheese, Salt, Lard, &c., &c.,

All of which he will continue to sell at reasonable prices The highest prices paid for hides and tallow. Thomas Colder, at Alexandria, and March & Bro., at Coffee Run, are my agents to purchase at their places.

Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. R. G. MORRISON.

Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

A SPECIALTY.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Just received at

RUDOLPH'S

TEMPLE OF FASHION

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In this department, which will at all times receive my strict attention, I have a well assorted display of

Dress Trimmings, Cloak and Sacque Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Veils, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, Handkerchiefs, Fall Hats, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Hosiery, and latest style Sacques from $5 to $30.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Hats and Caps, all styles, from 50 cents to $10, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Neck Ties, Collars, Hosiery, and every article kept in a first class Furnishing Store.

By making my business a specialty, I hope to meet *with such patronage from the public as will enable me* to keep continually on hand a large and well selected stock of first class goods, Whilst keeping up to the fashion in every article, I will also sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. P. RUDOLPH,
Opposite Leisher's New Building.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of writs of Vend. Exp. and Al. Vend. Exp directed to me, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, *ON MONDAY, 11TH DAY* of NOVEMBER, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situated in the borough of Alexandria, containing 4 acres, bounded on the west by —— Dyeart, on the east by Israel Graffius, having thereon a two story frame house, slaughter house and stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of *Adam Selnar.*

Also—A lot of ground in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing about ½ acre, bounded on the north and east by —— Plummer, south by public road leading from Broad Top city to Huntingdon; and west by property of Thomas Clark, with a two story frame house, with log back kitchen, and a two story blacksmith shop thereon, or standing partly thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amos Clarke.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Bidders at Sheriff's Sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

If court continues two weeks deed acknowledged on Wednesday of second week. One week's court, property knocked down on Monday and deed acknowledged on the following Saturday.

JAS. F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers a Farm for sale, being a part of the one he resides on in Huntingdon County, about one mile west of the town of Orbisonia, situated on the Aughwick Creek, containing about 125 acres; about 70 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two story log house, and the masonry work of a bank barn. Also a young *apple orchard* (150 trees,) of sele t varieties, with a good site for grape culture. The cleared land is good arable bottom land of an eastern slope

TERMS—One thousand dollars on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by bond and mortgage. A good title will be given and possession on the first day of April next.

☞For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN B SHENEFELT.

Oct. 9, 1867.

SELLING OFF

CHEAP.

DESIRING TO SELL OUT THIS year's styles of WALL PAPER, to make room for next Spring stock, persons intending to paper this Fall should call at LEWIS' BOOK STORE, and examine stock. A *large number of handsome patterns on hand*, all of which will be sold cheap. oct2-tf

LOGAN ACADEMY.

A First Class High School for Boys.

Its location is healthful, romantic and convenient, seven miles east of Altoona, on the Penna. Central rail road.

☞Next term begins NOVEMBER 4th, 1867.

Apply to R. H. FULTON, Principal,
oct18-2m* Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

W. M. HOLMES. C. K. ESSINGTON.

HOLMES & ESSINGTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR REFINED CAST STEEL

AXES.

Double Bitts, Pole, Broad and Peeling AXES and Bread HATCHETS, of various patterns, manufactured from best refined Cast Steel.

ALSO,

GRUB HOES, MATTOCKS, RAILROAD AND MINERS' PICKS.

Orders solicited. Orders solicited.

Milesburg, Centre Co., Penna.

sept11-3m

Something New "?"

GLAZIER & BRO.

HAVE just opened up on the corner of WASHINGTON and SMITH streets, a new and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
SHOES,
ETC., ETC.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity are hereby tendered a standing invitation to call and examine our stock. Our aim will ever be, that complete satisfaction, both as regards goods and prices, be given to every purchaser. GLAZIER & BRO.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1867.

THE PLACE TO BUY

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

W. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, *c nsisting* in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first-class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, oc. 9, 1867.

GREAT OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER 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.

JOS. MARCH & BRO.

1867. 1867.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's *Clothing of the best material*, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GOLD PENS

FOR EVERYBODY,

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER KINDS. Call at Lewis' Book Store and SEE ASSORTMENT.

SOAPS AND CANDLES.

Washing and Toilet Soaps—the best kinds—for sale at

LEWIS & CO'S FAMILY GROCERY.

EVERY FAMILY

Will find hf Lewis' Family Grocery, every article usually kept in first class Grocery stores. Call for what you want.