The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } Editors.

☞The Greensburg *Republican* nominates Col. Dan. Rice for President.

☞Secretary Welles has been very sick, but is getting better.

☞If you don't want to be "sold" don't invest in any of the "Grand Presentation Enterprises."

☞Thad. Stevens says:—"We have thrown away our billions and are still throwing away millions by mismanagement."

☞Congress meets in special session on Thursday next The new Congress will commence the first Monday in December, when the present Congress closes.

☞It is now announced in Richmond that the trial of Jeff. Davis will commence on the 25th inst. It is understood Chief Justice Chase will not preside.

A New Candidate.—The evening Democratic papers of Washington city, nominates Gen. Sherman, and John P. Stockton of New Jersey, for President and Vice President.

☞Weston, the pedestrian, has made three attempts to travel one hundred miles in one day, and failed; at last accounts he had arrived at Conneaut, Ohio, on the 16th. His feet were badly swollen.

☞If Grant should turn up a Conservative, would the *Journal & American* take his name down from their mast-head? And should his name be taken down would the editors run up Judge Chase—a notorious Radical?

☞The following item of *news* we clip from the *Nevada* (California,) *Transcript*:

"Some of the Pennsylvania papers are urging the claims of ex-Governor Wm. Bigler of that State, as Democratic candidate for President."

☞Lewis Lindsey, colored delegate to the Virginia State Constitutional Convention, was arrested in Richmond on the 12th inst., for using language in a speech calculated to incite the colored against the white citizens of Virginia.

☞The Republican County Committee of Blair county, held a meeting on Saturday, and declared in favor of Gen. Grant for President, and Gov. Geary for Vice President, and elected Hon. L. W. Hall delegate to the next State Convention.

☞The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States Government took place at New Archangel on the 13th inst., by Captain Pestrechoff, acting commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major General Rousseau.

☞Who will be the next President of the United States? If office-hunting politicians could only know the man it would matter little to them who he is—they would be for him. Office for themselves is what most interests the large majority of President makers.

☞Thad. Stevens is in Washington, but in such feeble health that it is not expected that he will be able to take his seat in the House. He is in a rapid decline, almost completely worn out. He will be missed as the radical leader. He is in the neighborhood of eighty years of age.

☞Thad. Stevens says "the Southern people must be whipped into submission to the doctrines set forth by Congress if they do not peaceably accept the situation from a radical standpoint." Well, we do not believe the whites of the South will accept negro supremacy.

☞The aggregate result of the election in Kansas upon the negro suffrage and female suffrage amendment is as follows:—For negro suffrage, 5995; against negro suffrage, 13,563; for female suffrage, 5043; against female suffrage, 13,498. At the same time an amendment was submitted disfranchising disloyal persons, and adopted by a vote of 9253 in its favor to 8603 against it.

☞Hon. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, says:

"I have not the patience to read anything advocating the sneaking expedient of paying the national debt in *depreciated* currency."

"Greenbacks" are considered par in this neighborhood—they pay taxes, and we are willing to receive them in payment of old as well as new debts—contracts.

☞If a man steals a ham, a loaf of bread, a bushel of wheat, a bushel of potatoes, or other articles to feed his starving children, and is detected, he is pronounced a thief, and often sent to the penitentiary, but if a man steals a hundred thousand dollars he is a defaulter, and the chances of his ever seeing the inside of a prison are too remote to be taken into consideration. To cheat a neighbor is an every day occurrence. To promise to pay when there is no intention of paying is about as honest as to enter your neighbor's hen coop and steal his chickens.

☞Our suggestion in the *Globe* of last week, that the Union men of the war return to a Union Party organization, has been favorably and enthusiastically received by many of the best men (now acting with the radical Republican organization,) in the county. A "Union party" was successful in the last Presidential campaign—since then the radicals reorganized the party to suit their radical notions, and to-day we find their platform and organization below par with a majority of the party and sure to be defeated at future elections. The Vallandigham Democracy can only be defeated by a "Union Party,"—the good old party that crushed the rebellion. The friends of a "Union Party," will find us always ready to work with them for the *Union* and for the best interests of the people. Our columns are open to any suggestions from Union men.

Terrible Storm.—Advices from Porto Rico by the Cuba cable state that that island has been visited by a tempest more severe than the two terrible gales which visited the ill-fated island previous to 1850. All the towns have been terribly desolated, one thousand houses have been laid in ruins, and three thousand have been severely damaged. No news has been received regarding the effects of the storm in the central portion of the island, where, on the savannas, many herds are pastured; but elsewhere the cattle have been killed and the fields swept entirely bare. The loss is incalculable. During the gale the little island of Tortola, of the Virgin Group, entirely disappeared, being completely submerged, it is said, for eight hours. Every living thing, man or animal, upon it perished. It is said some ten thousand human beings were drowned.

☞A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that "the negroes in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties of Virginia are now debating in their secret leagues whether they shall take possession of the land of the whites by violence on the 1st of January, if Congress do not give it to them as they say has been promised. The Radical delegates from Mecklenberg to the convention are urging them to take the lands of the whites at all hazards. None of the negroes will hire themselves unless they get possession of the entire plantation, horses, mules, and tools. The negroes are all armed and the whites are not. Much fear of a war between the races is felt in this portion of the State."

☞A new Republican daily and weekly paper to be called "*The State Guard*," is to be commenced in Harrisburg, on the 2d of December. The editors and proprietors are Robt. Dunglison, Private Secretary to Gov. Geary, Wien Forney, State Librarian, and recent editor of the *Telegraph*, and Levi Kauffman, of Cumberland county. The objection to the *Telegraph* is that it is under the complete control of Simon Cameron, and none but his friends can be treated with respect in his columns.

Forney's Letters from Europe.—We have received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut st., Phila., a copy of Col. Forney's new book, entitled "Letters from Europe by John W. Forney." The book is handsomely gotten up and the letters are interesting to all readers. It will be sent free of postage on remitting two dollars to the publishers—or it can be had at our Book Store.

Taxation.—If we look to history we shall see that nearly all great revolutions have been caused by unjust or oppressive taxation. Touch the pockets of the people, tax them beyond measure, call upon the laboring masses for the product of their sweat and labor to maintain an extravagant Government, and there will surely be a revolt. In arbitrary or monarchical Governments there will be insurrection or a bloody revoltion; under a popular Government like ours the revolution will be effected at the ballot box. Our own glorious revolution was the result of the unjust and oppressive taxes imposed by the imperial Government of Great Britain. The first great revolution and succeeding revolution in France sprang mainly from like causes. So it has been in England and other countries throughout all history, and even as far back as the revolt of the ten tribes of Israel under Jeroboam, because the yoke of Reboboam was too heavy to be borne. Can any one be so short-sighted, then, as not to see that the Americans must soon revolt at the oppressive taxation now imposed upon them? A people who make their own laws by representatives chosen every two years will not long endure extravagant and oppressive legislation.—*New York Herald.*

The Suffrage Question.—The New York Times thus concludes a long and elaborate article upon Thaddeus Stevens and his views on the suffrage question:

"The suffrage question is to become a subject of political contest. Up to the present time the States have had control of it. The Constitution, in express language, gives it to them. An effort is now to be made to take it away from them and confer it upon Congress. The effort is right enough. Perhaps such a change ought to be made. It is possible, certainly, that the whole spirit and opinion of the people have changed, and that they now prefer a continental empire, such as Mr. Stevens describes—with a central power resting on universal suffrage regulated and controlled by the States composing it, which our fathers framed. If they do—if the country is ready for the change and the people demand it—it not only may, but it must be made. But this must be done by the people themselves, through an amendment to the Constitution, and not by Congress, through the enactment of a law. And this is the mode by which the Republican party must seek the change, if it decide to seek it at all.

Speech of President Johnson.

The serenade to President Johnson, on Wednesday evening last, was a pretty heavy demonstration. Some thousand of people were present. After quiet had been obtained, Col. Jas. R. O'Beirne, on the part of the Conservative Army and Navy Union, presented the following address:

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—Mr. President—The Conservative Army and Navy Union of the District of Columbia tender you, their honored chief, the compliment of a grand serenade in congratulation of newly promised hope for the welfare of our recently hitherto unhappy country. Our Conservative friends throughout the District, representing the different States of the Union, join us in trusting that the present, with its arguments, may be a harbinger of renewed future prosperity and tranquility and brotherly love throughout the land. We invoke Providence to strengthen your hands, to give you courage and fortitude to aid you in the successful performance of the grand mission it is yours to perform. "*Salus populi lex suprema est.*"

At the conclusion of the address of Col. O'Beirne, the President spoke as follows:

The Speech of the President.

Fellow-citizens:—it is not my intention to make an address upon this occasion, but simply to tender you my thanks for this demonstration—a demonstration approbating what your fellow-citizens have declared in the recent elections in the various States of the Union. They will appreciate your response to what they have done, and send back greeting that the Union of the States must be maintained according to the original design of our fathers.

I confess I am gratified, but not surprised, at the result of the recent elections. I have always had undoubting confidence in the people. They may sometimes be misled by a "lying spirit in the mouths of their prophets," but never perverted; and in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours through which I have passed—and many of them, God knows, have been dark enough—and when our Constitution was in the utmost peril, when our free institutions were assailed by a formidable force, and our great republic seemed to be tottering to its fall, and when I felt how vain were my efforts alone to preserve these institutions in their integrity, and to save the republic from ruin, I was still hopeful; I had still an abiding confidence in the people, and felt assured that they, in their might, would come to the rescue. They have come! And thank God they have come, and that our republic may yet be saved. [Tremendous cheering.]

It was but the other day that I officially declared that the remedy for the present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people themselves. They know what the remedy is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal obnoxious laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or, from apathy on their part, too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved. The people have spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Thank God! they have spoken; for it is upon their intelligence and their integrity that I have always relied, and still rely. The Constitution of the country, which was imperilled, has recently been before them for consideration, and it has had new life and vigor imparted to it from its original source—the people. It comes back to us with renewed strength and power. Let it now be translated high up in the heavens, written in letters of living light, as the symbol of liberty and union, justice, magnanimity, and fraternity! Good night.

At the conclusion of the address of President Johnson he was repeatedly cheered by the vast assemblage. President Johnson then bowed "good night," and the immense throng commenced to disperse.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thaddeus Stevens, Views. Col. Forney a Candidate for Vice President.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Thad. Stevens arrived here last night, and was visited at his residence to day by a number of personal friends. He conversed freely on politics and the state of the country. He was not much disappointed, and not at all disheartened, he said, by the result of the late elections. He expected negro suffrage to be defeated when it was first presented to the people of the North, but it must not, on that account, be abandoned. It was a fundamental plank in the Republican platform, and must be pressed until it was carried. Alluding to the next Presidency, he had no particular personal preference but he was utterly opposed to the idea of running after any man and making him a candidate on his own terms. He was sure the Republican party was strong enough to elect its candidate on a square fight, without sailing under false colors and being trapped into an expediency nomination. He hoped the Republican members would not be scared out of their principles by the late elections, but that they would stand up to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and get the Southern States readmitted upon it in time to have them represented in the Electoral College. While the old gentleman was earnestly expatiating in this strain, the hour of four o'clock P. M., arrived, and he abruptly dismissed all his visitors by saying that under the direction of his medical adviser he must take his medicine and retire to bed. Secretary Seward called soon after, but was denied an interview, as the nurse in attendance said that nobody must be allowed to see Mr. S. after four o'clock.

The latest phase of the Presidential movement is the mention of Colonel Forney's name for Vice President. Colonel Forney gives private assurances that he and Grant would sweep Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority.

A Negro for President of the United States.

The *Church Union*, a professionally religious journal, which is published in New York, gravely proposes that Fred. Douglass, a negro, shall be elected President of the United States, and in an article nearly a column in length, proceeds to give its reasons therefor. We extract the principal points of the argument of the editor in favor of a black man for the distinguished position once honored by Washington. Let it be remembered that these extracts are from a journal published by men with white skin:

1. He represents by his race a sixth part of the population of the land. By the simplest principles of justice to all the people who must share the burdens and the blessings of this government, we ask candid men, and no others will care to read this article through, if it is not time this endless blarney about equal rights to all should be put to some practical test? It is due five millions of American-born citizens, as loyal to our flag and our principles as any in the nation, that some one of their number have the supreme control of the executive branch of this government for a brief period at least. Fred. Douglass is universally accepted as their leading statesman; therefore we advocate his elevation to that office.

2. It is expedient. Nothing would sooner settle this disturbed country than a test like this. It would elevate and make honorable a race that must otherwise remain as it is, embarrassed by the prejudices of the bad and the fastidious, the aristocrats and the selfish, and all who hate the principles at the foundation of this government. Elevate Fred. Douglass to the presidency, and you do more to silence these busy and otherwise hopeful enemies of freedom and this Union than fifty sessions of Congress and all the talk of thirty years past. An act is what we want. That settles something Talk does nothing.

It is expedient because he can be elected more easily than any other Radical candidate. We can't trust the white man in this emergency. Sheridan is very well, but he was an old line Whig, and Andrew Johnson ought to be a warning to all future time for us. A white man like Sheridan could carry some military but little moral power. Fred. Douglass is a temperance man; he is an advocate of the most advanced views of universal suffrage; he believes that a woman is as good as a colored man to judge who ought to rule; he is not a wild, reckless hair-brained fanatic, but cool without being willing to sell the truth. We believe he could carry every State latgly in rebellion, the entire western States, including Ohio, and all New England except Connecticut. California, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and the Nutmeg State, we believe, are all the States which would vote against him. With these States opposed to him, he would have several doubtful ones to spare, and would go into the White House with a party strengthened eternally by the admitted consciousness of having lived clear up to its principles. The power of radical parties must always be not in extreme measures, but consistency. The Republican party is the party of progress, purity, and democracy. Let it live out these principles to their legitimate conclusions, and it will always hold the power it has gained. Let it waver or go back, and it will vanish in an hour.

General Grant's Opinions.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Outraged at the unpatriotic, partisan, fanatical course of the Republican party and its efforts to prevent the restoration of national harmony, the people have uttered their indignation in substantial majorities against that organization wherever its principles came before them; but they have not yet entirely cast that party aside. It is evident, however, that it now stands only on sufferance. It can count upon no favor except as it may deserve it from its future course; while if it persists in the attempt to force its exploded system of reconstruction—its nigger and corruption policy—it will by such a course make the revolution complete and sweeping; it will compel the people to take from it the last vestige of power. There are some indications that events must go to that result. Distinguished radical men and journals declare that the nigger shall still not be given up. The city organ of the radicals says that the nigger reconstruction laws now in operation are of a class with the laws of the Medes and Persians—not to be changed; a Western organ says that the radicals must "fortify where they are," and Ben Wade says that he for one will not retire an inch. All this is likely enough to be only the blather and bravado of noisy fellows whistling to keep their courage up; but if it shall prove to be a party policy, it is clear that the warning is not yet sufficient.

In view of this position, it now becomes necessary that the people should know the opinions of any man likely to become a candidate for the Presidency, in order to know that he is positively with them against the extremists they repudiate. It is especially necessary that we should know the opinions of General Grant more clearly than we do. He is now the most prominent candidate before the nation for the highest office in it. His patriotism and honest purposes are well known; his judgment and ability in certain affairs are unquestioned, and he has shown a disposition to national economy of the happiest promise; yet it would be well if we had from himself positive, affirmative knowledge of his views on the political condition of the country. In the absence of such knowledge of the opinions of the General, Lieutenant General Sherman stands forward as the most distinguished soldier whose sentiments are known, and known to be in harmony with the present ideas of the people. It is time, therefore, that General Grant should come out. Let him develop his lines, that people may know where he is.

Six members of the Colored Union League in Pickens District, S. C., are to be hung next month for murder in a late riot. Eighteen others go to prison.

A New York Sunday paper gives a list of men in that city who have made large fortunes by the war.

The National Bank Currency.

[From the New York Nation.]

The approaching session of Congress is likely to become memorable for the number of financial measures submitted to its discussion. The questions of currency contraction, of payment of the national debt, of further greenback issues, and of the substitution of greenbacks for the notes of national banks, will all be brought up for decision at an early day; but unlike the many financial measures passed during the last six years, those now to be brought forward are being discussed in advance of Congress, and there is a fair chance that we shall thus be saved from further legislative crudities such as now afflict us. The National Bank act is one of many specimens of the blundering legislation sometimes extracted from Congress by ignorance, cupidity, and party zeal. Under the provisions of that act many honorable men have organized national banks in all parts of the country, and have invested in them time, money, character and ability. The investment has generally proved a very profitable one, mainly owing to the privilege given to these banks to issue paper money, the now well-known national bank currency.

This currency was at first very popular everywhere, but latterly public opinion has somewhat changed, and it has come to be generally understood that this currency, while very profitable to the banks, is also very expensive to the people; hence the proposition recently made, and certain to be urged upon Congress, to substitute greenbacks for the national currency, seems to be received with almost universal favor. It would seem natural that the owners of national banks should feel aggrieved at an attempt to deprive them of valuable privileges conferred upon them by law, and should use every legitimate means to defeat it.

Stripped of all technicalities, the case stands precisely as follows:—When the greenbacks or United States currency was first issued, it was generally understood that they were a temporary expedient only, that they were in the phraseology of the times, emphatically a "war measure," and that with the end of the war the existance of the greenbacks was to come to an end likewise. An irredeemable paper currency was entirely antagonistic to the general feeling of the country; and although, in the total absence of all currency at the time the act was passed, the legal-tenders or greenbacks were received as an inestimable blessing, yet there has been no time since when the sober thought of the people has not looked upon them as intruders to be expelled as soon as possible, and has not reverted with natural longing to the promised return to specie payments and a currency redeemable in coin. This desirable result, among others, it was thought could and would be obtained through the National Banks.

They were to be allowed to issue bank notes or currency to the amount of three hundred millions (the amount of currency which it was supposed would be required in times of peace), and these notes they were bound to redeem on demand in "legal-tender" currency. As long as there were greenbacks in circulation, the national banks could redeem their notes in that kind of "legal tender." But the supply of greenbacks was to be, and is now being, rapidly reduced by contraction; a time will soon come when there will be no longer any greenbacks but, and the national banks will be compelled to redeem their notes in the only kind of "legal tender" left, viz: gold and silver coin, and thus specie payments were to be restored. In order to have ample security that the banks would, according to agreement, redeem the notes so issued when called upon, they were required to purchase and deposit in the Treasury at Washington an amount of United States bonds equal to a little larger than the amount of currency they were allowed to issue. These bonds of course belong to the banks although temporarily pledged to the United States Treasury, and the interest accruing on them is regularly paid to the banks, as it would be to any other owner. There seems at first sight nothing objectionable in this, but there is nevertheless much.

The original founders of a national bank contribute in greenbacks a capital of a million of dollars. With these greenbacks they buy a million of bonds; the bonds are deposited in Washington where they draw six per cent. interest in coin or seven per cent. interest in currency. The bank thus secures six or seven per cent. on its capital, the same as any other capitalist who invests his money in bonds; but the bank, in addition, receives from the Treasury a million of national bank bills, which are money in all parts of the United States, and which the bank can loan in Wall street or anywhere else for another seven per cent. per annum. It is evident that capital invested in a national bank gets a double rate of interest—one seven per cent. from the people who borrow its bills, and another seven per cent. from the United States Treasury for interest on the bonds deposited with it. The seven per cent. paid by the Treasury is, of course, paid by the people at large, and it is this interest, amounting to over twenty millions of dollars per annum, which it is proposed to save by substituting greenbacks for the notes of the national banks. If, instead of selling to the national banks the three hundred millions of bonds, against which they are authorized to issue *their* currency, the Treasury had in the first instance issued three hundred millions of its own currency—greenbacks—it is evident that there would have been no more currency out and no less than there is now; that the total of the national debt would have been no larger than it is now; but that three hundred millions more of that debt would have been free of interest instead of costing, as they now do, over twenty millions of dollars annually, which are taken from the people by taxation, to be put in the pockets of the national bank stockholders.—This is the great error, the great wrong, of the National Bank act, and the all but unanimous voice of the country demands that the error should be corrected and the wrong redressed.

As matters now stand, a one-dollar national bank note is nothing more than a promise to pay a one-dollar greenback on demand. The popular argument is, that if the greenback itself is, as it must be, preferable to any promise to furnish it, no matter how substantial or well secured, and the greenback, the actual thing, can be had without cost to the people, it is a self-evident absurdity to make the people pay a heavy tax for somebody's promise to furnish that greenback on demand. The argument, we take it, is unanswerable. But the remedial measure, so readily deduced from this argument, to substitute greenbacks for the national notes, to let the cheap actual thing promised take the place of the expensive promise, is more open to objection.

In the first place, the practical execution of the measure is fraught with great and serious difficulty. The bonds deposited in the Treasury certainly belong to the banks. Congress may withdraw the right to issue currency against these bonds, but it cannot compel the banks to sell them. It is true, if the banks are deprived of their currency they may be forced to sell their bonds from want of money, but they will then sell them in the open market and get the current price, which is far above the nominal par value of the bonds. If the Government declares its willingness to buy the bonds of the banks at market price, who is to fix the price, and which market price is to be taken—that of the day when the law is passed, or that of the day when the bank surrenders its currency, or that of any other day? And if the government buys these bonds at market price, paying the heavy premium on them (what injustice to other bondholders!), why should not the bonds of the banks alone be redeemed? Or if the banks are compelled or allowed to sell their bonds in the open market, what disastrous fluctuations would result from the sudden or even gradual sale of such an immense additional amount of securities! what loss would result to the banks and to a thousand other innocent holders! It is very easy to say the banks shall call in their currency, but do they control it? It is in the hands of the people, who want it for their daily business transactions, and who will not take the trouble to present it for redemption, unless compelled by a threat of depreciation. And what effect would it have on the business of the country if the national currency were suddenly threatened with depreciation? Why, every bank and private banker, every merchant or retail dealer, every manufacturer in the United States would bankrupt in less than a month, and thousands of people thrown out of employment and brought to the verge of starvation. A cry of distress runs throught the land at Mr. McCulloch's persistent contraction of four millions a month; but to compel redemption of the national currency is equal to contraction of three millions in a day. We could fill a column with the enumeration of practical difficulties in the way of the measure proposed, but the practical difficulties rarely trouble visionaries and demagogues.

We have said that the practical difficulties in the way of substituting greenbacks for the national bank notes will prove very serious, and, perhaps, insurmountable. We now propose to show that the object sought to be obtained by the proposed substitution can be bettter obtained in a different manner. The real cause of complaint is none other than the excessive cost to the people of the currency furnished them by the national banks. If the banks desire to retain the business of furnishing the people with money, let them offer to do it at less cost. The banks now get seven per cent. per annum on their currency from borrowers, and seven per cent. per annum on their bonds from the Treasury, or the people are at large. Let the banks be satisfied with seven per cent. per annum on their currency, and three per cent. per annum on their bonds. Let the National Bank act be amended so that on all bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for national currency only one-half of the usual interest be allowed; or, in other words, that the banks be required to pay into the Treasury one-half the interest on their deposited bonds in return for the privilege of issuing their currency. They will still make money out of the privilege; not so much as they have been making, but fully as much as the people are willing to let them make, and much more than they will make if the privilege be entirely withdrawn.

Business throughout the country is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The natural reaction from years of wasteful national and individual extravagance is aggravated by the wretched condition of our currency. The currency can only be made worse and all its attendant evils intensified by violent changes now. It is not to the interest of the banks or of the people at large that these changes should be enforced; but enforced they will be, unless the banks meet the popular demand by voluntary concessions. The feeling pervades the community with almost perfect unanimity that a law which gives to the national banks fourteen per cent. interest on their capital, in the midst of general depression in business, is an anomaly and absolutely unendurable The difficulties in the way of substituting greenbacks for the national notes, and the indisposition to tamper with the currency now, incline the people to concessions. Let the banks meet them in a similar spirit, and they may still save a part of their valuable privileges; if not, they will lose the whole.

Many people, especially ladies, complain at this season of the year of general weakness and debility. The use of Speer's Port Grape Wine prevents this. The wine is said to have a most wonderful effect in giving strength, vigor and tone to the whole system; it is extensively used by ladies nursing or about to nurse infants.

Parties from London and Paris order it, appreciating it above French wines. It is said to be unsurpassed for summer complaints and for weakly persons. Our druggists have obtained some direct from Mr Speer. The price is low for so excellent a wine, and every family should have a bottle in the house.—*Philadelphia Press.*

☞Fairbanks' Standard Scales have been before the public nearly fifty years, so that any lack of merit would long since have been discovered. But every year has added to their reputation, and they are now known as the Standard throughout the world. At the great Paris Exposition they received the highest premiums.

Pen and Scissors.

The cost of registration in Virginia was $239,000. The cost of the military establishment in the State for the last five months was five million dollars.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool has created an excitement in that city, by preaching against low-necked dresses. We thought they had gone out of date long ago.

General Emory has issued an order disbanding all irresponsible military companies, black and white, organized in the District of Columbia. This has been done under the special instruction of General Grant.

If a steel pen is too stiff, stick it into a gas flame for a few seconds; then dip it into water, oil or tallow. If a new pen is greasy, put it in the flame for an instant and the ink will run.

It is reported that a negro plot, to kill certain white and colored men who voted the Conservative ticket in Virginia, has been discovered near Lynchburg. It is also said that the negroes are debating in Mecklinburg and adjoining counties whether to seize the lands on the first of Janurry, if they are not given them.

Official majorities from twenty-one counties in Kansas, and reported majorities in six others, the most populous in the State, give the following result: For negro suffrage, 5,995; against, 13,558. For female suffrage, 6,043; against, 13,495. For disfranchising disloyal persons, 9,253; against, 8,603.

The Washington friends of the President say that the dignified and pacific tone of his last speech is a fair indication of the course he intends to pursue towards Congress during the coming session. They further add that if Congress will confine itself to legislation within the constitution, Mr. Johnson will avoid taking issue with that body, and will endeavor to create a spirit of harmony between the branches of the Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD LIMESTONE FARM FOR SALE IN FULTON COUNTY.

The subscriber offers for sale a good Limestone Farm of 225 acres, a portion well timbered, situate 9 miles from McConnellsburg, Fulton county. The improvements are a log house, log barn, and other out buildings. There is a good orchard and saw mill on the premises.
no20-3t* JACOB HOGER.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE IN TROUGH CREEK VALLEY.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at one o'clock p. m., a farm of 107 acres, situate in Trough Creek Valley, about 2 miles west of Cassville, 20 acres well timbered and 20 acres good meadow. The farm is mostly in clover, and easy to till. There is a good young orchard and plenty of running water on the premises, and a good spring near the dwelling. The improvements are a good frame HOUSE, log Barn, dry-house, granary, and other outbuildings.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Reference: D. Walker, Airy Dale, Huntingdon county.
no20-3t* SARAH HOGER.

JUNIATA STEAM PEARL MILL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.
The burrs and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.
We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. Thus equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.
Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.
Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.
JOHN K. McCAHAN & SON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867

MORRISON'S COVE FARM FOR SALE.

This Farm is situated on Piney Creek about four miles from Williamsburg, adjoining Springfield Furnace property. It contains 165 ACRES, of which about 25 acres is young chestnut timber, all under good fence.
The improvements are a first class BARN, nearly new, with Wagon Shed, Corn crib, &c.; a stone DWELLING HOUSE, also new; log Dwelling, large and well selected Orchard, etc., etc.
There is an abundant supply of water by means of capacious cisterns which in seven years experience have never failed in furnishing all the water required; also by the creek which bounds the farm.
Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, residing in Huntingdon.
R. R. BRYAN.
Huntingdon, Nov. 15, 1867.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public Sale,
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1867,
A valuable FARM situate in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the east by land of William Entriken, on the south by land of George Lynn, and on the north and west by the Juniatown Branch, (and within three-quarters of a mile of Entriken's Bridge) containing 230 ACRES, about 200 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered.
The improvements are a large DWELLING HOUSE, convenient for two families, a large Bank BARN, and all other outbuildings. Together with necessary water facilities, not excelled by any in the county for convenience; and a good Orchard.
The Farm is suitable for dividing in two tracts, having another spring of never-failing water thereon.
For further information inquire of
ISAAC BRUMBAUGH.
Near Marklesburg, Nov. 13, 1867-3t*

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 sole 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.

STRAYED AWAY.

Two yearling CALVES, one a steer and the other a heifer, both red and white, strayed from the premises of the undersigned in Henderson township, about the latter part of April. Any information as to their whereabouts will be rewarded.
D. GROVE.
no13-3t

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Penn'a.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANKLIN M. BURGER, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the eighth day of November, 1867, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the estate of FRANKLIN M. BURGER, of McConnellstown, in the county of Huntingdon, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden in the Court House in Huntingdon, before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register for said district, on the 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,
no13-4t By S. TIDS. ELDER, Deputy Marshal.

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,
se18-2m* Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa.