The Globe.

HUNTING DON, PA Wednesday morning, Dec. 4, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, EDITORS.

Read the substance of the re ports of the impeachment committee,

on the first page.

voters in Virginia is said to be \$230,000 might offer would excite in the least -about two dollars and a half a head. This the Government has to pay, and Journal & American-but we were mishundreds of those registered forgot taken. In their last issue they pitch their names when they went to the into us some-and tell us that we have polls to voto. 👊 🗸

By a vote of Parson Brownlow's House of Representatives in Tennessee, the Congressmen from that State and to remember, as they see the light are instructed to vote for the impeach. ment of the President. Similar instructions would be given by the crazy Union party that had an organization fanatics in other States.

Washington correspondent writes that some of the brightest intol: lects of the Republican party are now the formation of a great National Union party for the next Presidential

strong anti-radical candidate.

Gen Butler in a late speech in Congress said :- "A shrewd littsiness man, whom he might name, had taken to the Treasury \$100,000, which he invested in bonds, then got a banking charter; and \$90,000 in currency; this currency lie again invested in bonds went home, and remarked that was all the banking business he wanted to do. He thus got interest on \$190,000 in bonds, which, when gold was 200, brought him in \$22,000 a year for his investment of \$100,000."

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has introduced a bill looking to the resumpa better and more permanent basis danger of being ruined. than it is at present. They have signally failed in sectional reconstruction, which has taken, up almost, all their time, to the detriment of the country's financial interests, and now it is high time they proceed with the considerátion of that important item, and effect n desirable change...

ng. It is igratifying to note that a usoless Select Committees, pretending to investigate semebody or something, are themselves to be overhauled, and their clerks and other supernumeraries out off. This is all right, if carried far enough .- Pittsburg Commercial.

Thanks to the people-they gave Congressmen a hint at the lite elections that extravagance and corruption would no longer be encouraged—and of independent voters.

organized in this or any other enlightonly for the association of niggers."

licans are "fit only for the association the party has been the Republican orof niggers" that they cannot see any ganization with a platform of princithing wrong in the attempt to force ples quite unlike the platform upon the negro up to an equality with the which Mr. Johnson and the Union white man?

The testimony of Gen. Grant before the Judiciary (impeachment) lican—he is just what he was known Committee, a brief abstract of which we publish on the first page; is far war Democrat. The programme of from being comforting to the Radicals the radicals was no part of the con-The General considers President Johnson's policy as to reconstruction identical with that of Mr. Lincoln. He says; "Mr. Lincoln, prior to his asplan was read. The plan adopted by son was impeached. Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan Q. Did any of the Cabinet express a taught to look to him now. Well, we

Our Neighbors are Frightened.

Two weeks ago we made mention of the fact that many Union men who have been acting with the radical Republican organization since the Union organization was dissolved, expressor a desire to return to the old Union party-the Union party of the warthe Union party that put in nomination and elected Lincoln and Johnson -the Union party that crushed the rebellion. We did not suppose at the The cost for registering 93,000 time that any friendly suggestions we our Union friends-the editors of the no right to interfere for the purpose of spoiling the programme of their party -the radical Republican organization. We advise our neighbors to keep cool, breaking in every direction that the Republican party is only a part of the during the war. If the Union party was in existence to-day, standing upon the same platform of principles it did when Lincoln and Johnson were nomat loggerheads, which may result in inated, and elected, there would have been no "Democratic Victories" announced during the past two months. campaign. He says there is every in But the Republican organization of todication of a general dissolution of the day is a new organization, moulded to present radical Republican organiza. suit the notions of Brownlow, Hunnicut, Stevens, Phillips, Fred. Douglas and the ignorant nogro masses every-The evidence before the Judi- where. Thousands and hundreds of ciary (Impeachment) Committee, puts thousands of Union voters voted with General Grant! pretty square upon this organization because there was no President Jahnson's platform. We other party organization but the old cannot see how radicals who are op Domocratic, in existence. Light is posed to Johnson can support Grant breaking-true Union men see that for the Presidency. The evidence is they must again, take to the front or not of the kind premised by Forney. suffer worse defeat than they have al-Our neighbors were slightly previous ready experienced. Negro political in their choice. As far as Grant has equality in the North, and negro surather than that the country should be cursed with such measures, the indeto power: parse is the

We repeat then, our suggestion, that the Union men who are not willing to earry the dead weight of negro politital equality and negro supremacy, reorganize the Union party, and move forward to victory, leaving the radical Stevens Republicans, and the radical Vallandigham Democrats so far in the rear as to blot them out forever.

We do not expect that our suggestions will be approved by the editors of tion of specie payments. And now the Journal & American. They must that Congressmen have taken hold of differ with us or they would not be tho finance question, we hope they serving their radical leaders and the will not let it go, until they place the interests of the men who best prosper financial condition of our country on when our country is in the greatest

We desire to live friendly to wards our neighbors of the Journal & American, and therefore shall take the liberty occasionally to remind them of some things they appear to have who contemplate availing themselves with President Johnson, and relating forgotten. They should not forget of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law "I sincerely believe Andrew Johnson that the Union party came into exis- must do so previous to March 2d, 1868, to be as temperate a man in all his ha tence at a time when our country was as the fifty per cent. clause takes effect bits as any man in the United States. in danger of being run over by rebels. on that day. There are only about The Hon. Mr. Price is not the only the House of Representatives looking towards economy. Wandering and useless Select Committees, pretending them and prospered | Hundreds, of course, be proven. Section 33 of the friends." thousands of Democrats were in the law, in relation to the fifty per cent. Nov. 29 .- In the Senate Mr. Morrill, field, shoulder to shoulder with Republis as follows: "And in all proceedings of Vt, introduced a bill to provide for licans—they fought as well—and con- in bankruptcy, commenced after one a return to a specie payments in July quered the enemy. The army was a year from the time this act shall go the consideration of the bill at an early fought; they voted. Lincoln was regranted to a debtor whose assets does nominated in opposition to the wishes not pay fifty per cent. of the claims ley as Minister of Austria. It is not of Stevens, Chase, and other leading against his ostate, unless the assent, in certain that Mr. Greeley will accept selves by complying with the demands radicals. Andrew Johnson was nom- writing, of a majority in number and the office. inated for Vice President on the tick value of his creditors, who have proved The President's Message is complete, ot with Mr. Lincoln -and he was nommea.Mr. John A. Nash, publisher, inated because the Convention was a before the time of application for disably will not be delivered in Congress reprietor and one of the editors of the Union Convention and before the time of application for disably will not be delivered in Congress proprietor and one of the editors of the | Union Convention and because he was | charge." Journal & American, but a few years a war Democrat like thousands of othago, when the Republican party was ers in the field. When this Union tick- titution and suffering exists in Richjust organizing, published in his paper | et was put in nomination, negro politthe following as his opinion of the ical equality and negro supremacy in persons have been discharged from the workshops. On all sides is seen the the South was not talked off and was condense of hard times and was discussed and several chan-"This infamous Black Republican no part of the party platform. The Party, which, for meanness, outstrips ticket was elected.—Mr. Lincoln was to the world the spectacle of an indus was again read from corrected proof any other political party that was ever assessingled.—Mr. Tohnen was President tripus needled, living upon the most slips. It is understood that the President and the most slips. assassinated-Mr. Johnson was Presiened country. The baseness of its tac- dent, and because he would not bow to productive soil in the world, abounding dent adheres in the main to his own tics, has rendered it odious to every the will of Stevens. Phillips & Co., he true American, and as a party, is fit must be denounced as having deserted the Union party; and the influence of Is it because the editors of that pa- the radicals was strong enough to conper are still of the opinion that Republic to the organization and since then South may govern the whites.

election. Johnson never was a Repubto be when nominated and elected—a tract, and neither Johnson nor the Union men opposed to negro political

equality will swallow it. More Testimony .- Secretary Stansassipation, had inaugurated a policy ton, in his testimony before the imintended to restore those (the South- peachment committee, thus refers to ern State) governments. I was pres- one of the "high crimes and misdeent once, before his murder, when a meanors" upon which President John-

which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lindouble of the Description of the Government to recognize the State governments which had been in rebellion without the aid of Congress? A. None whatever; I had the lindouble of the part of the State governments which had been in rebellion without the aid of Congress? A. None whatever; I had lindouble of the governments while same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was myself entertained no doubt of the au- will mind his own business, and give september last. In accordance with will mind his own business, and give the instructions of General Schoffeld President was the one which was carried thority of the President to take measthe politicians very little comfort. right through." Gen. Grant's testimony ures for the organization of the rebel States on the plan proposed during the is not the medicine the Radicals have vacation of Congress, and agreed in of the impeachment movement to got a after the sine die adjournment of the been anxious to minister, to their fol- the plan specified in the proclamation majority in each House to favor their Constitutional Convention, of which he in the case of North Carolina.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.—There

appears to be a fixed determination on 🗔 General Grant in nomination for the Republicans who stronuously oppose his nomination—and they are the more extreme men of the party, and the same mon who opposed the nomination of President Lincoln. The candidate of the Radical Republicans for eral Grant are not known, to any defi- judgment." nite extent. As for the latter, if we General Grant can reconcile that statement, and in the same breath crimi nate President Johnson, we can not understand. Johnson, it has been re peatedly said, has gone back on his assertions, that "traitors should be punished," and "treason must be made odious," but now we find the very men who were loudest in their cries against Johnson are now londest in their appeals in aid of Grant, who from the very beginning until now, has been opposed to the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. Our own private opinion is that

General Grant not only does not seek, the platform of the Union, party and ident, if it is offered to him at the Republican nominating Convention. He pendent Union votors will permit the of the armies, from which the people tion by a court of petty sessions. old Democratic party to again get in can not well spare him, for services rendered in the past. His reticence is worrying the party politicians, but his silence can not be considered as consenting to the nomination from any party, for if it can be considered as consenting to one party it can also be considered as consenting to the other party. We take it, however, that his sive majority. Two or three who were name is being used by the politicians known to favor the impeachment last of the Republican party for the effect summer have come out openly against that it may have in rallying the party it since reading the testimony, and as until some one more acceptable may vert to impeachment has been made be nominated. We look at it in the since the testimony was printed. light of a mere party dodge and not as expressing the real, honest sentiments of the party; and we predict that if written for publication a letter in reany can be prevailed upon to build ference to the remarks on temperance

> THE BANKRUPT LAW ENDED .- All he did not have personal interviews their claims, is filed in the case, at or and will be put into the hands of the

> nea An unparalleled amount of desmond. Very lately a large number of evidence of hard times, and worse is sage was discussed and several chanexpected, and this winter may present | ges were made. .. To-day the message trious people, living upon the most in minerals of all kinds, literally starving-starving for the want of bread.

> -Pittsburg Commercial. And the poor people of the North taxed to death that the negroes of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding

It would seem that, after all, Andrew Johnson, extreme as he is, is not up to the requirements of the pure, orthodox school of Democracy as repparty stood at the last Presidential resented by Black, Vallandigham, Clymer, Pendleton, and Woodward"-Forney's Press.

you have for months and years been the currency, and thinks that the law misrepresenting Andrew Johnson by giving him the discretion to contract white people, and many ladies. At asserting that he had gone over to the contract white people, and many ladies. At the contract white people, and thinks that the law densely crowded, principally with white people, and many ladies. At "enemy." It is now possible that to be repealed. He takes, on the other Forney will soon be a Johnson man again-or something else.

The people are looking with paexcite still more. Everybody is being effect would be disastrous.

The efforts of the leading spirits scheme, it is said, will fail.

THE IMPEACIMENT BUSINESS .- The Pittsburg Commercial, one of the best the part of many Republicans, to put Republican papers in the State, says:

"It is probable that we could not state a more significant fact than that, up to this time, so far as our observation extends, not a representive Republican paper, of indeed a Republican paper of any kind, has come out in unqualified support of the proposition to impeach the President on the testimony reported by the Ludiciary Committee, while most of them strongly in the new paper such a course. This, we think, it by the bayonet; but until it is there "It is probable that we could not next President. There is one class of state a more significant fact than that, President is Judge Chase, while the oppose such a course. This, we think, candidate of the Conservative Republimay be taken as accurately reflecting licans is General Grant. The senti-ments of Judge Chase are well known.— the Republican sentiment at the pres-ent moment. The terse report of the all concerned, and especially to the neminority, signed by Messrs. Wilson groes themselves. When negro suf-and Woodridge, we approhend, is pretho is as Radical as the most radical of and Woodridge, we apprehend, is pret-

can place any reliance on reported in clans cannot see that they can deceive good, and is not simply another form terviews, he is just as much a Conserthe voters any longer—and they conSouthern political society, and contrivative Democrat as he is a Conserva- fess their political sins. The Impedchtive Republican. But take up his test ment Committee has cost the people country. But this state of things cantimony before the Judiciary Impeach- hundreds of thousands of dollars, to not be reached until peace-the spirit ment Committee, and we find his posi-gratify partisan passion, and all its la-of peace, as well as its form—is restor-tion peacer than we have it from any tion nearer than we have it from any other source. In his testimony he advanced views which would make it ap impeached. We believed the threat the South as the results of the war. pear as if he wanted to abandon the was only made to influence the mass We may force them upon the Southright to punish the military leaders of of voters to vote with the radical particle respection. We may maintain them there by milithe Rebellion, while President Johnson, ty. The Radical's must now arrange on the other hand, was eager for their a new programme, to deceive and only hold they have upon the South-

> IMPEACHMENT. The almost universal tenor of the comments of the Republican papers is in accord with the following, which is the conclusion of an elaborate article in the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican journal in the Northwest:

swindle is played out.

Let those who propose to sacrifice everything to impeachment remember that at the next election they will have to go before a people who have demanded a revision of the revenue laws, an improvement of the currency, and a stable adjustment of the debt, and who will laugh with contempt in the face of the man who has the impudence to been heard from he would make a premacy in the South was no part of but will not have the position of Prest tell them that a neglect of those is compensated or atoned for by an attempt to impeach the President upon charges so strained and threadbare that has now a position as General-in-Chief they ought not to merit an investiga-

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1867. Impeachment Losing Ground. The Impeachment project is losing can be ascertained, not a single con-

The President's Temperance. B. B. French, Esq, of this city, has high hopes of the nomination of General Grant, as a Republican candidate, Mr. French says that as Commissioner they will be doomed to disappoint of Public Buildings, duty required that he should visit the President's house, almost daily and no week passed when

before Wednesday. .

The Message. Nov. 30 .- The President called the Cabinet in special session to-day, all slips. It is understood that the Presiplan of reconstruction as heretofore de veloped so far in the South under the military laws. He devotes considerable space to the national finances and favors substantially the policy of the the volume of the currency. The Treasury Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was this afternoon mailed to Collectors of Revenue and Assistant Treasurers, to be delivered to the President simultaneously with its presentation to Congress. It is learned It would seem then, that, after all, positively that the Secretary holds to hand, strong ground against expansion and declares that if that policy be inaugurated by Congress, it will prove disastrous to the country and ultimatethe other official documents. While bonds as pledging the country to their Johnson's Message may excite some payment, principal and interest, in tered to the members of the Grand interest, we think Grant's report will tion in currency shall be adopted the Jury.

Judge Underwood said all who had

> the instructions of General Schofield, he has given a bond to appear before the Charles city court within ten days is a member.

What the Country Needs.

[From the N. Y. Times.] "What the country needs now more it by the bayonet; but until it is there by some different tenure than that, it will be a curse instead of a blessing to the party; while the opinions of Gen: ty generally approved by the popular with the assent of the Southern poeple -an assent based on the conviction The fall elections are over-politi- that it is intended for the common bute largely to the good of the whole

> and contention—not contribute to the peace and strength of the common country. The South will regard them as simply force in another form. The great mistake in what has been done since the war was closed; is that t has been done in the spirit and temper of conquerors dealing with a conquered people. After a war between

ndependent nations peace comes only through a treaty, a compact to which both are equal parties; it is not imposed by the victor without the consent of the vanquished, and maintained by a constant display of armed power. Such a close of war would not be peace It would have nothing of the spirit of peace. It would sheal none of the wounds, soothe none of the asperities, allay none of the hatreds which the war had caused; and this is far more true of the peace that should follow a war between contending sections of the same country. The terms of peace in such a case, if it is to bring with it the fruits of peace, must be such as the judgment of both parties can approve and such as both can accept vithout a sense of humiliation. The President's policy had this feature to. recommend it at all events. Whether

right or wrong in its details, it made the South an assenting and a willing party to the peace which it sought to bring about. And the greatdefect in the policy of Congress has been, that it springs from a different temper and breathes a different spirit. Whether right or wrong in its details, it is imposed upon the South by force. It goes out under threats-backed up by military power, and enforced as an act and badge of subjugation rather than offered as a basis of peace which both parties can accept with honor, and as conducive to their common interests. Dif ferences of detail would have been very easily adjusted, if the subject had been thus approached in the spirit of

a real and substantial peace. But this has not been done. We are as far from real peace to-day as we were when the war was closed. In-deed, the feeling that now prevails between the two sections is less ; more bitter and more hostile, than it was when Lee surrendered to Grant The people feel this to be the fact, and they deplore it as calculated to plunge the country deeper and deeper into trouble and confusion. We are not coming out of the war with either eredit to curselves or profit to the country. We are simply prolonging its enmities and widening the breach which the cessation of armed strife ought to have closed. Nor does the progress of reconstruction, under the law of Congress, promise speedy relief. That is regarded as a hostile act by the people of the Southern States—as intended to overturn and humiliate them, and as calculated to disorganize their soci-

oty and destroy their prosperity. The coming Presidential election vill bring this matter to an issue. If the Democratic party should elect a President representing the principles and policy to which they have adhered throughout the war, we should have the whole contest to be fought over again, in the political arena, if the field of arms. If the Republicans, on the other hand, should elect one of their "representative men"—a: politician who has achieved distinction by waging a war of sentiments and ideas against the South, he would carry tho bitterness thus engendered into his administration of public affairs, and would renew the asperities of a con-test which had been finally and victoriously closed. In either case pacification would not be secured. That can be brought about only by an administration which shall inherit none of the hatreds and heats of former contests, and which can act with no other trammels than such as a supreme regard for the honor of the country, and the permanent welfare its free institutions may impose."

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Telegraph. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 26 .- The court pened at 11 o'clock, and was soon court to order. The Grand Jury answered to their names. They comprise eighteen white and six colored men, all radicals. The oath prescribed by the act of Congress June 17, 1862, tione for the President's Message, and the law in reference to the government the other official documents. While law in reference to the government bonds as pledging the country to their corned in the rebellion, was adminis-

your duty to find an indictment for reason against the offender unless it be also brought to your knowledge that "What the country needs now more such offender has recoived a special than anything else is pacification. We pardon, or is included in some general It also touched upon violations of the Internal Revenue and Postal laws and Reconstruction acts, which will be

brought before the Court. The Grand Jury then retired for deliberation.
At 12:30 Mr. Evarts, on the part of the government, said it was intended to proceed with the trial of Dayis at some period during this term, but the public duties of Chief Justice Chase prevented his attendance, and be would name a day after Judge Chase's official duties in the Supreme Court had been concluded; and proposed that the first Wednesday in March be assigned for the trial. Mr. O'Conor for the defense assented

to this, but said it would cause the de fendant inconvenience and hoped the government would arrange it positive y for the day named. He preferred to renew Davis' recognizances for trial in May, when Mr. Chase would certary power. But so long as this is the tainly attend, but withdrew this, and on the other hand, was eager for their a new programme, to deceive and only hold they have upon the South-punishment. How the admirers of plunder the people—the impeachment ern people, they will only breed strife Mr. Davis would be called on previ-

Mr. Evarts anticipated no difficulty in the trial coming off in March, as Mr. Chase would undoubtedly be present then. Judge Underwood assented, as it was desirable to have two Judges present in . case of such importance. during the proceedings; but it is understood he was in the vicinity, and would have been produced if necessary.

Weston the pedestrian, has eached, Chicago. He has walked 1276: miles in less than twenty-six walking days. He has averaged fifty miles a day for a stretch of one month

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

O STRAY STEERS. Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Tod township. Huntingdon county, two stray STEERS. One is a red yearling muley, and no mark on the eare; the other is two years and a half old, chiefly white, his head and neck red, large horus and short tall, and no mark on the ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove, property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. Tod twp., Dec. 4, 1867*

CELLERS & FOLWELL, WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS & FRUITERERS, No. 161 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders promptly attended to. THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

The Philadelphia Daily News, J. R. FLANIGEN,

Editor and Proprietor, published daily (Sunday excepted), and fo mail subscribers outside the city at

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM OFFICE, 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS is mailed to all parts or the United States at

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. payable invariably in advance. DUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Plens Huntingdon county, directed to me, as the Committee c Benjamin F. Wallace, a lunatic, there will be exposed t public sale at the house of R. F. Hazlet, in Spruce Cree Iuntingdon county, Penna., ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

THREE TRACTS OF LAND, Situated in FRANKLIN and MORRIS townships, Hun tingdon county, and in TYRONE township, Blair co., Pa. NO. 1.

Consists of a tract of improved land in Franklin and Morris townships, Huntingdon county, on the little Juniata river, about one mile above Spreec Creek, bounded by lands of Daniel Shultz, — Haggerty, and others, known as the "Sugar Island Property," containing about 42 Acres, part of which consists of two small islands in the little Juniata river, and a, small tract of three acres on the scuth side of said river. This tract is fine farming land, and is now under cultivation.

NO. 2. Consists of a tract of unimproved land lying on Cano Mountain, in Morris township, Huntingdon county, an Tyrone township, Blair county, Pa., and bounded by lands of Robert P. Wallace's heirs, W

NO. 3. Consists of a small tract of unimproved mountain is lying in the same townships and counties, containing about 9 Acres, and bounded by lands of James Brudenbaugh, John

and bounded by insue of the purchase moner to be paid on confirmation of the sale at January Couri when deed will be made, and the residue in two equa annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be accure by the judgment bouds of the purchaser.

MARTIN WALKER, deci-it Committee of Benjamin F. Wallace.

AISAAC KASTAUFFER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

No. 148 North 2d Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA: An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated are constantly on hand. SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly a nov. 17-1y* SILVER'S WASH POWDER! SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY. Makes Washing a Pastime and Mon-

day a Festival. SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT1 Address all orders to the Manufacturers

ZIEGLER & SMITH, Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE

IN THE MATTER OF FRANKLIN conscientious scruples against taking an oath should inform the court. None answered. In being sworn, whites and blacks took the bible together, which caused a smile throughout the court-room.

Judge Underwood then charged the Grand Jury, defining treason and its punishment under the laws of Congress. He said: If it is brought to your knowledge that any citizen of the United States has been engaged in levying war against them, it will be

SALES.

A GOOD LIMESTONE FARM FOR The subscriber offers for sale a good Limestone Farm of 225 acres, a portion well timbered, situate v miles from McConnellsburg, Fulton county. The improventants are a log house, log barn, and other out buildings. There is a good orchard and saw mill on the premised, no20-34* JACOB HOGER.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE IN The undersigned will sell at publicate on the premises ON FRIDAY, THE CTO DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, t one o'clock p. m., a farm of 107 acres, situate in Trough at one ccicek p. m., a farm of 107 acres, situate in Trough.

Creek Valley, about 2 miles west of Caswille, 2) acres

well timbered and 20 acres good meadow. The farm is

mestly in clover, and easy to till. There is a good young

orehard 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,

are a good traine to the same and other outbuildings.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Reference: D. Walker, Airy Dale, Huntingdon county

SARAH HOGER. SARAH HOGER.

MORRISON'S COVE FARM FOR This Farm is situated on Piney, Creek about four miles

This Farm is situated on Piney, Creek about four miles from Williamsburg, adjoining Epringfield Rurnace property. It contains 185 AGRES, of which about 25 acres is young chestant 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 now; log Dwelling, large and well selected Orchard, etc., etc.

There is an abundant supply of water by means of capacious elsterns which in soven years experience have never falled in furnishing all the water required; also by the creek which bounds the farm.

the crack which bounds the farm.

Further particulars may be had on application to the

Huntingdon, Nov. 15, 1867. VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC

The subscribar will sell at public Sale. ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1214, 1807, A valuable FARM situate in Lincoln township, Hunt ingdon county, bounded on the east by land of Williams Entriken, on the south by land of George Lynn, and on-

and it was due to the defendant and the north and west, by the Raystown Branch, (and with in three-quarters of a mile of Entriken's Bridge,) connamed. Mr. Davis was not present 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 BAKN, and al

convenient for two families, a large Bwall Rakin, and al other outbuildings. Together with necessary water fa clittes, not excelled by any in the county for conveni-ence; and a good Orchard.

The Farm is suitable for dividing in two tracts, having.

ISAAC BRUMBAUGH. Near Marklesburg, Nov. 13, 1867-34

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers a Farm for a sale, being a part of the one heresides on in Huntingeon County, about one mile west of the town of Orbisonia, situated on the Aughwick Creek, containing, about 126 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 buink barn. Also a young apple orchard (140 trees,) of select 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.

ESP-for further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Oct. 9, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale at Mill Greek, in said county,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18th OF DECEMBER, 1867, at one o'clock, P. M., all that certain messuage, tenemont and tract of land situate in Brady township, in said county of Huntingdod, adjoining lands of 'Josesh Green, Geo-Eby, Isaac Gorsuch, George Hawn, James Simpson's heirs, David Simpson, John Wolfkill, and others, and containing Six Hundred and One Acres and Eighty-three Perches and alloyance. About 200 acres of which are cleared and under cultination, and the residue is covered with excellent timber. Having thereon an excellent stone Griss Mill, Saw Mill, 3 log Dwelling Houses, and bank Barn and other outbuildings. Dr. E. W. Hale will jobe for the

and other outbuildings. Dr. E. W. Hale will join in the deed to the purchaser, that the whole title may pass clear st therein as tenant by courtesy. TERMS OF SALE .- One-half of the pure confirmation of sale and the residue

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