The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, morning, Dec. 18, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

☞ Fully one-third of the whole amount of sugar consumed in the world is manufactured from beets; and immense quantities of raw beet sugar are imported into England for their refineries, competing very successfully with the cane sugar from the West Indies and elsewhere.

☞ Republican losses almost everywhere indicate that the Republican party is being crowded to a back seat. The party and its candidates must repudiate negro political equality or the old line Democracy, or a new party, will triumph at the next Presidential election.

☞ The leaders of the Democratic party—those who led the party organization into opposition to the war for the Union—are not honest friends of President Johnson. They are his friends only so far as they can use his opposition to radicalism to advance their party purposes.

☞ It is only necessary to watch the progress of reconstruction in the Southern States to be convinced that the white people there will never be reconstructed by the radical process. Even the colored population are beginning to murmur and divide into factions. The influence of statesmen must soon come to the rescue of our country or the peace and prosperity hoped for will be but a dream. Read the news from the Southern States copied from Forney's *Press*.

☞ "It will be but a few short months, God be praised, before the despised old traitor will be compelled to pack up his duds and put for his tailor shop in Tennessee."—*Journal & American.*

President Johnson a despised *traitor?* A majority of Republican Congressmen couldn't see it, or they would have impeached him after spending hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money hunting up evidence. But you are excusable, neighbors, for making such a rash charge—you were disappointed in the result of the impeachment vote, and feel bad.

☞ The *Globe* seems to have a propensity for publishing old records. We wonder if it would have any objections to the publication of its own expressed opinions in regard to the party it now seeks to elevate to power, and especially of certain individuals belonging to the party.—*Journal & American.*

Not the least objection to the publication of any of our own expressed opinions. Our opinions during the war would be our opinions to-day under similar circumstances. We take nothing back we then said of men or parties. It is a mistaken notion of yours, Messrs. Editors, that we are seeking to elevate to power the party we opposed during the war. We only seek to defeat the radicalism of what should be a *Union* party.

☞ Take people from under the influence of the mere party politicians who work only for party success, and they are almost unanimously opposed to negro political equality—then why should the mischievous party leaders be encouraged to continue a contest which must result to the injury of the blacks as well as the whites. A bold uprising of the people without distinction of party, in opposition to the tyrannical rule of party leaders is all that is necessary to restore our country to peace and prosperity. Every politician has at the end of his tongue an argument to mislead the people, but the condition of our country under the rule of the politicians should be enough to convince the great majority of voters that they have been misled. Will they be freemen and strike for their interests and their country before it is too late.

☞ It is pretty evident from all the light that can be had as to the political opinions of Gen. Grant, that he will not consent to be made a party candidate of either the Republican or Democratic parties. The latest information we have of the General's standpoint, is found in a letter written by Gen. Dent, brother-in law of General Grant, to a friend in New York who took an active part in the Grant meeting in that city.

The letter says Gen. Grant does not wish to be either the Republican or Democratic nominee. *He would prefer to be elected by the people.* He does not want to decide upon questions of public policy until they come up, and will not take office tied by party applications. He has views which were pretty correctly expressed in a recent article in the *Galaxy and States*, that if elected, he will make no appointments on account of political services.

If the General should be nominated and elected as the Republican candidate in opposition to his protest, and he should overlook the claims of politicians in making his appointments, wouldn't he be denounced as a traitor as bitterly as Lincoln was and Johnson is, by the mere party men of the Republican party? If elected by the people outside of party nominations, he would be free to appoint the *best* men to positions of trust, and watch only the interests of the whole people.

EFFECTS OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—We have but to refer to the state of affairs in the State of Alabama to see the effects of giving the negroes the right to vote. There they have voted almost unanimously in favor of holding a Constitutional Convention, in compliance with the reconstruction law of Congress. The Convention was held at the Capital, Montgomery, and some of the delegates were negroes. The Constitution was adopted by the Convention, and now goes to the registered voters of the States for their adoption or rejection. The negroes have become dissatisfied, and the leaders among them are counseling their followers to vote against the Constitution, pronouncing it "an infamous fraud upon the rights of the people of the State, and will, if ratified, inevitably result in the debasement of the white race and the destruction of the black." The cause of this dissatisfaction is stated to be the objectionable features of the Constitution framed by the Convention, and the caucus of members of the convention, who nominated for State officers all white, and nearly all the members of the convention, leaving the blacks out in the cold. This is an evidence of the truth of our assertion that give a black man a vote and you must give him an office. The negroes in Alabama are dissatisfied because they were not favored with a representative of their race and color in one or more of the State offices; and they were justly dissatisfied; because they have as much right to have an office, as they have to vote. How can they be satisfied with the mere privilege of voting for a white man, and thus leave their own color out in the cold? There is not a particle of right or justice in that, but there is a mountain of wrong and injustice, which will breed dissension and animosity as long as it exists. Give the negro the office he demands or else withdraw from him his privilege to vote. The members of the Montgomery Convention were confessedly mean and ungrateful in not honoring those who honored them. They were elected by the votes of the negro, and now they want to discard their supporters altogether. It is becoming more clear every day that the negroes vote in the South merely to sustain those who gave them the right. The Radicals gave them the right and they did so with the expectation that they would vote for and with them. And they have done so; but the sequel shows that a negro will have his share in the spoils as well as they. They expect offices, and if they don't get them, they will bolt the ticket. What the Radicals will do to mend the matter in Alabama, we don't know; but we do know that they have an elephant on their hands that is hard to manage. One thing is certain, the trouble would have been obviated, had they not given the negroes the privilege to vote, but now that they have it, they will have a serious time perhaps in taking it from them.

THE National Republican Committee which met in Washington on the 11th inst, to name a day for the meeting of their Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, had under consideration striking out "Republican" from their call, and calling the Convention as a "National Union Convention." But the proposition, made by friends of Gen. Grant, was bitterly opposed by Horace Greeley and other advocates of negro political equality, and was defeated—leaving the Convention to be called with the principles of the negro suffrage advocates recognized. There may be doubts whether Grant will accept a Republican nomination. He could not have well refused to accept a National Union nomination. "Republican party" without a repudiation of the negro political interest, means negro political equality. "National Union party" would have indicated a desire to return to the principles of the Union party of the war. It is evident that the extreme radicals still hold control of the Republican national organization.

☞ The *New York Nation*, an ably conducted Republican paper says: "The overthrow of the impeachment projects shows clearly that common sense and moderation are at last re-asserting their sway over the majority of Congressmen." We have admissions now from every direction that the majority of Congressmen have been behaving badly. Until lately no Republican party paper had a word of complaint to offer. Every act of Congress was defended by the press of the party. We have been denounced for speaking the truth of the majority—but not until the people spoke, in language not to be misunderstood, at the late elections, would the "party organs" admit that the radicalism of Congress was forcing the old Democratic party again into power. If the honest Union press of the country had stood fast to Union principles, and repudiated the radicalism of Stevens, Phillips, Sumner & Co., the party would to-day have the confidence and respect of the people.

"THE health of the country demands repose"—so says the report of the Directors of the Philadelphia Union League. A few months ago, the Directors would have reported, "the health of the country demands agitation." We are gratified that the politicians have seen the handwriting upon the wall and are crowding upon our platform.

Action of the Radicals.

The Radical leaders of the Republican party are determined to continue to rule that party in the future, or withdraw from the organization. The failure to impeach the President was the first step towards disorganization. The following extracts from a letter to a Washington correspondent of the Boston *Standard*, under date of Dec. 9, will give the reader some idea of the trouble in camp. The writer says:

Yesterday quite a number of the active and earnest Radicals, Western men mostly, met at the residence of Thad. Stevens. An informal consultation was held, and it was determined to bring up impeachment again by the presentation of different motions to impeach, to which their movers, who are leading Radicals, can speak at length. This they have a right to do. There will be a conference during the present week looking to the parliamentary organization of the Radical wing. It is understood that some leader for the House will be selected, probably General Schenck, and around him, with such aid as Mr. Stevens' health will allow him to give, there will be a determined Radical stand for the carrying of such measures as are now pending.

Of the effect of the failure to impeach, the same letter says:

It is no use disguising the fact. The Rupublican party is not now one. There are two distinct parties in its midst. The question is really which shall keep the great name and maintain the splendid organization. This honor belongs by all that is just to the Radicals. The conservatives have no claim, many of them are petty and peddling soldiers of fortune, while the others are jaundiced and disappointed politicians, who grieve at being so near statesmanship and yet unable to make the people recognize them as such. What transpired on the black days—a twin disgrace—of last week has given a final, if yet unrecognized, blow at the unity of the party. Nothing can keep these discordant elements together long, except the pressure of an outside danger, overwhelming as that which drove them into fusion when Sumter was fired upon. The Republican party in Congress might have survived, though that is doubtful; the defeat of impeachment. There are other measures that might have rallied the shattered elements. But it can never survive the utter wreck of mutual confidence which has resulted from the tyrannical and shameless conduct of the majority which destroyed the nation's great hope.

The First of the New Constitutions.

If the new Constitution of Alabama should be adopted, no man can be registered to vote unless he can take an oath "to support the Union and the State of Alabama, to accept the civil and political equality of all men, and to agree not to deprive any one, on account of color, race, or previous condition, of any political or civil right."

Now, these words mean that no man is to be allowed to register his name as a voter who is unwilling to swear he is in favor of the immediate and universal suffrage of the negroes. We have heard of a great many tests as qualifications for the franchise—property qualifications, educational qualifications, religious qualifications, and various loyal qualifications—but it has never been required that a man should take an oath to his belief in the political capacity of others before he should be enfranchised himself. Carry out this test, and we shall next hear of conventions that require subscription to the Chicago platform, or the Philadelphia platform, or the Baltimore platform, or some other shibboleth of a party creed. Parties, in fact, will soon come to disfranchise each other, as the Mexican and Spanish parties often do, till political contes are no longer a struggle of votes, but a struggle of force.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Philadelphia *Daily News* of Saturday says:

"A gentleman formerly of this State, who has resided for a considerable time in North Carolina, and traveled extensively throughout the South, informs us that the best men of the South and the better class of people who have gone there from the North, are leaving for the West and other parts of the country. The situation of political affairs, and the prospect, in their view, of negro rule for an indefinite time, discourage men from investing their capital in the South and paralyze every kind of business enterprize. Planters have no encouragement to engage extensively in agriculture, and many who reside in localities where there are more negroes than whites, feel that the lives of themselves and families are not safe. The effect of the teachings of Radical politicians and orators has been to excite a feeling of hatred in the blacks against the whites, and, at the same time, to make them believe themselves entitled to the property of the white landholders."

☞ A New York letter, dated on Saturday, says: "The week just closing will long be remembered as one of the most trying, in mercantile and business circles, that has been experienced for many years. The failures have been many, and among them are several houses that have heretofore weathered many a storm without damage. There are some who think that there are even worse experience ahead, but there are Job's comforters; the more hopeful, as well as the more general view, is that we have about touched bottom, and that though no relief from the existing stagnation can reasonably be looked for until we enter the new year, the situation will then assuredly begin to improve."

A NEGRO member of the Louisiana convention said, in a speech on the 7th: "We will rule until the last one of us goes down forever. The negroes are going to have their rights, if it is by revolution and blood, in spite of Andrew Johnson, or any other man."—This illustrates the workings of Radical policy in the South. It tends to stir up strife between the races, and, if persisted in, must result in a war between them, in which case the "last one" of the negroes may have a chance to "go down forever."

Items of General Interest.

THE result of the city election at Boston on the 9th inst., has afforded another opportunity for the Democrats to rejoice and the Radicals to lament. In spite of the industry of the Republicans, their candidate for Mayor has been defeated, and N. B. Shurtleff has been elected by a majority of 458—he receiving 8233 votes, to 7875 for Norcross, Republican, and present incumbent. The Aldermen and Council elected also include more than the usual number of Democrats, and the whole election is looked on as a genuine party victory, and the Democrats and liberals are rejoicing in a most enthusiastic manner in consequence.

THE Union League of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 9th, recommended the nomination of General Grant. The Radical *Post*, of that city, in its issue on Tuesday morning, speaking of the action of the League, says: "We speak deliberately, and we call it a rash step for the reason that Grant is as much a Democrat as he is a Republican, and because if elected it is quite possible that the political atmosphere will be in nowise improved."

THE New York *Tribune*, in noticing the action of Congress on the subject of impeachment, remarks: "The National Grand Inquest finds no bill of indictment against Andrew Johnson. Now let us proceed to retrenchment, financial reform, and the final reconstruction of the States." The people seconds the motion. The ship may yet be saved from sinking, if Congressmen will look more to the interests of the people than to the success of parties.

ON the impeachment, the Congressmen present from this State, voted as follows:

Yeas—Broomall, Rep.; Covode, Rep.; Kelley, Rep.; Mercur, Rep.; Myers, Rep.; O'Neil, Rep.; Stevens, Rep.; Williams, Rep.; Wilson, Rep.—9.

Nays—Boyer, Dem.; Getz, Dem.; Glossbrenner, Dem.; Koontz, Rep.; Lawrence, Rep; Miller, Rep.; Moorhead, Rep.; Randall, Dem; Taylor, Dem.; Van Auken, Dem.; Woodward, Dem.—11.

IN the city of Savannah, which contains hundreds of Northern men, only fifty-five white men voted for or against a convention. Of every town and county in the State the same thing can be said. In several counties, not a white vote was polled. And yet the *Opinion*, Pope's official organ, at Atlanta, asserts that thirty thousand white men voted in the State of Georgia.

THE discontent among the middle and lower classes in France, is reported to be alarmingly on the increase. Demands for public employment are becoming loud and peremptory among the idle workpeople. The state of affairs is said strikingly to resemble what preceded the overthrow of Louis Phillippe, in the winter of 1847.

THE amount of bullion received on deposit at the United States Mint at Philadelphia and its various branches during the last fiscal year, is $34,537,148 39, an excess over the amount received during the last preceding year of $2,625,392 15. The total amount of coinage for the same period is $43,218,113.

ON Tuesday, December 3d, the wife of Aaron Rowe, living three miles south of Mount Vernon, Ohio, presented her husband with *five children* at one birth—three boys and two girls. The mother and children are doing as well as if nothing extraordinary had taken place.

THE Workingmen's party and the Democratic, united in Pittsburgh on Tuesday last and elected their candidates for Mayor and City Treasurer over the regular Republican nominees. The Republicans elected a large majority of the Councilmen.

IT is estimated that the expenses of the Impeachment Committee and of printing their report, will amount to at least three hundred thousand dollars; and some put the figures as high as half a million of dollars. And all this to gratify a few desperate party men.

THERE are an unusual number of mechanics and laborers of all descriptions out of employment in Baltimore, and business is daily growing duller. The indications portend great distress.—Money is scarce and poverty abundant.

BROWNLOW'S House of Representatives of Tennessee, on the 10th instant, passed a bill repealing all laws disqualifying colored persons from holding office and sitting on juries.

A FARM adjoining Titusville, Crawford county, bought in 1863 for $120,000, lately sold for $20,000, including a number of oil holes and machinery.

OF ninety-seven members of the Alabama convention, only twenty-one of the whites are natives of Alabama, and twenty-four colored.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: A lady, handsome in form and face, the young wife of a once happy husband, a former leader of society in "high life," and still wealthy, entered the drug store on the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, recently, stood by the counter, and called for a piece of writing paper and pen and ink. The clerk brought the desired articles to her, and she commenced to write a note. As she did so, the clerk noticed that she was dressed elegantly, and that hundreds of dollars glistened through diamonds on her fingers. He noticed also that her face was handsome, but there was an expression upon it then that rendered it repulsive, despite its beauty. The cheeks were flushed as if with strong fever, the lips worked uneasily, and the eyes rolled like those of a maniac. While he was studying the strange expressions of face, he noticed that the pen wandered irregularly over the paper, and very soon he saw it drop from the nerveless fingers, as the face paled suddenly, and the form, with its robes of velvets and silks, dropped to the floor in a limp, shapeless heap. Several physicians were on hand immediately; and they, in their efforts to restore the woman to her senses, discovered that she was simply *dead drunk.*

☞ For plain, fancy and ornamental printing, call at the "Globe" Office.

Important from Washington.

Dec. 9.—The following is the statement of the public debt:

Total bearing coin interest	$1,810,367,591 50
Total bearing currency interest	570,292,469 20
Matured debt not presented for payment	14,176,803 83
Debt bearing no interest	402,543,357 05
Total debt	$2,629,382,672 08
Amount in Treasury, coin	$109,690,545 69
Currency	37,486,176 24
Total	$138,176,920 93
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,491,205,751 75

The House to day passed, by a strict party vote, the Senate bill allowing negroes to hold office and act as jurors in this district. It goes to the President, where it awaits a veto.

The House also, by a heavy majority reinstated Mr. Stevens in his old position as leader of the reconstruction movement, by reviving the special committee of nine on that subject, of which he will, as a matter of course, be chairman.

A perfect avalanche of retrenchment measures flooded both Houses of Congress to day, and the work laid out for the committees thereby gives evidence that the session will not only be prolonged, but very busy.

Dec. 11.—The National Union Republican Executive Committee met at Willard's to day, and issued a call for the next National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President. The Committee decided to hold the next National Convention on Wednesday, the 20th of May, 1868. Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago were suggested as the place for holding the Convention, and after a spirited discussion on the subject, the city of Chicago was chosen as the place. Before the Convention met, Governor Ward wanted to change the name of the party, and call it the National Union party. This was strongly opposed by Horace Greely, who said such a change would indicate an abandonment of principle, (negro political equality.)—The proposition was said to have originated among the friends of Grant.

Dec. 13.—The National Council of the Union League has been in secret session here for several days, during which several interesting and spicy debates have occurred, growing out of a proposition to declare universal suffrage one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party. Very unexpectedly, the opposition to this proposition came from a colored delegate from North Carolina, Mr. J. M. Harris, who made an earnest speech on the subject, arguing that the result of the recent elections in the North predicted, if anything, the downfall of the party if it adopted such a plank in its platform. The delegates present are mainly from the South, and favor the nomination of an ultra radical at the coming Chicago convention. The league before adjourning adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Council Union League of America is utterly opposed to any departure from the sacred principles of its organization or from those of the Republican party, and that we do hereby respectfully but earnestly and firmly urge the National Republican Convention to place no man in nomination for the President of the United States in 1868, who is not in himself an irreversible guarantee that he is a true friend of the cause of Union and liberty, the equal rights of all men before the law and of universal manhood suffrage.

The council adjourned to meet at Chicago on the day preceding the one appointed for holding the National Convention, at which every Congressional district of the Union, North and South, will be represented by one delegate each.

General Grant and the War Department.

[From the New York Herald.]

The radical Congressmen at Washing, according to the statement of their organ in this city, are extremely anxious to get General Grant out of the War Department, and are busily employed in hunting up all manner of laws which they hope may have a tendency to cut short his term of office. In the meantime, while the radicals are displaying all their restlessness, jealousy, and annoyance, the army estimates are cut down under Grant's admirable administration nearly sixteen million dollars. This amount is saved to the country in a single year by the acting Secretary's system of retrenchment, while the efficiency of the army is increased instead of diminished.

This fact is, General Grant has long been satisfied that the offices of General of the Army and Secretary of War should be united in one person. When he commenced his work of army retrenchment, immediately after Lee's surrender, he found himself suddenly checked by the authority of Stanton, back by the approval of President Lincoln. It had been the desire of Grant to put the army, without any loss of time, as nearly upon a peace footing as the then condition of the country would warrant. To this end he proceeded rapidly with the work of mustering out the volunteer regiments, cutting down and disposing of army supplies, and getting rid of a host of volunteer officers who had no commands and whose only duty consisted of drawing pay. Quartermisters, commissaries and other epauletted idlers felt the effect of his pruning-knife. But a political pressure was brought to bear upon Stanton and Lincoln, and the work of retrenchment was stopped. As soon as Grant obtained possession of the War Department it was resumed, and the result has been an immediate saving of nearly sixteen million dollars from Stanton's estimates for a single year, and the curtailment of expenditures in every direction in equal proportion.

These practical results will satisfy the people that there is sound sense in Grant's views in relation to the union of the two offices of General of the army and Secretary of War. The former, as the head of the military of the United States, subject only to the Commander-in Chief should not have a political power exercised over him to cripple his plans and interfere with his administration. The General is the proper adviser of the President on all army matters, and should be a member of the Cabinet. Now that such an office has been created, a Secretary of War is no longer necessary. General Grant's course has entirely disposed of all partisan agitation over Stanton's removal, and the best thing Congress can do is to provide for the abolition of the office of Secretary of War, and turn over all the duties of the Department to the General of the Army.

From the Southern States.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 12.—The Advertiser of this morning publishes the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Montgomery council of the Loyal Union League, denouncing the new Constitution, and calling on the colored Leaguers to aid in defeating it, and declaring that the delegates to the convention went far beyond the purview of their duties and instructions, and framed a constitution disfranchising and proscribing a large portion of the law abiding citizens of Alabama, and characterized in every feature by fiendish motives of revenge and hatred, and resolving,

First. That in the opinion of the council the said constitution is an infamous fraud upon the rights of the people of this State, and will, if ratified, inevitably result in the debasement of the white race and the destruction of the black.

Second. That we cannot, consistently with our obligations as members of the Union League of America, give aid or support in any manner, to this nefarious scheme, to destroy at one fell swoop the peace, happiness and prosperity for all time to come, of the whole people of the State of Alabama.

Third. That we as Union Republicans and as members of the Montgomery Council of America, call on all law-abiding and Union-loving men of Alabama, to unite with us in an effort to defeat the adoption of the constitution which embodies principles dangerous to constitutional liberty, and is promotive of civil war between the two races, and destructive of all the ends of good government.

Fourth. That we denounce as contemptible an effort on the part of a few of the members of this council, who are mere political adventurers, to break up the same, because they have failed to make it subservient to their vile political schemes.

The above resolutions are put forth by authority of the league as a true copy of the minutes of the council, and signed by the Secretary.

Serious divisions in the Radical ranks are taking place in other sections of the State.

The Advertiser of to-morrow will contain a statement substantially, and from the authority of citizens of Autaga county, that the colored Loyal Leagues have been irreveably split because of the objectionable features of the Constitution framed by the convention, and the caucus of members of the convention, who nominated for State officers all white, and nearly all members of the convention, leaving the blacks out in the cold.

At the county seat of Kingstown, but two Loyal Leaguers are left with white men. As far as heard from, a split of the Leagues has taken place in Bullock, Pike, and Barbour counties from the same causes. The Conservatives are organizing clubs throughout the State to defeat the constitution at the coming election, and certain sections are receiving a large accession of the colored element. In Prattville, Autauga county, on Saturday, over fifty colored men joined a Conservative club, uniting with the whites in denouncing the constitution.

A call, signed by colored men, for the formation of a colored Conservative club, declares that its object shall be for the cultivation of a spirit of mutual confidence and good feeling between the two races of the South, without which there can be neither peace, prosperity, nor repose to either.

Second, To support in the approaching election the policy of our own tried people, neighbors and friends, whose capital furnishes employment, and whose roofs shelter us, in preference to that inaugurated by strangers and their allies.

Third. To discourage, by all means in our power, that war of race which evil counsels and ignorance seem to be hastening, and which once inaugurated will result in our certain and speedy destruction.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, December 12.—The Conservative Convention met this morning. The committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously as follows:

The first recognizes that by the result of the war slavery has been abolished, and that it is not the desire of the people of Virginia to reduce to slavery again a people emancipated by the events of the war, and by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The second resolution asserts the right of Virginia to be restored to the Union, and declares her intention, in good faith, to perform her duties to the Union.

The third protests against the governing of Virginia in any way not defined in the Federal Constitution.

The fourth adopts the language of a resolution adopted at the Cooper Institute in New York, that military government is subversive of the fundamental ideas of our Government, and its object, which is to subject the people of the Southern States to the rule of a race just emerged from slavery, is abhorrent to the civilization of mankind and to the Northern people, in surrendering as it does, one-third of the Senate and a quarter of the House of Representatives, which are to legislate over us, to the dominion of an organized class of emancipated slaves, who are without any of the training, habits, or traditions of self-government.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Central Committee to take steps for testing the constitutionality of the reconstruction act in the United States Supreme Court.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—The Conservative convention assembled at the theatre this morning. Eight hundred delegates from all parts of the State were present. The Hon. A. H. Stewart, of Augusta, was elected President. In his speech he said that this was not the Convention of a party, but of Virginians, who at the close of the war were assured that upon the repeal of the ordinance of secession, the repudiation of the confederate debt, and the emancipation of the slaves, we would be restored into the Union. Instead of this promise being fulfilled, the policy has been inaugurated of placing the Southern States in the control of an inferior race. We have met to appeal to the North not to permit the infliction of this disgrace upon us. Our rights may be wrested from us, but we will never agree to the rule of an alien and inferior race. We prefer the rule of the bayonet.

☞ A correspondent writing from the far West, says:—New Mexico, with all its discomforts, will some day be one of the wealthiest portions of our country. Its lands, by irrigation, are capable of producing as fine crops as any in the world, while for fruit I think they cannot be equalled. It possesses untold wealth of mineral resources; and when Yankee ingenuity and energy are brought into this country, a most wonderful change will be wrought. Instead of hay being made with a hoe, land ploughed with a pickaxe, hogs chained and dogs running loose, and wheels made of one block of wood, things will be as they should.

A reply of one of the witnesses at the inquest in the case of the railroad accident near Cincinnati is a curiosity. Question and answer as follows:—Q—Suppose the brakes in good order, and the engine reversed, the wheels sliding, with the momentum of the train driving it along, how far would she go. A—She would keep going till she would stop.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Samuel Krieger, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Samuel Krieger, late of Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

AZARIAH KRIEGER, Executor.

Dec. 18, '67—6t.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the second Monday of January for allowance:

Valentine Brown, Huntingdon.

EATING HOUSE.

Sylvester W. Hazlet, Spruce Creek.

J. R. SIMPSON, Clerk.

Huntingdon, Dec. 18, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between H. ROBLEY and GEO. F. MARSH, Merchant Tailors, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of Geo. F. Marsh, who will settle the business of the firm.

H. ROBLEY, GEO. F. MARSH.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he will continue the business at the old stand on the corner of the Diamond, opposite Lewis' Book Store.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Huntingdon, Dec. 18, 1867.4t

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of writs of Lev. Fa. and Vend. Expo. directed to me, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following, described property to wit:

A tract of unseated land situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Thomas E. Orbisonia, Brewster's heirs, Euther's improvement, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of unseated land situate in Cromwell township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Brewster's heirs, McConaughy, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of unseated land, situate in Cass township, county aforesaid, adjoining Abram Taylor and Jos. Stover, containing 61 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of unseated land situate in Cass township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abram Taylor, Jos. Stover, and others, containing 34 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of unseated land situate in Cass township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Samuel B. Green and Abram Taylor, containing 25 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of unseated land situate in Cass township, county aforesaid, adjoining McConaughy's improvement, Lear & McVitty, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of cultivated land situate in Cass township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Elijah Sellers and Abram Taylor, containing 1 acre and 52 perches, (no buildings.) Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Taylor.

ALSO—All that building located on a lot of ground situate in Warriorsmark Township, Huntingdon County, fronting on the south side of the Turnpike road leading from Huntingdon Furnace to Warriorsmark, one hundred and seventy-five feet, the said lot being a triangle and the other two sides being about 200 feet each, bounded on the east by lands of Archibald Hutchison, and on the west or South-west by lot of Mary Matthew Hutchison. The said building is a two storied frame dwelling house, weather boarded outside and plastered inside, with shingle roof, being 22 by 26 feet, in size, the first story being 7½ feet high, and the second story 6½ feet high, three rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second floor, the ground covered by said building and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of the same. Seized, taken in executing and to be sold as the property of Sarah Patterson, who was impleaded with John Patterson her husband.

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 dollars 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. S. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 18, 1867.

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