

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, June 10, 1868.
WM. LEWIS,
HUGH LINDSAY, } Editors.
OUR CANDIDATES:
"WE WILL FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE."



FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.



FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

**FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRAMP,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.**
**FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBERIA COUNTY.**

THE GLOBE FOR THE CAMPAIGN

We propose to send the *Globe* to campaign subscribers, to the 15th of November, at the following rates:
To single subscribers, 75c. per copy.
To clubs of 5 and less than 10, 60c. "
To clubs of 10 and less than 20, 45c. "
To clubs of 20 and upwards, 35c. "
The above rates will not cover expenses, but we are willing to contribute something that every voter in the county may have an opportunity to read the political news during the campaign. Our friends we hope will make an effort to get up clubs. Subscriptions invariably in advance.

Three additional candidates for office are announced this week. There are many more and they should be publicly announced.

Afraid of blood? Nonsense.—The editor of the *Monitor* has never seen a man swallow a sword both ends foremost or he wouldn't indirectly ask us foolish questions.

Grant Club No. 1, was fully organized for business on Saturday evening last, and the books are now ready for the names of all who wish to join with the Club. The next meeting will be on Saturday evening next at Lettman's Hotel.

Organize.—We are pleased to hear that the friends of Grant, Colfax, and Victory, in several of the townships in this county are making arrangements to organize Grant Clubs. This is the spirit—attack the enemy while they are in confusion, and the battle is half won.

Another "New Party."—A circular informs us that "At a convention of laborers, farmers, mechanics and ex-soldiers, in Ploutz's Valley, Perry county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1868, Henry Braden presiding, many interesting and able addresses were made on the subject of Christian statesmanship. On motion, Dr. Robert A. Simpson, of Liverpool, Pa., was unanimously nominated for President of the United States, and Robert D. Eldridge, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., for Vice President.

The Unreconstructed States.—The Southern States, which have not yet held elections on the ratification of the new Constitution under the reconstruction laws, are Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Virginia completed her Constitution, and her Convention adjourned on Friday night, April 17. The election for its ratification has not yet been ordered.

In Mississippi the Constitution has been completed, and was signed by the members of the Convention on the 15th of May. On the 12th of May, in the Constitutional Convention, an ordinance was passed designating June 22d for the election for ratifying the Constitution. Major General Gillem has approved the ordinance, and the election will consequently take place on the day designated by the Convention.

Texas is very far behind in the work of reconstruction. Her election for a convention has been held, resulting favorably, and General Buchanan has issued an order fixing the first of June as the time for the meeting of that body. The Constitutional Convention accordingly met on the 1st of June, at Austin, and is now in session for the purpose of framing a new Constitution, which will probably consume two or three months, so that the election for its ratification can hardly take place until some time in the fall.

"Let us have peace." So says General Grant, and so say all who have the good of our common country at heart.

Political Chip Basket.

The Republicans of Erie county have adopted the Crawford county system. Grant, it is said, wrote his letter of acceptance inside of ten minutes. The election in Oregon lately resulted in a Democratic majority by over two thousand votes. The President last week renominated Ex-Army General Stanbery to his old position, but the Senate couldn't see it. Pendleton appears to be gaining ground as the Democratic candidate. Let them put him up, and he is beaten easy. He is "too fresh." The official majority in Michigan against a new Constitution, which provided for negro suffrage at the election in April, was 38,825.

Illinois under Republican control, remembers her soldiers. Out of seven State offices, five of the candidates on the Union ticket are Union soldiers. Many of the Democrats are looking with favor upon the proposed nomination of Salmon P. Chase—and yet he is a strong and uncompromising advocate of universal negro suffrage. The election in Washington city a week ago, was claimed by the Democrats, but it appears the Republicans will have a small majority after throwing out illegal votes. Hon. George C. Gorham has been chosen Secretary of the United States Senate, in lieu of John W. Forney, resigned. It was the recent unsuccessful Union candidate for Governor of California.

Somebody has discovered that the Republican ticket is purely military, being made up of General Grant and Col. F. A. S. Its strongest supporter, as a consequence, says a radical paper is General Satisfaction. The States which have instructed for Mr. Pendleton are, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, California, and Kentucky, and he is understood to be the first choice of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, and Tennessee. The first object of every true Republican is to work for a thorough, complete, harmonious and active organization. We have the material of numbers sufficient to increase the Republican vote in every election district in the State.

The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks the chance of harmonizing the two wings of the Democratic party is almost hopeless. It says the War Democrats would vote for General Grant rather than for Pendleton; and the Copperheads or peace Democrats would rather that Grant should be elected than Lincoln.

The Dayton *Ledger*, Vallandigham's organ, says that of that branch of the Democracy party which it represents—"If a 'War Democrat' of the Marble-Hill standard school is chosen standard-bearer of the party, his defeat is inevitable, because the wing known as the Peace Democrats will not support him; if at all, at least with no degree of zeal—and they are a power in the land."

The Chase Movement. A dispatch from Washington says: A number of Pennsylvania politicians are now in Washington prospecting for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase. As part of the movement, the following circular calling a meeting of friends in Philadelphia is interesting:

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1868.—Dear Sir:—You are hereby respectfully requested to meet a few of the friends of Chief Justice Chase on the tenth of June, 1868, at noon, at the Continental Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of the organization of the Pennsylvania friends of Chief Justice Chase. As part of the movement, the following circular calling a meeting of friends in Philadelphia is interesting: Very respectfully, [Signed] John Welch, Wm. F. Johnson, John W. Frazier.

Messrs. Welch and Frazier who signed this letter are the parties to whom the Chief Justice recently, as they report, said he was in the hands of his friends. They and Mr. Johnston are members of the great Democratic club of Philadelphia, of which the latter is President.

Case of Jeff. Davis Postponed. RICHMOND, June 3.—The United States Court met this morning, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood presiding. The Chief Justice called the case in Jefferson Davis, when Mr. Anderson, of Mississippi, one of the counsel for the defense, read an argument for postponement till October, signed by Davis and O'Connor. The Chief Justice then asked if counsel were ready for trial, independent of this stipulation. Gov. Wells, for the prosecution, replied that in view of the absence of the District Attorney, whose wife is in a dying condition, the absence of the prisoner's counsel by this stipulation, and the absence of Mr. Davis, who stood in the position of more directly representing the Attorney General, the case could not well be gone on with. He suggested some day of the term in October when the Chief Justice could attend. The counsel for the defense moved for postponement till next term, which the Chief Justice granted, saying at the same time that had the trial taken place in May a year ago, last fall or now, it would have been more convenient for him, as he was ready to try the case. He would, however, attend next term, if possible, in view of his other duties. The witnesses, including General R. B. Lee, were recognized to appear on the 4th Monday in November, and the prisoner's bail bond removed.

Houses can be built in New Orleans at least fifteen per cent cheaper than they could before the war, and great activity in building prevails. In Pennsylvania it costs fifty per cent more to build houses since than it did before the war.

"Let us Have Peace!"

[From the New York Times.] General Grant's letter accepting the Republican nomination for President is a gem. It says just enough, and not a word too much. It is clear, unambiguously explicit on every point, and as modest and unpretending as Grant is himself. Its tone is thoroughly patriotic, and in full sympathy with the people upon the great principles of republican government. General Grant characterizes the proceedings of the National Convention as having been marked by "wisdom, moderation, and patriotism"—and he is unquestionably right in believing that they express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained their country during the recent trials. No convention has ever met which more fully embodied the sentiments and opinions of the people than did the Convention at Chicago.

Of the resolutions adopted, and of his own sentiments on the subjects involved in the canvass, General Grant proceeds to say:—"I endorse their resolutions, and if elected to the office of President of the United States it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. At times like the present it is impossible, or at least an attempt is made, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues not foreseen are constantly arising, the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a permanent executive officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, which it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace."

No language could more fully or more explicitly embody the dominant wish of the American people than that which the General deems this admirable letter—"Let us have peace!" It is the wish nearest the heart of all classes—all States and all sections. Peace—a settled, just, and permanent peace—not merely the end of war, but the end of the discord, resentment, and hatred which survive the war,—the wish which the American people, without distinction of section, of party, or of race, most of all, at this moment, most fervently desire. They see in it the indispensable condition and the sure guaranty of the future national prosperity, which General Grant justly and fully says is "his sequence." It is the beginning of the nation's convalescence. When it comes, the wounds of war will begin to heal—the losses of war can be repaired—the life of the nation paralyzed and paralyzed by war, will again start forth and renew, with augmented vigor and force, the development of the nation's strength.

And the country will recognize in the victorious General who offers for the Presidency a man who knows how to rebel and how to win; a man, best fitted of all, to give the nation that peace whose worth he understands so well. His election will reassure the country, in all its parts, that the rule of peace and order is established by the law and the Constitution—has again begun. Every branch of industry—every department of public and of private affairs—labor in all its forms—enterprise, adventure, energy in all the shapes and channels through which their results are achieved, will experience a new and more vivid life, and will pour into the nation's lap richer and more abundant fruits.

The whole country repeats the demand, "Let us have peace," and will regard Grant's action as the harbinger of its coming.

The New York Citizen on the Republican Nominations. Colonel Halpine, who represents the War Democrats of New York, thus candidly gives his opinion: Grant and Colfax made a ticket hard to beat. The wonderful military success of the one, and the great political ability of the other, cannot be written down, probably there are no two leading names stronger, individually and collectively, than the two which have been put forward. And if they do not receive the support of the people, it will be from other than personal reasons. The Republicans have made their cast, and it remains for the Democrats to beat it if they can. How they are to effect this is a serious question. A bait is now offered to the Conservatives, the War Democrats, and all the floating population, which has no decided views. Grant, although he committed the grave error—probably influenced by private feeling—of favoring impeachment, is known not to be an extreme fanatic. His conduct and declarations at the close of the war make so much certain. The platform is so conveniently indefinite, and is stronger by what it omits than by that which it asserts. The Stephens dogma, that negro suffrage is to be forced upon the North by Congressional action after being repudiated by the popular voice, is set aside; and the question of suffrage for the South is kept conveniently indefinite. The payment of the national debt is left to time, an easy way of getting rid of it, and is only to be paid according to the spirit and letter of the statute under which it was created—that is, in greenbacks or in gold, as may suit the public taste. The only positive expression on the opinion is on questions that offer an adversary title advantage. The Convention was powerful, dramatic and harmonious, and has the promise of success, which will draw many to its standard.

Do the Democrats imagine that they can defeat such candidates with any men who only represent a section, or of their party? Has Copperheadism ever yet defeated loyalty?

Can Pendleton overcome Grant? It has been our boast there were more Democratic than Republican soldiers in the ranks of the loyal armies. Will these fight one way and vote another? Having whipped the enemy in the field, will they vote him the victory in the council? The leaders who think so must be "Old Line Whigs"—those most hopeless of political dividers. Can we go into this fight against the glories of Vicksburg, Donelson, Appomattox Court House, and a thousand other famous fields, with "peace at any price," and "the war a failure," inscribed on our banners? To win at all, we will want all our strength and all our ability. We must have the Conservative vote; we must win the soldiers, the million of bayonets which have not yet stopped thinking. There is but one candidate who can promise us the hope of success who has yet been presented to the public, and that man is Winfield Scott Hancock.

Funeral of Ex-President Buchanan. [Special Dispatch to the State Gazette.] LANCASTER, June 4. The funeral of ex-President Buchanan took place this afternoon. An immense concourse of people were present to witness the ceremonies, which were of a very imposing character. The Delegation from all the surrounding towns and hundreds of persons from a distance were present. Business throughout the city was entirely suspended during the afternoon—the principal hotels, halls and assembly houses having their flags at half-mast. The scene along the route of the funeral cortege beggars description.—Convoys of almost every class were brought into requisition, but the mass of the people were compelled to go on foot.

The procession reached from Mr. Buchanan's residence, Wheatland, to Centre Square, in Lancaster, and it is estimated that there were over 3,000 persons in the procession, exclusive of those in carriages.

The entire Fire Department of the city, City and County Officers, Judges of the Court, Members of the Bar, Medical Faculty, Trustees, Faculty and Students of Franklin and Marshall Colleges, Trustees, Faculty and Students of the Normal School of Millersville, Board of School Directors, Teachers of Public Schools, Odd Fellows, Beneficial Societies, and the Masonic Order, were in line.

A committee of Congressmen, together with members of the City Council of Baltimore, and ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland, arrived here in the two o'clock train, to attend the body. The funeral did not take place until five o'clock. Upon reaching the Woodward Hill Cemetery the procession halted in open order, the clergy, corpse and casket passing through. The remains were placed in such a position in the cemetery that all who remained in line had an opportunity to view them.

Dr. J. W. Novin, President of Franklin and Marshall College, conducted the funeral services at the house, and in the course of his remarks said that no man had the right to judge Mr. Buchanan's conduct at the beginning of the war in the light of subsequent events. He said that at that time could force. That in justice should be judged by the circumstances and conditions of his own time. To do otherwise would be grossly unphilosophical and unchristian. He said that Mr. Buchanan would say, and his personal relations to him gave him opportunity of knowing, that up to the hour of his death he had never changed his mind in regard to his own policy in the beginning of the war; that he had been true to his own sense of duty, and to pass through the same circumstances he would act differently from what he thought.

Mr. Novin then gave at great length his own views as to the sincerity of Mr. Buchanan's conviction, and the sincerity of his action, and his honesty and conscientiousness, and that he did what he believed was for the highest interest of his country.

At the close of his remarks the line of march formed, and the solemn procession moved on in length, marched to Woodward Hill Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family lot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.
TWO LARGE STORES connected by a prominent Galleries, in Pennsylvania, at each of which are made to the extent of from \$4,000 to \$10,000. For particulars address, X. V. Treat Office, Philadelphia. J910-2

HOUSE AND LOT FOR PRIVATE SALE.
This is a neat and desirable property situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Huntingdon. For further particulars address the owner Mr. Thomas Simpson, New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., or apply to the undersigned at the West Huntingdon Store. If not sold before September 5th next, it will then be offered at public sale. JAMES SIMPSON. Huntingdon, June 16-68

NOTICES IN BANKRUPTCY.
District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
IN THE MATTER OF DAVID GROVE, Bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, in and for the County of Huntingdon. A Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued on the 4th day of June, 1868, against the estate of DAVID GROVE, a merchant in the County of Huntingdon, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, to the effect that all his property, real and personal, and all his rights and claims, and all his debts and liabilities, should be gathered in, and a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, to be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Huntingdon, before JOHN BROTHGRIKING, Esq., Register for said District, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m. As Messanger.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Alexander Duff, Esq., deceased, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., 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 daily for settlement. JAMES COULTER, DANIEL COON, Executors. June 9, 1868.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Dividends paid to insured: \$1,000,000. Loans paid to families: \$1,110,287. Early previous to 1868 (receivable in payment of premium) All persons entitled to receive of January 1868, can receive the same by calling at the office of J. W. ALFORD, 214 N. 5th St., Huntingdon, Pa. June 3, 1868-69.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN
GROCERY STORE AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned, being desirous of removing to the west at an early day, will dispose of a first class Grocery Store in the borough of Huntingdon, at a reasonable price. This store is situated in a central business part of the town, and is well supplied with a large stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionery, &c. For further information apply to: IRVIN RUDOLPH. Huntingdon, June 3, 1868-69.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
To solicit orders for Dr. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. The only complete and accurate dictionary ever published in America, condensed in Dr. SMITH'S own words. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 200 steel and wood engravings. Agents are desired in every town that has a circulating library. For a copy of the prospectus, apply to the publishers, Messrs. J. B. BURR & Co., 300 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.
HAVING made arrangements with extensive manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, we are now enabled to furnish to farmers of Huntingdon, Centre and Bedford counties, all the different kinds of Farming Implements, such as: Reapers, Threshing Machines, Hay Rakes and Forks, Grain Drills, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Older Presses, Wind Mills, Straw and Poddy Cutters, Harrows, Ploughs, &c. &c. McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT. Hollidaysburg, Pa. may27-68

727 CHESTNUT. 727 RICEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Have just opened, and offer at POPULAR PRICES, SUPERB QUALITIES OF 8-4 BLACK BYZANTINES. SUPERB QUALITY 4-4 BAREGE HERNANI. SUPERB EXTRA HEAVY 8-4 BAREGE HERNANI. EXTRA FINE BLACK BARK AND WOOL CHALLI. SPINNE ALPACAS. In Great Variety.

RICEY, SHARP & CO., 727 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Anti-Incrustator Co's Office, No. 147 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The Anti-Incrustator. Will remove scales from steam boilers and keep them clean, render the boiler less liable to explosion, and consume a great amount of fuel. These instruments have been in successful use during the last two years in many of the establishments of Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States. For more full and satisfactory testimonials of their wonderful saving of fuel and labor, have been received. Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, JOHN FARBER, & Co., 107 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 2, 1868-69.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S, Corner of Railroad and Montgomery Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

WE would call special attention to the daily arrival of CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS, which are offered at Tempting Prices, AT REDUCED PRICES, Just received at McNeil's (Successor to W. P. HUDOLPH) TEMPLE OF FASHION LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In this department, which will at all times receive my strict attention, I have a well assorted display of: **STRAW GOODS.** Dress Trimmings, Cloaks and Scarve Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Yarns, Zephyr, Rail Shawls, Sables, Hoops, Sashings, French Ribbons, Fall Hats, Hair and Braided Fringes, Velvet Ribbons, &c. &c.