The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 18, 1868.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

The "Globe" has the largest number of readers of any other paper published in the county. Advertisers should remember this.

☞ Ex-Governor Tod of Ohio, died suddenly at Youngstown in that State on the 13th, aged 64 years.

☞ Gen. Grant declined a public reception and demonstration in Washington. He wants to be let alone.—He gives the noisy politicians the cold shoulder.

☞ The Adjutant General of the Army has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. The actual strength of the regiments in service on the 30th of September was 43,741 men. It is stated that 4,500 men will be discharged before New Year's, by reason of the expiration of their term of service.

☞ The influence of the results of the elections is having a good effect in the Southern States. Those disposed to fight it out on the rebel line, see, by the triumphant election of Grant that he *will* have peace, and will fight it out on his old line if necessary.—They have taken the hint and are behaving themselves better.

☞ It is gratifying to the local friends of Hon. John Scott to know that very many of the leading and best men in every part of the State are using his name favorably in connection with the important position of United States Senator. The election of Mr. Scott would give the Union Republican party of Pennsylvania a proud position in the Senate of the United States.

☞ Gen. Grant pays no attention to letters received from those seeking office. He has been overwhelmed with private and confidential epistles from thousands who would not object to make *themselves generally* useful in some fat governmental position. The letters are either burned before they are opened, or entrusted to the care of an Adjutant who mercilessly packs them into a huge waste basket.

THAT DIAMOND ISLAND.—We publish in another column a lengthy but interesting account of the discovery of a diamond island in the Pacific Ocean, said to be the work of a recent earthquake. We do not place implicit confidence in the story as published, but give it to our readers for what it is worth, and to show how persons may be deceived—if deception it proves to be. It may and it may not be another illustration of the old adage "that all is not gold that glitters."

MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Tuesday last was the day fixed for the meeting of Congress should it be thought necessary on account of President Johnson's peccadillos—but it was not so thought, there was therefore a very slim attendance. Only five Senators were present and six Representatives. After a short prayer in each House, both bodies were declared adjourned without day by Speaker Colfax and Vice President Wade. The session lasted only five minutes. This completes the adjourned session of the fortieth Congress.—The second regular session will commence on the first Monday of December, to continue until the 4th of March.

☞ Political feeling was pretty high in town last week until the suit between the *Monitor* and Sheriff Neely was settled. Capt. Neely asked for justice, nothing more. He knew the *Monitor's* charges were false and did not fear a legal investigation. The editor of the *Monitor*, when he became convinced of the falsity of the charges he published against the Captain, honorably retracted and agreed to do so publicly. Capt. Neely is now more favorably known to the people of the county than he could have been had the libelous charges not been made against him—and Mr. Cornman has learned how unsafe it is to believe what he don't know or see himself.

"ORDER No. 1."—General Grant, though not legally constituted President yet, has commenced work upon the foundation. It is said that he refuses to even read letters of application for office, and directs them to be destroyed. What do ye earnest, active, sweating politicians think of this order? If you had known that such was to be the fate of the missives you expected to send to Grant when he was elected would you have toiled so diligently? But no matter what you thought then, you have now to contemplate the folly of "*pushing things*" on your strength "as a politician" merely. We are glad General Grant has commenced in the beginning to disregard all communications of the office-seekers, and we have no doubt he will persevere. What sense is there in trammelling him with such communications? How is it expected that he knows the character of every man who applies for position?

We have politicians in our midst who will perhaps, since they have learned that Grant deals thus mercilessly with communications, seek some other channel of obtaining position. Whatever they do, we say don't bother Grant, as you may be sure he won't bother you.

HON. JOHN SCOTT.

[We find the following article in the editorial colums of the Johnstown *Tribune* of Friday last. Coming from the home of Hon. D. J. Morrell, our popular and influential Congressman, it is fair to suppose that it speaks his honest sentiments, which must give it great force throughout the State:]

From the Johnstown Tribune.

"Pennsylvania has done nobly. Her estimated majority of fifteen thousand swells under the official count to thirty thousand. The young, vigorous, and progressive Northwest, with its almost homogeneous population and immense Republican majorities, cannot run away from us. New York, once called the Empire State, has thrown her vote away and the South is no longer an imperial power—not even a balance of power in the nation, but Pennsylvania holds her place, and her voice determines the fate of policies and parties.

Thirty thousand majority! What shall we do with it? Well, we ought to keep it and we can. It is a great power, which will be ours for years to come if we use it wisely, and we shall not lose it unless by some false step—some retrograde movement, we cease to be the party of the people.

The election of Grant has opened a new fountain of office and honor in the nation, and its pure streams will purge away foul corruption in high places. No individual or ring or clique brought him forward, or nominated him, or elected him, and he can make unbiased choice of all officers within his appointing power. He has been always noted for his knowledge of men, and has never failed to put the right man in the right place. The country looks forward to an efficient and honest administration of national affairs. Public credit has again improved, the funds have again become stronger, and gold is cheapened once more by another and the greatest of Grant's victories.

What shall we do with the victory in Pennsylvania? The majority upon the State ticket in the October election did not quite reach ten thousand. Allowing five thousand for the Democratic fraudulent vote in Philadelphia and elsewhere, there is still an immense increase of fifteen thousand votes for Grant to be accounted for.—It was partly by Republicans, but largely by men whose patriotism rose superior to party ties, and who should be hereafter relied upon to vote the Republican ticket. To assure this—to make Pennsylvania as certainly and as strongly Republican as Massachusetts or Iowa, we want several things, but we especially want—may we say it without offense?—leadership. We have had in State politics plenty of managing, wire-pulling and faction-fighting, but we have not had—we must be pardoned for saying it—leadership.

By giving Simon Cameron, whose report as Secretary of War upon the employment of colored troops constitutes a landmark in our national history, a colleague of distinguished character and ability, Pennsylvania will elevate her State politics, and for the first time secure complete leadership in the Senate of the United States.—We say for the first time, for it is no disparagement to the worthy men made Senators by the Whig, Democratic and Republican parties, in days past, to say that, though some of them, as Buchanan for instance, were successful politicians, they were not in a national sense great statesmen. Thus Pennsylvania has been partly dwarfed in the national councils, her ablest men have represented merely a Congressional district, and State politics have been in the hands of rival cliques, directed by men who could manage but could not not lead. We do not disparage them. We do not deny that they were good men of business, worthy fathers of families, and useful men in their day and generation, but their most fervent admirers would not claim for them the ability of Clay, Webster or Calhoun, nor would they desire to measure themselves with Senators from other States who are known to England and France as Bright and Thiers are known in this country.

Republicans of Pennsylvania! You have had servants who have not served you; you have had, you now have, faithful servants, and we honor them, but on behalf of Grant's thirty thousand majority we ask for a leader in the Senate of the United States. He should be a great lawyer, because it remains for the National Legislature to shape the verdict just rendered by the people, determining the status of the seceded States and the industrial and financial policy of the nation. He should possess varied scholarship, a high order of eloquence, and should be of pure personal character. Large requirements these; but the bar of the State, the bench, and thousands of its citizens will agree with us in saying that they are more than filled by JOHN SCOTT of Huntingdon. He is a man of the Schuyler Colfax type—honest beyond cavil, earnest in everything, ideal by instinct, with a mind capacious of principles, pure in his associations, and a devoted lover of his country. He is a very Scot of Scotts, as everybody knows who knows him, and the *tunica laticlatvia* can all upon no one who will wear it more becomingly.

Brother Republicans! We say nothing against the worthy and able men who are nominated by the Press of the State, but you know that several citizens are persistently pushing themselves for this place. It is said that one has the thing all set up, and is sure of it. Our enemies say it is a matter of bargain and sale, and that another candidate has the money deposited to secure it. John Scott has not sought the office and will not use any low arts to obtain it. We had hoped to be first to *nominate* him in the name of the people, but the Nestor of the bar has already done so, and we second the motion. If it could be left to the people to decide, it would be carried by at least Grant's majority."

[We are proud that as much can be truthfully said of our townsman Hon. John Scott. If the selecting of a U. S. Senator could be left with the people who know Mr. Scott best, he would be the unanimous choice.]

A "strike" is in progress among the coal miners on the Philipsburg branch.

☞ *Vice President Colfax* recently said in a speech at Pittsburgh:

"I do not think Wade Hampton will make any more platforms for the Democratic party. I do not think Vallandigham will nominate any more Presidents. I do not think Preston and Forrest will nominate any more Vice Presidents."

We rather think to the contrary. Is it to be supposed that the Democracy will throw overboard such men as Hampton, Vallandigham, Preston and Forrest? Judging from their assertions since the election, the Democracy do not blame these men for their defeat, but rather Seymour and Blair. They deem it better to blame their unsuccessful candidates than the men who by their very prominence helped to defeat them. Hampton, Preston and Forrest have an influence upon the Democracy of the South, and if the Democracy of the North should repudiate them, or fail to recognize them or their friends in any future convention, they would enlist the democracy of the South against the ticket, and put up their own men. The fact is, the Democracy of the North is under the thumb of the Democracy of the South, and they must submit to their dictation in the future as they did at the convention in New York. Of course so long as they do—and no one can tell how long—just so long will they be repudiated by the people of the North, and it will not need so "popular" a candidate as Gen. Grant to put against their man in order to defeat them. The loyal people of the North and South have rendered their verdict against Southern aristocracy and secessionism, and they will stand by that verdict so long as they see that the democracy is headed by the spirits of discord and the ghosts of secession.

☞ Elsewhere we give by counties the vote in Pennsylvania at the Presidential election. The whole number of votes polled for

Grant	342,280
Seymour	313,382
Republican majority	28,898

A comparison of results at the two elections, shows:

Total in November	655,662
" " October	653,155
Increase	2,507
The aggregate Republican vote,	
In November was	342,280
In October	331,416
Increase	10,864
The aggregate Dem. vote,	
In October, was	321,739
In November	313,382
Loss	8,357

These figures indicate that the vote was about full at each of the elections, *the excess in November being only* 2,507 over the October poll. Upon this presumption it would appear that six to eight thousand men who voted with the Democrats in October, voted with the Republicans in November.

☞ Prize fights are becoming as numerous as murders. If no efforts are made to punish those engaging in and encouraging such brutal exhibitions, every town and village will soon have their "prize rings."

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

Grant's Majority, 28,898.

COUNTIES.	AUD. GEN. LARTRANFT.	AUD. GEN. BOYLE.	PRESIDENT. GRANT.	PRESIDENT. SEYMOUR.
Adams	2832	3174	2917	3170
Allegheny,	23880	14923	25487	14671
Armstrong,	3987	3459	4082	3412
Beaver,	3540	2675	3648	2624
Bedford,	2625	3019	2687	2898
Berks,	7413	13921	7917	13973
Blair,	3841	3133	3986	3006
Bradford,	7612	3803	7768	3538
Bucks,	6981	7838	7085	7613
Butler,	3723	3202	3803	3256
Cambria,	2849	3587	2935	3558
Cameron,	537	441	508	394
Carbon,	2129	2772	2188	2745
Centre,	3388	3765	3429	3646
Chester,	8850	6058	9178	6490
Clarion,	1908	2956	1998	2928
Clearfield,	1895	3037	1974	3096
Clinton,	1992	2765	2056	2582
Columbia,	2077	4058	2143	4022
Crawford,	7026	5390	7322	5455
Cumberland,	3801	4433	4171	4594
Dauphin,	6190	4535	6507	4397
Delaware,	4016	2764	4106	2616
Elk,	508	1054	568	1119
Erie,	7702	4531	8007	4555
Fayette,	3745	4770	3792	4608
Franklin,	4321	4278	4451	4171
Fulton,	782	1113	802	1107
Forest,	352	348	355	294
Greene,	1722	3374	1809	3301
Huntingdon,	3473	2498	3417	2179
Indiana,	4842	2301	4809	2223
Jefferson,	2076	2094	2147	2068
Juniata,	1467	1863	1473	1753
Lancaster,	15313	8570	15792	8513
Lawrence,	3691	1716	3789	1647
Lebanon,	4267	2858	4345	2858
Lehigh,	4733	6305	5004	6321
Luzerne,	9992	13420	10723	14303
Lycoming,	4680	5031	4713	4839
McKean,	983	809	1028	730
Mercer,	4793	4177	4979	4078
Mifflin,	1858	1828	1846	1807
Monroe,	745	2789	802	2915
Montgomery,	7943	8905	8083	8803
Montour,	1194	1683	1269	1697
Northampton,	4452	7701	4791	7762
Northumberld	3694	4146	3825	4240
Perry,	2570	2526	2664	2416
Philadelphia,	60633	60808	60985	55173
Pike,	338	1269	370	1313
Potter,	1604	811	1703	693
Schuylkill,	8193	9538	8707	9428
Somerset,	3195	1829	3261	1778
Snyder,	1865	1343	1925	1318
Sullivan,	461	346	473	851
Susquehanna,	4682	3377	4882	3392
Tioga,	5410	2051	5549	1951
Union,	2054	1340	2081	1277
Venango,	4431	3761	4759	3774
Warren,	2990	1882	3020	1757
Washington,	4946	4948	5051	4867
Wayne,	2698	3397	2909	3539
Westmoreld,	5335	6569	5285	6360
Wyoming,	1549	1765	1623	1766
York,	6053	9006	6440	9004
	331416	321739	342280	313382
	321739		313382	
	9,677		28,898	

The new bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, Pa., is nearly completed.

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

The Late Earthquake Throws Up Islands of Pure Gems from the Bed of the Pacific.

To the Editor of the Saint Louis Times:

One of the most extraordinary stories ever read or written has since a late hour last night been gaining ground in certain quiet quarters of the city. It is so marvelous that one could scarcely believe it to be anything but the chimera of a madman's brain, if it were not confirmed by scientific facts, and by a vast number of the theories of modern philosophy. It is difficult to determine what amount of credibility we should attach to it, and it is best to let every man who reads the following paragraphs judge for himself. It will be remembered that the late catastrophe in South America occurred simultaneously with an extraordinary eclipse of the sun, which astronomers affirm, has not occurred before for two thousand years and will not occur again for two thousand years to come.

No event of equal magnitude to the late earthquake in South America has occurred since the days of Herculaneum and Pompeii; but the convulsion which overwhelmed those two cities was nearly local (so far as is known), and of scarcely any extent compared to the late catastrophe, which shook the entire continent of America, from the river Sacramento to Cape Horn, and which must have been felt with a thousand times more terrific force out in the wide Pacific. It must be borne in mind that geologists affirm that the crust of the earth in that quarter of the globe is much thinner than at others; and some of them even go so far as to say that the bed of the Pacific is formed of a submerged continent. At all events, the great majority of the islands of the Pacific archipelago are of volcanic formation, and navigators have been known to discover islands in these latitudes which they know from their previous experience not to have existed some years before. It is now an established fact that the entire center of the earth is filled with a boiling ocean of liquid fire, which horrible and enormous masses is liable to the same changes of ebb and flow as the mighty mass of waters on the outside crust of our globe. This horrible reservoir has been described by Sir Charles Lyele and other profound thinkers as the great furnace of nature, wherein are smelted all the metals,—gold, silver, lead, iron, platina, &c.,—and which are afterward pushed up to the surface by the volcanic action of the seething ocean beneath. It is here also that are produced the beautiful diamonds and crystalized stones, for it is now known that they owe the form and brilliancy they possess simply to the fact that they have been exposed to the high temperature which exists in the center of the earth. We could make diamonds out of charcoal, could we reach the proper degree of heat; but that can, perhaps, never be reached by any artificial means at the command of man. As we said above the ocean of liquid fire is subject to tidal motion, and it is to this fact must be attributed the fearful events that have desolated South America. The eclipse in the East Indias, where the sun and moon were in direct conjunction, must have created a stronger tidal current than has existed two thousand years; and this current, rushing back with accelerated velocity, shook the crust of the earth in the western hemisphere (just as a wave of the ocean would shake the sides of an old oaken vessel) and vomitted up to the surface the seething masses of matter which had been agitated in its bosom for thousands of years. These masses, on coming in contact with lower temperature, instantly crystallized just as water crystallizes into ice in winter time.

The captain of a vessel, trading between San Francisco and Valparaiso, describes what he witnessed in the Pacific ocean, but in what latitude he keeps a secret to himself. This captain has, or rather had, a brother boarding in a house on North Fourth street, and it is a letter which he wrote to his brother that has given occasion to the rumors that are whispered about in that quarter of the city. The substance of the letter, as it has reached us, is mainly as follows:

When nearly half way on the voyage, and at the time the earthquake took place, a fearful phenomenon presented itself. The ocean became convulsed to its highest depths, and a terrible wave was swept along so high that, as the captain humorously said, he thought it would have landed him in the city of Quito. The seamen were terribly frightened, but the vessel was to rights again in less than ten minutes. The affair was a mere joke among the men, for they fancied it was one of the high tidal waves which are common in the Pacific. They continued their voyage, but towards midnight were alarmed by an extraordinary light which appeared in the heavens, and was first noticed on the larboard side, and which the ignorant and superstitious attributed to supernatural causes. The captain, who seems to be an intelligent and courageous man steered his vessel right in the direction of the light, and just before sunrise a sight of magnificence—such as no human eye has ever rested on—met his gaze. It was no less than a group of islands formed of huge masses of solid diamond of every color, and, in some places, of the purest brilliancy. The sailors fell into ecstasies, any one man, a half-breed from the Sandwich Islands, lost his senses so far that he would have thrown himself overboard if he had not been tied down. They sailed among the group the entire day, and found it to consist, on a rough calculation, at from 12 to 20 in number; but the exact number, or their relative size, there was no time to ascertain. They consist of a large, white flint rocks of crystallized shape (some places nearly transparent) which rise to a height of about 150 feet from the water. Thick layers of various metals are imbedded into them, and the diamonds form thick layers beside these latter. This is the general formation; but some of the smaller islands are composed nearly altogether of diamond, in which the emerald prevails. There are agate, opaque topaz, ruby, and, indeed, diamonds of every hue; but one island, which he describes as being almost seventy miles long by fifteen wide, consists of an entirely pure emerald without any admixture of foreign substance. It was difficult to effect a landing on any of the group. At length some of the men succeeded; but the captain himself, satisfied with what he had seen, did not leave the vessel.

The men describe the interior of the island on which they landed as consisting almost entirely of mud, which is gradually coagulating under the heat of the sun. A curious thing was, that the brilliants were seen in the muddy quarters of the island, lying about like huge boulders,—the smallest ones they saw being about 200 tons in weght; but there were numbers of others considerably larger. Of course there was no water or vegetation to be seen. The most curious effect the sight had on the men, both those in the vessel as well as those who visited the island, was that the extraordinary brilliancy sickened their stomach, and vomiting, followed by a copious discharge from the bowels, was the consequence. All efforts to detach portions of the diamond rock proved abortive; and it was out of question to attempt removing any of the great brilliant boulders. They made an attempt to detach portions of rock by means of a crowbar and sledge, but it was so hard all efforts were useless, and, though they had powder enough on board, they had no implements with which to drill the holes for blasting. The captain would have proceeded on his voyage to Valparaiso; but the men mutinied and obliged him to put back to Panama. He afterward, with the consent of the crew, ran the vessel on shore on the northern coast of Columbia, and, telegraphing to the owners that she was lost, came on as far as Aspinwall, from which city he wrote to his brother in St. Louis. He desired his brother to come along at once, and bring with him the finest and best tempered implements for blasting purposes, and if possible, a quantity of nitro glycerine. The brother departed for New York immediately, but, before going, he communicated the secret to a confidential comrade, through whom the news leaked out only as late as yesterday evening. I am told that it has already reached the ears of a rich jeweler in this city, who is about to start an expedition which he proposes to carry on himself. It is more than probable that the crew of the abandoned vessel have anticipated him; and if they were lucky enough to keep their secret and fit out a small craft with whatever they required on board, are now quarrying the diamond archipelago.

P. S.—I forgot to state that the captain writes that the entire bottom of the sea seemed as if glittering with gems for at least five miles from the islands. These will propably never be of use, for they must be huge rocks of diamond, and cannot be detached unless some better mode of blasting under than that already practiced can be invented. I forgot also to add my conjecture that the reason the diamond rock is seen in its full purity arises from the fact that they were projected right forward from the very centre of the earth. What the captain calls white transparent flint rock is probably some formation not known as yet to geologists. This will be better understood as soon as the place is explored.

☞ Persons wishing to economize in clothing their children, will do well to try metal-tipped shoes. Children invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first. Metal tips never wear out at the toe, and a pair of tipped shoes at an additional cost of a few cents, will more than outwear three pair of the same quality without them. They are manufactured by the American Shoe Tip Company, 85 Pearl Street, Boston. 1t*

What makes your hair so beautiful? Mrs. S A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN EXTRACT from an Act to prevent nuisances within the borough of Huntingdon, passed 24th of January, 1844:

SECT. 1. That if any person shall cast on any of the streets of the said borough, any rubbish, dirt, dung, or other thing, which shall in any degree tend to make the passage of such streets inconvenient, or from which any filth may arise, except in such places only as shall be agreed on by the Supervisors or any of them, or if any butcher shall keep in or near his slaughter house any offal or other filth whatsoever, or any person keep a hog-sty so near as to annoy his neighbor or any other person, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for every such offence, and shall pay the cost of removing the same, he, she or they being first convicted thereof before any one of the Burgesses. nov18

AN ORDINANCE relating to a SIDEWALK TO THE CEMETERY.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Street Regulator shall proceed forthwith to regulate, grade and mark off pavements or sidewalks of the width of five feet and four inches along the northern side of Church street, from Montgomery street to the intersection of the Cemetery lane, thence along the western side of said lane to the corner of the old Cemetery.

SECT. 2. That the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of lots of ground fronting said street between the points designated in the preceding section shall, on or before the first day of December next, pave the sidewalk *opposite such lots with good hard brick, or lay a* walk of the width mentioned in the first section of plank two inches in thickness, to be laid crosswise and supported by three stringers of at least four by six inches in thickness—the plank to be secured to the stringers by spikes or nails.

SECT. 3. That if any owner or occupier of lots shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance by the first day of December next, the Street Commissioner shall then proceed forthwith to make such sidewalks and present bills for the cost thereof, which amount, together with costs, shall be collected from said owners according to law.

Passed November 6th, 1868.

HENRY GLAZIER, Chief Burgess.

Attest: J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'y. nov11-2t

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to my place in Walker township, about the 1st of September last, seven SHEEP, as follows: One Southdown Buck, with piece off the right and notch under the left, four of the others are marked the same way with a piece off both ears, and one with horns and slit in both ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge and take them away, or he will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL STOUFFER.

no11-3t*

ESTRAYS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber near Coalmont, Huntingdon Co., about the first of September last, one white and red STEER, with piece off both ears; about eighteen months old, and one *red brindle HEIFER, right ear split*, and piece off left; about fifteen months old.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

DANIEL BRODE.

Coalmont, Pa., Nov. 4*

NOTICES IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DAVID G. OWENS, a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, at his office in Hollidaysburg, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before said Register, at a time time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, *Clerk of said Court.*

no11-2t.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

JOHN HYLE, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, at his office in Hollidaysburg, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, *Clerk of said Court.*

no11-2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jeremiah Gardner, dec'd.]

Letters of administration, upon the estate of Jeremiah Gardner, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JACOB ANSPACH, Administrator.

oct28-6t.

I. S. WATERMAN,

PROPRIETOR OF

Waterman's Cocktail and Tonic Bitters,

Wholesale and Retail,

No. 1106 Market Street, Philadelphia.

The tonic properties of these Bitters have been certified to by some of our eminent practising physicians, as the best tonic now in use, and the Cocktail Bitters is the universal favorite among judges of a good gin or whisky cocktail. nov4-3m.

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140 beautiful illustrations. 736 octavo pages. Showing just what every Farmer wants to know:

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THE SUCCESS

Of our One Dollar Sale has caused such

A COMPLETE

REVOLUTION

IN TRADE,

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the Fall Trade, direct from European Manufacturers,

Amounting to Nearly $500,000,

So that we are prepared to sell every description of

Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Watches, Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

Of better quality than any other concern in the country for the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR For Each Article,

With privilege of exchange from a large variety of useful articles, *not one of which could be bought for* TWICE THE AMOUNT in any other way.

☞ The best of Boston and New York references given as to the reliability of our house, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for the money than can be obtained in any other way.

ALL GOODS DAMAGED OR BROKEN IN TRANSPORTATION REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE.

☞ Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in Clubs at rates mentioned below. We guarantee every article to cost less than if bought at any Boston or New York Wholesale House.

Our Commissions to Agents

Exceed those of every other establishment of the kind,—proof of this can be found in comparing our premiums with those of others FOR CLUBS OF THE SAME SIZE, in addition to which we claim to give better goods of the same character.

We will send to Agents free of charge,

For a Club of Thirty, and $30.00.

One of the following articles: 1 dozen good linen shirt fronts; 1 set solid gold studs; all wool cassimere for pants; fine white counterpane, large size. 1 elegant balmoral skirt; 20 yards brown or bleached sheeting good quality, yard wide; 1 elegant 100 picture morocco-bound photo. album; 1 double lens stereoscope and 12 foreign views; 1 silver plated engraved 5 bottle castor; 1 elegant silk fan, with ivory or sandalwood frame, feathered edge and spangled; 1 steel carving knife and fork, very best quality ivory balanced handle; 1 handsome beaded and lined parasol; 20 yards good print; 1 very fine damask table cover; 1 pair best quality ladies' serge congress boots; 1 dozen fine linen towels; ½ dozen Rogers' best silver dessert forks; 1 ladies' large red morocco traveling bag; 1 fancy dress pattern; ½ dozen elegant silver plated engraved napkin rings; 1 dozen ladies' fine merino or cotton stockings; gents' heavy chased solid gold ring; 1 pair ladies' high cut balmoral boots; 1 elegant delaine dress pattern; 1 violin and bow, in box complete; 1 set jewelry, pin, ear drops and sleeve buttons.

For a Club of Fifty, and $5.00.

1 black or colored silk or wool dress pattern; 1 set lace curtains; 1 pair all wool blankets; engraved silver plated 6 bottle revolving castor; 1 beautiful writing desk; 1 solid gold scarf pin; 8½ yds very fine cassimere, for pants and vest; 1 set ivory balanced handle knives with silver plated forks; 1 elegant satin parasol, heavily beaded and lined with silk; 1 pr. gents' calf boots; 50 yds good print; 30 yds. good brown or bleached sheeting, yard wide, or 40 yds. 36 yd. wide, good quality; 1 ladies' elegant morocco traveling bag; 1 square wool shawl; 1 plain norwich poplin dress pattern; 12½ yds double width cloth for ladies' cloak; elegant engraved silver plated ten pint; 3 yds double width water-proof cloth for cloaking.

For a Club of One Hundred, and $10.00.

1 rich merino or thibet dress pattern; 1 pair fine Damask table cloths and napkins to match; 1 pair gents' French calf boots, 1 heavy silver plated engraved ice pitcher; very fine all wool cloth for ladies' cloak; 1 web very best quality brown or bleached sheeting; 7½ yds. fine cassimere for suit; 1 elegant poplin dress pattern; 1 elegant english barege dress pattern; 1 beautiful english barege shawl; 1 set ivory balanced handle knives and forks; 1 ladies' or gents' silver hunting case watch; 1 barrel hand portable sewing machine; splendid family bible, steel engravings, with record and photograph pages; 25 yds good hemp carpeting good colors; 1 pair good Marseilles quilts; 1 good 6 barrel revolver; 1 elegant fur muff and cape; 1 single barrel shot gun; 1 silver plated engraved 6 bottle revolving castor, cut glass bottles; 1 very fine violin and bow, in case; 1 set of ivory balanced knives and forks.

Presents for larger Clubs increase in the same ratio.

Send Money by Registered Letter.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CIRCULAR.

PARKER & CO.

Nos. 98 & 100 Summer St., Boston.

Nov.4-4m.

Carpets—Don't Pay the High Prices!

THE NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., of Boston, Mass., established nearly a quarter of a century ago, in their present location, in Halls over 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87 Hanover street, have probably furnished more houses with Carpets than any other house in the country. In order to afford those at a distance the advantages of their low prices, propose to send, on receipt of the price, 20 yards or upwards, of their beautiful Cottage Carpeting, at 50 cents per yard, with samples of ten seats, varying in price from 25 cents to $1 per yard, suitable for furnishing every part of any house. no4-1w

$1000 PER YEAR guaranteed, and steady employment. We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our *Patent White Wire Clothes Line, (Everlasting.)* Address WHITE WIRE Co., 75 William street, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. no4-1w

WANTED—AGENTS— In every town for

CUSHMAN & CO'S

GREAT ONE DOLLAR STORE,

Descriptive checks $10 per hundred. Consumers supplied direct from the manufacturies, and all goods warranted. Circulars sent free. Address

CUSHMAN & CO.,

10 Arch St., Boston.

oc28-12w.

MONEY EASILY MADE,

With our Complete Stencil and Key Check Outfit. Small capital required. Circulars free. STAFFORD MANFG. CO., 66 Fulton Street, New York. oc28-1w.

JONES HOUSE,

HARRISBURG,

PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned having leased the above popular and well known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests, on and after the 15th of November, 1868. nov4-3m.

THOMAS FARLEY, PROPRIETOR.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to Public Sale at his residence, *in the village of Smithfield, Walker township*, about half a mile west of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock,

On Friday, November 13th, 1868,

the following personal property to wit:

One fine cow, one ton of hay, two fat hogs, one large cook stove, one parlor cook, one corner cupboard, one turnout mahogany front, two cottage bedsteads, one small bedstead, one large rocking chair, one set of chairs, one doughtray and table, thirty-two yards of carpet. Also a lot of canned tomatoes, and lot of catsup in bottles, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ There will be given on articles over five dollars, three and six months credit with good security.

oc28-td ROBERT CLABAUGH.

BEANS! BEANS!! BEANS!!!

Having obtained a new variety of

WHITE SOW BEANS,

will dispose of them (put up in sacks) at the following rates:

1 pound, (sufficient to raise 1 bushel) Postage pre paid, 50 cents; 2 pounds 75 cents; 3 pounds $1,00; 8 pounds (1 gal.) $2,00; 16 pounds, delivered to Express office,) $3,50; ½ bushel $6,50; 1 bushel $12,00.

☞ *Plant 1st of June, drills 29 inches apart, average from 6 to 8 grains per foot. Will ripen in about 60 to 75 days.*

The cash invariably to accompany the order. Name and Post Office address, legibly written. Send soon, as my stock is limited.

Address, JOHN B. SHENEFELT

Oct. 21, '68-3m Orbisonia, Huntingdon County, Pa.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

H. ROBLEY

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to Hill Street, Huntingdon Pa., one door east of the Post Office where he is prepared to do all kinds work in his line of business. He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERS,

OVERCOATINGS, &c.,

and he invites a call from the public, promising to make goods to order in a workmanlike manner.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 7th, 1868.

GLAZIER & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to Ladies' Dress Goods and House Furnishing Goods.

We can sell goods this Winter throughout, at lower figures than they have reached for six years.

Our prices are as follows:

Calico and Muslin, from 8 cts. upward.
Yard wide bleached Muslin, 12½ cts.
Yard wide unbleached Muslin, 12½ cts.
Heavy yard wide Sheeting, 14 to 15 cts.
Fine yard Bleached Muslin, 15, 18 to 20 cts.
Wide Wamsutta Prints, only 10 cts.
Best Qualities Prints, 11½ to 15 cts.
10-4 White Wool Blankets, $1,00 pr.
Heavy Double Wool Shawls, $4,00, $5,00, &c.
Black Alpaca, from 35 cts. up.
Wool Plaid Double Width, 50 cts.
Heavy Plaid Poplin, $1,00
Other Goods in proportion.

Washington street, near the Jail.

Please call and examine; and, if you are not convinced it is to your interest to buy from us, do not do so.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Choice Groceries, Candies, Toys, &c

IS AT

D. AFRICA & CO'S.

*FAMIL