The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, 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.

☞J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been brought out as a candidate for United States Senator.

☞The Pittsburg *Commercial* and Philadelphia *Press*, each promise to issue attractive Christmas numbers. We have no doubt they will be full of fat things, that will make one merry in their digestion.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.—Chief Justice Chase opened the U. S. Court at Richmond, Va., last Monday. It was expected that Jeff. Davis' trial would come off—he being represented by his counsel in his absence—but the case was again postponed. How long is this farce to be kept up.

☞It is asserted with some probability by a leading banker who has repeatedly discussed financial matters with Gen. Grant, that he will, at an early day after his inauguration, recommend to Congress legislation looking to a speedy resumption of specie payment.

☞The organists about Washington would like to know just where they will find Grant after he takes his seat in the White House. He has said but little to encourage them—they are still in the dark. If Grant intends to play the part of an organ himself, there will be but little music to pay for.

☞The effect of Gen. Grant's first step relative to applications for office, is said to have had the desired effect. He is not at all annoyed now by untimely and impertinent applications for office, and while on his recent visit to West Point and New York, he says he was not, to his knowledge, even approached by an office seeker.

☞Congress meets on Monday next. Many of the Senators and Representatives have been in Washington a week ago. One of the first measures brought before the Senate will be a bill prepared by Senator Sherman for funding the national debt, and reducing the present rates of interest. A similar measure, it will be remembered, passed both houses at the last session, but reached the President too late to receive his signature.

☞Wm. E. Barber, Esq, of West Chester, Pa, will please except our thanks for a pamphlet copy of "Essays on Political Organization, selected from among those submitted in competition for the prizes offered by the Union League of Philadelphia." Mr. Barber, who has written the first Essay, favors the Crawford county system, and is for legalizing it by the passage of a law regulating primary political elections to form the party ticket.

CUBAN FILLIBUSTERS.—Marshal Murray of Washington city, has informed the government that the Cuban fillibusters have extensive arrangements in New York, with ramifications in all the other large cities. He says there is danger of them getting away from New Orleans, unless they are closely watched. They have plenty of money, and are purchasing arms and ammunition quite freely. Percontra, Secretary Seward informs the Spanish Minister at Washington that Cuba has nothing to fear from expeditions fitted out in the United States.

EXIT FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—In accordance with the act of Congress passed July 25, 1868, Gen. Howard has issued an order for the discontinuing on December 21st, of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, excepting in the Educational Department, and in the collection and payment of money due soldiers and sailors, and their fees from the Government on account of military services. All officers, except such as are needed as above stated will be discharged, and all the unneeded property of the Bureau sold.

The Educational Department is placed under an Assistant Commissioner in each of the Southern States, and one Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the District of Columbia, with a sufficient number of subordinates. The freedmen's hospitals are to be closed up by the first of January, 1869.

United States Bonds are known to be popular in Europe, but the aggregate amount of our Government securities held in Germany is larger than is generally supposed. Of the six hundred million dollars worth held in Europe, four-fifths, at least, are held in Germany. The daily sales of United States bonds at Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin, will, it is asserted, compare favorably with the transactions in Wall street, and at Rotterdam and Vienna the sales are larger than in London.

The amount of fractional currency daily printed at the Treasury Department is between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars, which is rapidly forwarded to the various Assistant Treasurers and Government depositories throughout the country to fill requisitions made by them on the departments.

The Women's Suffrage Question.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Horace Greeley, Susan B. Anthony, and other ladies, in behalf of the Women's Suffrage Association of America, have in circulation for signatures the form of an appeal or petition to Congress in behalf of equal suffrage throughout the country for men and women. They also publish a card, calling attention to this movement, from which we extract the following:

We are now assured that at the opening of Congress next month a vigorous movement will be made *"for a constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage in all the States."* We now wish to press our demand that *womanhood* also be recognized in the proposed enlargement of suffrage and citizenship. Woman's capacity to participate in the affairs of government is no longer questioned among honest and intelligent men. It is a fearful satire and slander to question it in presence of hundreds of thousands of male voters, North, South, East and West, of many colors and races, who do not know even the alphabet of any human language under heaven. That woman is taxed equally with man on her property and earnings, and held amenable to every law; that she is punished by fines, imprisonment and death, is equally well known and admitted. And it is further satire and slander of both her intellectual and moral sense to say that under such circumstances she does not wish to vote. The present is the most favorable opportunity ever presented to press the obligation upon women, and upon man also, who by force withholds from her natural and inalienable and inextinguishable rights. We, therefore, present to-day, with confidence as well as hope, this earnest appeal. Let no time be lost. Let every man, woman and child even, old enough to co-operate, and whose heart is in the cause, lend a helping hand in circulating these petitions. These are the days of mighty energy and activity, in every department of human effort. Let us not mistake or be behind our time. We work for no one nation, no one generation. Our cause is commensurate with humanity; wide as all habitable space, lasting as all time. Let us appreciate our sublime calling, and act in all things worthy of it.

Pennsylvanians Who Have Been in the President's Cabinet.

It is interesting, at this time, now that a contest is being made for appointment in the Cabinet of the President elect, to notice the number of such position filled by Pennsylvanians. The early Presidents did not seem to care much about the statesmen of Pennsylvania, as neither Washington nor John Adams sought an "advisor" in this State. In 1809, Thomas Jefferson appointed Albert Gallatin Secretary of the Treasury, after Samuel Dexter, of Mass., had retired from that position Gallatin continued with Jefferson to the end of his second term, and when Monroe became President was re appointed. During Monroe's last term Wm. Jones was appointed Secretary of the Navy. During Jackson's administration Samuel D. Ingham and Wm. J. Duane were Secretaries of the Treasury. In the Tyler Cabinet Walter Stewart was Secretary of the Treasury; James M. Porter and William M. Wilkins, respectively, Secretaries of War. With Polk James Buchanan was Secretary of State. Taylor appointed Wm. M Meredith Secretary of the Treasury. James Campbell was Postmaster General in the Pierce administration. Buchanan had Jeremiah S. Black as Attorney General; and at the close of his administration, Black went into the War Department, in which he was succeeded by Edwin M. Stanton. During Mr. Lincoln's administration Simon Cameron and Edwin M. Stanton were at the head of the War Office.

From the above it will be seen that Pennsylvania has had more of her citizens in the Treasury than in any of the other Departments of the Government; it is a fact, too, that during the Revolutionary war, the ablest financier in the interest of the colonies was a Pennsylvanian. But it is also true, that Pennsylvania has not had an equal share of Cabinet positions in comparision with that enjoyed by other of the original Thirteen States. She has always been slighted, for what cause we cannot explain, as the candidates for President supported by the Keystone State has almost always been elected, until the political maxim has obtained currency, that as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union. Whether the President elect will pass over the statesmen of our State, in forming his Cabinet, is yet to be seen. —*Harrisburg State Guard.*

The Alabama Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Now that the injunction of secrecy has been removed from the negotiations of Minister Johnson for the settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain, it is proper to announce that the protocol agreed upon contains three articles, which are virtually as follows:

Article first provides for the general settlement of all claims between the two governments which have arisen since the convention of 1853.

Article second provides especially for the settlement of the claims against Great Britain by this government known in the diplomatic correspondence of the last three years as the Alabama claims.

Article third provides for the appointment of a joint commission of four persons (two to be selected by each government), who shall sit in Washington to decide upon the validity of these claims, and also provides that in case the commission does not unanimously agree on any of the questions committed to it, such questions shall be referred to the arbitration of some potentate not specifically to be named, except that he shall be friendly, or, in other words, at peace with both England and the United States.

The Boston Board of Trade have adopted a resolution expressing the hope that Congress will devise a uniform system which shall bring the telegraph lines of the United States within the reach of all classes of our people, and make it available for the transmission for all kinds of intelligence.

The Annual Reports.

We herewith give a synopsis of the annual reports of the Military, Indian, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments:

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.—Maj. Gen. Halleck's division includes the States of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho and Arizona, in all a territory of 1,000,218 square miles, with about 12,750 statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites and about 130,000 Indians. The division, for military administration, is divided into three apartments:—The departments of Alaska, Columbia and California.—Gen. Halleck approves the suggestion of Gen. Davis, commanding in Alaska, to establish military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes of Indians, and estimates the population of Alaska at 8,000 whites and 15,000 Indians—The military force now there consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.—Commissioner Taylor estimates the number of Indians within the bounds of United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, at 300,000. The Commissioner strongly recommends that wise and liberal treaties be made with the Indians of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Washington territories, looking to their concentration on reservations and to the payment on our part for the rights of which they have been despoiled. Claims to the amount of about $100,000 have been presented for depredations committed by the Indians in the war of 1863.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Brig. Gen. Eaton, Commissary General in his report for the year ending June 30, 1868, says:—The average cost of fresh beef furnished the army east of the Rocky Mountains, was eleven and three-tenths cents per pound, which is three-tenths of a cent less than last year. The average cost this year at nine principal points of supply, was twenty-three and one-fifth cents per ratio. The average value of tobacco furnished per month, and deducted from the pay proper of the men using it, was $19,366. The value of the subsistence stores supplied the freedmen for the fiscal year of 1867, was $882,084 and in 1868 $632,776, making a total of $1,516,471, of which the Freedmen's Bureau has repaid $1,048,663. The value of army stores issued to the Indians in 1867, was $644,439, and in 1868, $373,926. The number of claims for commutation of rations to soldiers who were prisoners during the war, and to their heirs, is 4,944, on which there has been paid over $250,500. For stores taken and used by the army, 5,386 claims have been received, of which 3,545, aggregating $2,088,373 have been disallowed; 996 aggregating $668,034, have not been examined, and 845, amounting to $196,930, have been passed.—The whole number of army accounts, of all kinds, was 12,502, of which 12,215 have been examined and sent to the Treasury department.

THE QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.—Brig. Gen. Meigs in his report gives as the amount of the appropriation to his department, $37,000,000. The expenditures have been $36,500,000. The whole number of animals in the service, is as follows:—Horses, including those of officers, 13,291; mules, 17,866; oxen 211. The Quartermaster General has sold 331 buildings, and transferred 108 to the Freedmen's Bureau.—The sales of surplus and damaged clothing and equipments, for the year have amounted to nearly $4,000,000.

One of the most interesting sections of the report refers to national cemeteries. The number of national cemeteries, is 73, and reports have been received from 320 local, post or private grounds. The total number of soldiers' graves is 316,233, of which the occupants of 145,764 have been certainly identified. The amount expended for sites, care, transportation and all other purposes connected with the work to June 30, 1868, was $2,600,000. The estimated expense of next fiscal year is $500,000.

Brigham Young on Long Dresses.

In a recent sermon, Brigham Young, the Mormon Prophet, delivered the following homily on the fashions:

"It is the duty of the husband or father to furnish his family with cloth to dress themselves, it is their duty to see that cloth is cut and made prudently and not wasted. It is a disgrace to a community to drag their cloth in the dirt. How many women are there here to-day who walked to this Tabernacle, without throwing dirt every step they took, not only on themselves but upon those who walked near them? I shun them; when I see them coming I try to make my way in some other direction, in order to avoid their dust. I can get enough of it without receiving it from them. If there is a nuisance in the path, they are sure to wipe up a portion of it with their dress, and then trail it on their carpet or into the bedrooms and distribute it through the house. This is a disgrace to them. It is not the duty of my brethren to buy cloth to be dragged through these streets, and the wife or daughter who will not cease dragging her dress through them ought to have it cut off. I have borne it, and so have my brethren, until duty demands that we put a stop to it. I have politely expostulated with my wives and daughters on this subject. I have asked them if they think it looks nice, and have been told that it did, their reason for thinking so being that somebody else wore it so. That is all the argument that can be brought in its favor. There is no reason in the world why a dress looks well trailing through the streets. On the other hand, I will say, ladies, if we ask you to make your dresses a little shorter, do not be extravagant and cut them so short that we can see the tops of your stockings. Bring them down to the tops of your shoes, and have them so that you can walk and clear the dust, and do not expose your persons. Have your dresses neat and comely, and conduct yourself, in the strictest sense of the word, in chastity. If you do this, you set a good example before the rising generation. Use good language, wear comely clothing, and act in all things so that you can respect yourselves and respect each other. We wish you to remember and carry out these counsels."

General Sheridan's Report.

From the New York Times.

The report of General Sheridan on the conduct of affairs in the Indian Department, depicts more clearly the horrors of war than any document which we remember to have read since the Rebellion began. Its whole tone and manner continually remind one of Sherman's forcible expressions: "War is cruelty—you cannot refine it." And the most painful part of it is not the plain, unvarnished, and brief narrative of massacres, but the explanation of how conflicting authorities, and speculating officials deluded trusting settlers to their ruin, and betrayed the deep-laid plans of the military. The cruelty of the Indians is overshadowed by the more inhuman, though, perhaps, less culpable, deceit of the Indian agents and Peace Commissioners. "All confidence is destroyed. The people had had some degree of security from the assurances of the Peace Commissioners, and many of them have met a horrible fate in consequence." The faithlessness of the ignorant Indian is forgotten, when we read Sheridan's description of the result of the mismanagement of our more unscrupulous agents. The ninety-two dead Indians, slain since the war reopened, are forgotten when we reflect that eighty-six whites have been sacrificed by the same mismanagement.

"There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved and too much money to be made, and it is the interest of the nation and humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce. The Peace Commission and the Indian Department, and the military and the Indians, make a 'balky team' The public Treasury is depleted, and innocent people murdered in the quadrangular management, in which the public Treasury and the unarmed settlers are the greatest sufferers."

It is the most horrible feature of all wars, that not the actual combatants, but the innocent, trusting, and deluded non-participants, must suffer most.

General Sheridan's report is a powerful protest against the longer continuance of a system of Indian warfare and Indian government which is opposed to all the interests of the West, and in violation of all reason as well as humanity. For years we have disbursed, through dishonest agents, immense tributes to insignificant tribes, in order to secure a peace we had no reliance upon; and as an additional security of this distrusted peace, have maintained at enormous expense a large army, totally incapable, by reason of its peculiar organization and equipment, of carrying on an effective offensive campaign, or of defending any other settlers than those located immediately under the guns of the established forts and posts No part of our generally contemptible civil service has been so badly managed as our Indian affairs; and since the army must occupy the disputed country, and since only force will keep the Indians in control, it is high time the civil department surrendered the duty it cannot perform to the department to which it naturally belongs.—General Grant knows the true value of the opinions of such practical men as Sherman and Sheridan, and he will not be long in inaugurating this much needed reform.

The Whipping-Post in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 21.—The regular semi-annual exhibition of barbarism took place at New Castle this morning, seven men being whipped and one pilloried.

The first victim was William Jones, who had been convicted of stealing store goods from the store of Mr. Lattomus. He was placed in the pillory at 10 o'clock, and stood there in the cold wind with head and hands in fixed position and unable to move his body for one hour. He was taken down at 11 o'clock and taken back to jail to sufficiently recover from the effects of his torture to be able to stand a flogging.

The jail yard contained a large crowd, over a hundred of whom were children—both boys and girls—who appeared to take great delight in the exhibition. Children not five years old were brought by their larger brothers and sisters to "see the show," and with eager impatience awaited its commencement.

Promptly at 11 o'clock Sheriff Richardson, cat-o'-ninetails in hand, made his appearance, and immediately afterwards a little colored boy, who had to stand on a soap-box to get his hands in the manacles (which had been wrapped to make them fit his wrists), was led out. His name was Matthew Perry, and he had been convicted of stealing seventy-five cents' worth of pig iron. Twenty lashes with the cat were laid on, and the Sheriff's leniency was such that the boy made no outcry.

The next person whipped was a light colored mulatto boy of about 16 years, who plead guilty of stealing a pair of shoes and five cents. He received twenty lashes. He came out with a fixed smile on his face and managed to keep it there through the operation.

William Maloney, a young white man, convicted of stealing a bundle of clothing, received twenty lashes.

The next man was George Klutch, an old infirm and gray-haired man, convicted of stealing a shirt. He trembled violently and gave forth feeble moans, while his facial contortions showed agony of both body and mind. He received twenty lashes.

Charles Wheatly, a young white man, convicted of stealing a pair of boots, received 20 lashes without displaying much emotion. He, in a spirit of bravado, danced a jig as he went back to jail.

Howard Lee, a slight and trembling youth, with a large plaster on his breast, who pleaded guilty of stealing a valise, received twenty lashes, very lightly laid on.

William Jones, who had been in the pillory before the whippings commenced, received twenty lashes, and the exhibition closed with a shout of triumph from the delighted children.

Sheriff Richardson evidently shrank from his miserable task, and several gentlemen complimented him on his humanity.

Among the spectators were Rev. George A. Latimer, of Calvary church; Dr. John Cameron, and others, drawn to the place not out of idle curiosity, but from serious interest in this bad and barbaric scene.—*Ed. Commer.*

LANDSLIDE IN MAINE.—The people in the village of Cumberland Mills and vicinity, which is about five miles from this city, were startled, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by a rumbling noise and jarring of the earth, which they supposed to be an earthquake.—Investigation, however, disclosed an immense landslide on the north bank of the Presumpscot river, about one-third of a mile below Cumberland mills. The land sunk extends back from the river nearly half a mile, in an oblong shape, and is some forty rods in width, embracing at least thirty acres. It fell from thirty to fifty feet, and the river was dammed up for more than an eighth of a mile. The land which sunk was for ten feet from the surface a light, sandy loam, and below that blue clay.

The water continued to back up and overflow adjacent lands. The Cumberland paper mills were flooded to the first windows on the lower floor, entirely submerging all in the lower part of the mill, including, of course, the valuable machinery in the basement. It was apparent that the convulsion was not occasioned by the undermining of the river. The sinking evidently commenced some distance away from that, and the bed of the river was pressed upward to the level of the surrounding land. An intelligent gentleman, who carefully examined the scene, theorizes that the long continued wet weather had softened the substratum of clay until it would not sustain the weight above.

The water in the section overflowed apparently ceased to rise about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and no damage was apprehended by the rise of water above the upper dam at Cumberland Mills. It is difficult to approximate the amount of damage inflicted, but it cannot, it was thought, fall short of $100,000. The course of the river will be permanently changed. —*Portland Argus, Nov. 23.*

General News Items.

The papers of Tennessee claim that she has had the oldest of all our men—one of her inhabitants having died at the advanced age of 154.

The manufacture of salt at Syracuse, N. Y., has already reached 8,000,000 bushels, nearly 1,225,000 more than last year. The demand is brisk.

The daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney, it is said, earn their living in Washington by copying reports and papers for the Secretary of the Interior

General Grant has directed that the large number of recruits now at Carlisle Barracks be sent to Gens. Sherman and Sheridan to fight the Indians.

There is an eagle's nest in a tree on the shore of the Mattawaumkeag lake in Maine, which has continued there ever since the country was visited by white men.

The Hawaiians out-do the people of Paris. The latter indulge in horse-flesh; but Kanakas eat the flesh of the jackass, and declare it the tenderest and sweetest of meats.

Fishermen burned tar barrels on Nahant beach a few evenings since to attract schools of herring reported in the bay, and found the device successful, as they were able to take large numbers.

The Democrats did not elect a candidate within a hundred miles of La Crosse, Wisconsin, where Brick Pomeroy's infamous paper is published. Its blackguardism is enough to disgust any civilized people.

An oyster was raked up off Bullock's Point, Narragansett Bay, R. I., on Friday, with a metal baggage check, of the sort used by the Boston and Providence Railroad six years ago, grown fast into its shell.

At the manufactories of shoes in Lynn steam power is so largely used that one-tenth of the business of the city is suspended on account of certain repairs being made in five establishments, temporarily depriving them of their steam.

Drunkenness is terribly on the increase in Russia. The number of drinking houses has increased from 460 to 2,500 in six years. It is said that the government has under consideration measures for closing the greater part of them, reducing the number all through the country to about what it was six years ago.

At Fayetteville, Texas, a few days ago, a singular phenomenon was seen in the heavens. The sun shone brightly, and in its direction, at the height of several hundred feet, were to be seen floating in the air, innumerable substances somewhat resembling stars in appearance though of a bright silvery cast, and also thousands of long silvery threads, some of them seemingly ten or fifteen feet in length.

A new sand grinding machine has been introduced into Cheshire, Mass., by which sand is ground as fine as flour. It is put up in barrels and sells at $25 per barrel, and is used extensively in the manufacture of porcelain lined kettles. It much resembles flour in its pulverized state, that the danger is that people will be trying to use it for the same purposes, and that grocers will be selling it for sugar.

The Sultan of Turkey has about nine hundred wives, but only three are his favorites, each of them of remarkable beauty. Their names are: "Dournel," the new pearl; "Hairani Dil," the excellent heart, and "Eda Dil," the elegance of the Heart. His eunuchs, chamberlains, pages, pipe bearers, grooms, &c., number over two thousand persons, for whom some six thousand dishes are daily prepared, which are served at five hundred tables.

The Council of State of the Canton of Obwald, Switzerland, has published an edict, forbidding any youth under eighteen years of age to smoke, under a severe penalty. If the youth of this country could be restrained from the use of tobacco until they were eighteen years of age, it would save many from enfeebled health, would prevent the formation of the habit in multitudes, and would save a mint of money

A letter from West Point says: "Young Mr. Grant, or 'Fred,' as he is called, got a short furlough to welcome his father and mother. He is a fair, fresh-skinned boy, with bluish-gray eyes, rather chubby in appearance, and is not, by any means, in the opinion of the students, the brightest boy in his studies. Still he has that bony, massive head and manner of looking steadfastly, like his father, at matters and things, which has made the latter famous."

English savans are discussing with considerable earnestness the question whether ice expands or contracts under the action of cold. Prof. Tyndale takes the ground that it expands; and thinks that he proves it, by fitting closely round blocks of ice strong iron bands, and then submitting the whole to the action of a freezing mixture, when the iron bands shortly burst asunder with a loud noise. Others insist that cold contracts ice, and attribute the bursting of the bands to the contraction of the iron.

Some parties in New England are testing the practicability of co-operative farming. The principle upon which the experiment is being conducted is substantially this: A company supplies the capital for the purchase and working of the farm, and the food for the families employed upon it. When the crops are harvested, a dividend of the products is made according to the capital and labor invested. This looks feasible, and doubtless if properly managed, would work well.

A singular variation on the "Enoch Arden" romance is narrated as an incident of last week in a country town of Cork, Ireland. The heroine of the adventure, married ten years ago, was shortly afterwards forsaken by her husband, who emigrated to America. At the end of nine years she married again, the second husband, like the first, belonging to the laboring class.—Soon after this the return of the first husband was reported; whereupon the woman, who had kept the fact of her first marriage a profound secret, immediately disappeared, and the most diligent search by both husbands has failed to discover her retreat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Clay township, on or about the first of September last, a small Brown BULL, with white face, and white stripe along back and tail, and a split in the right ear, and short horns, about 16 or eighteen months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law. dec2.pd-3t. JOHN B. MORELAND.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Lincoln township, during harvest, a brown yearling heifer, with star on the forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take her away, else she will be disposed of according to law.
Lincoln twp., dec2-3t. NICHOLAS LYNN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to distribute the balance of the fund in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Assignee of David H. Campbell, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of Scott, Brown and Bailey, in the borough of Huntingdon on Saturday, the 19th day of December, 1 68, at 8 o'clock, a. m. when and where all persons having claims against said fund will present them, or be debarred from coming for a share thereof. JOHN M. BAILEY, Auditor.
dec2-td.

727 CHESTNUT STREET 727

Reduction in the Prices OF

DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER TO-DAY
50 Cases of Imported Dress Fabrics, at 25 Cents per Yard, Worth Double the Price.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727 Chestnut street,
dec2-1y Philadelphia.

FURS!

AT M'NEIL'S.

CORNER OF DIAMOND.

FURS!

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS' CELEBRATED

Perfected Spectacles AND Eye-Glasses.

One of the firm will be at the store of their Agent,
Mr. AARON STEWARD,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
ONE DAY ONLY,
Monday, January 4, 1869.

He attends for the purpose of assisting Mr. AARON STEWARD in fitting the eye in difficult or unusual cases. Those suffering from impaired or diseased vision are recommended to avail themselves of this opportunity.

☞ Our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses are acknowledged to be the most perfect assistance to sight ever manufactured, and can always be relied upon as affording perfect ease and comfort by this strengthening and preserving the eyes most thoroughly.

We take occasion to notify the public that we employ NO PEDLARS, and to caution them against those pretending to have our goods for sale.

THE FARMERS' BOOK.

140 beautiful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every Farmer wants to know:
HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.
Send for circular giving full description.
FARMERS! FARMERS' SONS!
Experienced Book Agents and others wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability.
Address, ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. feb19-

BOOKS AND STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS, CHEAP, AT Lewis' Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

School Books and Stationery, Bibles, Hymn Books, Miscellaneous Books of all kinds, Blank Books, Sunday School Books, etc., Inks of all kinds, Notions, Perfumery, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, etc., etc., etc. [nov11.tf.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH
Makes a Lasting Shine.
Those who black their boots on Saturday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish fades off; but the shine of
DOBBINS' BLACKING
Lasts Saturday Night and all day Sunday.
IT BEATS ANY OTHER BLACKING MADE.
Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by Massey & Co., adjoining Lewis' Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa. nov18

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1868,
A Beautiful Farm, Containing
106½ Acres, neat measure, about one half best limestone, the remainder good gravel, situate in Brady township, Huntingdon County, 4½ miles from Mill Creek and same distance from Alloaville; the road running past the premises, about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, balance good chestnut, locust and other timber. The improvements consist of a Log House, with new back kitchen attached, a large double Log Barn, with garners, corn crib and wagon shed attached, and other necessary outbuildings. Large Orchard, well of water at the door and water piped into the barn yard.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, when terms will be made known.
Persons desirous of examining the place, can call on J. R. McCarthy, now residing thereon. WILSON S. UTTS.
Bellsville, Mifflin Co., no25-3t.

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 16th of November, 1868. nov4-3m. THOMAS FARLEY, PROPRIETOR.

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; 10 pounds, delivered to Express office,) $3,50; ½ bushel $6,50; 1 bushel $12,00.
☞ Plant 1st of June, drills 20 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.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Choice Groceries, Candies, Toys, &c IS AT
D. AFRICA & CO'S.
FAMILY GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND VARIETY STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Our stock consists of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Canned and Dried Fruits, Cider Vinegar, Common and Fancy Soaps, of all kinds, fine oil, Perfumery, Pen Knives, Pocket Books, &c. Call and examine our stock, and take a view at our splendid Marble Soda Fountain.
Don't forget the place—north-east corner of Diamond.
Huntingdon, June 24-1y. D. AFRICA & CO.

JOHN BARE, JAMES NORTH, } WM. LEWIS, R. MILTON SPERR, } P. M. BARE.
JOHN BARE & CO.,
Bankers,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CAPITAL - - - - $50,000.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission.
Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest. The partners are individually liable for all Deposits. apr22,1868-tf

THE NATIONAL HALL RESTAURANT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
This Restaurant is situated at the head of Franklin Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is open during the day and evening. The best of Wines, XX Ale and Lancaster Beer. The table will be supplied with the best fare for the public, and the proprietors will make these who call on them feel at home.
☞ The Hall will be opened for Festivals, Parties, Amusements, etc. RICHTER & SONS,
Oct. 14, 1868-3m. Proprietors

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
HUNTINGDON INSURANCE AGENCY,
ARMITAGE & McCARTHY,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Represent the most reliable Companies in the Country. Rates as low as is consistent with reliable indemnity. sep 2, '68.
No Assessments!! Fire & Life Insurance.
Capital Represented over $14,000,000.

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.

WANTED--AGENTS--In every town for CUSHMAN & CO'S. GREAT ONE DOLLAR STORE.
Descriptive checks $10 per hundred. Consumers supplied direct from the manufacturers, and all goods warranted. Circulars sent free. Address
CUSHMAN & CO., 10 Arch St., Boston.
oct28-1y.