The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, 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.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to this office will please make payment on or before the first day of January next. Printer's accounts are small and should be settled at least once a year.

☞The Electoral College met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg on last Wednesday. The vote of the Electors was unanimous for Grant and Colfax.

☞Gen. Grant has been moving about seeing the sights. He was in Massachusetts last week, and was everywhere handsomely received.

☞Congress met again on Monday. The session will end 4th of March. President Johnson's last message will be sent in to day or to morrow. Many important questions will come up during the winter and be acted upon.

☞The United States Senator question has been *worked up* in every part of the State until it is almost impossible even to guess who will stand the best chance of an election. Mr. Scott is not losing—he is gaining strength every day.

☞The news from the plains is encouraging. A single column, it appears, has accomplished more in a month than the united forces on the plains achieved in years under the operations of other and less energetic and earnest leaders. General Custer's exploits on the north fork of the Watchita river read well. One hundred and fifty-three captured. The loss to the troops was twenty-one killed and nineteen wounded. Formerly it cost the Government on an average half a million to kill an Indian outright. By the present plan five or six millions will restore perfect order to the borders. In other words, General Sheridan does more with a hundred dollars than other men did with a million.

☞General Grant, it appears, is not only not a seeker for office, but neither has he any desire to be a holder of office. It is alleged that he favors an amendment to the Constitution limiting the President to one term. Perhaps, when he has had four years experience as President, he may change his views; but at present we can see no use of changing the good old custom, as far as the Presidency at least is concerned, of giving a second term to one who has shown his capacity and honesty for the position, and who has received the sanction of the people. Refer to Lincoln's time, and looking over the whole Union, who could we have found more worthy, and whom could we have trusted. If Grant restores peace and keeps rebels in check, the people will trust no one else after his four years are ended, and he will be obliged to respect the will of the people as much then as he was to accept it now.

EXEMPTION OF MORTGAGES FROM TAXATION.—The law passed by our State Legislature at the last session exempting certain obligations contracted in the purchase or improvement of real estate, went into practical operation on the first instant. This we regard as a most beneficent enactment, as its provisions will enable borrowers of money upon real estate, to obtain it more readily and upon better terms than would otherwise have been the case. It was a question with the Legislature whether the lawful rate of interest should be raised, or some of the burdens on money invested in mortgages and judgments removed, and it was to meet the difficulty that this law was passed. It is as follows:

AN ACT *to promote the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation, except for State purposes, in certain Counties of this Commonwealth.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate made and executed after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from all taxation except for State purposes; and that from and after the first day of December next, no taxes of any description shall be assessed or collected except for State purposes, on or from mortgages, judgments, recognizances or moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate, whether made and executed before or after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to mortgages, judgments or articles of agreement given by corporations: *Providing*, That this act shall only apply to the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Clearfield, Allegheny, York, Delaware, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Fulton, Bedford, Blair, Lebanon, Clinton, Carbon, Monroe, Lehigh, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Northampton, Juniata, Somerset, Indiana, Greene, Elk, Forrest, Franklin, Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lawrence, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Erie, Crawford, Bucks, McKean, Fayette, Philadelphia and Mercer. ELISHA W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. JOHN W. GEARY.

Corporeal Punishment.

The School Directors of Bedford borough have abolished corporeal punishment in the schools of that place. We think they have done wisely, and we suggest that the experiment be tried in the schools of this place. We never could see the use of inflicting the use of the rod upon the hands or back of the pupils. We know when we went to school and saw the "bad boys" getting punished with the rod, they suffered the blows but they never thought afterwards what they were punished for; while we have seen other boys who were punished by kind words, which penetrated the conscience, and they were not as apt to commit an offense as those who were punished with the rod. And, further, we have known teachers since, who have won the affection of their scholars by a stern but winning mastery, and never had occasion to inflict corporeal punishment. Terror and affection are direct opposites, and it is very easy to distinguish in a school the one which governs the scholars. Those pupils which are filled with terror of the rod, if they make a blunder or commit a little misdemeanor, are not as willing to learn or be taught as those which have affection for the teacher. Show us a teacher who has this love from his scholars, and we will show you one who can teach better than one who has their fear. The reason is obvious, for what delight is it to a scholar to know that if he should commit a blunder he will be punished with the rod by his austere teacher, and what pleasure is it to a scholar to be in a school-room where the teacher's rod is as quick in punishing as his eye is in detecting a misdemeanor. The school-room must be made attractive before any good results will be manifested, as no scholar loves to go where the school-room is repulsive—made so by severity of punishments. We heartily commend the action of the Board of Directors of Bedford borough, and in the future we predict good results for that school. We don't know how they will punish in the future. (for we admit punishment of some kind is necessary) but we presume if there are any very unruly children, their contaminating presence in the school-room will be dispensed with until they show signs of reform, which, we think, is the proper plan to pursue. The disgrace attendant upon an expulsion from school is, or if it is not it can be made to be, more poignant to the conscience of the scholar than a whipping would be.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The total number of children admitted into the Soldiers Orphans Schools in this State is 4,096. The number now in the schools 3,506. Number discharged 481. Number who died, 87. It thus appears that the schools are rapidly doing their work and sending forth hundreds of youth prepared for the duties of life in such manner as to repay the State for her care. The good done by the Soldier's Orphans Schools can not as yet be fully realized, but it will, like bread cast upon the waters, return after many days. Indeed, at present, we have source of great gratification in the knowledge that over four thousand children of our State and Nation defenders have been remembered by a grateful Commonwealth, and that these four thousand orphans, who would otherwise, perhaps, been left to the mercy of an uncharitable community, have been fostered in good institutions and received the priceless boon of a good education.

MADE-UP LIQUORS.—One is impressed to seek a reason for the numbers of murders and sudden deaths which are now so frequently reported, and in doing so there is one frightful source to which to trace the cause of the evil, and that is the amount of made-up and poisoned liquors now sold to the public as a beverage. In a very large majority of the cases of murder reported, the murderer has been found to be laboring under a species of insanity, produced by the fiery poison of a made-up stuff called liquors. At any corner you may find a compounder of poisons, and it is too tempting a business to be easily prevented. Ten dollars' worth of strychnine or other poisonous drugs will impart to a barrel of beer double the strength of that value of hops, and with the present skill in chemical preparations, hardly a gallon of pure liquor is necessary to produce thousands of gallons. The city is flooded with these poisons, called by all sorts of names. The best brands of champagne are wholly produced in this country in such perfect imitations, that the genuine cannot be detected if perchance a bottle should be mixed with it. The California wines offered for sale are very large, but the made up manufacture of certain establishments in this city. So with other wines and liquors. Nor are these exaggerated statements; they can be verified any day by the assessors of internal revenue, and the examination of the liquor. But can nothing be done to stop this, wholesale poisoning of the community? Must every man who takes a glass of wine become a possible murderer, an insane homicide? The evil is one which cannot be overlooked.—*N. Y. Commonwealth.*

☞Data, compiled from the official records, show that we have had, in the past forty years, seven Indian wars, (the last still pending,) and an almost countless number of less important outbreaks. And this Indian question, with its final adjustment still an affair of the future, has cost the nation nearly $1,000,000,000 and over 20,000 lives, while the present war, if prosecuted upon the plan of that with the Seminoles, will cost over 30,000 lives additional, with seven hundreds of millions of expense to the Treasury.

The Senatorial Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Commercial:

I observe that, while you claim the United States Senatorship for Allegheny county, you are not adverse to a candid discussion of the merits of candidates residing elsewhere. I would readily concede to Allegheny county all that you allege on behalf of the west, because a careful investigation might disclose the fact that the west has its full share of officers and honors, while it would be difficult to find an adequate reward for the vote of your county, which made the October victory significant, and for the splendid majority given to General Grant.

It is a matter of regret that instead of presenting one candidate, you are offering at least three, with hint of a fourth, and thus rendering it probable that no one of them will succeed. If I understand your editorial of Tuesday last, this is your own view of the matter, and I may believe the question to be now agitating the minds of the people of Allegheny county—if our domestic feud or rivalry cannot be composed, and neither of our candidates can be elected, to what other locality shall our influence be given, and for whom shall our vote be cast? I would suggest to them and to their neighbors that they look as far east as Huntingdon, and consider the claims of Hon. John Scott.

Between the portion of the State in which Mr. Scott resides and the west no local questions can arise, for their business relations are intimate and their interests identical. Huntingdon county is the center of a considerable mining and manufacturing region—industries which are in the broadest sense Pennsylvanian; depending for their prosperity upon the same national policy on which depends the business of Pittsburg and the West; a policy which will find in Mr. Scott perfect comprehension and an advocacy the more influential that it will be free from the imputation of personal interest.

Mr. Scott's friends may justly claim for him pre-eminent ability, and they should not be understood as disparaging other candidates. He ranks among the foremost lawyers of the State, as will be conceded by the bench and the bar without a dissenting voice. That he is not more distinguished as a politician is not at all owing to a lack of interest in political affairs, for he has been most efficiently active in support of the Republican party whenever such help was needed, but rather for the reason that he has not been concerned in the management of State politics. Doubtless at this time he would be more prominent as a candidate if he had been known as an adherent of some particular division or army corps of the Republican party, but he would not have more real strength, for the useful and eminent corps commanders who do not agree very well with each other, have for him the highest regard, and know that in his success the party of the people only would triumph.

I think that mature reflection must convince the business men of your county and the State at large that it will be good policy to unite on Mr. Scott. They know him to be in every way worthy of confidence. They have now an eminent representative of their own order in the Senate, and they seem to differ in opinion as to whether it is advisable to insist upon having another. Looking at the question apart from personal preferences—as you may be compelled to view it—is not Mr. Scott as serviceable and acceptable a man as the field presents, and, therefore, in the melee, will he not probably succeed? I can assure your readers that he has many adherents, and that he is gaining strength daily.

I make no extended eulogy of Mr. Scott's character, for it needs none.—He is admired and loved at home, and is distinguished for simplicity of manners and conscientious discharge of the duties of life.

Yours, very truly,
WESTERN MANUFACTURER.

EXPLOSION OF A BOMBSHELL.—An accident of a very serious nature, yet singular in its occurrence, took place at Mansfield, Pa, about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the 1st inst.—About the time mentioned, Mr. Wm. Ford, of the firm of Ford & Green, grocers at Mansfield, was engaged in the store preparing to attach a weight to the door. That which he intended to use as the weight was an old bombshell, which had been lying about the store for a long time, and which was supposed to be empty. The hole in the shell had become filled up with dirt, and incredible as it may seem, Mr. Ford, in order to clean it out thrust a poker heated almost red hot into the opening. A second afterward and the supposed empty bombshell exploded with a loud report, which shook the entire building. Mr. Ford was struck in the right thigh with a piece of the exploded shell, which passed through tearing the flesh badly and inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Fortunately the bone was not broken. Mr. Ford was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and in his fall struck his face against the corner of the stove, sustaining a severe cut, which it is thought will destroy the sight of one of his eyes.—A piece of the shell passed through a barrel of oil that was standing near by and as the oil ran out it caught fire and the utmost difficulty was experienced in saving the building from burning down. All the windows in the building were shattered. At last accounts Mr. Ford was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

☞Two weeks hence the great armies of the West are to hold a re union in Chicago. Their ranks include the surviving heroes of Belmont and Pittsburg Landing, of Vicksburg and Mission Ridge, and Kenesaw and Atlanta, of the march down to the sea, and the campaign of the Carolinians, and the capture of Mobile and the battle of Nashville—the troops that fought out the war between the Alleghenies and the Plains, and then helped to send it below Richmond.

Mrs. Grant, as well as the General, has trials incident to the high station that has come to her. Already she is annoyed by persons who want to be employed at the White House as servants, and the demands made upon her charity would exhaust a millionaire's purse.

General Reynold's Report.

The following is the report of Brevet Major General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, which embraces the State of Texas:

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, Nov. 4, 1868.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to forward herewith an annual tabular statement of expeditions, scouts, and report of movements of the various regiments serving in this district for the year ending September 30, 1868. Armed organizations, generally known as the Kuklux Klan, exist independently or in concert with other armed bands in many parts of Texas, but are most numerous, bold, and aggressive east of the Trinity river. The precise objects of these organizations cannot be readily explained, but seem in this State to be to disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers; also to intimidate every one who knows anything of the organization but will not join it.

The civil law east of the Trinity river is almost a dead letter. In some counties, the civil officers are all, or a portion of them members of the Klan; in other counties, where the civil officers will not join the Klan, or some other armed band, they have been compelled to leave their counties. Examples are Van Zandt, Smith, and Marion counties. The county seat of the latter is Jefferson. In many counties, where the county officers have been driven off, their influence is scarcely felt. What political end, if any, is aimed at by these bands, I cannot positively say, but they attend in large bodies the political meetings and barbecues which have been and are being held in various parts of the State, under the auspices of the Democratic clubs of the different counties.

The speakers encourage the attendance, and in many counties men have been indicated by name from the speaker's stand as those selected for murder. The men thus marked have no course left them but to leave their homes, or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity. The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them. Many of the members of these bands of outlaws are transient persons in the State. The absence of railroads and telegraphs, and great length of time required to communicate between remote points, facilitate the diabolical purposes.

These organizations are evidently countenanced, or, at least, not discouraged by a majority of white people in the counties where the bands are most numerous. They could not otherwise exist. I have given this matter close attention, and am satisfied that a remedy, to be effective, must be gradually applied, and combined with the firm support of the army, until these outlaws are punished or dispersed. They cannot be punished by the civil courts until some examples of military commissions show that men can be punished in Texas for murder and kindred crimes. Perpetrators of such crimes have not heretofore, except in very rare instances, been punished in that State at all. Free speech and free press, as the terms are generally understood in other States, have never existed in Texas. In fact, the citizens of other States cannot appreciate the state of affairs in Texas without actually experiencing it.

The official reports of lawlessness and crime, so far from being exaggerated, do not tell the whole truth. Jefferson is the centre from which most of the trade, travel, and lawlessness of Eastern Texas radiates, and at this point, or its vicinity, there should be stationed about a regiment of troops. The recent murder at Jefferson of Hon. G. W. Smith, a delegate to the constitutional convention has made it necessary to order more troops at that point. This movement weakens the frontier posts to such an extent as to impair their efficiency for protection against the Indians, but the bold wholesale murdering in the interior of the State seems at present to prevent a more urgent demand for troops than Indian depredations. The frontier posts should, however, be reinforced, if possible, as it is not improbable that the Indians from the Northwest, after having suffered defeat there, will make heavy incursions into Texas.

To restore measurable peace and quiet in Texas will require for a long time that troops be stationed at many country seats, until by their presence, and aid if necessary, the civil law can be placed in the hands of reliable officers and executed. This will be the work of years, and will be fully accomplished only by an increase of population.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding

THE INDIAN WAR.

Cheyenne Village Captured by Custar.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The *Democrat* has a special, dated in the field, Indian Territory, November 28th, which says the Cheyenne village of Black Kettle's band, on the north fork of the Witchita river, was captured yesterday morning at daylight by the cavalry under General Custar. One hundred and fifty Indians were killed and fifty-three taken prisoners. A large amount of property was captured, consisting of fifty one lodges, nearly one thousand horses and mules, arms and ammunition, horse equipments, robes, provisions, &c., most of which was destroyed. Black Kettle, the principal chief, was killed, Lt. Col. Barintz severely, if not fatally, wounded, and Major Elliott is missing. One soldier of the 7th cavalry was killed and fourteen wounded. The Indians, including women and boys, fought desperately, but they were completely overpowered and badly whipped.

Recently a paragraph was published telling how a well to do farmer, of Harrison county, Indiana, forced his daughter to work in the fields with a negro. Soon she gave birth to a mulatto child, and was driven away by her father. She now brings suit against him for wages due for ten years' labor, performed since she came of age, and as the law is on her side she will probably get it.

General News Items.

Fort Lafayette, at New York, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Some twenty shells in the interior exploded, but no one was hurt. The magazine did not explode.

A method of manufacturing first-class steel from inferior iron, by means of nitrate of soda, has been patented in England by Mr. Heaton. The steel is said to be equal in quality to Low Moor steel, and the saving in cost of production amounts to several pounds a ton.

The largest safe in the world has just been constructed for the Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. It is twenty-seven feet long, twenty-one feet broad, eight feet high, and is lined with the new "metal mirror" iron, which is five times as hard as tempered steel.

One of the greatest feats of modern times was accomplished in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The new Iron-sides, burned a year ago and sunk in fifty feet of water, off League Island, was successfully raised by the use of pontoon boats. Her boilers were taken out uninjured, and she will probably be rebuilt.

The head of one of the largest concerns in New York began his business career by hammering out, for further use, bent nails taken from packing cases in a dry goods establishment. He was a green lad from Connecticut, and in five years became one of the managers of the establishment. His store now contains over $17,000,000 worth of stock.

Pittsburgh has thirty-three iron mills, eight steel and two copper mills; connected with ten of these mills are nail and tack factories, one of which turns out thirty-six hundred shoe brads per minute, sixty-eight glass factories, fifty-two breweries. In all, the city of Pittsburgh has 1,000 workshops.

A few days ago a young man in Bellaire, Ohio, applied at the post office for a letter when the postmaster, by mistake, gave him a letter addressed to another party. The letter was opened by the young man, and was found to contain a draft for over $1200 payable to bearer. He obtained the money and took the first train west on the Central Ohio railroad.

The King of Sweden has announced that hereafter no capital execution shall take place in his kingdom, and that if the death penalty be not abolished by law, it shall not be enforced by him. The King made this declaration on refusing to sign the warrant for the execution of a woman poisoner, recently convicted in Sweden.

Four turkeys were cooped up and fed with meal, boiled potatoes and oats; four others of the same brood were treated in a similar manner in another pen, but with a pint daily of fine pulverized charcoal added to the food, and an abundant supply of the coal. All eight were killed the same day, and those fed with the charcoal were found to weigh a pound and a half more than the others, and to be of a better quality.

A saloon keeper of Schenectady, who has been greatly annoyed by persons who sit about in chairs to sleep off the effects of bad whisky, has caught and tamed a number of rats, and trained them to run across the floor. A sitter wakes up and sees the rats running, and calls attention to the facts, when he is told that there are no rats there. This frightens the man, who thinks he has got the tremens, and he quickly disappears from the scene.

At one time a woman could hardly walk through the streets of San Francisco without having every one pause to gaze on her, and a child so rare that once in a theater in the same city, where a woman had taken her infant, when it began to cry just as the orchestra commenced to play, a man in the pit cried out, "Stop those fiddles and let the baby cry. I have'nt heard such a sound for ten years." The audience applauded this sentiment, the orchestra stopped, and the baby continued its performance, amid unbounded enthusiasm.

Several year's experience of the License law in Massachusetts has resulted in increasing the number of liquor shops in Boston from 1,900 to 2,500, and the number in the State in like proportion. The good people of Massachusetts think the License law has had a fair trial, and on the whole has failed so signally as to convert the previous partial failure of the Prohibitory law into a comparative success. On the square issue between License and Prohibition they have elected an overwhelming majority of Prohibitionists to the next General Assembly, and the result will be a repeal of the License law and a return to Prohibition.

☞The civil war in Japan is nearly over, and results in the abolition of the Tycoonate and the resumption of the entire administration by the Milkado. The young Milkado has now reached his majority, and has been crowned Emperor. The Tycoon has notified the representatives of the Foreign Powers of his submission to the Milkado, who was on the point of leaving Kioto for Yeddo. The war against the most powerful of the Northern Diamios is still progressing, but the young Milkado seems to be on the point of a complete victory.

☞The sales of retail liquor dealers in the United States, during one year, amounted, according to the report of Commissioner Wells, to $1,483,461,865. Of this sum New York is credited with $246,617,520; Pennsylvania, $152,663,495; Ohio, $151,734,875, and Illinois, $119,933,745. When to this enormous amount of nearly fifteen hundred millions of dollars is added the value of the time wasted in the consumption of ardent spirits, and of the property destroyed by intoxicated persons, it is asserted that the savings from the disuse of alcoholic drinks would extinguish the public debt in one year.

☞Jerseyville, Illinois, boasts of a strange and hideous animal about the size of a very large hog, having light hair or bristles on the back, a bare breast, and ears like an elephant. His feet (judging by the tracks) are much like those of a dog, only many times larger, and having one toe more. His head is flat and broad. His mouth is opened like an alligator's by raising the upper jaw. His neck is long and legs short. He is amphibious. A hunting party was organized to capture this wonderful animal, but after killing the largest dog, and breaking a man's leg, it made for the water and escaped.

A CITY TURNED INTO AN OYSTER BED.—A Paris letter to the London *Times* says: The Irish Fishery Commissioners have concluded their labors in France, and after a tour of inspection extending over two thousand miles, during which they visited fourteen of the principal places in which oyster culture is carried on. Among the objects of interest visited by the Commissioners, the *parcs* of Chatelaillon deserve mention. One can hardly conceive a city turned into an oyster bed, or a population replaced by scallops and periwinkles, yet such, it appears, has been the fate of Chatelaillon. On the sea coast, some ten miles from La Rochelle, stood, centuries ago, the important town of Chatelaillon, which preceded it. The encroachments of the sea little by little carried away the earth on which it stood, and submerged its ruins. Of these nothing now remains but the shattered walls of what is said to have been a portion of an ancient castle, which stood upon a low cliff immediatly over the sea; and as the cliff is still falling into the sea piecemeal, the last vestige of the ancient city will doubtless soon disappear altogether. The eminence on which the town stood is visible at low water, and though the eye traces a fanciful resemblance to streets in the natural passages formed between the *parcs*, and the *parcs* are no doubt formed of some of the stones which belonged to the city itself, and continues to be called after the traditional designations of the various streets, there really are no visible vestiges of Chatelaillon beyond the ruin just mentioned. This city, or rather its site, is, in fact, an oyster bed.

During the San Francisco earthquake a carpenter was at work on a church spire one hundred and fifty feet from the ground. He had a splendid position to "see things," but hastily scrambled down.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY HOG.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union township, Huntingdon county, the 24th of last month, a white SOW, with the exception of a black spot on her forehead, with no ear mark. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
Calvin, Dec. 9-3t* J. C. WRIGHT.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Clay township, on or about the first of September last, a small Brown Heifer, with white face, and white strips 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.

BRIDGE TO BUILD.—The Commissioners of Huntingdon County, will receive proposals for re-building the bridge across the Juniata river, at or near Hawn's, Huntingdon branch of the Juniata river, at or near Hawn's, up to one o'clock, Tuesday, the 12th day of January 1869. Plan and specification can be seen in the Commissioners office. Persons proposing are requested to be on hand with their security on the day of the letting, so that they may immediately enter into an article of agreement &c.
ADAM FOUSE,
SAML CUMMINS,
SIMEON WRIGHT,
dec9, 3t. Commissioners.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF A SUPERIOR
Oak Slaughter Sole and Belting
LEATHER.
500 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for Sale.
☞CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND BARK.☜
W. H. ROSENSTEEL & SON,
Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon County, Penna.
Dec. 9, 1868-6m.

TRIAL LIST,
FOR JANUARY TERM, 1869.

FIRST WEEK.

William Sumner & Co.	vs David F. Stevens.
Wood & Bacon	vs A. P. Wilson.
Jacob Russell	vs John B. Weaver.
John McCahan's exr.	vs A. P. Wilson.
Peter M. Bare	vs John Swint.
Robert Love's admr.	vs William Owens and wife.

SECOND WEEK.

McFarlane's heirs	vs Mifflin & C. Co. R.R. Co.
Tod township	vs Wilson French.
Same	vs James Hecter.
Same	vs Abraham Chilcote.
Same	vs Oliver Taylor.
Amos Smucker	vs Martin Musser.
Wm. H. Watters	vs Tell township.
William M. Weighley	vs John W. Mattern.
John McComb, trustee,	vs A. H. Bannon.
Martin V. Miller	vs Lewis Smavley et al.
William Weaver	vs John B. Weaver.
Dr. J. F. Thompson	vs Jacob Fisher, Sr.
Robert Massey	vs Jesse E. March and wife.

This List may be revised and other cases added next week.

J. R. SIMPSON, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Dec. 9, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th of November, A. D. 1868, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of January, 1869, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the 93d year of American Independence.
D. R. P. NEELY, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th of November, A. D 1868, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of January, A. D. 1869, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 9th December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the 93d year of American Independence.
D. R. P. NEELY, *Sheriff.*

GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELERS,
902 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
In addition to their largely increased Stock of
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ARTISTIC SILVER WARES, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.,
Are now opening a magnificent collection of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
IN METAL MARBLE,
Decorated Glass, Leather and
GOLDEN BRONZE,
In SPECIAL DESIGNS of exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe, particularly adapted for their
CHRISTMAS SALES.
Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in
Modern Prices Throughout our Stock,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
Dec. 9, '68.-tf.

HOUSES FOR SALE and RENT.

BIDS for purchase and bids for rent will be received by the subscriber till the 25th of DECEMBER, 1868, for the
HARRIET REED PROPERTY,
in Huntingdon, consisting of a good BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Washington street, near the Court House. If not then sold it will be leased from January 1st to April 1st, 1869, to the highest approved bidder.
ALSO,
The subscriber will receive bids for the purchase of the large
THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING
in which he now resides, and which is also occupied as a Hardware Store, Masonic Lodge and Chapter, and by the Young Men's Christian Association.
It is in a central business location, is a fine and substantial structure, having cut stone foundation and steps, pressed brick front, slate roof, French plate glass, solid walnut sash, best style of finish inside, with elaborate mouldings, fine glassing and graining. Gas pipes to every apartment, and whole house arranged with a view to comfort and convenience. Excellent well of water and very large cistern with both pumps on the porch.
On the building is a handsome Observatory, giving a pleasant view of the town and country for miles around.
Altogether this is the most desirable and valuable property in Huntingdon, which is now one of the most pleasant and thrifty towns on the line of the Pennsylvania Rail Road;
JAMES A. BROWN,
dec9 Huntingdon, Pa.

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, 1868, 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,
dec2-4t. Auditor.

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 while 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.

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Capital Represented over $14,000,000.

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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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