The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, 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.

☞ Ex-Governor Curtin and Col. John W. Forney, have been named for a position in Grant's Cabinet. Gen. Grant has not named *his* choice yet

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We give a synopsis of the President's Message. It reads about like his other messages. How far the people think he is right in his "policy" can be judged by the result of the late elections.

☞ Our Congressman, Hon. D. J. Morrell, is at his post. On the first day he introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to recall Reverdy Johnson, minister to England. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

☞ The United States Senator struggle still continues. The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is said to be a prominent candidate. Mr. Scott continues to be spoken of favorably in every part of the State The party cannot do better than to elect Mr. Scott.

THAT "FORGERY" AGAIN.—The editor of the *Monitor* "WE" will have it that we forged the name of J. S. Cornman to what "WE" of the *Monitor* endorsed in his own paper as the conditions of the compromise by which J. S. Cornman escaped trial and conviction for libel. Now if "WE" of the *Monitor* is not J. S. Cornman then the thing is a little mixed. If J. S. Cornman did not sign what we published, what did he sign? Perhaps he will be willing to give his readers more light upon the subject. That he signed his name upon the same piece of paper we will, perhaps not dispute, but we did not publish all that Mr. Cornman agreed to do to stop the suit. His fear that we might forge his name to a *bank check* is a good joke. A printer have money in a bank—that's good.

If Mr. Cornman would tell the truth in a few words, he would say that he was vexed because we, by publishing the agreement, informed our readers and Capt. Neely's party friends that the slanders published by the *Monitor* against him were false. Of course it was humiliating for "WE" of the *Monitor* to admit as much in justice to the Captain, but as "WE" had no evidence, and Fort Bathurst was staring him in the face, he crawled out of the little end of the horn as best he could. We would advise our young friend "WE" to handle hot iron carefully.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The second session of the Fortieth Congress began on Monday at twelve o'clock. Including the delegation from Georgia, not yet sworn in, there are sixty-eight Senators, two hundred and twenty-six Representatives and eight Delegates. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas not being in the Union, are unrepresented. There is one seat vacant in Georgia and another in Kentucky, and the second Louisiana district is contested.

In the Senate forty-eight members were present. Mr. Sumner introduced bills establishing manhood suffrage is all the States, and providing for a resumption of specie payment on the 4th of July, 1869. Mr. Cragin, of N. H., offered a universal suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Senators Yates, of Illinois; Morrill, of Maine; and Frelinghuysen, of N. J., introduced bills amending the naturalization laws. A bill to abolish the ranks of General and Lieutenant General in the Army, and Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy, except so far as regards the persons who now hold them, was also introduced.——In the House 164 members answered to roll call. Bills and Constitutional amendments establishing universal suffrage in all the State; amending the naturalization laws, and providing for an early resumption of specie payments, were introduced by various members. Mr. Morrill offered a joint resolution censuring the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, Minister to England, and asking his recall. Bills to suppress the Ku-Klux-Klan, and to repeal the tenure of office bill were also introduced. The President informed both Houses that he would send in his message on Wednesday.

On Tuesday bills were introduced in the Senate continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States; to abolish the Franking privilege; to remove political disabilities from certain ex-Rebels.——The House took up and passed a bill laid over from last session increasing the Tariff on Copper, by a vote of yeas 107, nays 51—Democrats voting in the negative. A bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, in pursuance of the suggestions of Gens. Grant and Sherman, was also passed, yeas 116, nays 33.—An insulting communication was received from the Democratic Legislature of Oregon asking the Republican Senators of that State to resign. It was ordered to be returned as scandalous, impertinent and indecorous, Mr. Robinson, of New York, made a speech denouncing the imprisonment of certain American Fenians by Great Britain, and advocating an immediate declaration of war. The House adjourned at 4 p. m.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill "to carry out the Reconstruction acts in the State of Georgia." It declares the existing Government of Georgia to be provisional only, until it shall have complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, and ratifies the 4th Amendment. The Senate passed a bill relieving the political disabilities of Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina. At 1 o'clock the President's message was received, but after reading a few extracts it was deemed so insulting and disrespectful to Congress that the further reading was dispensed with, and the Senate adjourned without hearing the remainder. Senator Connes, of Cal., having made a motion to dispense with the reading, and afterwards expressed a willingness to withdraw it—

Senator Cameron, (Rep.) Pa., said:

If the motion is withdrawn I renew it. In this message the President has endeavored to make an unjust impression on the public mind. It is not his duty to lecture us, but to communicate such information as may be in his possession as to the actual condition of the country. In this message he does attempt to lecture us and I do not think it is in accordance with the dignity of the Senate that we should allow him to insult us in that way. This is the last opportunity he will have as President, of addressing himself to the people, and I am not willing that he should make us the channel through which to present to the public his misrepresentations and untruths.'—and the General carried his point.——*In the House* the message was in like manner denounced for its gross mis-statements of fact, and open recommendation of repudiation. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, referring to the repudiation clause, said:

"I look upon that part of the message as *the most gross, shameless, infamous proposition to repudiate the debt of the country that I have yet known to be put forward from any quarter*, except it may be possibly in the columns of the paper of Brick Pomeroy."

—As a mark of contempt for the author the message was laid on the table without the usual reference to Committees, and no extra copies were ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the several Committees were made up, and the Copper Tariff bill from the House was referred. The balance of the President's Message was read, and the portion recommending the repudiation of our national debt severely condemned.——The House passed a resolution for a recess from Dec. 21st to Jan. 5th. A number of new bills were introduced and referred. Both Houses adjourned over until Monday next.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of Reconstruction.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States.

The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of Republican government.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions—an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years.

The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850, forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public services. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people, now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenue and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury, at the close of the present fiscal year, will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months, would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond. If provision be made for payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity.

If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expenses incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

The Secretary of the Interior reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and the Indian Bureau.

During the first fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, six million six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632,745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits.—This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted, on the 5th inst., to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000.

The Secretary of the Interior in August last invited my attention to the report of a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the commissioner appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several Bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that, by the first of January next, this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry forces may be made without detriment to the interests of the country; and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended, as a measure which will, in the event of war, be productive of economy and security. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,414.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $16,292,000, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress amounted to $23,730,582, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $5,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is $741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles—equal to more than one third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect. Under the provisions important improvements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage, and enlarged mail facilities with European countries.—The cost of the United States transatlantic ocean mail service since January 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of those new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangement for ocean mail steamship service which went into effect on that date.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Greece, Turkey, Persia, India, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo, and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The express wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

Charles A. Washburn, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous of returning to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship-of-war to Ascunsion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the Wasp therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburn and family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarassment. In States well organised and established, foreign powers refuse to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburne's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chile has not finally declared upon the question.

Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith and honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledge with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th of July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide:

First. For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

Second. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice President.

Third. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures; and

Fourth. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth peace, good will toward men." ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1868.

Speeches of Grant and Farragut.

Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were entertained by the Union League Club, New York, with a grand dinner and reception at their Club Room on last Tuesday evening. In reply to a toast—"Our Guest, the General of the Army and President elect,"—General Grant favored his entertainers with the longest speech he has yet made, which short as it is, abounds in good sound, common sense. Gen. Grant said:

Gentlemen of the Union League:—It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to respond in appropriate language to the warmth of my feeling with which this toast has been received. You all know how unaccustomed I am to public speaking, (hearty laughter and applause,) how undesirable a talent I think it is to possess, how little good it generally does (renewed laughter and cheers,) and how desirous I am to see more of our public men follow the good example which I believe, in this particular, if in no other, I have set them, I need not say. (Tremendous applause) I must, however, express my acknowledgments to the Union League of this city, as well as to the Union League of other cities, for the great benefits they conferred upon the Government during the Rebellion through which we have passed of late years. I wish to acknowledge the liberality toward myself and toward the soldiers serving against the Rebellion, and to thank them for it.

Admiral Farragut was next toasted: "Our Navy and its Great Admiral."—The gallant Admiral responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Union League:—I rise simply to return my thanks of the Navy of the United States, being its appropriate representative on this occasion. But for fear of trespassing upon the new doctrine laid down by the President of short speeches, (laughter and applause,) I will simply assure you that I not only feel grateful for you recollections of the Navy during the war as well as on the present occasion and the compliment you have paid it, but for the more solid benefits I have received at your hands.

—The response of the Admiral was also greeted with vociferous cheering.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Thomas Locke, dec'd.]

Letters of administration, upon the estate of Thomas Locke, late of Springfield 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.

MORRIS GUTSHALL, Administrator.

Meadow Gap, dec-6t*.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!

Or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the latest improved

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine

Price $18.00. For circulars and terms address C. BOWERS & CO, 320 South Third St., Philadelphia. de16-4m

TAVERN LICENSES.—

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

David F. Horton, Dudley.
Valentine Brown, Huntingdon.

EATING HOUSES.

Samuel T. Rupert, McConnellstown.
Sylvester W. Haslett, Spruce Creek.

Dec. 16. J. R. SIMPSON, Clerk.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of THOMAS JAMES MAYES, Bankrupt:

This is to give notice that on the 11th day of December 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS JAMES MAYES, of Graysville, in the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, in Hollidaysburg, before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger,
per W. F. BATHURST, Deputy.

de16-1t

APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to HARRIET ZEIGLER, late of Huntingdon county, GREETING:

Whereas, Charles Alfred Zeigler did on the 13th April, 1868, prefer his Petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county of Huntingdon, Praying that for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Harriet Zeigler. We do therefore command you, the said Harriet Zeigler, as before commanded, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear, in your proper person, before our Judges at Huntingdon, at our county Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the second Monday of January next, to answer the Petition of Libel of the said Charles Alfred Zeigler, and to show cause if any you have, why the said Charles Alfred Zeigler, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, in such case made and provided, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, Esq., President of our said Court at Huntingdon this sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1868.

de16 J. R. SIMPSON, Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 11th day of JANUARY next, (1869,) to wit:

1. Final administration account of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., administrator with the will annexed of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
2. Account of Lewis Stever, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Caleb Greenland, late of Cass township, dec'd.
3. Final account of John Thompson, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Joshua Cox, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd.
4. Administration account of David Welch, administrator of Andrew M. Gilliland late of Dublin township, dec'd.
5. Administration account of Edward Cook, administrator of Hugh L. Cook, late of Cromwell twp., deceased.
6. Administration account of Samuel Bolinger, administrator of John Bolinger, late of Cromwell twp., dec'd.
7. Administration account of Abner Lloyd, of administrator of Samuel Watson, late of Walker twp., deceased.
8. Administration account of D. F. Tussey, and James Anderson, Executor of John Anderson, late of Penn twp., deceased.
9. Final Administration account of T. D Gradey, executor of the estate of Hiram Gradey, late of Henderson township, deceased.
10. Guardianship account of Adam Lightner, guardian of George C. Horst and Mary E. Horst.
11. Guardianship account of James Murphy, guardian of the minor children of John Dougherty, late of West township, deceased.

J. E. SMUCKER, Register.

Register's Office, Hunt., Dec. 16, '68.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and Chattels set to widows under the provisions of the act of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for approval by the Court" on Wednesday the 13th of JANUARY, (1869,)

Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Long, late of Cass township, deceased, as taken by his widow Rebecca A. Long.

Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels of Philip Pheasant, late of Coalmont boro, deceased, taken by his widow Matilda Pheasant.

Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jeremiah Gardner, late of Jackson twp., deceased, taken by his widow Mary M. Gardner.

Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Martin Orlady, late of Oneida township, deceased, taken by his widow Catharine Orlady.

J. E. SMUCKER, Clerk Orphans' Court.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas directed to me I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 11TH of JANUARY, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described farm, tract or parcel of land, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing 70 acres, adjoining of Charles Kverdar, John Alexander, George Clymans, Jacob Hipple, and others, and having a small log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Young.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to a farm, tract or parcel of land situate in Cass township, bounded on the north by lands of Andrew Park, on the east by James Norris, south by Daniel Barnet, and west by John and Ralph Crotzier, containing about 80 acres. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Smith J. Park.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Defendants to all that certain piece or tract of land situated in Hill Valley, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, containing 185 acres, 104 perches and allowance, known as the farm of the late Samuel Shaver, deceased, bounded as follows, to wit: On the southeast by lands of Samuel Shaver, on the southwest by lands of Peter Shaver, on the west by lands of John Brewster's heirs, and on the north by land of Asher Pollock's heirs, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling house and log barn, with a large part of the land cleared and cultivated

Also, all that certain lot or piece of land situated in the borough of Mt. Union, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stump on the south bank of the Pennsylvania Canal, thence by land of the heirs of Wm. Shaver, dec'd., south 31 degrees west 17 perches to a post, thence by the Penna. railroad south 56¾ degrees east 17 6 perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Shaver's heirs north 31 degrees east 14 perches to the Penna Canal, thence up the said canal north 54 degrees west 17 5 perches to the place of beginning, on which are erected a store room and warehouse 40x50 feet, and two good dwelling-houses and two stables.

Also, all that certain messuage, tenement or lot of ground situate in the borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Penna. railroad, thence south 32½ degrees west 110 feet to a point on the road leading from Hare's Valley to Aqueduct, thence north 24 degrees east 101 feet to a point on Penna. railroad, thence along said railroad south 57¾ degrees east 100 feet to place of beginning.

Also, one other lot of ground messuage or tenement in said borough of Mapleton, beginning at a corner on the south side of the public road aforesaid south 58¾ degrees west 100 feet to an alley, thence along said alley south 53¾ degrees east 94 feet to a post, thence north 35¾ degrees east 100 feet to a corner on township road, thence north 53¾ degrees west along said road 95 feet to place of beginning.

Also, one other lot in Mapleton, beginning at a walnut on the township road north 53¾ degrees west 5 feet to a corner, thence south 35¾ degrees west 100 feet to a corner on alley, thence north 53¾ degrees east 5 feet to a corner thence north 35¾ degrees east 100 feet to place of beginning. On the first described lot in Mapleton borough there is a story and a half store-room. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George McLaughlin and William P. McLaughlin, lately trading in the name of George McLaughlin & Son.

Also—A farm, tract or parcel of land situate in Henderson township Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Peightel, John A. Shultz, John Hall, Benjamin Corbin and Jesse Evans containing 139 acres, more or less, with a log house and small log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of H. B. Coder.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Defendants in and to a certain farm, tract or parcel of land situate in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Henry Shultz on the west, lands of John Harker on the south, lands of Casper Fisher on the east and lands of Frederick Berkstresser and Daniel Harnish on the north and west, containing 130 acres more or less, there being about 100 acres cleared and having a two-story log house, log barn, and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Uriah Shaffer and John W. Shaffer.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Bidders at Sheriff's Sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

If court continues two weeks deed acknowledged on Wednesday of second week. One week's court, property knocked down on Monday and deed acknowledged on the following Saturday.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1868.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE, at manufacturer's prices, for sale at HENRY & CO'S.

J017

ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.

CURES

SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, SUCH AS

Consumption in its earliest stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.

ALSO

SYPHILIS

IN ALL ITS FORMS.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel,

GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

And all diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

It is a Perfect Renovator.

☞ ROSADALIS eradiates every kind of humor and bad habit, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ It is perfectly Harmless, never producing the slightest injury

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many Thousands of our Best Citizens.

☞ For Testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.,
244 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Dec. 16, '68 1y.

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 Bull, with white face, and white stripe along back and tail, and a split in the right ear, and short horns, about 10 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., dec3t. NICHOLAS LYNN.

BRIDGE TO BUILD.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon County, will receive proposals for rebuilding the bridge across the Raystown 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,
Commissioners.

dec9, 3t.

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.
John G. Miles	vs John Watters adm'r.
Jacob Russell	vs John H. Weaver.
John McAlnay's exc.	vs A. P. Wilson.
Peter M. Bare	vs John Swine.
Robert Love's adm'r.	vs William Owens and wife.
James Wall	vs William Kyper.

SECOND WEEK.

McFarlane's heirs	vs Mifflin & C. Co. R.R. Co
Tod township	vs Wilson French.
Same	vs James Hunter.
Same	vs Abraham Chilcote.
Same	vs Oliver Taylor.
Amos Smucker	vs Martin Musser.
Wm. H. Watters	vs Tod township.
William M. Weighley	vs John W. Mattern.
C. W. Ashrom	vs D. J. Custner.
John McComb, trustee,	vs A. H. Bauman.
A. S. Jones, Endorsee	vs A. H. Sparks.
The Township of Brady	vs George Eby.
The Presbyterian Church of Huntingdon	vs William Cisney.
Martin V. Miller	vs Lewis Smawley et al.
William Weaver	vs John B. Weaver.
Dr. J. F. Thompson	vs Jacob Flesher, Sr.
Robert Massey	vs Jesse E. March and wife.

J. R. SIMPSON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Dec. 9, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 28th 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 undet