

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Editors.

The Globe has the largest number of readers of any other paper published in the county.

To our Friends, Patrons, Readers, Enemies, and the Public in General.

We take pleasure in informing all interested that we have made arrangements to enlarge and improve the Globe as early in January next as possible.

The Change.

We learn from Cromer's last Republican that that establishment, (Cromer excepted) has been purchased by J. R. Darborrow, Esq., of Bedford, and also that the same gentleman has purchased the Journal and American, and that both offices are to be thrown into one, and no paper to be issued about the 15th inst., under what name is not stated.

Mr. Cromer speaks for the new arrangement or new editor or editors or not in his Valedictory. If he does, then we call the attention of the Republicans of Huntingdon county to the fact that we here and now enter our protest against the spirit of the new arrangement.

Mr. Cromer says: "It (the Republican) would not have parted with had it not been for the fact that the success of the Republican party required that the Republican papers in the county should pass out of the hands and out of the control of their present owners into the hands of one who is a stranger in the county and to the unhappy strife in the Republican party. This, it is hoped, has been accomplished."

For cool impudence, the above paragraph goes ahead of anything we have seen in the Republican for some time. By the new arrangement, the Republican says, the REPUBLICAN PAPERS IN THE COUNTY have passed into the hands of Mr. Darborrow. The Globe is "read out" by the new arrangement. It is not to be considered a Republican paper by the new political doctors, at least so says the Republican, but we are willing to wait until we hear from the new arrangement before we strike our rights in the Republican organization.

We are in no way responsible for the "unhappy strife in the Republican party" Mr. Cromer speaks of. In '68 we worked hard for the success of Grant, Morrill, and the whole ticket. In '69 we worked equally as hard for the success of the whole ticket—but where was Mr. Cromer & Co. and Mr. Morrill's political patronage in that campaign? It was then that the strife began that defeated Republican nominees, and the same strife was continued by the same men, and Mr. Morrill and other nominees were defeated at the late election.

We want peace in the party. We want party success, and shall contend for both. We want the party to roll up again the majority we gave for Grant—but while, we may desire, and will work for a great political victory for the Republican party, we will not agree to submit to the political teachings of Mr. Cromer, or any other man, or set of men, who have proscribed and may continue to proscribe us and our Republican friends. All Republicans have rights in their party and those rights must be respected by the new arrangement.

The next great step was the civil war under President Lincoln where the laws of Congress were executed by armed force and in many localities, as also under President Johnson. Under President Johnson and Grant we have seen the republican laws of Congress executed by the national troops, detachments of marines, destroying manufacturing works whose laws were intentionally evaded. And now, we have just seen President Grant sending troops to New York to execute the Congressional election laws.

Such has been the historic tendency of centralization, and so far it must be admitted, it has been efficacious; but then this national authority should only be exercised for the palpable good of the country—in other words, the laws of Congress should be made in the true interests of the whole country.

The provisions in Paris are almost exhausted; scarcely a fortnight's supply remains.

The Vermont Legislature is a model body. It sits only two or three weeks every two years.—Exchange.

Who would say but as much for our Legislature. When it gets to going, it never knows when to stop.

The dead have a hard time burying the dead.

The State Treasurership.

It matters little to us who is or who is not the State Treasurer. Looking at it in a purely business or political point of view, it is of little importance to any person, or any party, but the individual who aspires to the position and the few banking institutions who happen to be friendly to the successful aspirant and through him got the use of a portion of the public money during his term of office. This is really the true cause of the bitter fight made over it every year, disguise it as you will. The Legislature makes the laws by which the State Treasury is governed, and the Treasury is merely the custodian of the public funds, and has little else to do than to carry out the laws, pay all just demands upon the Treasury and render an account of it to the law-making power of the Commonwealth. It has no patronage to bestow, other than the three or four clerkships to carry on the business of the office, unless he uses the money intrusted to his care, to provide the means, at a low rate of interest, for a few favored banking institutions to carry on their business, which would not only be a direct violation of the law but also a violation of his oath of office. The salary of the Treasurer was \$1,700 until the present year when it was increased to \$5,000 per annum, yet we have heard of men who have spent immense sums to secure their election, and only for one year, for there is no certainty about a re-election.

A savage and bitter contest, repugnant alike to every honest man, is now being waged throughout the State, as to who shall have control of the "money bags" of the coming year, which is likely to create a schism in our ranks before the Legislature gets organized. We hear of quite a number of candidates already in the field, the more prominent amongst whom are Mr. Mackey, of Pittsburg, defeated for re-election last winter, G. Dawson Coleman, a Lebanon county millionaire, and an ex-State Senator and who has consented to allow his name to be used provided Mackey cannot be elected. George D. Huff, of Westmoreland county, another candidate, is a young banker of considerable means and is pushed forward by a few banking firms to the West of us. Mr. Huff has never rendered any great service to the party, that we are aware of, which entitles him to any great consideration in the matter. He was a candidate for the same position last year, but was feebly supported.—Gen. Irwin is also mentioned, but we hear it said that he is not a candidate for re-election. He is the fight any how. M. H. Taggart, Irwin's cashier of the bank, is also spoken of as a candidate. A bitter, meretricious and unceasing warfare would be waged against him. So with all we have enumerated.

We do not like the manner in which Gen. Irwin was elected last winter.—We are not in favor of combinations with Democrats—they are dangerous, especially when we have a majority and something to spare. We have no personal feelings in the choice of a candidate but in order to prevent a disruption in our ranks and secure peace and harmony to our party, we are in favor of some new man, who is not in any way connected with any of the present Treasury rings, and we feel assured that all candid, right-thinking and unprejudiced minds will agree with us. We do not care who he may be, so that he will take the control of the Treasury out of the hands of those sharks and political "blood-suckers" who use the hard earnings of the taxpayers to enrich themselves, and perform the duties of his office, honestly, faithfully and conscientiously.

The foundation of a strong central authority in our Republic was laid by General Jackson in 1830. He compelled, by armed force, local obedience to those laws of Congress which the authorities and people of one State had refused to obey: on the ground that, in their opinion, they were palpably unconstitutional, and for this reason he was opposed by Mr. Calhoun and his friends.

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The Journal and American makes a very broad assertion when it says that some seen or eight hundred professed Republicans in this county disgraced their manhood by suffering themselves to be BOUGHT with Free Trade money to vote against Mr. Morrill.—That's a serious charge against so many Republicans. But we don't believe the editors believe what they say—nevertheless they make the charge, and we leave the question with the editors and the seven or eight hundred "professed Republicans" to settle in any way they see proper. Perhaps the old editors want to make an impression in a certain quarter by slandering better Republicans they can claim to be, that they may stand a chance to get another small bone to pick. If Mr. Naah remains in the new arrangement he may have some trouble "fixing up" satisfactorily such a charge against men who will ask to support the new paper.—Then again, the Republicans who voted against Mr. Morrill may be considered at least about as good Republicans as those who a year ago defeated other Republican nominees. If the bolters of both years are only "professed Republicans," the party of genuine Republicans is very small, and would make a bad show single handed in a fight with the Democrats. Now we are of the opinion that both wings of the party have gone just about as far in the fight as it is safe to go if it is important to keep the county Republican by a handsome or even by a small majority. The "professed Republicans" of '60 and all wanted in one solid column to defeat the Democracy in the future, and especially in the next Presidential campaign.—Then, we give public notice that we are ready to "read in" all who will work and vote with us for the success of the Republican party. We can't afford to "read out" men willing to vote with us, even should they be considered by our neighbors of the Journal and American as only "professed Republicans." Their votes will count, and count as heavy as Gen. Grant's, Senators Cameron's, Scott's, or the votes of the editors of the pure Journal and American.

It matters little to us who is or who is not the State Treasurer. Looking at it in a purely business or political point of view, it is of little importance to any person, or any party, but the individual who aspires to the position and the few banking institutions who happen to be friendly to the successful aspirant and through him got the use of a portion of the public money during his term of office. This is really the true cause of the bitter fight made over it every year, disguise it as you will. The Legislature makes the laws by which the State Treasury is governed, and the Treasury is merely the custodian of the public funds, and has little else to do than to carry out the laws, pay all just demands upon the Treasury and render an account of it to the law-making power of the Commonwealth. It has no patronage to bestow, other than the three or four clerkships to carry on the business of the office, unless he uses the money intrusted to his care, to provide the means, at a low rate of interest, for a few favored banking institutions to carry on their business, which would not only be a direct violation of the law but also a violation of his oath of office. The salary of the Treasurer was \$1,700 until the present year when it was increased to \$5,000 per annum, yet we have heard of men who have spent immense sums to secure their election, and only for one year, for there is no certainty about a re-election.

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American Politics.

Political life is a curious study. In England the most dazzling prizes are political. In the English oracles political success is represented as the greatest triumph. However illustrious in rank a man may be, however rich, the rank crown of his life is political distinction. It is very much so in fact. Men of the highest culture, of the utmost refinement and delicacy of nature, enter the lists. Parliament, to the young and accomplished English gentleman of day, is what the tournament and the field were to his ancestor. The Church, the army, and political life are the three careers open to a gentleman. And of these the highest in general estimation is unquestionably the last. It is hardly less so in France. The hero in the vanguard, which is a picture of contemporary life, triumphs at last in receiving his appointment as ambassador. Upon the actual stage of life soldiers, historians, savans, or politicians and statesmen also, Guizot, Thiers, Lamurino, Arago, do not position an active part in political position as of their literary fame.

To cross the Atlantic to America is to reverse the fact altogether. The American "gentleman" upon his travels will remember with more real pride than any other incident of his life the fact that he was invited to dinner by the Prime Minister in England, or by the Foreign Minister in France, in his own country. He would that any gentleman can do better in a little time than he can in his own country. His charitable excuse for his neighbor who interests himself in political affairs is that he is rather busy, and would like a respectable living as minister to Monaco, and so says the necessary price by shutting his eyes and rolling up his hands. He will not tell you whether Mr. Gladstone and John Bright, Cairnes, Burke, and Lord Chatham, also rolled in the dirt, he smiles, and says they manage these things differently in England. If you ask him whether upon the whole, these men could have employed their talents more usefully, and would have done more wisely for themselves, for their country, and for civilization, if they had left politics to inferior men, he is astonished than a man of your acquaintance should be able to make distinctions. If you ask him again whether he is of opinion that a government like ours would be more honestly and economically administered if it were left wholly to blackguards, he shrugs his shoulders. If you then press him to know whether such a government will take care of itself if decent and honorable men decline to take any interest in its management he bows politely, and wishes you good-morning.—Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for December.

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PROCLAMATION.—WIERBAS, by

Proclamation to the people of the County of Huntingdon, Pa., that the Court of Sessions for the County of Huntingdon, Pa., will hold its next term on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1870, at the Court House in the town of Huntingdon, Pa., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE BEST PAPER, AND THE BEST INDUCEMENTS.—This quarter's 15 numbers of the Rural, now in its 22nd year, is not only the largest, best and cheapest, but by far the largest circulating paper in the county of Huntingdon, Pa., and is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST.—An English weekly paper, published in New York, N. Y., by the Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 150 Nassau Street, N. Y.

HOLIDAY JOURNAL FOR 1871.—A Christmas story, splendid full page illustrations, 48 pages illustrated. Sent free on receipt of 10 cents in postage.

MASSONIC BOOKS.—Agents wanted, send for circular. Address: MASSONIC BOOK CO., 222 Broadway, New York.

CHRISTMAS GIFT.—To all yearly subscribers to Appleton's Journal, published weekly, two months subscription gratis.

ROBT B. LEWIS'S LIFE.—A newly revised and enlarged Biography of the late Robert B. Lewis, Esq., of the County of Huntingdon, Pa., by J. B. Lewis, Esq., of the same county.

TRAVELERS.—LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn. Cash assets, \$1,000,000.

DON'T WASTE TIME & LABOR.—Don't buy cheap goods, but buy the best. The best goods are the most economical.

1826 PULMONARY BALM, 1870.—The best standard remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, etc.

UPHAM'S DIPLOMATY POWDER.—A new and improved powder for the face, which will not injure the skin.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A grand lottery, with prizes of \$100,000.

PSYCHOMANCY.—Any lady or gentleman can make \$100 a month, secure their own future, and the future of their family.

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BEST FAMILY SOAP

Liberal Inducements to Purchasers. A Plan Deserving the Attention of Every Family.

THE MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and having its business, through the Agency of Danforth Brothers, at 40 Murray Street, New York City.

A BROWN STONE HOUSE. In the town of Huntingdon, Pa., on the east side of the town, there is a fine lot of ground, containing about 1/2 acre, on which a fine house has been built.

GOLD MEDAL SOAP. This soap is made from the best materials, and is of a fine quality, and is highly recommended by all who use it.

THE SOAP HAS NO SUPERIOR. It is the best soap for the family, and is highly recommended by all who use it.

PURCHASE AT ONCE. DANFORTH BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY AND TOILET SOAPS.

LEWIS RED FRONT GROCERY, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA. CHANGE OF HANDS DRUG STORE.

H. ROMAN, MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING. FALL AND WINTER JUST RECEIVED.

PAPER, PAPER, PAPER. Printing and Stationery.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS. A notice to soldiers regarding their pay and allowances.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENN. A notice regarding a legal case.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A notice regarding the estate of a deceased person.

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PUBLIC SALE

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN PENN. TWP. On Tuesday, December 13, 1870.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. Situated in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing 134 ACRES and all the improvements thereon.

LOG HOUSE AND BANK BARN. Wagon shed, necessary outbuildings, a good spring of water at the house, and a good bearing young Orchard of choice fruit.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The heirs of James Reed, deceased, offer for sale, their valuable farm, containing 125 acres, situated on Shaver's Creek, about 1/2 mile from Petersburg Station on the P. & E. R. R.

ONE GOOD BROOD MARE, with foal. 1 English blooded Bay Mare, 7 years old, 1 horse colt 2 1/2 years old, 1 mare colt 1 1/2 years old, 1 mare colt 6 months old, three Mink Cows, 2 1/2 years old, 2 young cattle from 3 years to 8 months old, 15 head Sheep, 2 brood sows and pigs, 2 Shoats, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 fanning mill, plow, harrow, horse gear, and farming implements, 1 cow, 1 pig, store, pipes, and all other household furniture, a lot of corn by the bushel, about 200 acres of ground, and about 200 acres of timber, numerous to mention.

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