THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

REPORT ON LUNAR INFLUENCE UPON AGRICULTURE.

[Published by a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.]

To the President and Members of the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon County:

The undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Lunar Influences on Agriculture, Respectfully Report, That, deeming the subject one of great importance to the farming community, your committee have endeavored to give it that degree of attention which its importance merits.

When it is remembered that at least two thirds of all the persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture, as well as many of those who pursue mechanical avocations, regulate all their operations by the "signs" or position of the moon in the zodiacal constellations, or its place in regard to its own and the earth's orbit, it will at once be apparent that it is a matter of great importance whether there is any philosophy or science in this system of Moonology or whether it is but superstition and folly.

When you ask the believers in lunar influences upon vegetation, in the sense above indicated, for the reason for the faith that is in them, they refer you to the almanac, and there you may contemplate the figure of a man with outstretched limbs, surrounded by the ram, the bull, the twins, the crab and other animals of various degrees of ferocity, but the *rationale* they cannot give, for the almanac gives it not; but their ancestors from time immemorial looked to the "signs" and regulated their operations by them, and therefore, they, their sons and daughters go on in the same beaten track, in "blissful ignorance" whither it leads or why they go thereon.

Your Committee believe that aside from the effects produced by the solar light which is reflected upon the earth by the moon she has no influence whatever upon vegetation. That light, as well as heat and moisture are indispensable to healthful vegetable growth, is a fact too plain to be denied or successfully controverted. And that the increased (and perhaps the quality of) light reflected from the moon when her whole disk or a considerable part of it which is turned towards the earth is enlightened by the sun, has the effect of accelerating vegetable growth and the ripening of crops, are well attested by experience and in perfect accordance with natural philosophy. But this has nothing to do with the signs.

The moon being nearer to the earth than any other celestial body, and surpassed in splendor only by the great orb of day, she has excited the attention of astronomers in all ages. While her magnitude, motions and distance from the earth have been nicely calculated and made known to us by astronomers and mathematicians, they have told us nothing concerning her influence upon vegetation; and this simply, because they, in all their close observations and nice calculations, have never discovered any such influence. The moon, like other satellites and the planets, is an opaque body, and shines entirely by the light received from the sun. She revolves round her axis from the sun to the sun again in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds, and she takes exactly the same time to go around her orbit from new moon to new moon, and therefore constantly has the same side turned towards the earth, with a small variation called the libration of the moon.

The moon's phases. The sun illuminates one half of the moon at all times; and the amount of light which is reflected depends upon the relative position of the observer and the enlightened part of the moon. Thus, at the time of conjunction or new moon, the moon is between the earth and the sun, and that part of her face which is never seen from the earth is fully enlightened by the sun, and that part which is turned towards the earth is in darkness. Now, as the motion of the moon in her orbit exceeds the apparent motion of the sun by a little over twelve degrees in twenty-four hours, it follows that about four days after the new moon she will be seen a little east of the sun after he has sunk below the horizon. The convex part of the moon will be towards the place of the sun, and the horns towards the left hand. As she continues her course eastward a greater portion of her face towards the earth will become enlightened; and when she has removed ninety degrees eastward of the sun she will present the appearance of a semi-circle or half moon. And passing still towards the east, at the end of 14¾ days, she will be diametrically opposite to the sun and will rise above the eastern horizon as the sun sinks behind the western, a complete circle or *full moon*. The earth is now between the sun and the moon, and that half of her surface which is constantly turned towards the earth is wholly enlightened by the direct rays of the sun, and that half which is never seen from the earth is in darkness. Then, progressing still to the eastward, the moon becomes deficient on her western edge, and when again ninety degrees from the sun, she appears a semicircle with the convex side turned towards the sun; still continuing her course eastward, the deficiency on her western edge becomes greater, and she appears a crescent with the convex side towards the east; and in about 14¾ days more she has made a complete lunation and again overtaken the sun. This shows all the phases of the moon, and the manner in which they are produced; and to our minds it is very apparent that these changes or appearances which are constantly and gradually taking place, can have no other effects than those produced by increased or diminished *light*.

Nodes of the moon, or the "up" and the "down" signs.—The nodes are the two opposite points where the orbit of the moon seems to intersect the ecliptic or the apparent path of the earth. But this intersection is merely *imaginary*, the earth moving around the sun at a distance of 95,000,000 of miles, and the moon around the earth at a distance of 240,000 miles, or less than a quarter of a million of miles. The orbit of the moon is inclined to that of the earth at a variable angle, the medium of which is 5° 9'.—The nodes make a complete retrograde revolution from any point of the ecliptic to the same again in 19 years.—This is called the cycle of the moon, after which the new and the full moons &c. fall upon the same days of the month that they did at the beginning of the period. If the weather depended upon the changes of the moon, every nineteenth year would have the same sort of weather at all corresponding seasons. An almanac nineteen years old would suit for this year and inform us of all the changes of the moon and the consequent changes of the weather. But this is a slight digression.

The node where the moon seems to ascend from the south to the north side of the ecliptic is called the ascending node, and the almanacs make it the "up sign;" and the opposite point where the moon appears to descend from the north to the south is called the descending node—the down sign. In astronomy these nodes are sometimes called the north node and the south node, and sometimes the dragon's head and the dragon's tail.

If we take two large rings of nearly equal size and place the one within the other so that the one half of the one will be above and the other half below the other ring, at an angle of about five degrees, the one ring will represent the orbit of the earth and the other that of the moon.—The two points of intersection are the nodes. The earth revolves around one of these rings or orbits annually and the moon around the other monthly. When the moon, passing around her orbit, crosses the point of intersection, (or an imaginary line drawn from the one point of intersection to the other) from the south to the north side of the ecliptic, she is in the ascending node—in the "up sign,"—and when she reaches the opposite point she is in the descending node—the "down sign." The moon is therefore continually alternating from the one node to the other, being about one half the time above and the other half below the orbit of the earth; but in reality all the time millions of miles from the one side or the other of the earth's orbit.

Now, if any one can suppose that the *attraction* of the moon can draw up or pull down objects upon the earth, such as roofs of buildings, fences, flax or manure spread, &c., that effect must be apparent in about two weeks, for that is the length of time that the moon continues in each of these signs. After that time, the attraction still existing, there would be an alternate drawing up and pressing down as long as the moon shall wax and wane. The believers in the signs have never yet discovered how soon the effects of the moon upon objects affected become visible; but they do not generally look for those effects as soon as the moon has passed from the one sign into the other.

The zodiacal signs. The zodiac is a broad circle in the heavens, extending in breadth from the tropic of capricorn to the tropic of cancer. It is about sixteen degrees in width. The ecliptic is situated in the middle of the zodiac. The zodiac contains the twelve constellations or signs through which the sun passes in his apparent annual course. This circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and these again *into* minutes and seconds.

The prevalent opinion among learned men is, that the figures in the signs or constellations of the zodiac, are descriptive of the seasons of the year, and that they are hieroglyphics to represent some remarkable event or occurrence in each month. Thus, no productions being more useful to the Chaldeans, than lambs, calves and kids, and they generally being brought forth in the spring of the year, these distinguished that season. Their flocks were increased, and the ram was considered a fit representation of the month in which this occurred. Their herds were increased and the bull became emblematical of this. And the goats being the most prolific, they were represented by the figure of the twins. Thus we have Aries, the ram, Taurus, the bull, and Gemini, the twins, as the representatives of the spring of the year—the figures of the spring signs. When the sun enters the constellation of Cancer, he discontinues his progress towards the north pole, and begins to move back towards the south pole, and this retrograde motion is represented by the crab, which travels backwards. The heat which usually follows in the next month, (July,) is represented by the Lion, an animal remarkable for its fierceness, and which, at this season of the year, was frequently impelled by thirst, to leave the sandy desert, and make its appearance on the banks of the Nile. In the next month, harvest commences in that country, and as damsels are generally set to glean in the fields, like Ruth in the field of Boaz, this season is represented by a Virgin holding a sheaf of wheat in her hand. The sun next enters Libra, at which time the days and nights are equal, and observe an equilibrium, like a Balance. So we have the Lion, the Virgin, and the Balance for the summer signs. Autumn, in ancient times, produced an abundance of fruit, (perhaps of inferior quality,) and brought with it a variety of diseases. This season is therefore represented by the Scorpion, which wounds with a sting in his tail as he recedes. The sun enters the next constellation at the fall of the leaf, when the fields are cleared of the crops, and the season for hunting commences. The stars which mark the sun's track in this month, are represented by the huntsman or Archer, with his bow and arrows and other weapons of destruction. The sun, passing into the next constellation, reaches the winter solstice, and commences ascending towards the north. This season is therefore represented by the wild Goat, which delights in climbing and ascending the mountain in search of his food, which was considered emblematical of the ascent of the sun. The next sign, Aquarius, the water-bearer, pouring water out of an urn, is emblematical of the wet, dreary, and uncomfortable season of winter. The last of the zodiacal signs is a couple of Fishes, representing the fishing season.

In the time of the oldest astronomers, the equinoctial points were in Aries and Libra; but the signs which were then in conjunction with the sun, when he was in the equinox, are now 30 degrees, or a whole sign eastward of it; so that Aries is now in Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, &c.

The signs are the invention of the ancients, and like that system of fables styled mythology, they had their origin in superstitious and idolatrous notions. The Chaldeans probably, are entitled to the credit, such as it is, of imagining that certain groups of stars resembled certain animals, such as the bear, the dog, the serpent, &c., and the Egyptians worshipped the host of heaven under the most of these imaginary figures, particularly the signs of the zodiac. They also worshipped the sun under the name of *Osiris*, imagining it a proper representative of the Deity, shedding light and heat over the universe. And as the moon received her light from the sun, she was esteemed a female divinity, and honors were paid her, as such, under the name of *Isis*. The overflowing of the Nile, which occurred periodically, was particularly beneficial to the land of Egypt, and as that river always began to swell at the rising of Sirius, the most brilliant of the fixed stars, they had a special veneration for the dog star, as if its influence had brought about the overflow of the Nile, and the consequent fertility of the soil.

The Greeks displaced some of the figures of the Chaldean constellations, and placed in their stead such images as had reference to their own history. The same thing was done by the Romans; and hence, some of the accounts given of the signs of the zodiac and of the constellations, are contradictory and involved in fable.

Such is the history of the signs of the zodiac in a condensed form. These constellations and signs were clusters of stars which marked the position of the sun in the heavens, and were called the *"station houses"* of the sun.—They are twelve in number, containing each 30 degrees, and the sun was about a month in passing through each of them. When we consider that in the days of their origin, chronometers and almanacs had no existence, and astronomy was in its infancy, we cannot but admire the beauty of the system as well as appreciate its utility. It made a magnificent time piece of the star spangled canopy, and the hosts of heaven pointed out the length of days, months and years. What a perversion it is, then, to make these signs or constellations the "station houses" of the *moon* as she passes around the earth. It converts them into food for superstition and ignorance, and they carry with them a train of inconveniences. The moon's transit through the signs is rapid, occupying but a little over two days in each, and the almanac makers place her in one sign two days or three days as best suits their convenience, without regard to fractions of days.

For example: the sign is in the Crab for two or three days, according to the almanac, and although the weather may be fine, and the field in excellent order, the farmer who *consults the moon* will not sow or plant in that inauspicious sign. Or the sign is in Virgo, sometimes called the "Posey Girl," and everything then sown or planted, will expend all its energy in blossoms, on account of that girl's propensity for flowers. And equally good logic is employed in behalf of all the other signs. What folly!

The believer in moonology will no doubt be gratified to learn that when the moon's position is between the earth and any of the zodiacal signs, the stars composing that sign are so immensely far from both the earth and the moon, that they cannot possibly have any influence whatever, upon the earth or any of the operations of the inhabitants of the earth! The fixed stars nearest the earth are at an inconceivable distance. It may be stated to be more than twenty billions of miles; but the common mind can form no adequate conception of such distance. We may acquire some faint idea of the immense distance of the nearest of the fixed stars from the earth, by considering that the sun is 95,000,000 of miles from the earth, and that the nearest of the fixed stars is 212,000 times farther distant. A cannon ball flying with a uniform velocity, 500 miles every hour, would require four millions and five hundred and ninety-five thousand years before it could move from one of those stars to the earth; and the different stars of the same constellations may be at still greater distances from each other. Such immensity of space is bewildering to the ordinary mind; but these considerations show plainly that the moon's position in regard to any of the constellations, can have no influence upon the earth, which is but as an atom in the universe.

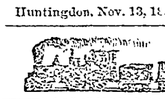
In conclusion, your committee would state that the facts embodied in this report, are such as are agreed upon by astronomers and mathematicians—such as are found in the lessons intended for the schools; but your committee do not expect this report to meet with much favor from a large portion of the community. Indeed, truth is never more unpalatable, than when she brushes away from the mind, a long cherished fallacy, and exposes error in all its naked deformity. Many will not believe that they have all their lives been in error. They cannot make up their minds to surrender their whole stock of *"knowledge."*—They will hold on to their *blind* faith, and continue to regulate their labors and their lives by the signs. But we trust there are others in whom the presentation of well established truth—matters-of-fact and of calculation and observation, will *awaken reflection*—that they will see the folly and superstition of the signs, and be ready to follow the teachings of *reason*. The scriptures speak of husbandry—of plowing, digging, manuring—of planting and sowing—and of the early and the latter rain—but not a word of any signs to regulate the husbandman in any of his labors. And Solomon, who was esteemed a wise man in his day, was entirely ignorant of the signs which some of our modern Solomons understand so well, for he is profoundly silent on the subject, although he says, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not which will prosper, either this or that, &c." Is it not time that the agriculturist should emerge from the superstition which has so long enveloped him, and follow the advice of Solomon, instead of the devices of the Egyptians and Chaldeans?

Facts and arguments might be adduced to show that all the effects attributed to the influence of the moon, could be accounted for, on truly philosophical and scientific principles, but they would swell this report, which is already sufficiently extended, beyond endurable bounds, and we therefore forbear.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THEO. H. CREMER,
THOS. F. STEWART,
R. McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1856.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.		A. M.
Allaquippa	One trip a day.		Arrive	11.05
Riddlesburg			"	11.00
		A. M.		
Saxton	Leave	6.30	"	10.48
Fishers' Summit	"	6.46	"	10.28
Rough & Ready	"	7.04	"	10.07
Coffee Run	"	7.12	"	9.59
Marklesburg	"	7.28	"	9.42
Pleasant Grove	"	7.42	"	9.30
M'Connellstown	"	7.50	"	9.20
Huntingdon	Arrive	8.05	Leave	9.00
		P. M.		
Allaquippa	Leave	11.50	Stay all night at Saxton.	
Riddlesburg	"	11.56		
	Arrive	12.12		P. M.
Saxton	Leave	12.20	Arrive	5.44
Fishers' Summit	"	12.40	"	5.24
Rough & Ready	"	12.50	"	5.04
Coffee Run	"	1.00	"	4.54
Marklesburg	"	1.16	"	4.38
Pleasant Grove	"	1.28	"	4.26
M'Connellstown	"	1.38	"	4.16
Huntingdon	Arrive	2.00	Leave	4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO, Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN, Sole Agent for Philadelphia, No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand in every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856—4m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaling. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 20 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Dusin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$25 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $1; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having located himself in the borough of Huntingdon intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Hampson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE, President.

Nov. 12, 1856.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL, takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Alleghany or Railroad street.

Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Hickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

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ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 68 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO., Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

April 2, 1856-3m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN, and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Critter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store,