THE GLOBE.

Love and Jealousy.--Tragedy in Franklin Square---The Romance of Crime. [From the Philada, Press, May 14.]

A great excitement was yesterday created in the neighborhood of Sixth and Vine streets, by a fatal tragedy which took place in Franklin Square, at ten o'clock in the morning, in full view of merry groups of children, and persons who were sauntering beneath the shade trees. The tragedy was enacted almost beneath the spray of the beautiful fountain which adorns the centre of the park. It resulted in the suicide of a man, and the wounding of a woman; both results being accomplished by a revolving pistol in the hands of the former.

To go back to the beginning of the story, we first introduce a young man named George F. L. Goodwin, the suicide in this instance. Goodwin was twenty-three years of age, a barber by trade. He came from Boston, Massachusetts, where he was raised. He has a mother, and also a wife and two children, who resides at No. 82 East Cedar street, in that city. Of his further antecedents we know nothing, except that, two years ago, he came to Philadelphia, and obtained employ- Mrs Lizzie Goodwin and may God forgive her ment with Mr. Dollard, a highly respectable perruquier in Chestnut street, opposite the State House. Goodwin brought with him a handsome, showy-looking female, now twenty-four years of age, whom he represented as his wife. This person, it has now been ascertained, is named Anna Garland, and was brought up at Lynn, Massachusetts. Of their previous history, or how they came together, nothing is known, as it was not suspected, until recently, that the relation existing between the parties was other than legitimate.

Upon their first arrival in this city, they boarded for a while. They afterwards went to housekeeping in the vicinity of Fourth and Pine streets, and, last of all, to Sixth street, corner of Morris's court. Their experience, however, was like that of all who trample upon the commandment, and roll sin as a sweet morsel under their tongues. Each was jealous of the other, and frequent bickerings rendered their habitation a place of misery.

The fruits of a life like theirs-which always mature sooner or later—appeared about three weeks ago. Upon returning to his domicile, one evening, Goodwin found that his "wife"-Lizzie Marshall, she called herself-had gone to Massachusetts. This act almost crazed the unfortunate man. He returned to his work at Mr. Dollard's; but, being in a state of distraction, he relinquished his situation, and set about a search for his truant paramour.

It here becomes our painful duty to state that an intimacy had for some time existed between Lizzie and one Samuel W. Randall, an agent for a New York manufacturing jewelry concern, whose office was just opposite their residence. We are informed that, during Goodwin's absence, Randall was frequently in Lizzie's rooms, the matter being generally remarked by other persons occupying the same house, who did not then doubt that Lizzie was the wife of Goodwin, and were greatly scandalized at such conduct.

It is difficult to proceed further, for in the language of one of his fellow-workmen, "George was a good fellow, but the biggest liar in the world." It seems that in pursuit of the woman Goodwin went to Boston, but not finding her there went to New York. He wrote from French's hotel, a few days since, to a friend in this city, that Lizzie was with him in that hotel. Lizzie must again have forsaken him, for she was seen in company with Randall last Monday night. Goodwin arrived in this city on Tuesday night. On Wednesday he went to his old place of business. There he displayed two pistols. One of these had three barrels, all of which were loaded, and the other two barrels, of which but one was charged. He said that the former had been presented to him by a female friend in Ogden street, and asked several of his late fellow-workmen to purchase the latter. On Wednesday night he was at the American House on Chestnut street. He lounged about the sitting-room until one o'clock yesterday

It is stated that Lizzie, after arriving in the East, wrote to Randall to bring her back to Philadelphia. Randall went on and brought her back. They returned on last Tuesday night, and stopped at Bloodgood's Hotel.-On Wednesday, Randall obtained board for her at No. 112 Arch street, her whereabouts being studiously concealed from Goodwin.

morning, when he was turned out by the

watchman attached to the premises.

We now come to the tragedy in Franklin Square. By preconcerted appointmen Goodwin, Randall, and Lizzie, met at 10 o'clock. Goodwin was dejected and melancholy. The parties walked around to where there were some stools, and Lizzie sat down. Rardall and Goodwin shook hands. Goodwin asked her if she would live with him; she replied that she would not, as he did not treat her well. She said, "did you not tell me you would keep me without work, and did you not take me to a lewd house on Harrison St., New York, and say you had worked long enough for me, and that now I must work for you ?"

This Goodwin vehemently denied, but did not further urge her to remain with him.— He then asked her if she could not give him some parting gift. She replied "yes," and took from her finger a ring, which she placed on his. He then requested Mr. Randall to retire that he might have some private conversation with the girl. Randall then walked a short distance off and leaned against a lamp post, looking towards the Vine street gate .-In a moment his attention was attracted by the report of a pistol, and turning around, Lizzie exclaimed, "My God, Sam, I'm shot." Randall turned around and said to some bystanders, "arrest that man, he has shot a wo-Goodwin then looked at Randall, and the latter, thinking he intended shooting him, made off. Goodwin then threw his head back, and looking up, shot himself through the body. The woman fell at the moment of the discharge, but was on her feet again in an instant. Not so with Goodwin. His wound was past the means of cure.

The wounded woman was carried into the drug store of Mr. George C. Bower, at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, immediately in the vicinity of the spot, where every possible attention was shown her by the kindhearted proprietor and his assistants. Several physicians soon appeared, and the wounds of the injured woman were examined. She had been shot in the breast and abdomen. three shots entering the body. One passed out after inflicting a slight wound, the force of the bullet being broken by a thick whalebone corset-board; a second was extracted by the physician at the time, but the third was not removed until some hours afterwards .-She was taken in a carriage to No. 112 Arch street, and placed under the care of a phy-

sician by Mr. Randall. Goodwin was carried in an insensible con-

between Fourth and Fifth. He survived nearly an hour and a half, but could not articulate a word. His eyes were rolled back, and he lay motionless, except that he raised his head from its pillow with a convulsive move-

ment, just as his soul sped into eternity.

Upon denuding the body of the deceased, a single bullet hole was found just under the left breast, but the ball did not come through his body. A portrait of the miscrable woman, Lizzie, was found upon his person. In his pocket was the following singular document, which we give verbatim et literatim.-It was rudely scrawled upon rough paper, with lead pencil:

New York, May 10, 1858. in case I George Frank L Goodwin should die under any circumstances I wish my Body to be conveyed to my mother who lives at 82

West Cedar street Boston Mass in Life I loved with my whole soul one who proved Heartless to me but feeling that I must die of a broken heart, with my last breath I die giving her my full forgiveness for all the agony she has caused me and I never have since knowing her ceased to love, nay to Idolize her. I am speaking of Lizzie-known as as I now do.

I have on my person as jewelry—2 breast pins connected by a small gold chain, 4 shirt studs, 2 gold rings, one a small one given me by Lizzie, and which I do not want taken off my finger, but buried with me-the other a large seal one I wish given to Louisa; my two pins I wish given to Lizzie; I have on me also a silver watch and gold chain, and charm a barrel, also a daguerreotype of S. W. Randall, and a book charm, and a picture shut up in it, and about 28 dollars in specie. which all I have not herein given to others I wish with all my clothes and all I possess to be given to my mother, I have on me a set of sleeve buttons.

my Large Seal Ring I want given to Louisa (his wife) who Lives at my mothers in Boston and may she prosper and be happy. I ask forgiveness of all mankind and if I

have wronged any one let them remember Death should close all hard feelings. may God Have mercy on my soul.

GEORGE F L. GOODWIN.

GEORGE F. L. GOODWIN. Saml W. Randal of Philadelphia has said he would kill me for revenge and he may do so if he does he will only rid me of a Life which has become hateful to me.

it is hard to think a man Like Saml. W. Randal has sworn to take my Life. The following letter, also found upon his person, proves that Goodwin really was with

Lizzie in New York as he stated: New york Friday 4 o.

I have had an invitation to go out to high Bridge this afternoon and I have excepted I shall be at home at about 10 o'clock this eve we are a goin to have a Supper out there so good by till I come hom

dont fret about me

The Coroner held an inquest at the stationhosue, which was surrounded by a crowd of two or three thousand people. There was little need of testimony. That of Randall was all-sufficient. He made a long statement, from which we learn that he knew the parties some time ago, when they resided near his place of business, No. 4 Library street. Goodwin, he said, used Lizzie very badly.-Randall was going East some three weeks took Lizzie to Lynn, Massachusetts, where decay. Civil discord, the legitimate offspring she had relatives. He stayed two weeks at of impiety and immorality, necessarily calls Lynn and then came to New York; he then | for some coersive measures, and the maintemet Lizzie, brought her on to Philadelphia, nance of order becomes incompatible with

and established her at Bloodgood's hotel. Goodwin was greatly troubled about Liz- evident that the Almighty has decreed that ie's leaving him, and often wanted to see her. Randall went on to testify:

I board in Ninth street, opposite Morgan; knew the deceased; I saw him this mornsation with him.

Lizzie lived with Goodwin as his wife until three weeks ago. At that time Goodwin said to her, that he had been working long enough | past, and its anticipations comprehend the for her, and she must now work for him. He immeasurable future. We have, it is true, took her to New York for the purpose of no certainty as to deviation of the world, and placing her in a house of ill-fame. She sent as little can we do to presume on the confor the witness, Randall, and he went to New | tinued existence of a particular nation, how-York after her. He brought her to this city, ever wise its government, prosperous its presand stopped at Bloodgood's Hotel, and then ent condition, or auspicious its future destisecured lodgings for her at 112 Arch street. ny. Still less can we speculate with any de-On Wednesday he received a letter from Goodwin, requesting Randall and her to meet him | duration of the life of a single man; considin Franklin Square yesterday morning. The ered as separate from a community, he is no arrangement was to meet him there, near the thing, a thing of no account, and he passes southwestern gate. Accordingly, Lizzic and away as a shadow; but when viewed as a Randall went to the square yesterday morn- member of society, though only an atom, he ing at the appointed time, and not seeing is an indispensable constituent of the uniloodwin, walked around.

Lizzie said, "I guess George will not come, and there is no use of my seeing him again." We met him, Randall continued, near the Sixth street gate; Lizzie went towards him, and he put his hand in his pocket; I said,-"Be careful, or he will shoot you;" they (Lizzie and deceased) then sat down on two stools; I went up and shook hands with him; deceased asked her if she was going to leave ric of freedom. No one, for example, we behim; she said yes; he then asked her if she lieve, doubts that the people of the United would not live with him again; she said nothat he had treated her too badly while they more intelligent than any nation that ever resided together; he then asked her if she did not say, in New York, that she would keep him; she said, "That is a lie-you said you had worked long enough, and that you and see such a wide-spread disregard of the were not going to work any more, that you wanted me to keep you."

She also said she did not wish to be a ccm-

mon woman. He then asked her if she would not give him a parting gift; she said yes, and took a ring from me which she had previously had on her finger, and gave it to him. Deceased then asked me if I would leave them for a few moments; I told him certainly, and went across the path to a lamp-post, and watched them, thinking that something was wrong .-I then made a step forward, and heard a pistol shot and her cry "Sam, I am shot!"

Deceased then came towards me, and I cried out to some who were-running around, to arrest him, as he had shot the woman; I thought the he was going to shoot me and ample to their countrymen—when we see stepped back about four feet; he then went all this and worse than this daily before our back, threw up his head and shot himself.

FEARFUL RETRIBUTION .- We remember havng seen a boy making sport of the pitiful appearance of a poor half-starved wretch, whose tattered garments were fluttered in the breeze. "Young man," said a philanthropic observer of the incident, "beware how you jibe the sorrows of the unfortunate —the Lord only knows what you may yet come to!" We marked the words. That young man grew up-his haughty spirit was gradually crushed, and he is now editor of a

Liberty.

[From the Delaware Gazette.] There is so much that is excellent and appropriate to the times, in the following article from the New York Day Book, that we transfer it to our editorial columns:

"All times and all nations generate a numerous class of discontented people, some with and many more without reason. Partiality to our own faults prompts us to ascribe the evils we suffer, real or imaginary, to any cause rather than our own vices and imper fections. But can any vice reign long, or is its reign only for a season? The Supreme Governor of the world will vindicate His authority, and though this does not always happen within the short compass of human life, yet national vices have been corrected by national calamities, and there is not in the whole compass of history a single example of an empire or a republic being utterly ruined until the nation had become incurably corrupt and depraved. To this cause we may trace the downfall of the Assyrian, Persian and Roman empires, East and West, and from the same source sprang the ruin of the Grecian republics, from whose fate has been drawn arguments to prove the total incapacity of man for self-government, and the absolute necessity of force to restrain him from violating those very laws he has voluntarily imposed on himself. The absence of morals has been at all

times fatal to liberty, for true liberty is nothing more than a voluntary submission to the dictates of reason and justice. What are laws without morals? Of what use are the wisest and best laws if the people will not submit voluntarily to them, and their obedience cannot be enforced, or their execution must fall into the hands of public officers even more corrupt than themselves? What then will avail the superiority of our Constitution, if the virtues on which it was founded do not continue to support its influence and maintain its authority? The idea of liberty would only serve to delude us with an imaginary phantom, because its real excellence must ever be dependent on the hearts and minds of the people corresponding with the laws. Were the people of the United States to lose their virtue, they would lose their liberty also, however intelligent they might be, for it is not mere knowledge that renders men either capable or worthy of its enjoy-

ment. In proportion as disobedience to those laws, divine or human, by the due observance of which the Constitution has hitherto been maintained without any material violation, becomes an ordinary characteristic of our citizens, must be its tendency towards dissolution, since the absence of what was necessary to its formation will inevitably produce its overthrow. A nation which has not virtue enough to be governed by the dictates of reason and justice ought never to aspire to self-government, since those who cannot govern themselves sufficiently to restrain their own vices must be totally unfitted for restraining those of others. When such is the case, when reason and justice are insufficient to protect the rights of person and property, society must be dissolved or force must be employed to keep it together. Thus liberty is lost, and when that is the case, it is no exaggeration to say the nation is undone.

No State so formidable as this of ours, has ever fallen, except under the weight of its own vices. Great empires have been dismembered, and great nations absolutely annihilated, not so much by the pressure of the enjoyment of freedom. Thus it seems temporal felicity to nations, as well as eternal rewards to men, is the meed of virtue

When unanimity in patriotic feelings ceases ing before the occurrence, and had a conver- to prevail in the hearts of a people, how can they long subsist without the cement of arbitrary power? Public spirit is not confined to the present moment. Its sphere is ages gree of certainty or even probability on the verse; he exists as long as time and partakes

of a glorious immortality.
We think the people of the United States have been rather too much in the habit of considering the acquisition of learning and the pursuit of knowledge, as all that is ne- John M'Vicker, cessary to the preservation of liberty. But learning and knowledge are not virtue, nor Geo. Elder. can they by themselves sustain the great fablieve, doubts that the people of the United States are, as a body, better educated and existed. But are they more moral in their principles, or more virtuous in their actions? Alas! we fear not. When we look around laws of the land and the sanctity of the Constitution; when we look into the news-papers and shudder at the increasing multiplication of murders, assassinations, seductions, abortions and rapes; when we see these violators of the laws of God and man either left unmolested to repeat their atrocities, or, if apprehended, nine times in ten escaping punishment, apparently through the secret sympathies of juries, judges and governors, abusing the pardoning power, and when in addition to all those melancholy evidences of a rapid downhill course to perdition, we witness the breaches of trust, the robberies, the defalcations, and the impunity enjoyed by public officers, bank directors and others, who, from their position, should set an exeyes, may we not justly tremble for the ultimate success of our great experiment of selfgovernment? Will not those who believe that virtue is absolutely essential to liberty shrink with dismay from the prospect before them, and prepare to hug the chains that would thus seem necessary to prevent the tiger man from preying on his fellows?"

STEAMER SUNK-TEN LIVES LOST .- The Nashville steamer, City of Huntsville, sunk on Wednesday night, the 12th inst., at Palmyra Island. She is a total loss. Ten lives were lost.

dition, to the station house, in Cherry street, Public Morals Indispensable to Public The Growth of our Cities, Old and New. TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Nancy Chambers, Samuel Chambers Boston was trying to grow nearly one hundred years before it attained a population of ten thousand;

Albany was two hundred years; New York was one hundred and thirty

vears : Philadelphia, settled sixty or seventy years later, grew much faster than the older cities, and arrived at the dignity of ten thousand, in much less time, that is, in about fifty

New Orleans was about one hundred years old before she had that number;

During the first hundred years after the settlement of Boston (1630) she was the largest city in the colonies;

New York became as populous as Boston, just before the Revolutionary War; Philadelphia has taken the lead of both her older sisters many years before the War; About 1811, New York became as populous

as Philadelphia, each containing one hundred thousand inhabitants: Baltimore overtook Boston, about the year

The principal new cities grew to the number of 10,000 nearly as follows: Pittsburg in 15 years; Louisville, 50 years; Cincinnati, 22 years; Cleveland, 40 years; Detroit, 45 (counting out its French and Indian period;)
New Albany, 35 years; Chicago, 12 years;
and Milwaukee, 10 years.

Lewis Igow,
Jesse Hawkins,

The above named cities attained to 20,000, in the number of years from their birth, as follows: Boston, 163; Albany, 220; New York, 150; Philadelphia, 80; New Orleans, 112; Baltimore, about 80; Pittsburg, 75; Louisville, 41; Cincinnati, 30; Cleveland, 45; Detroit, 52; Chicago, 16; and Milwaukee, 17

If any one will compare the early, with the late growth of our cities, he will be struck with the extraordinary disparity in favor of their recent growth not in the actual augmentation, merely, in their proportionate more Jacob Barrick, rapid growth, as they attain a larger size, the per cent increasing from decade to de-cade. In a community of high civilization less than half are now needed, for the cultivation of the ground, and more than half, find cities and large towns the best theatre for their industry and enjoyment. In our coun- John Sell, try, West and Northwest of the Atlantic slope, including the Canadas, not over one in 15 live in cities and towns. The other four- Islac Green, teen-fifteenths being engaged in opening new farms or growing crops. This state of things John Green, is anomalous and cannot long continue. Our Joshua Cole, cities will receive, before long, the whole augmentation, and a considerable number from the thinning ranks of Agriculture. It George Green. is as certain as any future event dependent Robert Dunn, on human action can be that the next ten Thomas Green, years will exhibit a more rapid city growth, and especially in our great interior plain, than has ever before been witnessed.—Toledo George Wilson,

Rail Road Meeting!

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bedford Railroad Company, was held in the Court House on Monday the 3d inst. Major Washabaugh was A. P. Knipp, called to the Chair, and Jos. W. Tate, Alex. Henry Gates, Fletcher and Thomas Murray, Esqrs., were John Whitchead appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. P. Scholl, who referred at length to the advantages to be derived by the citizens of the county, from the construction of Bedford Railroad, and showed clearly that Conrad Herring, the project of building the said Railroad, is ago, and he testified at her own request he outward force as by inward corruption and at present entirely feasible. Among other important statements which he made during the course of his remarks, he announced the fact that the sum of \$75,000 has already been subscribed to the road by capitalists in the East. After Mr. Schell had concluded his speech, Francis Jordan, Esq., was called for, who responded in an able effort in favor of

Adam Levi, Mary Levi, Sarah Levi, David Shaver.

L. Rumbler, Conrad Bates,

Henry Bates,

Hillary Baker.

Thomas Russell, Thomas Ralston, David Ralston, jr., David Ralston,

Jonathan Priestly

Alexander Johnston,

Thomas McClure

Samuel Canan, Abraham Deane, Samuel Marshall, Robert Caldwell,

John Fulton, John Galbraith, Joseph McClure, George Wice,

Robert G. Stewart,

Elisha Shoemaker, Robert Young, John Kerr, John Jackson,

Joseph Miller, James Sells, Peter Shafer

Ruth Green,

James McWillin,

Peter Wertz, Benjamin Brown, Daniel Shindell,

Samuel Kennedy

Nathan Orb,

Simon Potter, John Pease, Adam Clow,

George Truman, John Caldwell,

Jacob Cresswell,

Daniel Newcumer

Cook & Elder

nin. snean, Philip Wager, Benjamin Rush, Philip Stein, Jonathan Jones,

Owen Jones, Thomas Denton,

Dr. S. Mowan, Richard Mowan, Wm. Mowan,

Isaac Mowan, Thomas Mowan, Francis Mowan,

James Mowan.

do do do Wm. Spring,
Benjamin Price, (part)
Henry Alexander,

Daniel Newcumer, 100
Samuel Barkly & W. W. Edwards, 400
do 400
Isaac Huston, 400
Nancy Davis, 400
Henry Roads, 55

Wm. & John Patterson

James Orb, part in Dublin tp., Samuel Caldwell, Stacy Young,

Henry Green,
Henry Green,
Eleazer Wallasters,
Wm. Smith,
Mary Kennedy & Hugh Coen,
John S. Isett,

John Russell.

Ephraim Jones

Morris.

Oncida.

Penn.

Porter.

Shirley.

Springfield.

Tell.

Todd.

23

353 100 1293/4

210

 $\frac{402}{397}$

400 277 46

402 319 294

 $\frac{420}{450}$

414

107 80

64 80 120

102

150

5 \$4

65

115

the Railroad. On motion, a Committee of nine was appointed to take subscriptions. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: E. L. Anderson, Daniel Washabaugh, J.

W. Tate, John Alsip, W. P. Schell, O. E. Robert Johnston, Charles Caldwell, Shannon, Francis Jordan, Job Mann, Nicholas Lyons. The above named Committee were empow-

ered to appoint Township Committees, to as-Henry West, Alexander Johnston, sist them in procuring subscriptions. The meeting then adjourned.

The Committe appointed at the meeting on John Ralston, Monday evening, to obtain subscriptions to Samuel Steel, the Bedford Railroad, met on Tucsday, at Samuel Canan the office of Col. Jos. W. Tate, and appointed the following Township Committees: Bedford Tp. Broadtop Tp.

J. F. Lowry, Wm. Chenowith, M. Holderbaum, Gillard Dock. J. S. Beckwith. Adam Barnhart. East Providence. Colerain. Joshua Filler, Gco. Householder, J. M. Van Horn, John Nycum, Wm. Whetstone. D. A. T. Black. Juniata.Harrison. Gen. James Burns, Val. B. Wertz, Wm. Keyser. Leonard Bitner. Honewell Monroe. Levi H. Diehl, James Carnell. John T. Piper, Levi Koontz, Geo. Wishart, David Evans, Daniel Fletcher. West Providence. St. Clair.

Thomas King. Thos. II. Murray, Gideon Trout, Wm. States, Andrew Crisman, Jas. M. Barndollar, J. H. Wright, John A. Gump, Col. F. D. Beegle, M. M. Peebles. Geo. B. Amick. Schellsburg. Snake Spring. B. W. Ashcom, A. B. Bunn. J. H. Schell Asa Stuckey, A. J. Snively. J. G. Hartley, Samuel J. Statler, D. L. Defibaugh. Woodberry. Geo. W. Gump, Hon. J. B. Noble, Geo. Williams, James Patton, Geo. R. Barndollar.

1858 . Spring & summer goods 1858 . Informs the public generally, that they has just received a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c., &c. Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

His stock of Clothing is of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials; and as they are determined to sell at least as cheap as the cheapest, the public will do well to give them a call and examine their stock.

Don't forget the place—Long's brick building, on the corner, Market Square, Huntingdon.

March 24, 1858.

March 24, 1858.

ATEST FROM THE EAST! The "May Flower" has just arrived at this port, with intelligence from the East up to the present date;—not the least important of which, to the public, is the fact that her cargo consisted, principally, of a new and elegant Stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., For the cheap establishm

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Consisting of their usual variety of everything in their line; all of which they are now prepared to dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 12, 1559.

Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes," passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts, upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several Counties within this Commonwealth, are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall then have remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, (F. H. Lane,) Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year; and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid act of Assembly, I shall on Monday, the 14th day of June, next, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated lands, upon which, all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due, and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due or unpaid, be sold

Tenasurer's Office, Abril 1st., 1838 LANDS in Huntingdon County. TREASURER'S OFFICE, } mount of taxes due and unpaid on the following tracts of Uunseated Lands, up to and including the year 1856. Barree Township. WARRANTEES OR OWNERS. Acres, Perch. Dol. cts 597 433 150 350 Wm. Shannon & James Ash, Brady. Lewis Igow, Jesse Hawkins, Robert Watson, John Watson, $\frac{379}{402}$ 425 43 110 397 39 Andrew Bell.

John Murphy, Michael Martin, Daugherty & Schell, Hamilton & Evans, Union. Samuel Caldwell, John Bell, Arthur Fea, Robert Bell, 16 97 300 192 435 204 201 400 400 181 420 26 400 400 Thomas Bell Abraham Sell Frederick Sell, 2 22 Robert Fea, Solomon Sills. Benjamin Elliott, Abraham Morrison, Joseph Morrison, Wm. Barrick, John Covenhoven, Hanse Morrison Cass. Walker. David Caldwell, John Patton, Samuel Caldwell, (now Juniata) 400 400 299 289 207 297 400 430, 105 190 400 400 400 200 157 207 Samuel Hartsock West. $\frac{98}{110}$ Elisha Shoemaker, Wm. Mitchenor, Thomas Mitchener, Henry Sill, Samuel Morrison, ALSO,

The following Real Estate, upon which personal property
1 S1
10 S0
11 S1
12 S1
13 S2
14 S2
15 S2
16 S2
17 S5
18 S2
18 S2
19 S2
19 S3
19 S3
19 S3
19 S3
10 S3
10 S4
10 S4
11 S4
12 S4
13 S4
14 S4
15 S4
16 S4
17 S5
18 S4
18 S ALSO, Mary Barrick, Sarah Barrick. Mary Fried, Hugh Morrison, Neal Clark, Andrew Sell, Brady. J. F. Cotterell, Wm. Buchanan's estate, Jas. Ross' estate, Jas. Drake's estate, Clay. 409 Abraham Wright 280 332 244 269 249 264 303 252 413 283 440 440 50 20 78 14 59 15 88 11 27 61 63 56 143 140 108 139 126 Fisher & McMurtrie Barree. Thomas Green; John Green, Allen Green, Franklin. Porter Wilson, Henderson. 8 09 13 85 Wilson & Mifffin, Jackson. 11 SS 6 43 John Henry, Springfield. Dublin. John Marshal's heirs, 416 500 17 88 Robert Ramsey, Henderson J. Wharton, Jesse Coales, Abram Lane's heirs, et al., Tell. Franklin. John Canan, 92
John Parmer, (Hook) 11
John McCahan & R. B. Petriken, 100
Towas WcClland. 39 20 150 Patterson's heiro, Walker. 17 E. B. Pike & James Gardner, 1100 Wm. Gardner 30· PER CENT SAVED!!!

Competent judges have now decided that at least 20 per cent is saved, by purchasing all Handware at the regular Handware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

To continue this public advantage, the subscriber has just returned from the East with a complete stock of Henderson. 140 Hopewell. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, HOLLOW-WARE, SADLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, &c, J. Herring,

James Chambers Robert Calender's heirs, John Musser, Robert Irwin,

J. S. Stewart.

Martin Michael, Jonathan Pew,

Jonathan Houston

John Philips, George Buchanan, David Lapsly, John Chambers,

Joseph Brown, Matthew Atkinson

Samuel Cornelius

do Speer & Martin, Eliel Smith.

Sarah Hartsock,

Tempy Shaffer, John Freed, Thomas Mitchener, John Blan, Wm. Blan,

Neal Clark, (now Amos)
Barndollar & Everhart, (Anderson & Horton,)
John P. Baker,

John Daugherty & G. W. Speer,

51 40

102

437

18

1 41

1 60

84 48

Which he has carefully selected and bought at reduced prices, from the best houses in the United States. Thus he is enabled to sell Wholesale and Retail, extremely low.

***Example of the property of the pr April 7, 1858. Huntingdon, Pa THE GOOD TIMES COMING! THE FIRST ARRIVAL!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!! MOSES STROUS has opened at his Store-room, in Market Square, the first arrival of NEW GOODS, to which he invites the attention of old and new customers.

His assortment consists of every variety of Ladies Dross Goods and Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes Also, a heavy stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, for Mon and Boys.

Which he has carefully selected and bought at reduced

And All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

March 31, 1858. (LOTHING!—A NEW ASSORT-MENT JUST OPENED, and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

Call and examine my Stock of New Goods. Prices low.

H. ROMAN Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just opened at his Store Room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Iluntingdon, April 14, 1858.

TREAT ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS. BENJ. JACOBS has just opened and placed upon his slicities one of the best assortment of NEW GOODS for the people, ever received in Huntingdon. His assortment

nsists of
DRY GOODS IN GENERAL,
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CARE BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES, &c.,
And every variety of Goods to be found in any other store
in town—at prices to suit the times. The public generally
are invited to call and examine his Goods and his prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for
Goods.
[Huntingdon, April 7, 1858.

THE SUMMER SESSION of the MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY, Birmingham, 2a., will open for the admission of Pupils, April 29, 1858.

March 17, 1858—3m.

L. G. GRIER, Principal.

CLOTHING.—Call at M. GUTMAN & CO., Huntingdon. A Spring Stock of the best and most fashionable, just received. [March 24, 1858. ADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in

 $\frac{14}{207}$ ALOTHING! A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS, Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858. **COUNTRY PRODUCE** Received in exchange for New Goods, at M. STROUS, Store.

TUTMAN & CO. Arc selling CLOTHING at exceedingly low prices.—
[March 31, 1858.

ROCERIES Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store. YOME ONE—COME ALL,

To the Cheap Store of M. STROUS, and examine his New Goods and Prices. [March 31, 1858.

POCKET KNIVES, some of the best in the world, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

P. GWIN'S Splendid Assortment of NEW GOODS for SPRING and SUMMER, is on this old customers and the public generally are invited to call and see for themselves. [April 7. 1858. FOW LINES AND BOAT ROPES

for sale Low, at the Hardware Store of April 7, 1858. JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa. TONE CROCKS, JARS, &c., a large Stock for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by JAMES A. BROWN. ADIES DRESS GOODS .- A splen-

did assortment now on hand, at BENJ, JACOBS' Store.