## THE GLOBE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE. Monmoutu, Warren co., Illinois, }

May 17th, 1858. FRIEND LEWIS:

Thinking some of your readers might feel an interest in Western news, I have concluded to drop you a line this evening. Our country was visited, on last Thursday, with a most terrific storm of wind, accompanied with a very heavy fall of rain. It swept over this entire county, doing some considerable damage to buildings, fences, &c. In this place it partly unroofed a few houses, threw down some chimneys, &c. North of this it upset several small houses, but so far as heard from, in this county, I believe no lives have been lost. At Oquawka, in Henderson county, on the Mississippi river, it He left Fort Bridger, which is one hundred took down several warehouses and damaged and thirteen miles from Salt Lake, on the other property, it is said, in all, to the amount | 12th of April. of some \$40,000. At Galesburg, in Knox county, east of this, it blew down one very large Church, a brick building, and unroofed some others. At Peoria the destruction of property is said to be immense. Several steamboats were damaged and some lives lost on the river. One man and four of his children were out in a boat when the storm came on. The children were all drownded—the 13th inst., and left on the 14th. man was saved. A College building was destroved on the hill, and it is said every Church building in the place, except one, is with, as was said, 174 wagons. Forty miles more or less injured. The stage from Rock this side of Fort Laramie, on the 25th of Island to this place was blown over and up- April, Mr. G. met the express mail from set about nine miles north of this, and one of Fort Leavenworth. On the 26th, this side the horses killed or drowned. The mail has of Scott's Bluffs, he met Miles & Jones's not reached here yet, that was in it, the mail, which left Fort Leavenworth on the 1st. streams have risen so much. In our neighborhood, on the south line of Mercer county, I learn that the house of Alex. S. Porter, a Tennessee, and Hon. Benj. McCulloch, then log one, was partly blown down, taking the nine days from Fort Leavenworth, prosperroof, &c., down to the square. John Allison had the roof taken entirely off his house, and some others were blown off their foundations, and a barn or two unroofed, but it seems that no persons were injured. The weather continues very wet. The streams are very high. The Mississippi was high before the last heavy rains here, and if they have been general there is a prospect of considerable damage, from that source, along the river. It is from Camp Scott, and has a large lot of govseven years since we had a wet season here ernment live stock. before. Old settlers say it comes regularly every seven years. I know we had a wet season in '51, and am told it was so in '44 and in 1837, and so far this bids very well; but this evening looks premising for fair weather, though rather cool for the season.

## "The World Owes Me a Living."

Yours, &c.,

[Written for the Globe.] How often do we hear young men of the present age exclaiming. "the world owes me a living and I am bound to have it." Now, if among the readers of the Globe, there are any advocates of this cant phrase, I would | His information from that camp is, therefore, most respectfully place before them a few in- to that date, and from Salt Lake City to the quiries, for their especial consideration. How | 9th. While his information does not corrobcame the world—that mammoth bank on orate the news already given to the full exwhich so many have speculated to their utter tent, it leaves no room to question the fact ruin-to be your debtor? What new and useful improvement have you added to the Lake City. In order to account for this practical part of science? What, pray, have change in the aspect of affairs, it may be you done to accelerate the onward march of well to premise that Col. Thos. L. Kane, human progress? Tell us, when and where | who was sent out as a Peace Commissioner have you wiped the tear from the eyes of the by way of California, arrived in Great Salt helpless orphan, or soothed the woe of the Lake City on the 25th of February; that he broken-hearted widow, in her lonely pilgrim- remained there eight days; that after that age, by your acts of disinterested benevolence and Christian charity?

of action, will rise up and call your memory mons, outside of the city; that, in pursuance of articles of necessity, and eventually abolblessed, acknowledging you as the instru-ment, in the hand of God, of directing their ming left Camp Scott for Great Salt Lake taxation. youthful and inexperienced minds in the way | City on the 5th, and was met by a gentleman that leads to honor and happiness on earth, on the 9th on Weber river, two days' travel and bliss supreme in Heaven? The world from the city. He was accompanied by Col. owe you a living! No sir. So far from it | Kane, and escorted by Porter, Rockwell, II. indeed, that unless you are doing something | Egan, and other Mormons. His arrival was for the benefit of your fellow men, and the anticipated on the 11th, and handsome apartglory of your Creator, you are a poor, miserable pauper; nay, even worse; for as "no man liveth to himself," but exerts an influence who knows all about the Mormon people, either for good or evil, your example and in- and who was just from Salt Lake City, told fluence are most deplorable; for "one sinner our informant that the general feeling was destroyeth much good."

Then, young man, if you desire a happy life, a peaceful death, and a glorious eternity, be industrious, be honest,—not in the world's acceptation of the term—but be honest with your Maker, to whom you must give an account for the way in which you have spent your life, and with your soul, which is of inestimable value. Only get a sight of your to the camp. base ingratitude to God for the blessings he has already conferred upon you, and,-my LEROY.

SPRUCE CREEK, May 22, '58.

## The Flood in the Mississippi Valley.

The Memphis Appeal of the 5th inst., says: The river falls very slowly-during the twenty-four hours ending last evening, it had Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by out of fashion. not gone down quite two inches. The cre- the three companies of troops detailed by vasse at Barton's Landing, four miles up the Gen. Garland as an escort, and was waiting river on the other side, was pouring out a for them when heard from. The large numheavy volume of water yesterday, and will ber of animals attached to his command and we may expect to hear of cases of severe 20th of May. distress. Mr. Thompson, the clerk of the Evansville, in yesterday from White River. has given us several particulars of the state of things as they existed on the trip of the boat to this city.

From Helena to White River the traveler on the river could distinguish only one sheet Lake City; but we are without any reliable of water on both sides of the river, as far as information in regard to the effects of his could be seen. Up the shore of White River, for sixty miles, a similar stretch of water met dent that Col. Kane has made a strong exthe eye. The houses are all surrounded by ertion to effect a pacification, but whether he water which flows beneath them. Where the water runs in a current, the supports of the One consideration, which may or may not houses are hourly undermined; some of the have had weight with the Mormons, would houses were seen leaning over, ready to fall. seem to indicate now, or at an early day, a The condition of the inmates in many instances, especially when far from neighbors, must be most deplorable. The loss of stock will be great. The cattle have no opportunity of lying down and must suffer from want of sleep, as well as from scarcity of food.

Men were seen in dug-outs, in some places followed by the wading cattle. The men were engaged in cutting down the young cottonwood trees for the cattle to browse upon. In one place a drove of hogs swam for some them if they continue in rebellion against the gained twenty-two pounds of flesh. This may distance after the boat, evidently anxious to United States. Some terms of accommodagzt on dry deck. A man was seen at Helena tion it is possible may be devised; and we ding action of a smitten conscience has not endeavoring to purchase a flatboat, upon which to place a portion of his stock, to save them from perishing. He lived back from Napoleon; but not a boat was to be got in that city. The fences, of course, are carried off for miles. Cordwood is also carried away when no immediate danger threatened them years, petitions handed into the Legislature in such abundance that the boats already there were vastly more valiant fighting men for his release. There are always benevofind it scarce, and have to pay an advanced price.

Particulars of the Utah News.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 18.] We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman of this city, from Fort Bridger, dated April

"Mr. Gilbert, partner of Mr. Gerrish. reached here yesterday from California and Salt Lake. He met Gov. Cumming on Weber river, escorted by Porter, Rockwell, Egan, Van Etten, and others. He was to have a public reception in Salt Lake city to-morrow. Mr. Gilbert also reports that the Mormons were leaving. "The Governor left Camp Scott on the 5th

of April for Salt Lake city." Mr. A. F. Gerrish, the gentleman alluded to above, arrived on the John D. Perry yes-

terday, and to him we are indebted for the following information:

Gov. Cummings went into Great Salt Lake City in company with the Mormon Ambassador, Col. Thos. L. Kane. Whether the Governor was or was not invited to the city, Mr. Gerrish does not know, and doubts if any

one in the camp knows. Mr. Gerrish left Fort Laramie on the 24th of April, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the

At Fort Laramie he met Colonel Hoffman. who had arrived there from Fort Leavenworth Within twelve miles of Fort Kearney he met the Peace Commissioners, Ex-Gov. Powell, of ing finely. Other carriages accompanied them. At Big Sandy appeared the back mail of Miles & Jones. Some forty of the freight trains of Messrs. Majors, Russell & Waddell,

successively passed. To Fort Laramie the grass is in fine order. The roads to Fort Leavenworth are greatly

cut up by the recent rains. Col. Cook is at Smith's Fork, fifteen miles

On the 19th of April Capt. Marcy was at a point some 2000 miles south of Fort Laramie, on Cherokee Trail. He has there a large quantity of horses and mules, and some 3000 head of sheep, for sale through him by private individuals.

The health of the camp is described as all that can be wished. [From the St. Louis Republican, May 18th.]

We have had an interview with Mr. Gerrish, an intelligent gentleman who was a passenger in the J. D. Perry, and who left a short distance from that camp for two days.

that Gov. Cumming had entered Great Salt ments were provided and preparations made

the laws, advocating resistance. Mr. Gerrish was only nine days in making the trip from Camp Scott to Fort Laramie.-Before his departure a scouting party, in charge of B. F. Ficklin, about whose safety some apprehensions had been fele, returned

ers, perhaps those who had offended against

The provision trains intended for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th April. word for it-you will abandon, as false, the Col. Hoffman, with his escort of cavalry, was common saying, "the world owes me a living."

to leave the 25th. On the arrival of these supplies, Col. Johnston's command would be put in possession of everything necessary to their comfort.

Mexico, and horses, mules, and some 3,000 sheep, was heard from on what is called the Cherokee trail, 200 miles to the south of these clothes again, he will find them sadly do much injury. The position of affairs made his progress necessarily very slow, but down the river is melancholy in the extreme, he was certain to reach Camp Scott by the

> The Washington Union, after publishing the above news from Utah, thus comments upon the same:

It seems certain that Gov. Cummings had taken his departure with Col. Kane for Salt will be successful or not remains to be told. peaceful solution of the problem. It is certain, for instance, that the authority of the mails in a condition so exposed as fairly to in-United States will ultimately prevail; and if vite just such a system of robbery as that dethis end is attained through the action of the vised and prosecuted by Tuckerman. It is army, the Mormon settlement will be com- in this view of the case alone that his sentence pletely broken up. We are quite clear that after crediting that people with all possible religious fanaticism, it would still seem in-credible that they should fail to see the disastrous consequences which must result to a half months in the jail at New Haven, have no doubt that efforts are being made to been very busily at work upon him. He is his eyes clear, brows open and commanding, agree upon a basis of arrangement which, 37 years old, and he will therefore be getting while it will secure peace, will fully recognise into the "sere and yellow leaf" when he the Constitution and laws of the Federal gov- comes out of prison, if he lives to serve out ernment. It must also be remembered that his term. We shall probably see, in a few

war and submission. It seems, therefore, highly probable that the news we have received, though unofficial and incomplete, may nevertheless foreshadow an important and desirable change in our relations with Utah. It would be wholly unsafe, of course, for the administration to act upon the basis of the reports in circulation, but they are not the less interesting as items of news on a subject of great importance to the country.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]
WASHINGTON, May 23. Mr. Senator Toombs denounces our Government as the most corrupt on the face of the earth though, at the same time, he eulogises and defends the Galphins. We had quite a thunderburst from him in support of the lat-ter only a few days ago. One thing is clear that, although Mr. Buchanan is as pure and as incorruptible a statesman as Washington himself, the divisions about Kansas have opened the door to some of the most suspi-

cious transactions at the seat of the Federal

Government. • Another loan is demanded. Some action nust be had on the tariff question. In the re-adjustment the old tariff cry will be raised. I see that extreme demands are made by your ultra-protectionists, and the party cries of 1844 are heard as if to revive dead prejudices. This is absurd. We should now ask what we can not get, not a high tarriff like that of 1828, nor one like that of 1842, but one that will last. A deal of sagacity and inspection is necessary on this subject. New England is opposed to protection on our iron. and Mr. Seward, with New York, is, I hear, ready to co-operate with the West and South to take off the duty from foreign rails. No ultra-protection policy can prevail; and you of Pennsylvania must take the course which the facts require at your hands. You are right about it. Mr. Buchanan's policy is the only one that can be carried, and now is the time, when a revision of the tariff is demanded, to try it. He is in a position to do great good to his native State, and he should not be embarrassed by the intrigues of partisans .-It is true Secretary Cobb, in his letter of Wednesday, refuses to recommend an amendment of the tariff of 1857, even while asking a loan of fifteen millions.

He suggests that no safe estimate of the receipts into the Treasury can be made upon an anticipated revival of trade and business: nor can the receipts and expenditures of the Government be estimated upon the basis of the present receipts and expenditures, the former having been too seriously affected by the late commercial revulsion to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time.

He also intimates that, even in the worst aspect of affairs, the Government is likely to be able to carry on its financial operations Camp Scott on the 10th of April, and stopped | for the current year with a loan of only half the amount which was reported some weeks ago as likely to be asked for by the Treasury Department; and the hope may be indulged that, under the increasing commercial activity recently indicated, even this amount may not be found to be absolutely necessary .-Besides, if the recent reports from Utah be true, a large saving to the Treasury will be made in diminishing the expenses of the army, for which large appropriations have been already made.

On the other hand a special committee of the House, Mr. Boyce chairman, recommend a plan quite the reverse: They favor an imtime he proceeded to Camp Scott; that while | mediate modification of the tariff, so as to there, he frequently passed from the camp to abandon everything like protection, and by Who, when you have passed from this stage a place of conference with the leading Mor- a system which will first tax luxuries, instead ish all duties and resort to a system of direct

Look at the other side of the picture, and then decide how we are to get along by borrowing money, or by relying on the act of 1857. What with the Mormon Governorship of Utah, stupendous custom-houses and post offices, far beyond the necessities of the public service. Capitol enlargements, and others, water-works big enough to make the Federal metropolis a perfect Lowell in manufactures. the Treasury has been saddled enormously. OCCASIONAL.

## The Great Mail Robber.

Wm. S. Tuckerman was taken to the State Prison at Weathersfield, on Thursday, to commence his term of twenty-one years. That Tuckerman takes the most philosophical view of the case, and looks upon his four lustrums in the State Prison as being, at the worst, a ounishment which he is destined to outlive, and that he expects to mingle with the life of the outdoor world again, is shown by the request which we are informed he made to the jailor at New Haven, that his clothes might be carefully laid away with camphor, to preserve them against the ravages of moths, till the time when he should emerge from prison Capt. Marcy, with his force from New and require them! Tuckerman is nice and neat about his dress and personal appearance -and we are afraid that if he lives to want

His methodical precision in small matters is exhibited in another thing. His pocket memorandum book is found to be full of neat little figures, and his cash account is ballanced every day to the cent. If he purchased an orange, or an apple from an old apple woman, the item was duly entered under the head of expenses, and his column of expenses balances his receipts exactly. Thus, on the dates of some of his mail robberies, his books shows "Receipts, \$250," or whatever the amount of the theft may have been, and in the opposite column every cent is ac-

counted for. Tuckerman is believed to have robbed no fewer than thirteen "through" mails-or mails between New York and Boston-as that number are missing. He must have destroyed a vast number of letters which, valuable as they may have been to others, were

not of a nature to be serviceable to him. It cannot be denied that the Government has been to blame for leaving these important | him large supplies. seems a rather hard one, for every other aspect-and perhaps in this one too-his pun-

ishment, severe as it is, was deserved. Tuckerman, we learn, during his two and be regarded as an evidence that the corroamongst the Saints than later in the season, lent people about, who keep an eye to these when they were required to choose between things.—Hardford Times.

Senator Toombs' Bankruptcy Bill. The late extraordinary monetary tempest which swept over country, prostrating so many business fabrics, has called public attention to the question of a general Bankrupt Law, and the most just and equitable basis upon which such a bill could be framed. In the Senate of the United States, Messrs. Toombs and Benjamin, members of the Committee on the Judiciary, have proposed a bill. the principle features of which we give, in order that a full understanding may be obtained of the measure of relief which these gentlemen, and those who agree with them, hink should be extended to the unfortunate at this time. The bill contains twenty-three sections. By Section 1, bankrupts are divided into two classes—the voluntary and involuntary; the former consisting of persons generally who are unable to pay their debts, and who choose to avail themselves of the provision of the act; the latter of individuals in trade, who by some fraudulent proceeding evince a disposition to wrong their creditors, or some of them. In compulsory cases the

bankrupt may have a jury trial. SEC. 2. Provides against payments and transfers made in contemplation of bankrupt-

Sec. 3. Declares that by the decree of bankruptcy the title of the bankrupt to his property is divested, and becomes vested in the assignee. But necessary household effects, not exceeding three hundred dollars, are to be exempt, together with whatever property is exempt from execution by the laws of the State.

Sec. 4. Grants a release to bankrupts who fully comply with the requirements of the act ninety days after the decree, and after seventy days' advertisements in a public newspaper, unless one-fourth in value of the creditors file their written dissent. It also provides minutely against frauds, and specifies the course to be pursued in appeals.

Sec. 5. The property of the bankrupt is to be divided pro rata. Preference is only given to debts due to the United States; to sureties who are entitled to preference by laws of Congress; and laborers in the employ of the bankrupt to an amount not exceeding \$25.

Sec. 6 and 7. Give full jurisdiction, in bankruptcy cases to the United States District Courts, and direct what proceedings shall take place. Sec. 8. Confers upon the United States

Circuit Court concurrent jurisdiction in cer-Sec. 10. The Court shall order a collection f the assests, a sale of the same, and a distribution of the proceeds without unreasonable delay

Sec. 11. Defines certain powers of assign-Sec. 12. No person to be a second time entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he pays

seventy-five cents on the dollar. Sec. 13. Proceedings in bankruptcy to be of record.

Sec. 14. Relates to proceedings against or y parties in trade who become bankrupt. Sec. 15. Relates to the conveyance of the bankrupt's real estate by the assignce.—Penn-

Serious Riot in the Coal Region. Pottsville, Pa., May 22-The trouble among the miners of the Ashland coal district, near this place, has assumed a serious aspect. The workmen struck for higher wages several days ago, alleging that, at the rates received, they could not support their families. As their employers refused to make any concessions, the miners went off in a body to other collieries to obtain higher wages, or to compel the other workmen to make the strike a eneral one They visited Wadesville an the collieries in that vicinity, and by threats and persuasions, induced the miners to join them. Yesterday, the mob, now grown quite formidable, appeared at St. Clair, and by their violent demonstrations, stopped operations at Milnes', John's, Snyder's, and other collieries. The Sheriff's deputy was on the ground, but was unable to make any arrests. in consequence of the great strength of the

A strong force was despatched from Pottsville this morning, to suppress the disorder, arrest the principals in the riot, and protect those men who wish to go to work. The Sheriff of Schuylkill county made a requisition upon the military, and the First Regiment of Volunteers, under command of Colonel Johnson, left for St. Clair at an early hour.

rioters.

The military returned at noon, bringing with them the ringleaders of the riot. Upon the appearance of the soldiers at the scene of disturbance, the rioters saw that resistance was hopeless, and submitted immediately. Quiet has been restored.

From Utah. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The Union pubishes a letter from Fort Bridger, dated April 10th, stating, on authority of Mr. Gilbert, formerly a merchant of Salt Lake City, that Gov. Cumming and Col. Kane were met by him in Echo Canon, forty-five miles this side of Salt Lake, on the 7th of April. About twenty Mormons accompanied them. On his way to Salt Lake city, from California, Mr. Gilbert met large numbers of

wagons heavily loaded on the way, as was supposed, to the White Mountains, near the borders of New Mexico. Nearly one hundred wagons were leaving the city daily, and so far as women and children were concerned, the city was nearly de-

populated. It is supposed that a large portion of them are secreted on the City creek, above Salt Lake, in the mountains, where it is known that they have large caches of provisions. In conversation with Brigham he was told

them to hell across lots." The correspondent adds: We are awaiting news from Gov. Cumming with much interest and anxiety. His early return to camp is not looked for by many, as he took with

that if the army would give him time he

would leave, but otherwise he would "send

A Giant in Jail. A gigantic fellow is in jail at Pittsburg, Pa., having been wandering about the city in a state of lunacy.

of curiosity, and are of course astonished at his tremendous size. He is called John Disk, and stands six feet eight inches in his stockings, is finely proportioned to his height, and apparently a giant in strength. He has what phrenologists would call a magnificent head, his forchead large, round and well developed; features regular though not possessing. His lunacy is attributed to religion; he keeps two Bibles with him; when in conversation he frequently alludes to them in support of his assertions. He seems quite harmless, and tractable in his disposition. He was born in

North Carolina, to which State he will pro-

bably be sent in the course of a few days. Robert Chambers

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Nancy Chambers, Samuel Chambers LANDS in Huntingdon County.

Wherras, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to amend an act directive 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

Treasurer's Office, } LANDS in Huntingdon County. Treas. of Hunt. co., Pa. TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 1st., 1858 mount of taxes due and unpaid on the following tracts of Uunscated Lands, up to and including the y ar 1856. Barree Township. Tax. Acres, Perch. WARRANTEES OR OWNERS.

Wm. Shannon & James Ash, George Bigham, Wm. Crownover, John A. Wright & Co., Charles Newingham, Brady. Lewis Igow, Jesse Hawkins, Robert Watson, 379 402 425 43 110 John Watson, Wm. Watson, Andrew Bell. James Fife, James Watson, David Caldwell, Samuel Hartsock, Edward Nash, 78 98 110 299 289 207 297 400 430 405 190 John Nash, Henry Sill, Samuel Morrison, John Fried, Sarah Hartsock, jr., Jacob Barrick, Mary Barrick, Sarah Barrick,

Peter Hartsock Isaac Hartsock Elizabeth Hartsock Mary Fried, Hugh Morrison, Neal Clark, Andrew Sell, Clay. Abraham Wright, 409 Abraham Green, 280 332 244 269 249 264 303 252 413 283 440 440 Isaac Green, Thomas Green, John Green, John Evans, Joshua Cole Thomas Green, sen., Zachariah Chaney, Ephraim Galbraith, corge Green.

Dublin. Titus Harvey, George Wilson, Franklin. John Canan, 92 John Parmer, (Hook) 11 John McCahan & R. B. Petriken, 100 James McClland. 40 Henderson.

180-200 200

Jackson.

9.12

92

3 00

A. P. Knipp, Henry Gates, Hopewell. J. Herring, Abraham Levi, Adam Levi, Mary Levi, Sarah Levi, David Shaver, Conrad Herring, lsaac Wampler. L. Rumbler, Conrad Bates, Thomas Parmer, Jacob Hiltzheimer,

Hillary Baker 400 400 400 437 400 400 422 400 David Ralston, jr. David Ralston. Jonathan Priestly, Robert Johnston, 65 Charles Caldwell, 115 John Adams, Henry West. Alexander Johnston, Hugh Johnston, Thomas McClure Thomas McClui John Russell, John Ralston, James West, Samuel Steel, Wm. Steel, Samuel Capan, Abraham Deane Samuel Marshall Robert Caldwell,

John Fulton, John Galbraith, Joseph McClure, George Wice, Morris. 23 Robert G. Stewart, Oneida. Robert Young, 1293/4 Penn. Joseph Miller, 210

Peter Shafer Porter. Ruth Green, Henry Green, Eleazer Wallasters, 400 277 46 402 Wm. Smith, 319 Kennedy & Hugh Coen, Shirley. John S. Isett, James McWillin, Peter Wertz, Benjamin Brown, 80 120 Daniel Shindell, Samuel Kennedy, Wm. & John Patterson,

Springfield.

450

102

150

98

Nathan Orb, James Orb, part in Dublin tp., Samuel Caldwell, Stacy Young, 414 Tell. Simon Potter, John Pease, Adam Clow, George Truman, John Caldwell, 344 Wm. Anderson 150 Todd. Jacob Cresswell, do do do do

do do
Wm. Spring, 400
Benjamin Price, (part) 200
Henry Alexander, 400
Daniel Newcumer, 100
Samuel Barkly & W. W. Edwards, 400
do 400
400 A number of persons daily visit him out Isaac Huston 400 409 55 133 436 76 439 333 400 400 400 400 371 456 432 418 398 418 Nancy Davis, Henry Roads, Cook & Elder, John Singer, A. S. Russell, Philip Wager, Benjamin Rush, Philip Stein, Jonathan Jones, Richard Mowan

Thomas Mowan

James Chambers, Robert Calender's heirs, son & Horton,) John P. Baker, 9 30 3 23 18 00 7 60 27 34 24 25 15 50 18 00 18 00 12 53 19 73 19 70 77 77 11 07 J. S. Stewart, Jonathan Houston, Martin Michael, Jonathan Pew, John Philips, George Buchanan, David Lapsly, John Chambers, John Chambers, Joseph Brown, Matthew Atkinson Samuel Cornéliu John Daugherty & G. W. Speer, do Speer & Martin, Eliel Smith. Sarah Hartsock 2 00 13 72 54 20 12 62 John Blan, Wm. Blan, John Murphy, Michael Martin, Daugherty & Schell, Hamilton & Evans, Samuel Caldwell,
John Bell,
Arthur Fea,
Robert Bell,
Thomas Bell,
Abraham Sell,
Frederick Sell,
Robert Fea,
Solomon Sills,
Benjamin Elliott,
Abraham Morrison,
Joseph Morrison,
Wm. Barrick,
John Covenhoven,
Hanse Morrison, Union. 14 10 300 192 435 204 201 400 400 181 420 400 200 288 87 Walker. 16 47 13 05 437 100 John Patton Samuel Caldwell, (now Juniata) West. 16 62 24 64 23 35 9 89 Elisha Shoemaker, Wm. Mitchenor, Thomas Mitchener,

John Jackson,

ALSO,

The following Real Estate, upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several Collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years, 1855 and 1856, will be sold as unseated lands, in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved the 20th April, 1844.

Brady.

J. F. Cotterell,

8 1 50

J. F. Cotterell, Wm. Buchanan's estate, Jas. Ross' estate, Jas. Drake's estate, Wise & Buchanan, 5 50 1 25 Wise & Buchanan. Fisher & McMurtrie, Barree. 153 1 41 Allen Green, Franklin. Porter Wilson, Eliza Boise, 2 15 83 Henderson. 1 60 Wilson & Mifflin Jackson. John Henry, 2 80 Springfield. John Marshal's heirs, Robert Ramsey, Henderson J. Wharton, Jesse Coales, Jesse Coales, Abram Lane's heirs, et al., Tell. Patterson's heiro, Walker. E.B. Pike & James Gardner, 1 93

20 PER CENT SAVED!!!

20 per cent is saved, by purchasing all Hardware at the regular Hardware Store of James A. Brown.

To continue this public advantage, the subscriber has just returned from the East with a complete stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, HOLLOW-WARE, SADLERY.

PAINTS, COACH TRIMMINGS, &c, 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.

Country Dealers, Builders, Mechanics, and the peo-

ple generally, are respectively invited to call.

& All orders receive prompt attention. &

N. B.—Persons indebted to the late firm of Jas. A. Brown

& Co., are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES A. BROWN, 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 Mar-ket 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 Dress Goods and Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Also, a heavy stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, for Men and Boys.

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

And examine my Stock of New Goods. Prices low.

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

March 31, 1858. CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORT-

MENT JUST OPENED, and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest! 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.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

REAT ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.

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

DRY GOODS IN GENERAL, LADIES DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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 So 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,
[March 31, 1858.] UTMAN & CO.,

Are selling CLOTHING at exceedingly low prices.-Call and see. [March 31, 1858. GROCERIES of all Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

OME 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 His old customers and the public generally are invited to call and see for themselves. [April 7.1858. TOW LINES AND BOAT ROPES.

for sale Low, at the Hardware Store of
April 7, 1858. JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa. STONE CROCKS, JARS, &c., a large Stock for sale at Manufactturer's prices, by JAMES A. BROWN. ADIES DRESS GOODS.—A splendid assortment now on hand, at BENJ. JACOBS' Store.