

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

New Advertisements.

D. P. Gwin advertises Flour, Wheat and Lumber. Notice to Claimants of the Juniata Division and Portage Railroad. New Drug and Grocery store, by McManigill & Smith. Give them a call. Administrators' Notice, by Hannah Livingston and George Jackson, Administrators.

The specie held by the banks of Philadelphia amounts to nearly seven millions of dollars. The circulation is under two millions and a half.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—The next annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society will be held at Pittsburg, in September. The citizens of that city have subscribed the necessary amount to secure it—two thousand dollars. The State Society has leased the County Fair grounds of the County Society.

The Lecompton press agree, that by the English bill, there is a virtual submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people of the Territory. The anti-Lecompton press admit the same interpretation, though not submitted in as honorable a manner as was contended for. The Lecomptonites contended for the admission of Kansas without a submission of her constitution to the people,—if then, the constitution is submitted, where is the victory the Lecomptonites have gained over those they consider as having stepped out of the ranks of the party.

ANOTHER STATE ADMITTED.—The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., finally passed the bill, which had previously gone through the Senate, for the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a State, and we thus have now a galaxy of thirty-two stars to emblazon upon the national standard. Should Kansas elect to come in under the recent act of Congress, there will be still another State to add to the list. Minnesota had already made choice of her Senators and Representatives in anticipation of her admission, and the former have taken their seats. Gen. Shields and Mr. Rice are the Senators. The act of admission allows the State two Representatives, although she had claimed and elected three. By an arrangement among them, Mr. Becker has withdrawn, and returned home, leaving Messrs. Cavanaugh and Phelps to enjoy the honors and emoluments of Congressmen.

LOCALS.—Upwards of a thousand tons of coal came down from Broad Top in one day last week. The shipments are heavy, daily, principally by Rail Road.

The through and local tonnage on the Pennsylvania Rail Road is heavier at this time than it ever has been.

The boating business is not as good as it has been in former seasons—but there is a prospect of it getting better. There are more boats lying in the basin at this place than can find loading regularly and in good time. McMANIGILL & SMITH have fitted up their new Drug and Grocery store in a handsome manner, and they are fully prepared to accommodate their customers with everything of the best in their line of business.

The grain crop in this region promises to be unusually heavy.

A salt cure for the gapes in chickens is going the rounds of the papers. We tried it—it cured—and killed them too.

Somebody in town continues to live high—JAMES BRICKER's chickens disappeared on Monday night.

Death of Gen. F. Smith.

This brave and accomplished officer died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 17th ult. Gen. Smith was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 1798, and after having graduated at Princetown, and studied law with Charles Chauncey, Esq., entered the army during the Florida war, and served two campaigns under Gen. Gaines. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, the Governor of Louisiana tendered to Gen. Smith the command of the volunteers from that State, which post he accepted, and served on the Rio Grande with credit and distinction. For his gallant services at the battle of Monterey he was brevetted Brigadier-General. After this battle, Gen. Smith joined the column under the lead of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and participated in all those actions which took place between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. At Contreras, Chapultepec, and the gates of Mexico, Gen. Smith was present, and displayed all those noble, daring qualities for which he was so distinguished. At the close of the war with Mexico, Gen. Smith was ordered to California in command of that Military Department. Subsequently he held a similar command in Texas. In 1856, he was ordered to Kansas, where he remained as chief, until quite recently, when he was appointed to the command of the expedition to Utah. His death took place when he was en route for the Mormon settlement to assume the head of the troops operating in that section of the Union. Gen. Smith was a chivalric soldier, a good citizen, and a warm and devoted friend.—His loss is a National calamity.

Alone! It is said that Stephen Arnold Douglas has given notice that he will not join the Democrats. (Has he not done so already?) Others who took a prominent position with him, have since the passage of the Kansas bill, signified a like disposition to remain in the Democratic fold. We do not object. We have never had any disposition to "kick men out of the party," we have been sorry to see the manifest disposition of many to "go out." We are ready now as ever to extend to all returning prodigals the hand of friendship and fellowship. But what is to become of those papers whose editors have been so shamefully used by the factory and promises of those very men who now declare not only a willingness, but an open determination to abandon them in the slough into which they led them? Some foreboding the result, has already signified their penitence, and returned; but there are others whose keen sense of the ridiculous position in which they have been placed, will hardly allow them to come back to the fold.—Heat Chester Jeffersonian.

That able Democratic press, the Locompton Gazette, published at Williamsport, replies to the above in a proper spirit. Its language is equally applicable to other Lecompton papers in the State, including the Standard, of Hollidaysburg. The Globe shall remain firm upon the plank, with the Gazette and many other Democratic presses of the State, which carried James Buchanan safely into the Presidential Chair—the noise of the pop-guns of the sliding-scale politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Gazette says—"About the surest way we know of to divide and distract the Democratic party, and secure its defeat in October, is for Lecompton journals and Lecompton leaders to steadily pursue the utterance of such supercilious blatter as we have quoted above. The Democrats of Locompton county, who thought in November, and still think, that the Lecompton Constitution should have been submitted to a full and fair vote of the people of Kansas before its acceptance by Congress—and they number hard on to three thousand—will no doubt receive with unbounded joy the assurance that the Jeffersonian does 'not object' to their remaining in the Democratic party; that it never 'had any disposition to kick them out,' and that, as 'returning prodigals,' it is 'now, as ever, ready to extend to them the hand of friendship and fellowship.' But some of the more doubting among them may desire to know who made the Jeffersonian a judge of what is Democracy and what is not, and who gave to it the power to grant permissions to remain within or to 'kick out' of the Democratic party whomsoever it will. They may want to see some tangible evidence of proper authority before they can rest satisfied that their abolition is legitimate and perfect.—Perhaps the Jeffersonian had better forward to Locompton county a duly authenticated copy of its commission as party regulator, to let us see its form and signatures.

As for 'those papers whose editors have been so shamefully used by the flattery and promises of these very men,' we can vouch for them that they are able to take care of themselves, without any interference or exercise of the pardoning power by the Jeffersonian, or anybody else. So far as the Gazette is concerned, if the 'kickers out' will take the trouble to examine the Cincinnati platform carefully, they will be apt to discover—perhaps to their own discomfiture—that it stands squarely upon the most vital plank—has stood there from the first, and intends to stand there to the end, without manifesting any 'penitence' or feeling 'ridiculous,' and without reference to political inclined-plane bodies, that slide up or down at the word of the man at the windlass.

If Lecompton journals would do something to promote the success of the Democratic State ticket in October, and say less about Kansas, they would act much more sensibly and accomplish much more good. The idle prating about 'kicking out' of the party has already been carried to such an extent that its repetition only engenders contempt for the imbecility that gives it utterance. Pennsylvania Democrats are not such fools that they can be frightened into the belief that one-tenth of the party has the power to kick the other nine-tenths out."

EARLY WHEAT.—A Baltimore paper says that a bundle of wheat stalks, in head, was exhibited in that city May 5, and that the early wheat of the South will be in market before the 1st of June. There are now immense quantities of wheat grown in all the Southern States. Georgia, in particular, is a great wheat-producing State, especially in the Cherokee country. The fine promise of good crops and early harvests everywhere must affect the price of old wheat and flour.

A Murder by a Mob—Citizens Under Arrest.

Iowa city was on Tuesday last the scene of a mob, and of a horrid murder. The facts, as we gather them from the Reporter and the Dubuque Herald, are as follows: "A personal animosity existed between two men named Wilkinson and Phillips. On Monday night Phillips's barn was burned, and his partisans suspected Wilkinson of setting it on fire. On this naked suspicion, they went to the house of Wilkinson, tore him from his wife and children, bound his hands behind his back, and cast him headlong into the Iowa river, and drowned him. Over thirty residents of Iowa City were concerned in this horrible act." The Iowa City Reporter, of Friday, says: "The commotion of Wednesday, growing out of the late death of Boyd Wilkinson, continued without abatement, pretty much all Wednesday night, every one appearing to share in the excitement. Towards evening, it was rumored that Henry Gray, a leader of the affair of Tuesday, was preparing to leave the city, and his person was sought for by a few special advocates of 'law and order.'—The following are the names of the persons under arrest up to the present writing: A. Curtis, S. Sheldaday, F. M. Irish, P. Clark, Wm. Freeman, Charles Brown, Charles Dow, Wm. Canot, James Kennedy, D. Marshall, and James Studer. It is proper to state that, of these eleven, none made any attempt to escape."

The Days of Degeneracy. Honesty is not merely the best policy—it is the only policy. Neither the private citizen, nor the public officer can sustain his action by any principle which contravenes it. We are glad to believe the great body of the American people acknowledge and defend this truth. They require it in all their agents. Parties losing sight of it, soon receive the reward of execration, and our institutions, without it, would possess neither comeliness nor vigor.

Individuals relying upon the meager trait of cunning instead of the higher and nobler impulses of the heart, may have had brief seasons of success, but never the popular affection or a permanent reward. Our history is replete with proofs of this. No intellect, however forceable or commanding—no station, however exalted and dignified—can set at naught the requirements of truth and justice, and retain the respect of the world. It is well it is so. If it were otherwise, virtue and vice would soon become confounded, and christianity and civilization would cease to record their triumphs.

There never has been a time since the birth of our Republic, when it was more necessary to recall these things to mind, than at the present moment. We believe there are strong tendencies to degeneracy—stronger than ever before—in the men filling and aspiring to place. Why this is so, we will not attempt, at this time, to point out. But sure it is, that in certain quarters, and by certain persons, consistent honesty is derided and denounced as out of fashion and out of use. Just now political charlatanism and political jugglery are aiming to rise to the dignity of a profession, and to the influence of power. We wait impatiently for the published result of their travel among the uncorrupted masses. We have no doubt as to what it will be. They will "fall like Lucifer, never to hope again." If it shall turn out otherwise, then let good men fall back into privacy.

"When vice prevails, and impious men bear away, The post of honor is a private station." Contrast two classes of citizens—the manly, potential advocate of right, and the groveling, slimy trickster. Hyperion and Satyr. To whose cause shall we adhere? Shall we seek safety in the counsels of the former or the latter?

The school of political vice, now turning out its graduates upon us with "rewards of merit," is not located upon the wooded hills-tops or in the agricultural valleys, but in the miasmatic atmosphere of Washington. Over its portal is inscribed in golden letters, "Money is God—Worship it," a command easily learned and eagerly obeyed, and more especially so, by the public servant, if we are permitted to judge from recent occurrences.—When we see legislators, who should at least possess pride of character, tramping under foot principles long professed and well founded, and leaping into the arena with a hasty zeal to defend a patent crime, at the motion of the hand holding and dispensing unlimited patronage, can we err in supposing that corruption is at work? And will laws procured, attract to them the reverence of the citizens, and tend to sustain the citadel of our liberties—the government of our hopes? We fear not. Republicanism is said to be but an experiment. The interests of man should secure its success. The want of virtue will insure failure. All we can do in such times as the present, is to warn against the touch of the political leper, and to ask those who still love their country, to demand integrity and to prescribe infamy. The future is still before us, and in it we can gain all or lose all.—Chester County Democrat.

EXECUTION OF WM. WILLIAMS at HARRISBURG.—Wm. Williams was executed at Harrisburg on Friday last, for the murder of Daniel Hendricks.

About 11 o'clock, on the 3d of May, 1857, Daniel Hendricks was at the house of the condemned, near Gratztown, and whilst there had several drinks with Williams. The two started across the mountain, and when last seen together were on the top of the mountain, about three hundred feet above the mines.

On the evening of the 26th May, a much decayed body, identified as that of Hendricks, was found on Short mountain, about three-fourths of a mile from Williams's house, with a slouched hat under the head, and on the body two coats, two shirts, vest, pantaloons, and boots. A jury was empanelled, made a partial examination of the body that night, and in the morning a warrant was issued for the arrest of Williams, who was taken on his way to work. The body was again viewed, and two holes were found in the right side, two inches above the hip, and about two-and-a-half inches apart, evidently made by a gun.

The facts of a watch being found on Williams, which belonged to deceased, and his own statement that he was the last man with Hendricks, were the principal evidence which led to his conviction.

Williams was convicted on very strong circumstantial evidence, and he had since admitted his guilt. But he had shown but little sensibility in view of his impending fate, and although he had received the visits of clergymen and others, who went to converse on religion, they seemed to make but little impression on him, and he had manifested entire indifference, until within a day or two, when he began to show some uneasiness, and to be restless at night.

mission into the jail yard to witness the melancholy spectacle. A large crowd were outside, and the roofs of the houses overlooking the prison yard were filled with people, anxious to witness the execution. Some of these positions were rented at fifty cents and a dollar each.

The wife, three children, and sister of the condemned visited the prisoner on Thursday and Friday morning. He exhibited but little feeling, evincing a stolid indifference. The prisoner was taken out of his cell and placed on the scaffold at ten minutes of twelve o'clock, dressed in a shroud of white flannel, and wearing a cap. He uttered not a word, except simply to reply "Yes," when asked whether the minister should pray for him.

Interesting Report on the Tariff. PROPOSITION TO ENTIRELY ABANDON THE PROTECTIVE POLICY AND RESORT TO DIRECT TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Hon. Wm. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, has made a report in the House of Representatives, from the Select Committee, on the Tariff, &c.

It takes ground that the protective policy should be entirely abandoned, and resort as early as practicable to direct taxation, as a measure of economy. Articles of prime necessity should be taxed at the lowest rate of duty, and the burden thrown as much as possible on luxuries. The Navigation laws should be so modified as not to require any portion of the officers and crews of American ships to be American seamen, and that American citizens should be free to purchase and sail foreign built ships on entire equality with American built ships, and the American coasting trade should be open on terms of perfect equality to foreign vessels.

The Committee say they do not entertain the hope that they can inaugurate this new policy now. Such radical changes must be the work of time. They do not, therefore, look so much to immediate practical results as to the effect on public opinion, and thus ultimately insure the triumph of the principles they advocate.

Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, of Virginia, does not concur in all the conclusions of the Committee. The amount of coinage at the U. S. mint in Philadelphia, for the month of April, was \$1,006,920 in gold, principally in double eagles; \$354,000 in silver, wholly in half and quarter dollar pieces, and \$13,000 in cents.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, May 23.—Evening.—There is not much change in Breadstuffs to-day, but the inquiry for Flour is very limited, and generally at prices below the views of holders. About 1,200 bbls Flour sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per bbl, for Western extra, including extra family Flour at \$4.57 to \$5.00; the sales were mostly at \$4.50 per bbl. Shipping tender is very quiet, and the market for Flour is not much improved for. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are not much inquired for, and steady, at \$2.25 per bbl. Wheat is more plenty, and rather dull to-day, at previous quotations, with sales of about 2,500 bushels at \$1.00 for common to good red, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for white, of common quality; good and prime lots are worth \$1.20 to \$1.25. Oats are wanted, but there is none offered, and good yellow brings 7c; about 2,500 bushels in store brought 6c to 7c, mostly the latter price for good lots. Oats are wanted at 3c for good Delaware, and 3c to 3c for Penna. Rye is steady at 6c.

In Barre township, on the 14th April, 1858, JAMES LEVINGTON, in his 55th year. On the 24th of May, 1858, JULIA MARTHA, youngest daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Smith, aged 1 year, 9 months and 25 days. At Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa., on Tuesday, May 25th, H. A. DORSEY, M. D., son of J. H. Dorsey, M. D., of this place, aged 27 years and 7 months.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JAMES LEVINGTON, late of Barre township, Huntingdon County, dec'd, are hereby granted to the undersigned, who hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. HANNAH LEVINGTON, Adm. GEORGE JACKSON, Adm.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS of the Juniata Division and Portage Railroad. By the 17th section of the Act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Commonwealth approved the 24th of April, 1858, the Canal Commissioners are authorized to examine all claims against the Commonwealth contracted by Wm. S. Calahan, late Superintendent of the Portage Rail Road, and by J. D. Leet and J. A. Cunningham, late Supervisors on the Juniata Division, and which were not reported by those officers to the Board. In pursuance of this authority the Board of Canal Commissioners will meet in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday the 6th of July, and at Johnston on Tuesday the 8th of July next, for the purpose of examining all such claims as are embraced in the provisions of said act. Claimants will present their claims at either of these places as may be most convenient to them, and their proper office, with such proof as may be necessary to their preparation and authentication of their claims. The claimants will perceive the necessity for their prompt attendance at the times and places above stated, as it may be difficult to obtain evidence and may have to examine and take action upon these claims. By order of the Board. THOMAS L. WILSON, Secretary.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE, On Hill Street opposite Miles & Dorriss' Offices. THE BEST SUGAR AND MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA AND CHOCOLATE, FINEST QUALITY OF LARD, BUTTER, CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dry Stuffs, Canned Goods, Fruit, Raisins, Oils and Spices, Turpentine, Fish, Alcohol, Glass and Putty. BEST WINE AND BRANDY for medicinal purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn our prices. HUNTINGDON, May 25, 1858. H. MANIGILL & SMITH.

WHEAT!

For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

FLOUR!

For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

LUMBER!

For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

1858. NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS 1858.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Inform the public generally, that they have just received a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, VESTS, &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 their goods 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 Market Square, Huntingdon, March 24, 1858.

LATEST FROM THE EAST!

The "May Flower" has just arrived at this port, with intelligence from the East up to the present date;—the most important of which, to the public, is the fact that the cargo consisted, principally, of a new and elegant Stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, PROVISIONS, &C. For the cheap establishment of 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, 1858.

PATENT PORTABLE FENCE.

The Rights of HUNT'S PATENT PORTABLE OR PERMANENT FENCE and GATE POST, for Lots, Farms, and Townships, can be secured for a small sum by calling on the Agent, J. H. HUNT, at the office of the Agent, No. 14, Market Street, in the City of Philadelphia. No Farmer should be without it. Call, ye who would be benefited, and examine it for yourselves. HENRY CORNPROST, Agent for Huntingdon county, May 19, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of CHAS. C. LEAHART, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. BENJ. L. MEGAHAN, Administrator. May 19, 1858.

ESTATE OF JOHN SNYDER, dec'd.

ORPHANS COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an alias order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, we will offer at Public Sale, near McConeels-town, in the township of Walker, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to-wit: Fourteen Lots, laid and adjoining the village of McConeels-town, in the said township of Walker, being numbers 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, and lying 66 feet in front, and 105 feet in depth. Lot No. 10, having thereon erected a comfortable new dwelling house, and other improvements.

Also—One Lot of Ground, situated in the said village of McConeels-town, beginning at a corner of a lot of Lucas, thence along the Main St. south 80 1/2 degrees, east 66 feet to a corner of the adjoining lot, thence along same south 7 1/2 degrees, east 125 feet to the corner of the same 82 1/2 degrees, west 66 feet to a corner of a lot late of Thomas Lucas, thence by same 7 1/2 degrees, east 100 feet to place of beginning; having thereon a large double frame house, shop, stable and other buildings.

Also—On Saturday the 5th day of June, a certain lot of ground, situated in the Borough of Alexandria bounded on the north by the Pennsylvania Canal, on the south by an alley, on the east by Henry's Alley, and on the west by a two-story frame ten-house, being 45 by 24 feet; likewise a bark house thereon, 60 by 24 feet, with water privilege thereon attached forever.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the balance of purchase money. JOSEPH MCGOY, DAVID H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. May 12, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.

By virtue of sundry alias orders issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the house of George Hunter in Scotland, on THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

A Tract of Land in Clay township, in said county, bounded by the River of John River, Charles Hart and others, containing 101 Acres and 130 perches, more or less, now occupied by Jacob Stas, having thereon erected a log house and barn, and other improvements. He has filed an alias order of Partition, and is selling thereon a two-story frame ten-house, being 45 by 24 feet; likewise a bark house thereon, 60 by 24 feet, with water privilege thereon attached forever.

TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance to be secured by the mortgage or judgment bond of the purchaser, at such time as may be agreed upon on the day of sale. GRAYSON MILLER, Sheriff. May 12, 1858.

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established HOUSE, known as the Huntingdon Hotel, on the corner of Hill and Charles Streets, in the Borough of Huntingdon, and has fitted up the House, in such style, as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travellers. HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, and his list of articles is commensurate with the accommodation. HIS BAR will always be filled with Choice Liquors, and HIS STABLES always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.

He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. P. McATEER, May 12, 1858.

ATTENTION ALL!

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HATS AND SHOES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN. For Men and Boys' Coarse Boots and Shoes, call at WESTBROOK'S Boot and Shoe Store. For Ladies and Misses Gaiters and Shoes, call at WESTBROOK'S. For Children's Shoes of all kinds, call at WESTBROOK'S. For Men and Boys' Coarse Boots and Shoes, call at WESTBROOK'S. For Morocco Leather, call at WESTBROOK'S. For any thing you want in my line, CALL SOON. For Ladies' Gaiters at prices from \$1.00 to \$2.25, call on LEVY WESTBROOK. Huntingdon, May 5, 1858.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Cars on the H. & C. R. R. leave and arrive as follows: Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPWELL and intermediate stations at 4:00 P. M. Leave HUNTINGDON for SEXTON and intermediate stations at 4:00 P. M. RETURNING. Leave HOPWELL 10:40, arrive at HUNTINGDON at 1:14 P. M. " SEXTON, " 6:15 P. M. " " 8:00 " Huntingdon, May 13, 1858. J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

J. M. IRVINE, M. D., PHYSICIAN

AND SURGEON. Residence and Office, Morgantown, Huntingdon Co., Pa. West Barre top, May 19, 1858.—5m.

FRESH HOMINY AND BEANS!

For sale by LOVE & MCDIVITT.

CANE FISHING RODS—A Superior Article—at

LOVE & MCDIVITT'S.

HOUSE FOR RENT!

A BRICK HOUSE, a few doors above the Post Office, Huntingdon, May 5, 1858.—1m. A. WILLOUGHBY.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, warranted good, for sale at BROWN'S Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa. April 28, 1858.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of SPENCER CURRY, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. R. MCBURNEY, Adm. Tor. Jackson tp., April 28, 1858.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

LONG & MILLER. Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally, that they have opened at the old stand of Long & Miller, a new and complete assortment of GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES. They also have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, and other Goods. As they are anxious to please the public they will at all times keep on hand the best of Groceries, Confectioneries, and other useful articles. The public are earnestly invited to call and examine for themselves. (Huntingdon, April 21, 1858.)

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Summer Session of this School will commence on the 1st MONDAY in MAY. All the branches necessary for a thorough education will be taught, and at as low rates as any other Institution in the county. Boarding, Washing, &C. can be had on moderate terms. REV. RICHARD CURRAN, PRINCIPAL. West township, April 21, 1858.

SPLENDID RAG CARPET for 37 1/2c

per yard, at the cheap Store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MACKEREL of all Nos., Herring, &c., can be had of the best quality, by calling on FISHER & McMURTRIE.

FISH—just received, and for sale at the

Cheap Grocery of LONG & MILLER. CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at LONG & MILLER'S. DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Shirts, for sale only by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman,

An Analytical Physician—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL. Also to Invalids Residing, of "Letters to Invalids IS COMING!" See following Card.

MAY APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows: Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Wednesday, May 25, Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel, " 26, Lewistown, National Hotel, " 27.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great power in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is an important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased, take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines which are inhaled, are not absorbed, but applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs; for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and twigs which are out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment, has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. The result was intended to be local, and yet constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the real ulcers within the lungs were unattended. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is simple, that it can be resorted to by the most feeble or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient. In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them profitably treated. Has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. The result was intended to be local, and yet constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the real ulcers within the lungs were unattended. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is simple, that it can be resorted to by the most feeble or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient. In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them profitably treated. Has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. The result was intended to be local, and yet constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the real ulcers within the lungs were unattended. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is simple, that it can be resorted to by the most feeble or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient. In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them profitably treated. Has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. The result was intended to be local, and yet constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the real ulcers within the lungs were unattended. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is simple, that it can be resorted to by the most feeble or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient. In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them profitably treated. Has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. The result was intended to be local, and yet constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the real ulcers within the lungs were unattended. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is simple, that it can be resorted to by the most feeble or