

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES' SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPÆNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes, Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

New Advertisements.

- Aromatic Balm, by A. Esenwein.
- Attention Military, by Ralph Crotley.
- Stray Mare and Colt, by Mathew Martin.
- Classification of Merchants, by H. W. Miller.
- Maps of the Seat of War, by Charles Desilver.

An American State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on Thursday next. The Opposition Convention will meet at the same place on the 9th of June. Double sets of delegates have been selected by two or three counties to the latter Convention. There is evidently something in the wind—a storm brewing in the ranks of the Opposition. Occupying an independent position, we shall feel at liberty to keep our readers booked-up in the political movements of the several parties or factions in this State.

RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS.—There was a great gathering of Lecompton editors from Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, two weeks ago. They had been summoned there as United States Jurors. Bigler was also there to give them instructions. The purchase was so plain, that many editors were ashamed to admit that they were of the craft. Brother Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg Standard, was there, of course—his last paper is evidence that he received fresh instructions from head quarters.

The Somerset Democrat and the Hollidaysburg Standard, have pitched into us because we will not support the rotten platform erected by the Buchanan faction on the 16th March last. Keep cool, gentlemen—after a little while you will be knocking at the door to get into our ranks. You will have discovered that your "organization" was not the Democratic party—that you had been mere tools in the hands of desperate and unprincipled men—and repenting of your evil works you will beg to get back. Perhaps we may take you in.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—We have been credibly informed by several gentlemen, that Hon. Wm. Bigler has sent into this county, packages of franked envelopes, to be used as the persons having them in possession may see proper. A number of these envelopes have been used, thus cheating the Post Office Department out of the amount of postage it should in justice receive for conveying their contents over the post roads. This is but a small specimen of the economy practiced by the leaders of the Buchanan faction. To make up for such losses to the Department, it is fair to suppose that another effort will be made to tax the people—the outsiders—with a five cent postage. It is also fair to suppose that Bigler has extended his franking operation to every county in the State—making the sum total saved to the faithful, quite an object—though not any more honest than manufacturing bogus three cent pieces.

The Democratic Party.

When we consider the good which has emanated from the Democratic party, we can not but desire its continued ascendancy.

When we speak of the Democratic party, we mean that bold and honest Democracy which, in the earlier periods of the Republic, represented the ideas and principles upon which our Government is founded; not that bastard aggregation of folly and corruption which, under the present National Administration, claims to be the Democratic party, merely because Federal influence has given it control of the organization.

It is a vital Democracy of which we speak—a Democracy true to the principles of popular freedom and sovereignty, which form the bases of all institutions of our country—a Democracy living honestly up to its professions, and having an eye single to the liberty of the citizen, the purity of the Government, and the honor and prosperity of the nation.

Such a Democratic party, adhering strictly to its professed principles, would be forever successful, because it would command the sympathy and confidence of the people.

Such a party was founded by Jefferson and his contemporaries, and it was never defeated except when, through the agency of demagogues, ambitious of ephemeral distinction, or from worse motives, its principles were perverted or disregarded.

The attachment of the people to the principles of true Democracy, is not only sincere, but ardent; and nothing but the plainest violations of them by those in authority, or the vilest hypocrisy, or most flagrant corruptions of administration, can drive them from the support of the party professing them.

But yesterday, as it were, the Democratic party occupied not only a proud, but a defiant position: Every other political organiza-

tion had crumbled away before their successful assaults—there was nothing, apparently, to trouble or make them afraid. The firmament above them was unclouded, and they basked in what seemed to be eternal sunshine.

Now, "shadows, clouds, and darkness rests upon it."

Why is it so? Must there not be a cause? New Hampshire, the Granite State, was once the strongest and most reliable Democratic State in the Union.

Maine, the "Star of the East," was an ally in the glorious cause—so was Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin!

Now nearly all, if not every one of these States are arrayed on the side of the opposition.

Will any one be fool-hardy enough to say that it is because the people have repudiated Democratic principles, that these changes have taken place? No—such a cause for the defection of the Northern Democratic Commonwealths will not be assigned. The reason is too plain to be hidden. The men placed in authority by the Democratic people HAVE PROVED TRAITORS TO THE CAUSE, abused the powers given to them in confidence and arbitrarily undertaken to INTERPOLATE NEW IDEAS, DICTATE NEW CREEDS, AND IMPOSE NEW AND MONSTROUS TESTS—and for these reasons, the people have withdrawn their confidence, and determined not only to punish but to politically exterminate the TRAITORS.

They have not withdrawn from Democracy—but they refuse to associate in organization with the hypocrites and traitors, who, professing Democracy, ARE ITS WORST ENEMIES.

Every State we have named is as truly wedded to Democracy now as she ever was—and when the Organizations and Administrations professing Democracy show by their actions that they have repented of the iniquities which they have done and attempted to do, and return to the practice of the true, orthodox creed, every one of them will again wheel into line, and the Democratic banner will soon float, triumphant, over the Union, and in almost every State of the Union.

The mischief which we are now suffering, did not commence under the present National Administration, its sins have been so frequent, monstrous and unblushing—so entirely gratuitous and so superlatively pernicious, that none but those entirely ignorant, or those as treacherous and profligate as the Administration itself, can sustain it. It has dragged down the Democratic party and the nation to a "lower depth" than they ever before reached, and from which nothing but the virtue and determination of the people can rescue them.

We implore the Democracy of Pennsylvania to look at the naked facts which we have laid down—look at the defection of every Northern Democratic State, brought about by the iniquities of our rulers, and then say candidly whether you would not better serve Democracy and your country, by deserting an infamous organization which will only lead you on to more disastrous results?

In this matter your choice is limited. By supporting that traitor, Buchanan, and the organization which sustain him, you ruin, forever, the prospects of the Democratic party—you can not carry a single Northern State, not even Illinois, and a Republican President will be elected in 1860. By deserting Buchanan, his Administration, and the rotten organization which sustains them, you may save the party from destruction, and elect a Democratic President in 1860.

As Democrats, we appeal to you earnestly. Which of these two courses will you pursue? desert Buchanan and save the party, or sustain him and overwhelm it with ruin? Both roads are plain and open—take which you please.—Harrisburg State Sentinel.

The Opposition State Convention.

Holding ourselves ready to do justice to any organization that may assume a disinterested position, we feel bound to resist and expose all attempts to ignore or to destroy great fundamental principles; and if the State Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 9th of June shall squarely march up to the expectations of the people, it will give us pleasure to honor it for so doing. But it is not clear that an organized movement is making, in the ranks of the so-called Opposition party to the Democracy, so to put principle out of sight as to bring every ism and rally every prejudice under the flag of a common antagonism, looking only to the patronage of the General Government? Is it not evident that certain partisan managers foresee that they cannot assert devotion to great principles without imperilling their political prospects? Now, there are few measures more endeared to us than that which looks to the protection of the interests of Pennsylvania, and to the general welfare of the section in which we reside; but there are far greater issues than this. There are principles which lie infinitely deeper than the expediency of raising revenue, and the questions growing out of its consideration. It would be folly to deny that the public mind is much more concerned upon other doctrines; and that the tariff question, however important to us, must be of transient consideration in comparison with that fundamental truth which may be said to lie at the very basis, and to vitalize the very heart, of our republican institutions. The leaders of the Opposition party are expected to meet this issue and they are expected to meet it by the masses of the Opposition party. We can well conceive how gentlemen, anxious merely for success, should be desirous of avoiding a declaration upon a question which may dissipate some of their hopes of success.

To capture the offices and patronage of the General Government has added the pates of partisans before this; but the day has come when the American people look less to the defeat of an unpopular Administration than to the protection and establishment of enduring principles. The idea, for instance, that the Convention which is to be held at Har-

risburg on the 9th of June should fuse itself into a party bound simply to oppose another party, or to put down an offending Administration, is neither more nor less than a new preparation for the success of men, not principles. No less short-sighted would be the alternative of attempting to make the tariff question the only issue in the campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty. We perceive the difficulties of the Opposition party as clearly as those who belong to it. Its calamity is, that, more or less, it is a sectional organization, and that it has few or no influential connections in the Southern States. This calamity, heretofore, has been one of the necessities of its very existence, and without its peculiar Northern proclivities, it could not, under any circumstances, have survived to the present moment. We are no less aware of the fact that there is an eager spirit at work among the leaders of that Opposition to stretch their creed that others may come under their flag. But all such men deceive themselves in the belief that because there is a strong protective tariff feeling among their associates in the South, and in most of the free States of this Union, they can therefore make that the main basis of a national organization, and under the clamor thus excited, ignore grave and important issues. They deceive themselves, too, in the belief that because there is a wide-spread feeling of disgust and disappointment against Mr. Buchanan's Administration, they may organize and marshal this feeling so as to succeed at the polls, in eighteen hundred and sixty, upon the expedient of "any or no platform." All such leaders have failed to read the signs of the times intelligently. They are the sheepest of Bourbons. Do they forget that the Republican party to-day holds in its ranks thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats of yesterday? Have they forgotten that the war made upon the General Administration by Democrats has been made in the name of violated principles—made too, by men who did not stop to count the cost of an assault, which had become inevitable, upon a power which they had created with their own hands? Do they not see that, while there has been a dislocation of parties and of organizations, there has, at the same time, been a wonderful enlightenment of the public mind, and that the day for more expediency has passed away forever? It has doubtless been a source of supreme enjoyment to the mere leaders of the Opposition, that Mr. Buchanan's Administration should be so steadily assailed by independent and upright men in the Democratic ranks, and thus far these leaders have had the advantage of this assault; but the very example by which they have profited in the elections, has raised a spirit in their own ranks which will be content with nothing short of equal integrity and intrepidity on their own part. That there is a controlling portion of the Opposition party which has always stood ready to overlook the delinquencies of the General Administration because that Administration has pandered to the fire-eaters of the South, we have no doubt; and that this section will attempt to conciliate Southern support by ignoring everything like an assault upon the Territorial policy of the General Administration, in the coming Convention of the People's party at Harrisburg, is equally clear.

Nothing is so abhorrent to the men in this interest as any attempt to discuss the slavery question. Their whole idea consists in what they call the assertion of American principles; in attempts to revive the animosities that existed during the days of the old Whig party; in appeals to the protective interest, and in violent assaults upon the General Administration. These men are ready for any candidate who can be elected against the Democratic party. They will take Bell—they will take Crittenden—they will take Banks—or they will take Seward—provided either can succeed; and they have determined, in their own minds, that they will not risk the success which they conceive to be certain by asserting doctrines which may lead to division and to defeat. Hence it is that in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 9th of June, it is expected that an effort will be made to pave the way for such a repudiation or ignoring of great principles as will suit those who have these objects in view. The only real, living question in issue to-day, is the Territorial question, however we may talk about Tariffs, or about Americanism in either of its phases, or about the foreign policy, or about the delinquencies of our public servants; the only vital question is, whether the people of our Territories, those organized to-day, and those certain to be organized hereafter, shall be permitted to control their own affairs in their own way. The South appreciates the importance of this question, and accepts it, putting its own direct and practical construction upon it. The Democratic party of the Union is in a state of intense agitation in regard to it, and will continue to be so until some practical settlement has been attained. No party can evade an expression for or against this principle, and least of all, any party which has arrayed itself against all that portion of Mr. Buchanan's policy in regard to Kansas. The People's party in Pennsylvania will have an opportunity of taking its position on the 9th of June next, and those who have the management of that organization may be well assured that if there has been a general revolt against the attempt of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to lose sight of principles for the sake of expediency, there will be quite as indignant denunciation of any attempt in any other quarter to purchase popularity by imitating the same dishonorable example.—Forney's Press.

PIKE PEAK EMIGRANTS.—A private letter dated Pacific City, Iowa, May 23, states that a report had just reached that place, that a party of starving Pike's Peak emigrants attacked and captured an outward-bound train near Offalons, Bluffs. During the melee D. C. Oaks, the conductor, was killed; and Mr. Griffith the newly appointed Postmaster for Ausaria, who was en route to take charge of his post, was hung by the desperadoes.

All the stories now circulating in the press to the effect that Senator Douglas has made certain peaceful proposition to the Administration, and that he is on the eve of being reconciled, &c., are fabrications. Judge Douglas has nothing to compromise. Nothing. He will maintain the position he assumed in the Senate, and in the canvass in Illinois to the end, and if the Administration comes to it, so much the better for it.

The Emperor of France, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia, all intend to head their respective armies in the coming campaign. This was the character of the campaign of Austerlitz in 1805, at which battle the Emperor of France, the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria were present.

The Three Fighting Men of Europe.

As many of our readers may desire to have their memory refreshed, as respects the three sovereigns who have plunged Europe into war, we shall rapidly sketch as much of their public and personal history as will do this, without causing weariness by over-minute-ness of detail.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph Charles, Emperor of Austria, was born August 18th, 1830. His uncle, Ferdinand I, abdicated on December 2, 1848, and this young gentleman ascended the throne, as next heir. As is too common in Europe, the young Emperor commenced his reign by issuing a proclamation to his subjects, full of promises. Under this rule, Austria was to have freedom and a constitutional government—the monarchy was to be reformed—the people were to have equality of Government, on the basis of true liberty, and on the basis of their equal participation in the representation and legislation. Scarcely was his signature dry on this document, when he closed the national representative assembly met at Kremsier; cancelled the ancient constitution of Hungary, substituting a new charter which, being a dead letter, was withdrawn in eighteen months; called on the aid of the late Emperor of Russia to crush all vitality of Freedom in Hungary, and, under Radezky, suppressed all attempts at liberty in Lombardy and Venice. Thus fulfilling the memorable saying,

"He made a solitude, and called it peace," the Emperor of Austria showed his real mind by asserting for himself as much autocratic power as the Czar has ever exercised. He made his ministers accountable, not to the law, but personally to himself. Some few concessions he appeared to make to the masses, but, in Austrian Italy, his will is supreme, and in Austria, he has substituted his own personal command for the wholesome restrictions of the law. He has maintained an immense army, even in time of the greatest peace, at a cost so vast that the national resources have been greatly injured. Loan after loan, each at ruinous rates, have kept Austria in difficulties, and under a great weight of taxation. His latest financial measure, since the war with Sardinia commenced, was to suspend the payment of specie by the Bank of Austria, and to create fictitious money by the issue of assignats.

In 1854, he returned the service done to him in the suppression of the Hungarian rebellion, by taking part with France and England against Russia. Ever since his accession to the Throne, he has treated his Italian subjects with great tyranny. In their discontent, they looked for aid to free Sardinia, and the appeal, which has once more made France combat on Italian soil, and will probably drive the Austrians out of Italy, has to be decided now by force of arms. Francis Joseph is said to be well informed, bold, scheming, and unscrupulous. In April, 1854, he was married to a Bavarian princess, the private relations of life, his conduct is said always to have been highly moral and exemplary.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA.

Victor Emmanuel II was born March 14, 1820. His mother was an Austrian princess, and his father was the late King, Charles Albert. Brought up under clerical instruction, Victor Emmanuel, then bearing the title of Duke of Savoy, went largely into society, bore a commission in the army, and was well known as a keen lover of field-sports. In 1842, he married the Arch Duchess, Adelaide, of Austria, since dead. When the French Revolution of 1848, caused political commotion in Italy, the Pope actually taking the lead as a political regenerator, King Charles Albert raised the banner of Piedmont, and, a few days after the Austrians were driven out of Milan, proclaimed the War of Italian Independence. All through the campaign which followed, Victor Emmanuel spiritedly fought by his father's side, and greatly distinguished himself, on March 24, 1849, in the battle of Novarra, when the Sardinian army was defeated. That very evening, Charles Albert abdicated, and Victor Emmanuel became King of Sardinia—

which kingdom really includes not only the island of Sardinia, but also Piedmont, Savoy, the Lomellian, and Genoa, all in Italy. Chas. Albert retired to Portugal, where he died soon after.

Little was expected from Victor Emmanuel, the pupil of Jesuits, and son and husband of Austrian Princesses. His subjects rather distrusted him, and, for a time, he had to encounter many internal difficulties. Austria offered him the Duchy of Parma, if he would repudiate the Constitution, to which he had sworn, with his father, in February, 1849, but he refused the bribe. Genoa proclaimed a Provisional Government against him, but he speedily put down the *Emute*. After the beginning of 1850, when the Sardinian Parliament tardily ratified the peace with Austria, public confidence began to rely on the wisdom, patriotism, and boldness of the King. He broke with Rome, asserting the national independence of his kingdom in temporal matters, and may be said to have become independent of the Papal See, in spirited matters also. In January, 1855, he formed that alliance with France and England, against Russia, which led to his sending a Sardinian army to the Crimea. At the close of the war he visited France and England, and was warmly received in both countries. In the Congress at Paris, to adjust the terms of Peace, after the Crimean War, Austria strongly objected to Sardinia being represented there by a Minister. This was overruled on the ground that having fought, Sardinia had earned a right to have a voice on the terms of peace. It is known that, in the discussions, Sardinia sided with France, which desired to give favorable terms to Russia. It is probable that in this lay the germ of the present alliance between France, Sardinia, and Russia—which was consolidated, as far as France and Sardinia were involved, by the recent union of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clothilde of Sardinia. Victor Emmanuel, a bold and dashing soldier, commands in person during the present campaign. He has, no doubt, encouraged the cry of disaffection in Italy, partly to obtain additional territory, on a division of "the spoils," and partly to be avenged upon Austria for the defeat at Novarra, in March, 1849.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Biographical particulars relating to Napoleon III are so well known by newspaper readers, that it seems nearly superfluous to give any here. Louis Napoleon, born at the Tuilleries, in Paris, April 20th, 1808, was the second son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense Beauharnais, only daughter of the Empress Josephine. After the fall of Napoleon I, the Bonaparte family had to live out of France. Louis Napoleon, with

his elder brother and mother, lived in Switzerland when the Revolution of July placed Louis Philippe on the throne of France. In the following year, Louis Napoleon and his brother went to Italy, where both took part in an insurrection at Rome. The brother died the same year. From 1832 to 1835, Louis Napoleon, who by the death of his cousin, King of Rome, had become head of the Napoleon family, devoted himself to study and produced several works, political and military. His "Manuel sur l'Artillerie," has been highly spoken of by military men, and we believe that it is now used as a text-book at West Point.

In 1836 took place Louis Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt to get up a revolution at Strasbourg. He was sent out of the country, and was recalled from the United States by the alarming state of his mother's health. In 1838, being driven out of Switzerland, on the demand of Louis Philippe, he went to reside in London. In 1839 he published "Des Idees Napoléoniennes," a fine translation of which has just been issued by the Appletons, at New York.

In 1840 he made that unsuccessful descent upon Boulogne, which consigned him, a political prisoner, to the Fortress of Ham. In 1846 he escaped to England, where he remained until the Revolution of 1848 recalled him to France, and soon placed him in the Presidential chair there. On December 2, 1851, in consequence (his apologists say) of a knowledge that his opponents meditated a heavy blow at his authority, he executed the coup d'etat, which overthrew the National Assembly, and caused his election, first as President for ten years, and next as Emperor, with succession in his family.

He was proclaimed Emperor on December 2, 1852, and immediately after married Eugenie, Countess de Teba. His recognition as Emperor was immediate on the part of the United States and England, and rather tardy by the German States, influenced by Nicholas of Russia. Napoleon had his revenge, soon after, when he persuaded England, Austria, and Sardinia to make an alliance against the Czar, which caused the Crimean war, and the defeat of Russia. That alliance was as unexpected as the more recent compact which France has made with Sardinia against Austria, which is said to include Russia also. It remains to be seen whether this new condition of affairs will not disturb the friendly relations hitherto existing between England and France. That great changes are on the tapis we cannot doubt. Austria

"Cries havoc, and lets slip the dogs of war," and no one can say where or how it will end. The sympathy of the nations goes strongly with Italy—so long crushed, so wretchedly misgoverned. Justice demands that Italians, not Austrians, shall rule North Italy.—The Press.

New Engines of Destructiveness.—The Suicide of War.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner, whose scientific acquirements are known the world over, writes to the London Times a communication suggesting, in view of the coming war, the emptiness of more effective means of destructiveness to which we have hitherto been in use. It is horrible to speculate so coolly upon new devices for the extermination of mankind, and yet war is, after all, only the predetermined shedding of blood, and its success a science in which slaughter constitutes a chief element. We quote from Dr. Lardner's letter:

Hitherto the offensive engines of war destroy the enemy by mere mechanical effects, cutting or piercing vital parts, tearing off members, and destroying life either instantaneously, or disabling the enemy by maiming and mangle his body. The class of destructive agents to which I would now direct attention would produce totally different and much more destructive effects. If an objection to what I suggest be raised on the score of humanity, it may be answered by the fact, that in proportion as the destructive power of warlike agents has been augmented, the proportion of life lost in war has decreased. The invention of gunpowder has been the means of saving thousands, even millions of lives.

Compounds are known in chemistry which, when exposed to the air, spontaneously ignite, diffusing through the surrounding atmosphere gases or vapors of odors so insufferable that men forced to breathe them would be rendered utterly incapable of all effectual action. Shells charged with such compounds exploding in the gun-room of a vessel, or anywhere between decks, would, without destroying life or limb, disable the enemy.—Compounds having such properties are very numerous.

But there are others of a much more formidable character, which chemistry can readily supply.

There are certain compounds called in chemistry, "kakodyles," of which arsenic is one of the constituents, which, exploding, not only diffuse exhalations which render the surrounding atmosphere so fetid as to be absolutely insufferable in respiration, but impart to it also qualities which are poisonous in the most deadly degree. These compounds being eminently volatile, explode spontaneously when exposed to the air. In burning, the metallic arsenic, one of their constituents, combining with the oxygen of the air, forms fumes of white arsenic, which, being diffused through the surrounding air, kills all who breathe it. What the effects of shells charged with such compounds would be, bursting in a ship, or in a besieged fort, or in the midst of closely packed ranks, need not be described.

The chemist can supply many compounds, having these properties in different degrees. But the laboratory can furnish agents still more destructive. There are compounds into which the gas called cyanogen enters into combination with arsenic. A shell charged with such a compound, upon exploding, would produce terrific effects. The humidity with which the surrounding air is always more or less charged would be decomposed; its oxygen, combining with the arsenic, would form the vapor of arsenaceous acid, which is the substance commonly called arsenic, and known as deadly poison, while the hydrogen, the other constituent of the decomposed moisture, combining with the cyanogen, would form the still more fearful poison called by chemists hydrocyanic acid, but more familiarly known to the public as prussic acid. Thus, by the explosion of such a shell, the surrounding air would be instantly impregnated with two of the most fearful poisons known in medicine.

It is easy to perceive what formidable missiles might be produced by such shells thrown into towns or among crowded bodies of men from a distance of six or eight miles by the artillery recently invented. Before such agents gunpowder would "pale its ineffectual fires."

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by FISHER & M'URTRE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it. It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil de Chèvre, Robes A'Eleg, Organ-dies, Jacquets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Serges, Cashmere, Plain and Colored Quinzies, French and English Gingham, Amaranth, Valentines, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, and red and square corners, all early. Full stock of Ladies' Fine Cloths, Gentlemen's Furnishings Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Underirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c., &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nankeens, Tartan, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DRESS GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Linseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style. A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold cheap.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Deposits of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates. FISHER & M'URTRE.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

\$10,000 REWARD!! MOSES STROUS, Will risk the above sum that he can sell, to every body, at prices to be named, his stock, to be overhauled for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and new. GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Of every kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.

Acoustic and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors), Spring De-laines, Braze Stripes, Brizels, all colors; Dezzies, Levells, Ticks, Ducks, Alpaccas, Plain and Colored Quinzies, French Brills, Brillants, Plain and Colored Gingham, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Need and Brass Loops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zephers, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Flies, City Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Under-veils in town; Barred and Plain Jacquets, Mull Muslins, Swiss, Plain, and Colored Skirts and Belts, Mar-selles for Capses, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

LAKESIDE BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Watercolor and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and shirting, Madras, Nankeen, Tickings, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., a large lot of Silk and Colored Shawls, and all the latest styles of goods, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town. HARDWARE QUEENWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER-BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., CARPETS and ALL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN. Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, AT BEN JACOBS' AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER, CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. BENJ. JACOBS, Cheap Corner. Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, TASSELS, &C., CORDS, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES. A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE, NOW OPEN!

The subscriber respectfully informs all concerned, that he has fitted up a room in the "Globe" building, and that he has received and is now opening a good assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY and MUSIC, which he is determined to sell at fair prices, and he invites the public generally, to give him a call.

Having made the necessary arrangements with publishers, any book wanted at short notice, may be ordered and furnished at City prices. As he desires to do a lively business with small profits, a liberal share of patronage is solicited. Huntingdon, Dec. 15, 1858. WM. LEWIS.

HYMN and PRAYER BOOKS. Freshly revised, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Bibles, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY and MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES.—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK and STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at LEWIS' BOOK and STATIONERY STORE.

POCKET MAPS OF THE WESTERN STATES, for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery & Music Store.