Wednesday, June 8, 1859.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! ONSTABLE'S SALES, IATTACIPT EXECUTIONS,

ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
the \$230 Law ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPGENAS,
ECHOOL ORDERS.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
ARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Afray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, COLLECTORS' RECEIFTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANK3, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements. Auditor's Notice, by Theo. II. Cremer. Dissolution of Partnership, by Simpson, Megahan & Co. Marshall's Patent Shoemaker's Assistant Last Holder, by T. W. Mayhew.

Important News from Europe. The news by the steamship City of Washington, on Saturday, is of great importance, as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The Allied and Austrian forces have met, and the latter been defeated.

Allies took place at Montebello, a town of Austrian Italy. The Austrians were 15,-000 strong, and made the attack. After a tration. But these sanguine and confident ansevere engagement they were obliged to re- ticipations were doomed to meet with unmertreat. The Allied army lost 700, while the ited disappointment. The president speedily Austrians' loss is estimated at 2,000. A evinced his intention of becoming the actual number of Austrians had been captured and the executive of the laws enacted by the reptaken prisoners to Marseilles.

21st of May.

General Stadion, attacked the posts of Mar- thority as despotic as that of any European shal Barraguay D' Hilliers. They were driv- autocrat. Nor has his attention been confined en back by General Forris' division, after a fu- he has pertinaciously interfered with the polirious combat, which lasted four hours.

pursue the Austrians.

Two hundred of the Austrians, including

The Austrians were fifteen thousand strong. They lost 2,000 men.

The Allies lost 700, among whom were many officers.

The Austrians' account of the battle differs widely from the above.

ted. It is reported, however, that it numbered 6,000 men, beside a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A bulletin issued by the Sardinian Government announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under General Baldini, had forced a passage over the river Sesia, putting erected a Shibboleth of his own to which he the Austrians to flight.

General Garibaldi had entered Gaveu (?) with 6,000 men for revolutionary purposes.

The Huntingdon Globe, edited by a dismissed Postmaster.—Hollidaysburg Stan-

That's so, Bro. Trough. Dismissed through the influence of Brawley, Plumer, Porter, Judge Black and Buchanan, because we would not yield to their dictation and oppose the sale of the Main Line of the public works. Yes, sir, dismissed because we would not shut our eyes to the fact that the tax-payers of the State, were yearly plundered to the amount

State, were yearly plundered to the amount

State, were yearly plundered to the amount

Me, and a Inf. Inomas. There are about of the fifty seriously, if not mortally wounded.—

Most of them, it is feared, must die.

To give an idea of the force of the storm, I have in my possession a stone weighing three of thousands of dollars, to fatten a set of corrupt politicians. Yes sir, dismissed because we could not be used by the corrupt men who are now the leaders of the Buchanan faction. It is about as well that we were dismissed then, as it is very certain we would have been dismissed since, for refusing to desert Democratic principles, and be led by the nose any direction your masters may see fit to lead you. How humiliating the position of a white man when compelled to follow leaders right or wrong.

have succeeded in carrying the State. Letcher, for Governor, has a majority of from three the party to which he belonged, and by the to five thousand—some four or five thousand less than Gov. Wise had four years ago .-Eleven of the thirteen members of Congress, elected, are Democrats. To carry the State the Democratic candidates were compelled to repudiate the Buchanan Democracy.

FAMILY DISCIPLINE .- A great aim in familv discipline should be to provide for each of the juveniles some line of pursuit which will give them a sense of their usefulness and necessity to the household. This feeling, properly instilled into their minds, will make them members of society valuable to others, and happy in themselves. The Creator, who makes nothing in vain, does not in vain send human beings into the world, if only they would find their places and fill them. Idle men and women are the bane of any community. They are not simply clogs upon society, but become, sooner or later, the causes of its crime and poverty, its folly and extravagance. In plain old English, every family motto should read :- "Be somebody: do something; bear your own load."-Philadelphia American.

"THE GREAT UNITED STATES."-The census of the United States shows that we have two millions and a half of farmers, one hundred thousand merchants, sixty-four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters. We have fourteen thousand bakers to make our bread; twenty-four thousand lawyers to set us by the ears; forty thousand doctors to "kill or cure," and fifteen hundred editors to keep this motley mass in order, by the power of public opinion controlled and manufactured through the

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE. Policy of the Administration.

Probably, no occupant of the presidential chair ever assumed the executive power under auspices so favorable as those which attended the inauguration of James Buchanan. Partisanship was, comparatively, silenced, many of his most able opponents among the representatives of the press congratulated themselves that no worse a man was elected, and manifested a desire to give him a fair trial and to avoid invidious attack and unnecessarv criticism.

Never, since the days of Jackson, did the Democratic party occupy a prouder or more secure position, and an honest consistency on the part of the administration was alone re quired to secure the permanent pre-eminence of democratic principles. Every circumstance was propitious to this issue. The President himself was possessed of reputation, abilities and experience equal to, if not beyond, those of any possible aspirant to the office. His antecedents were of the most favorable character, he had discharged the duties of high official positions with credit to himself and advantage to his country, and, in his election to the presidency, had achieved the neplus ultra of human ambition. Apparently, nothing further, of a personal character, remained for him to accomplish, except, to wield the power which the people had conferred upon him in such a manner as to secure the applause of the present, and the gratitude of future generations. Never did man, in any age or country, possess a better opportunity of acquiring profound and uni-

versal respect and honor whilst living and posthumous fame in all succeeding time. His inaugural confirmed the expectations of his ardent admirers, and failed not to ex-The battle between the Austrians and the tract tones of commendation from antagonists; its manly expositions and fervid patriotism appeared to augur a glorious and honorable career for the then coming adminisruler and governor of the nation, as well as resentatives of the people. He was no longer The battle of Montebello took place on the a "platform" nor the embodiment or vehicle of any set of principles. His own will has been his only guide, and, supreme in his cab-The Austrians, who were commanded by inet, he has issued his ukases with an auto matters purely of a national character, but cy of individual States, and has enforced his The Allies carried Montebello, but did not | dicta with all the patronage, pressure and influence which the position of President ena-

bled him to wield. One of his earliest efforts to coerce the aca Colonel, were captured and taken to Mar- tion of State legislation was levelled at Pennsylvania, in his opposition to the sale of the public works, a question which the people of the State alone were competent to decide.— But it is sufficiently notorious that the retention of the property, by the State, was insisted upon by the President, and that patronage was withdrawn from and refused to all who did not respect the executive decree.-His action with regard to the admission of The actual force of the French is not sta- | Kansas has been so thoroughly dissected and exposed, that comment or animadversion at this time, would be almost superfluous.

> ies of minor renegades were but typical of the shameless Giaourism of James Buchanan. He has sedulously pursued a course utterly contrary to the principles of the platform upon which he stood when elected, and has demands an allegiance, due only to the genius of true democracy. Time servers, office-holders and office-hunters may offer their incense and oblations, but no true democrat

will bow down to the image which Buchanan

The "ratting" of Tyler and the delinquen-

'the King' hath set up.
It has been said that Webster characterised Buchanan as a "great politician but no statesman," and it is not improbable that, in cy, he has trackled and flattened the South. and, by bribery and intimidation, has endeavored to hold the North in bondage to the floor. The floor and partition of a school his behests. In firmness of purpose he has room, twenty by thirty feet, was carried away, strained himself into a vain imitation of Jack- with heavy timber, and all cannot be found son, but has signally failed in his attempts to withing two miles of the place. A wind mill support the character, and has been fain to was carried over four hundred yards, with doff the lion's hide on more than one occa-

In his efforts to attain to a party dictatorship, he has expended the national revenues with a reckless extravagance, and has demanded powers so much at variance with the spirit of the constitution, that many of his in a field was blown from his horse, the sadservile supporters have feared to follow him in his iniquitous career. His administration THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Democracy has been the most disastrous and undignified, and will ever be remembered with regret by people at large. He found the democracy united throughout the Union, as one man; knowing no geographical distinctions; but he has succeeded in sowing the most bitter [Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.] dissensions in its ranks, and by his trackling policy, has emboldened Southern agitators to make demands, and to adopt a course of action inimical to Northern sentiment, events which would never have occurred if the administration had been either firm or reputable, honest or consistent. He succeeded to a treasury well replenished, and a revenue equal to the expenditure, and has now to resort to loans to carry on the ordinary expenses of a republican government at peace with high status as a power among nations, has been compromised. Happily, however, for the national honor and the national interests, ing to a close, eighteen months hence his domination will receive its quietus, and Buchanan will relapse into the obscurity which happened. clings to Tyler and all used-up renegades.

It is undoubtedly matter for regret that a man of talent should thus have prostituted the fences scattered for miles, fifteen horses his abilities. Posthumous fame may perhaps be a mere ignis fatuus, nevertheless, the prospect of an honorable place in the history of one's country, is assuredly more consolatory to a man's feelings than the certainty

"Going down to the vile dust from whence he sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

In the meantime, there is ample space for an effective effort, on the part of all true democrats, to recover the party from the disorganizing influences under which it labors. | lar to say, himself wife and children escaped Democracy still stands in the same position with their lives, though they were badly bruiswhich it occupied in 1856, viz: -On the Cin- ed, yet not dangerously. At the place of

a candidate worthy of popular confidence.-The re-organization of an uncorrupted Democratic party has commenced, a bold, independent and uncompromising position has been taken, and all that is required to ensure success, is unswerving consistency, alertness and indomitable perseverance. The decadence of Buchanan is inaugurated—its downward stroyed. course will be precipitate, and, ere the contest of '60, its frame will have become so PUBLICOLA. rival factions. Sipesville, Pa., May, 1859.

The War and Breadstuffs.

The Economist, alluding to the rapid rise n the price of breadstuffs, owing to the war, speculates as follows upon the probable demand upon this country for a supply:

of 600,000 men, that is one out of 130, more or less, from ordinary occupations, will have but little influence upon production, and no more upon consumption than will be caused by waste. What they actually eat as soldiers is less than what they get at home. A large portion of these are idlers from the cities, and in Europe the labor of agriculture, thanks to the long wars of former ages, is customarily performed by females. No conscript is taken where his labor is necessary to his family. The mere movement of the men is of no commercial importance. Where their operations extend over a large agricultural surface, they, however, destroy and prevent agriculture, and in so far, cause a demand from other quarters. If this is confined to Northern Italy, while all the ordinary sources of supply are undisturbed, the commercial effect of the war will hardly be felt. There never was a more propitious moment for war, than now, since crops of all sorts in Europe are very abundant, capital and money abundant and cheap, and enterprise not recovered from the panic of 1858. This is a very different state of affairs from what existed when the Russian war took place. There was then a failure of everything in Western Europe. Wheat, in England, had touched 101s. In France, the vines, silk-worms, food, and other crops, were all short, and money was very dear. Under these circumstances the exports of produce from the United States would have been quite as large had there been no war at all. That event did not add to the demand in any degree. Its influence was felt only in the manufacturing towns of England, in a scarcity of labor, whence a large portion of the new troops were drawn. The armament of the war, however, caused a great decline in government funds, under anticipation of large loans.

The migration of men and capital to the United States during the Crimean war and sales of produce to Europe were certainly large, but those circumstances were not due to the war-they were the result of short crops in Europe, which drove forth great numbers, and called for large imports to sustain those who remained. Those circumstances are not now to operate at least for a year to come. If in that time the war should become general, involving strife between England and France, their fleets would-disturb the ocean, instead of keeping it open, and England would be thrown upon the United States for those large supplies she now draws from France.

Terrible Tornado in Illinois.

The St. Louis Republican gives some facts in relation to the recent terrible tornado at are only held in the territorial condition un-Jacksonville, Ill. As far as heard from, it til they attain a sufficient number of inhabibegan at Calhoun county, carrying every-tants to authorize their admission into the thing, men, houses, barns, fences, trees and United States; and, therefore, are justly encattle with it, from Manchester to a distance | titled to the right of self-government, and of twelve miles, directly northeast. We can count thirty-six dwelling-houses, with all the or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of barns and out-houses destroyed. The numthe desire to play "the great politician" the ber of killed, as far as heard from, are Mrs. cue to the president's erratic policy may be Route, a son of George Van Zanes, Samuel maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of aware, Mr. Editor, that only one candidate discovered. His endeavors have all tended Brown, a Portuguese in the employ of Mr. master and slave in a Territory, would be a sware, all ended for Congress in Virginia identified himself to one end, namely, to the consolidation of Route, Jonathan Carlisle, Jacob Sample and an administrative party, under the name of wife, and a Mr. Thomas. There are about

pounds that was lifted up and carried sixty feet, passing through a window four feet from pipes, pumps, &c., the small end foremost. of the storm that has not rails, boards, &c., stuck in the ground, so that no one can easily pull them out. Whole partitions of houses the place.

No one can form an idea of the terrible effects of this storm, which lasted but five minutes, with but little rain. The cloud was very bright, while on either side it was so dark as not to be able to distinguish objects.

The Illinois Tornado.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., May 28.—We regret to say that the disaster which we mentioned to you yesterday, as having happened to many of the residents of this county, is even worse than we then believed it to be. We have not yet received full particulars concerning the amount of damage done by the storm, but enough to know that it was the most terrible one that ever was known in this part of the country. In addition to these we menof a republican government at peace with the whole world. Under his *rule*, our domestic affairs have been embroiled, and our his baths of the world. Wr. Carlyle (who was killed,) and the wife of Jacob Sample. Several persons who were injured are not expected to live. In all we have learned of ten or eleven having been the reign of "King James" is rapidly draw- killed. We can give you no better idea of the severity of the storm, than by stating a very few of the many terrible things that

On Mr. Joseph Fry's place, everythinghouses, barn, furniture, were torn into shreds, were killed, (besides the human beings we mentioned yesterday;) seventy hogs, several head of cattle, and all his fowls; even the rats about the premises did not escape. The wagons were blown to pieces, spokes knocked out of the wheels, and even the tires bent. This is but one case in many. Several others suf-

fered in the same way.

The house of Wm. McDonald, south of this place, was torn into atoms, not ten feet square of the house or barn remaining; and, singu-

cinnati platform. That platform was sus-tained by the people, and will again be sus-in addition to the destruction to life and proptained when its principles are represented by erty, he lost one hundred and ten hogs out of one hundred and fifty.

A horse was found in the neighborhood. dead, with a rail run through him lengthwise, so that both ends were visible. Another horse was found dead, with a bridle and sad-

All this may appear to your readers to be a mere fabrication. Would it were so!weak and attenuated, that its expiring groans | But of the truth of it there can be no doubt. will scarcely be heard amid the clamor of | Many of the citizens of this place visited the scene yesterday for the purpose of helping exigency. In periods of peace, and when the sufferers, and from all of those who rether are of interest has been low, the Govturned we learn the same dreadful news.

yesterday, for the purpose of taking measures to relieve the sufferers. Committees were appointed, who at once proceeded to raise money, workmen, &c., to help repair the damage as much as possible. This morning many wagons, loaded with citizens of this place, Among 80,000,000 of people, the talking started to assist in putting up fences, and to do whatever they could. It is credit to Jacksonville that her people have shown them-

selves willing to respond to the call of distress. How many houses were destroyed or how much damage was really done, has not yet been definitely ascertained. Every tenement within six or eight miles was swept away. We hope to learn more hereafter concerning the particulars.

Pennsylvania Crops.

YORK COUNTY .- The Gazette says: "Withn the past few days we have conversed with a number of our farmers from different sections of the county, and we learn that the prospects of an abundant harvest in this locality were never more promising than at the present time. The wheat, rye, and oats are in excellent condition, and the corn is growing finely."

BLAIR COUNTY .- From every section of the county we have the most flattering intelligence in regard to the promising appearance of the crops. A gentleman from the southern part of the county, upon whose word we place the utmost dependence, told us the other day that the wheat crop has not looked as well for ten years past as it does this season, and he says all kinds of grain give promise of

an abundant yield.—Hollidaysburg Register. DAUPHIN COUNTY .- We are glad to hear that the promise of the crops this season is most encouraging. The fruit, with some exceptions, bids fair to be plenteous. Strawberries, the finest and most delightful of luxuries, are abundant and early. In everything there is the indication of plenty.—Harrisburg

Telegraph.CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Accounts from all quarters continue to be of the most cheering announced the neighbors that the eldest child, character for an abundant harvest. The prospects for a good fruit crop also continue flat-

tering.—Carlisle Democrat.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The prospects of good harvest in this county probably was never more flattering. The fruit trees of all kinds seem to be fairly loaded down with fruit, especially peaches and apples. All two women were arrested, and the elder, afother kinds are in the best state of forwardness, and promise plentifully.

The Ohio Democracy.

form upon which the Democratic party can triumph in 1860, if the Administration will | quiet I went away!" While this murder permit it so to do. We copy the two most important resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, United States; and, therefore, are justly enthe undisturbed regulation of their domestic departure from the original doctrine of our with the Administration, and he was defeated immovably to the principle of 'Non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States To give an idea of the force of the storm, I | and Territories,' as declared in the Kansashave in my possession a stone weighing three | Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that

"2. Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hunpipes, pumps, &c., the small end foremost.— dred and seven, is one of the compromises AT BEN JACOBS'
There is not ten feet square within the route on the faith of which the Constitution was AT BEN JACOBS' adopted, and our Union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only are gone and cannot be found. A man riding renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but dle torn off and carried about two miles from would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population. For these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction."

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—The Dallas (Texas) Herald, of 11th of May, says:—"A gentleman, just from Fort Worth, reports a most painful calamity that occurred last Thursday evening, near night, on the west fork of the Trinity, about seven miles above Fort Worth. A gentleman, living very near West Fork, on returning home, during the heavy rain that was falling, found his house was being rapidly surrounded with the flood that was rushing down the low lands bordering on the stream. He had a wife and seven children—took two of them on his shoulders and carried them over the water to a shed on the premises, placed them upon it, and started back for the other children and his wife. He had not gone far when a cry from the shed drew his attention; he looked back, and | discovered it floating off with his two children on it. He rushed after it, and, after following it nearly half a mile, succeeded in placing his children upon a place of safety. Night was rapidly coming on, and he returned to save his wife and children, but alas! he found not even a vestage of his home-no sign of wife or child; and, to add to the horrors of the scene, darkness was fast settling down upon the rushing flood, whose appalling roar deafened the cries of his family, even if they then lived. The unhappy father has heard nothing from them yet, and every effort made to find their bodies, has proved unavailing. The rise of the water is represented as being unparalleled in the history of the country, for the suddenness and vol-

Reading matter on every page.

What are Consols?

Our readers are well aware that a rise or fall in "Consols" is noted as the most important sign of the condition of commercial affairs in England. But few know what "Consols" are. From a very lengthy explanation relative to "Consols" on the consolidated debt of Great Britain, we glean some interesting information.

The national debt of England began in the time of Charles I, with the relinquishment of the old custom of extorting from the people and substituting borrowing therefore to meet public exigencies. This has been increased from that time to the present in all times of ernment has redeemed small portions of the The citizens of this place held a meeting | debt, or it has lowered the annual charge by reducing, with the consent of the holders, the rate of interest.

The debt then consists of several species of loans or funds, with different denominations, which have been in process of time. variously mixed and mingled, such as Consols, i. e., several different loans consolidated in one stock, 3 per cents., Reduced Consols, New 3 per cents., &c.

In 1817, the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated debt. The present debt cannot be less than four thousand two hundred millions of dollars, most of which is Consols bearing interest at three per cent.— The ordinary price of three per cents. is 95, because people investing at such low rates will not pay par when money is worth a higher percentage. The report by a recent arrival, was that Consols had fallen to 89 and 90. This is equal to two years' interest on four thousand millions of dollars. If holders were obliged to sell then, the aggregate loss would be \$240,000,000. In such cases, only

sell out to meet them, are losers. Horrible Crime in France.

those who have money engagements and must

The Court of Assize of the Loir et Cher, in France, recently tried a young woman named Ganthier, and her mother a widow, named Roset, for murder. The younger woman, in 1858, married a man named Ganthier, who had two children by a former wife. She and her mother wanted to make him settle on her, in the event of his death, the property he pos sessed; but a notary whom they consulted said that he could not do so, so long as the two children lived. On that they brought from nurse the younger child, who was a boy not a year old. At that time he was quite healthy, but the woman gave him but little food, and compelled him to take considerable quantities of wine, and even brandy, every day. The consequence was that he soon became sickly, and on the 3d of July expired. On the 19th of January last, the two women three years of age, had fallen in the fire and burned herself to death. The neighbors found the dead body of the child lying in the grate dreadfully burned, but a medical man who examined it declared that she must have been thrown into the fire and pressed with the face downward until dead. On that the two women were arrested, and the elder, after a while related, with revolting effrontery, that she had proposed to her daughter to burn the child to death, that the other had consented, and that she had then thrown the child to death, that she had then thrown the child to death, that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death that she had then thrown the child to death. The neighbors for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black fa burned herself to death. The neighbors ted, and that she had then thrown the child ! Undersleves in town: Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Mu The Democracy of Ohio, in their late State Convention, unanimously laid down a platlent; she struggled a little, and when she was was being committed, the younger woman was quietly sitting at the door! The jury declared the two women guilty, and the court condemned them to hard labor for life.

The Virginia Elections. [From the Washington States, June 4.]

- RICHMOND, VA., June 3, 1859. EDITOR STATES:-The recent contest through which we have passed, and its results, should admonish the President that even we in Virginia cannot bear such weights as he has givthe United States; and that any attempt by drive the Democratic party into the alternative the Democratic party in en us; and if his policy is continued, he will American institutions; and that we adhere Defeated in a district which, for many years, has given Democratic majorities of from 1,500 to 2,000. Should not this be a warn-AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Perterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector for June, received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

TEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

CHEAP CORNER,

CHEAP CORNER.
BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and ortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys 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

xpected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, Cheap Corner. Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

OPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. The undersigned would respectfully call the atten-of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens tion of our friends and customers, as went as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and exten-

READY-MADE CLOTHING, READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

THE NEW BOOK, STATIONERY

April 20, 1859.

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. 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 and not upon his shelves, will 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. 16, 1858.

WM. LEWIS.

DIKES PEAK GOLD!

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

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 Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdics, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpacas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas,

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

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

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

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety

and Style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, 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 Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metronalizar is the place to secure fashionable and desirable

tropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE-Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

\$10,000 REWARD!! MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to every-body, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been re-newed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists of every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, PRADY-MADE CLOTHING, Such as Summer Coats, Freek Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets,

Vests, Pants, &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for ld and young. GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &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 look-

ing out for great bargains.

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

VIUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices. Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin,

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE. TEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE. D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with he largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Naukeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

est assortment in town.
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS,
TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OLL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a cou tore. 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.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES.

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!-PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—Compounded entirely from GUMS is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the human body; and when it the powers of the system srowach is almost entirely action of the Liver for the functions; when the stoure at fault, and the whole quence of one organ—the its duty. For the diseases proprietors has made it his than twenty years, to find counteract the muny deliable.

To prove that this remperson troubled with LIVER forms, has but to try a bottain.

person troubled with Liver forms, has but to try a bottain.

These Gums remove all the system, supplying in of bile invigorating the stogest well, purifying the health to the whole machinthe disease and effecting a BILIOUSATTACKS are cured VENTED, by the occasional TOR.

One dose after eating is mach and prevent the food Only one dose taken at gently, and cures Costive—One dose taken after each Onedose of two teaspoon—Sick Headache.
One bottle taken for fethe cause of the disease, Only one dose immediate one dose often repeated its a BUS, and a preventive of One bottle taken for lowness or unnatural color One dose taken a short vigor to the appetite, and One dose, often repeated its worst forms, while Sum, yield almost to the first One or two doses cures children; there is no surer, the world, as it next form and its fle, and conviction is cermonal the property of the stome and their place a healthy flow mach, causing food to diblood, giving tone and their place a healthy flow mach, causing food to diblood, giving tone and what is better, presure of the Liver Invigorator. In all what is better, presure of the Liver Invigorating for retiring, prevents sufficient to relieve the store from raising and souring. One dose taken a short tulk will always relieve male obstruction removes all will cure Dyspersia. The bowled will always relieve of the cause of the Liver Invigorator. It was will always relieve of the Liver Invigorator. It was will always relieve of the Liver Invigorator in their place a healthy flow mach, causing food to diblood, giving tone and their place a healthy flow mach, causing food to diblood, giving tone and their place a healthy flow mach, causing food to diblood, giving tone and what is better, presume of the Liver Invigora. In all what is better, presume of the Liver Invigorator and what is better, presume of the Liver Invigorator. In all what is better, presume of the Liver Invigorator and what is better, presume of the Liver Invigoration in their place a healthy flow mach, causing food to di

All who are in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe.—
It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspersia to a common Headache, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD. Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.—
And retailed by all Druggists.

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