### THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGDON. PA. Wednesday, October 26, 1859.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS. SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a wairse JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGRENMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

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

SCIERS FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

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

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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and en good Paper.

New Advertisements. And Jury and Trial Lists. 2 Additions to Sheriff's Sales. To Consumptives, by Rev. Edward A. Wilson. his List of School Books for sale at Lewis' Book, Sta-tionery and Music Store.

### The Future of the Party.

The result of the recent election has clearly demonstrated one fact, that without union and harmony in the Democratic ranks, Pennsylvania will soon be Republicanized; and the question, how can that necessary union and harmony be accomplished? is an impor-

In our judgment, men of sense, and prudence, and sound principles-men devoted to the interests of the party-must have more to say in its organization, and management, and discipline; and mere demagogues-corrupt, superficial, bigoted, designing, office-seeking politicians less, or the objects which all true Democrats desire, union and victory, can not be attained next year, or probably for many years to come, if, indeed, ever.

We have been beaten in Pennsylvania twice in succession—beaten in the State, Senatorial, and Assembly tickets-beaten badly. When before, in the history of our party, did such a result occur?

Let us beware of a third disaster, the evi consequences of which we will not even esti-

It is not many years since Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut were strong, reliable Democratic States. Where are they now? In the embrace of Abolitionism. Through bad management, under the lead and dictation of weak, or ambitious, or false men, the Democratic strength has been gradually frittered away-and now they are Republicanized, or Abolitionized, or Oppositionized, and lost to us for years, if not forever.

Men can no longer be driven into the supthey are too enlightened and too independent | and was a great curiosity. to be coerced by the old-fashioned party drill. The gag and the lash frighten them no longer. They must be reasoned with and convinced, or they will remain inactive, or choose the worse alternative of going over to the en-

It is time for leading politicians to think of these things, to reflect upon these facts, and to change the course of their tactics. If we desire success in future, the time for denunciation and proscription for slight or material differences of opinion involving no infidelity to principle, has gone by in Pennsylvania and we trust that the absurd plan of strengthening the Democratic party by purging it of its most active and intelligent elements, will

The unqualified support of the policy of an Administration must no longer be made the test of party fealty. We profess to be bound together as a party by principle; and when the recognized organ of the party-the National Convention-has agreed upon and enunciated a Platform, that, and that alone, is binding upon Democrats. The moment that is overstepped, or fallen short of, by successful candidates of the party, for high or low offices, the members of the party, the masses who constitute its vitality and strength, have a right to object, complain, and oppose, if they think proper, without rendering themselves liable to censure or expulsion.

The Democratic doctrine that the majority shall, in all cases, rule, is founded on the supposition that the majority are enlightened, honest, and just. When the contrary can be shown, the rule fails, and men are not bound by it, any further than to an observance of law and order. They may not enter into conspiracies or foment tumult, but they may protest and denounce, without incurring just censure.

The intention is that, in political organizations as well as in civil governments, founded on the Democratic principle, the majority shall be ascertained by the voice of the party, or the people, as the case may be, uninfluenced by bribery or corrupt or pernicious influences. It is to be a verdict of the common honesty and intelligence of the people, "unawed by influence and unbribed by gain." Hence every Administration should stand on its own merits, and of these the uninfluenced and unprejudiced public must be free to judge. It was never intended by the framers of our government, or the founders of our party, that administrations or office-holders, beyond the mere exercise of their own votes, should exert themselves to perpetuate power which brought them pelf. This is an innovation which has crept in since the days of Monroe, and the country will never be well governed, or the just rights of the people respected, day of November next.

The Democratic party, which is conservative as well as progressive-for the terms do not necessarily conflict-should set the example, and we believe they will.

The storm of passion which has agitated us for now nearly two years past, has almost subsided, and it is time for us to reason to-

It is of vital importance to the Democracy of this State and of the Union to carry the next election; and we can only carry it by prudence and wise counsels.

In October, 1860, we shall have a Governor and Members of Congress to elect, and a Legislature upon whom will devolve the selection of a United States Senator; and in the November following we will be called upon to elect a President of the United States.

In view, then of the importance of the next election, let us, as rapidly as possible, free our minds from prejudice, and act with the calmness, and honesty, and justice of men

who have at heart only the general welfare. In this, and in no other spirit, can we vanquish the party against whom we must contend for victory.—So says the Harrisburg State Sentinel, and so say we.

The Post Office Union is boiling over with rage because Gen. Speer was not elected for the General in good faith, are accused of few minutes the resistance was at an end. treachery, and denounced as pirates. If the But why, Mr. Union, shed all your tears of blood over the defeat of Mr. Speer? Were He talks freely and says that he is the old there not other candidates, equally as good and deserving, defeated? A something appears to be sticking out!

If the time for slaughtering has come, our knife is ready.—Post Office Union.

Blood! Blood!!! Our borough fathers will take notice that we have Terryite plug-uglies in our midst. There is no knowing how soon these blood-thirsty scamps might commence slaughtering our citizens, particularly the Democrats who are suspected of not having made the election of our county.officers a strict party contest on one side.

Advertisers will please take notice that our subscription list is quite respectable -wouldn't exchange it for the best in the county with \$500 to boot. 'Tis true some of our patrons have been a little slow in paying, but we hope to have a rich harvest at November Court. Remember the winter is be-

We visited the Dauphin County Agricultural Fair last week. The exhibition was good, and the crowd on the second day large .-Benj. Jacobs' Maraboo Owl, "imported from port of false principles, or corrupt measures; | Jerusalem," occupied a conspicuous place

> After a week or two, we shall be able to give our usual variety of interesting reading. Our advertising patrons must be accommodated just now; their documents are not without interest to most of our readers.

#### PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The returns foot up as follow: For Auditor General, Richardson L. Wright, Democrat, received 164,544 votes, Thomas E. Cochran, Opposition, received 181,835 votes. Cochran's majority, 17,291. For Surveyor General, John Rowe, Democrat, received 163,970 votes, Wm. II. Kiem, Opposition, 182,282 votes.—Keim's majority, 18,312.

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1	COUNTIES	걸.	Wrigh	Keim	Rowe.
- 1	COUNTIES	125	25	٦	ė.
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1	Adama	•2 5901	9 5901	2,5201	2,546
ł	Alleghony	2,529 7,931	2,539 4,720	7,930	4,729
1	Allegheny	2,282	1,943	2,261	1.942
Ì	Beaver	1,756	1,131	1,748	1,132
ı	Bedford	2,011	2,147	2,009	2,150
Ì	Berks	6 251	7,111	6,451	7 000
ı	Blair	6,251 2,600	1,149	2,602	1,449
ł	Bradford.	3,743	1,639	3,733	1,651
l	Bucks	3,743 5,172	5,159	3,733 5,176	5,154
1	Butler	2,075	1.514	2,087	1,514
1	Cambria	1.593	1,514 1,868	1.5811	1,900
١	Carbon	1,593 1,491	1,640 2,233	1,513 2,411	1,626 2,233
ì	Centre	2,1161	2,233	2,411	2,233
١	Chester	5,066}	4,011 1,216	9,099[	4,046 1,225
١	Clarion	532	1,216	531	1,225
. 1	Clearfield	1,129	1,418	1,122	1,400
- {	Clinton	1,129 1,226	1,600	1,255	1,580
٠ )	Columbia	1.0051	2,182	1,070	1,808
١.	CrawfordCumberland	2,766 2,921	1,782 2,141 3,224	2,765 2,932	2 224
١.١	Dauphin	3,331	2,217	3,284	2,125 3,234 2,277
1	Delaware	2,097	1,280	2,111	1,261
	Elk	317	411	309	418
	Elk Erie	2.325	1,119	2,299	1,144
	Fayette	2,676	2,824	2,651	2,817
1	Forrest	37	30	37	31
ì	Franklin	3,692	3,267	3,552	3,393
.	Fulton	716	851	715	851
	Greene Huntingdon	785	1,596	760	1,588
. !	Indiana	2,264	1,774	2,283	1,778 795
	Indiana	1,922 1,071	827 851	1,932	806
,	Juniata	1,223	1,309	1,070 1,223	1,309
	Lancaster	7.602	5,433	7.598	3,443
1	Lawrence	7,602 1,351	596	1.339	4:20
t	Lebanon	2,401	1,289	7,598 1,339 2,461	1 999
- '	Lehigh	3,613	3,856	3.622	3,842
•	Luzerne	5,071	5,936	5,112	5.839
•	Lycoming	2,500	2,949	2,608	2,904
•	McKean Mercer	600	587	603	585
7	Mifflin	2,770	2,225 1,439	2,755	2,222
•	Monroe	1,372 409	1,777	1,376 435	1,434 1,754
•	Montgomery	4,535	5,056	4,572	5,026
	Montour	603	1,154	618	5,026 1,142
-	Northampton Northumberland	2,797	4.077	2,794	4,066
•	Northumberland	1,602	2.159	1.642	2,167
ľ	PerryPhiladelphia	2,070	2,052	2,069	2.051
- 1	Piles	29,525	26,366	29,701	26,203 720
۲. ا	Pike		721	127	720
.	Schnylkill	918	502	893	517
1	Potter	4,878 1,286	4,534 737	4,966 1,322	4,469 709
.	Somerset	2,187	1,190	2,196	1,175
. !	Sullivan	324	525	331	507
3	Susquehanna	2,807	2,091	2,805	2,092
- 1	Tioga	1.940	1,042	1,962	1,031
	Union	1,363	840	1,375	829
,	Venango Warren	2.022	1,837 757	2,022	1,811
,	Washington	1,139 3,745	757	1,129 3,749	759
	Wayne	3,745	3,390 1,949	3,749	3,396 1,947
1	Westmoreland	1,609	1,949	1,610	4,152
1	Wayne	3,803	4,163 945	3,780 758	912
•	York	751 4,938	5,203	4,941	5,265
	Total	181835	164544	182282	163970
ľ		1		1	

Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier will preach in the German Reformed Church next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock.

The property of James Entrekin will

of men, white and black, under the lead of John Brown, of Kansas notoriety, seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and compelled citizens to enter their ranks, while others were held as prisoners.—

Where they ien, but the wounds were taken to expect the aid of from three to five thousaward to expect the aid of from three to five thousaward and a bayonet wound in the kidneys.

Where they ien, but the wounds were taken to expect the aid of from three to five thousaward men." Being interrogated very closely wound in the kidneys. ranks, while others were held as prisoners .-The town was taken possession of, and great alarm and consternation prevailed. The trains were detained and telegraph wires cut.

The alarm spread rapidly and in a few hours military companies from Charleston, Martinsburg, and Sheperdstown, Virginia, and Frederick, Maryland, were on the ground. After a passage over the bridge had been forced the insurrectionists entrenched in the armory, where they held a number of prominent citizens as prisoners.

We give the particulars as far as we have

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18, 8 a. m. The armory has just been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance. Col. Shutt approached with a flag of truce, and demanded the surrender of the armory. After expostulating some time, the rioters refused. The marines then advanced, and made a charge, endeavoring to break open the doors with sledge hammers, but it resisted all their efforts. A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way. The rioters fired briskly, and shot three of the marines, who exchanged shots through the partly broken door. The marines then for-Sheriff. Democrats who worked and voted ced their way through the break, and in a The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the armed mili-Union speaks for Gen. Speer, we may have something more to say upon the subject.—
But why. Mr. Union, shed all your tears of both shot, the latter is dead, and the former is dying. He lies in the armory enclosure. Opawattomee Brown, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice. He says his whole object was to free the slaves, and justified his actions; that he had possession of the town, and could have murdered all the people, and had been murdered in return.— J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut. The dead body of a man shot yesterday, was found within the armory. Brown declares that there was none engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him. The prisoners are retained within the armory enclosure,

> HARPER'S FERRY, 12 m. Soon after storming the armory, four dead bodies of the insurgents who were shot yes-terday were found within the enclosure.— Capt. Brown and his son are dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurrectionists are unwounded, viz: Edward Coppich (white) from Iowa, and Shields Green (colored) also from Iowa.

> The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two unbart, and three escaped with the slaves. On Monday morning soon after the assault on the armory, some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be a parting salute from Cook and his party, who left on Monday morning. The fire was returned with a general volley, but the parties were too distant to do damage. A company of volunteers have gone in pursuit of the fugitives. There are propably a thousand armed men

now congregated here. Reinforcements have been pouring in all night from all parts of the surrounding country. HARPER'S FERRY, 12 p. m.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Col. Lee that Mr. Ould, the District Attorney for this District, will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry, to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners and bring

The train is now getting ready to convey horses and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled. This is the order of the President, at the request of Gov. Wise.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 6 p. m. An eye witness, who has returned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene there as follows:-The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charlestown Guards, who crossed the Potomac river above Harper's Ferry, and reached the building where the insurgents were posted, by the canal on the Maryland side. Smart firing occurred, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here, and another arrestedthe latter ran out and tried to escape by swimming the river. A dozen shots were fired after him, and he partially fell, but rose again and threw his gun away, drew his pistols, both of which snapped. He then drew his bowie knife, and cut all heavy accourrements off and plunged into the river. One of the soldiers was about ten feet behind him. He turned round, threw up his hands, and cried "don't shoot." The soldier fired, and the man fell into the water, his face blown away. His coat-skirts were cut from his person, and in the pockets was found a captains commission, to Captain F. H. Leeman, from the provisional government of the United States .-The commission was dated Oct. 15th, 1859, and signed by A. W. Brown, commander-inchief of the army of the provisional govern-ment of the United States.

A party of five of the insurgents, armed with minie rifles, and posted in the rifle armory, were expelled by the Charlestown Guards. They all ran for the river, and one, who was unable to swim, was drowned. The other four swam out to the rocks in the middle of the Shenandoah, and fired upon the citizens and troops assembled upon both banks. This drew upon them the muskets of between two hundred and three hundred men, and not less than four hundred shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry, about two hundred yards distant. One was shot dead; the second a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell shot, and was not seen afterwards; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed. The white insurgent wounded and captured died in a few moments after in the arms of our informant. He was shot through the breast, arm, and stomach. He declared there were only nineteen whites engaged in this insur-

rection. For nearly an hour a running and random fire was kept up by the troops against the rioters. Several were shot down, while many managed to limp away, wounded. During the firing the women and children ran shrieking in every direction; but when they learned

until the practice is discountenanced and disc followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust. The dead lay in the streets where they fell, but the wounded were cared

just been received.

Last evening a detachment of the marines, accompanied by some of the volunteers, made a visit to Captain Brown's house. The first visit was to the school house and not Brown's residence, as supposed yesterday.

They found a large quantity of blankets, boots, shoes, clothes, tents, fifteen hundred pikes, with large blades affixed; and, also, discovered documents throwing much light on the affair. Among them are the printed constitutions and by-laws of the organization, and having or indicating a ramification of the Union; and they also found letters from various individuals at the North.

One from Fred. Douglas, containing \$10 from a lady for the cause.

Also a letter from Gerritt Smith, about money matters, and a check or draft by him for \$100, endorsed by the cashier of the New York Bank, whose name is not recollected. All these documents are in the possession of Gov. Wise.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, offering \$1000 reward for the capture of Cook. A large number of armed men are held Phelp's train at Harper's Ferry; thinks now scouring the mountains in pursuit of he would then have been able to hold the

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED: HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19 .- The following is the number of the killed and wounded during the recent insurrection :

Killed, 5 citizens. Do., 15 insurgents. Wounded, Prisoners, 5 do. HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19.—The prisoners

have been committed to Charleston jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, when they will be indicted and tried in a few

The arrangement about the jurisdiction has been settled in this way. The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and in the meanwhile the United States authorities will proceed on the charge of treason.—Governor Wise said to Mr. Ould, the U. S. District Attorney, that he had no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners; that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities are done with them.

Brown is better to-day, and has made a fuller statement of his operations. He says that he rented the farm of Dr. Kennedy six months since, and the rent is paid until next March. He never had over twenty-two men at the farm at any time that belonged to the organization, but that he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and the Canadas. He had provided arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men, including two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharpe's rifles, and a thousand spears, all of which were left at the farm. He also had an abundance of powder and fixed ammunition. All the arms were from time to time brought from Connecticut and other Eastern points, to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kentucky Farm, his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes so as to deceive the parties who handled them on the way to the farm. He says that he made one mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or else permitting it to go unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings take, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings and prevented his reinforcements be a great shame if Mr. Whitman does not what a poble man is Mr. Kearney.

The names of all his party at the Ferry on Sunday night, except three white men whom he admits to send on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government.

General John Brown, Commander-in-Chief -wounded, but will recover. Capt. Oliver Brown, dead; Capt. Watson

Capt. John Kugi, of Ohio, raised in Vir ginia, dead. Capt. Aaron C. Stephens, of Connecticut,

wounded badly-has three balls in his body, and cannot possibly recover.

Lieutenant Edwin Coppic, of Iowa, un-Lieutenant Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylva-

nia. dead. Lieutenant Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana,

Leutenant Wm. Leman, of Maine, dead. Captain John E. Cook, of Connecticut, es-

Privates-Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead; Chas. P. Fidd, of Maine, dead; Wm. Thompson, of New York, dead; Dolp Thompson, of New York, dead.

The above, with the three whites previously sent off, make in all seventeen whites. Negroes-Dangerfield Newley, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead. Emperor, of New York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded, a prisoner. The latter was elected a member of Congress of the Provisional Government some time since. Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead. Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, a prisoner at Charleston.

General Brown has nine wounds, but none

A bushel of letters were discovered from all parts of the country. One from Gerritt Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a Bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons, and appears to be one of many informing him from time to time as money was received. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE INSURRECTION.

On Governor Wise reaching the arsenal, old Brown received him with the utmost composure, though evidently suffering much from his wounds. He said, "Well Governor, I suppose you think me a depraved criminal. Well, sir, we have our opinions of each oth-The remark was made with no disrespect whatever. The Governor replied, "You are in the hands of the State, and I have questions to ask, which you can answer, or not, as you choose." Brown answered every question, and made a full confession, which will be published hereafter. Brown said he was conscious he was in the hands of the law, and was prepared to meet his fate; that as far as he himself and those already in custody were concerned, he had no concealments whatever to make; that he had been mistaken in his calculations about assistance from the soldiers were their protectors, they took good courage, and did good service in the more trouble. He said that the whole plot way of preparing refreshments, and attend- was well contrived and arranged as far back be sold at Sheriff's sale on Thursday, the 10th day of November next.

was well contrived and arranged as iar back on the wounded. Our informant who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says all the terrible scenes of a battle passed in that he looked for aid from every State, (Vir.

But upon reflection he framed an answer in these words: "From my visits and associations and inquiries about here, I have a right wound in the kidneys.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—The following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry, has by Wise as to where the boxes of guns and ammunition came from, Brown said they were shipped from Connecticut to Chambers. were shipped from Connecticut to Chambers-burg, Pa., directed to "J. Smith & Son," in two boxes, and were hauled to Kennedy's farm, in Maryland (the rendevous) by drivers who knew nothing of what they contained.

A provisional constitution was found on one of the rioters, (Stevens,) and shown to Brown, to know if it was genuine. Upon hearing the preamble read, he pronounced it genuine, and confessed that he was the author chiefly, though the document was amended in their convention. He declined answering questions that might implicate others until yesterday, when he said he had fixed upon Harper's Ferry in 1856 as the point to commence his operations against the Southern States; that he had fully examined its strength, ascertained the number of men in charge of it, and the probabilities of taking it; said he rented the Kennedy farm in Maryland about two years ago, for his two sons, Oliver and Watson, under the name of Smith, to secrete the weapons, &c., and had continued, from time to time, to add to his stores. He thought he would have succeeded had he place long enough to inspire confidence in him and his plans, and then his promised

support would have come up.

Brown confessed that he had twenty-three boxes of Sharpe's rifles, and a number of Colt's revolvers. There had been found, also two hundred Sharpe's rifles, one thousand pikes, and two hundred revolvers. These were brought in on Tuesday night, together with spades, pick-axes, tents, blankets, one military field spy-glass, \$200 to \$300 in gold and silver, and a call-whistle.

Brown said he had arms and ammunition for fifteen hundred men, but he expected the assistance of five thousand men.

All the arms and ammunition were from abroad, and not from the armory at Harper's Ferry. The arms of the arsenal were not

LETTER FROM GERRET SMITH TO CAPT. BROWN. Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 20. The most important and significant of the etters from Gerret Smith, found among the

papers of Brown, is the following:

PETERBOROUGH, June 4, 1859.
Capt. John Brown—My Dear Friend: I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington. But as Mr. Morton received last evening a letter from Mr. Sanborn saying your address would be your son's home, viz., West Andover, I, therefore, write you without delay, and direct your letter to my son. I have done what I could, thus far for Kansas, and what I could, to keep you at your

Losses by indorsement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassment the last two years. But I must, nevertheless, continue to do in order to keep you at your Kansas work. Isend you herewith my draft for \$200. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work. My wife joins me in affectionate regard to

pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kearney. How liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work. Your friend, GERRET SMITH.

MALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want TOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

QOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S. HEET ZINC AND OIL CLOTH, for putting under stoves, &c., for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

DMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM HEARN, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they 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.

ELIZABETH HEARN, GEORGE HEARN, Administrators.

DOBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store, Has just returned from the City with a splendid assort CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS. which he will make up to order in the best workman-like

manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859-3m.

MISHER & M'MURTRIE ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (Plain and colored,) Nauvau Plaid, Tanjoro Lustro, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c. A large and beautiful assortment of Fall

and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. 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 solection of Mortilles

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.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsoks, Tarleton, and many other articles which several colored and wall many other articles which several colored and wall many other articles which several colored and swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsoks, Tarleton, and many other articles which several colored and wall colo sooks, 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, Blank-

ets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Chap.

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

goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

ALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want ADIES Collars, very cheap and beau-

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S. DOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, CALF-SKINS AND LININGS,

LASTS AND FINDINGS. LEVI WESTBROOK,

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Has just opened his new stock of
BOOTS and SHOES for men, women, boys, misses and
children. All kinds of styles for Ladies can be found at
his store, and the men will not find fault with his stock

His stock of Calf-skins, Linings, Lasts and Findings, will please all in the trade LEVI WESTBROOK Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

TEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!! NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER,
BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and tall assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER 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—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, Oct. 4, 1859.

# CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

# NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!! Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

ARDWARE FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "The People" with indispensable ricles, and many useful inventions which can be found NLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from annifacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHE'APER Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

Man of business.

All orders receive prompt attention. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 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 FALL and WINTER, and he invites all to

newed for FALL and WINTER, 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,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Such as Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for

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 lookan accommodate what does not for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for MOSES STROUS.

Goods. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859. ROMAN!

IAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN! NEW CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW CLOTHING

JUST RF

your Clothing. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859

TURS! FURS!! FURS!!!—

FAREIRA & THOMSON,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in LADIES and
CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, of every description. Also,
BUFFALO Robes, Furred Gloves and Collars, No. 818 MarKET STREET, (above Eighth, south side,) PHILADELPHIA.

Wholes ale and Retail.

N. P. Storekorges will an edited.

N. B.—Storekeepers will do well to give us a call, as they will find the largest assortment by far to select from in the City, and at Manufacturers' Prices.

Sept. 28, 1859—im. FOR SALE.

A Farm, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon Co. Pa., six miles from Concord, containing about EIGHTY ACRES, about 60 acres of which are cleared, the balance is well timbered. About 30 acres of best meadow land. The improvements consist of a comfortable Log Dwelling and Log Barn. This property is immediately on the line of the great Pacific Railroad, is in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold low. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Concord, Franklin county, Pa.

GEORGE MYERS. Sept. 28, 1859.

BY THE BALE OR ROBE, AT GEORGE F. WOMRATH'S, Nos. 415 and 417 Arch streets, Philad'a. Also, a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS, of own manufacture. FURS, of own manufacture.

N. B.—The highest price paid for all kinds of SHIPPING FURS. [Sept. 28, '59-3m.]



QUFFALO ROBES



A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DLATFORM SCALES OF EVERTY
DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c.,
for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally.
Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

\*\*Example of the return of the retur DLATFORM SCALES OF EVERY