

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 2, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPOENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, DEEDS FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$200 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, SURETY BONDS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTOR'S 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. Attention, by F. H. Lane. Stray Steer, by John Weight. Medical Notice, by J. B. Ludon, M. D. G. Ashman Miller advertises in to-day's Globe.

Democracy.

Is there, says a cotemporary, a word in our language that has the ring of our noble watchword, Democracy? It touches at once every chord of our being, because in itself it comprises all the best men have dreamed, all the greatest sages have thought, all that the highest flights of human reason have reached. It epitomizes all the results of the painful labors of mankind from the rude attempts of savage ignorance to the beautiful fabric of civilization. It is like a brilliant pinnacle perched on a high rugged hill, up which struggling millions have toiled and are still toiling. Democracy—the rights of the people! Not the rights of individuals; not the rights of class, or section, but the rights of all including each. Nothing selfish, partial, limited, but the full recognition of one's claim, the unfettered development of each one's faculties, the unrestricted enjoyment of each one's rights. This is Democracy. Is it wonderful that its trumpet sounds wake mankind from the sleep of lethargy; that at its echoes the ramparts of prejudice, the strong fastnesses of tyranny and fanaticism are shaken down, totter and fall? Was so potent a name ever inscribed on any banner, a name that in itself betokens victory? The party that owns this banner, must be national, it will be universal. It is born from no local passion, from no selfish interest, from no personal prejudice, from no transient expedient or passing cause, its vital spark as an eternal truth. It claims nothing at the expense of others, it stands upon the immutable foundation of truth and justice. Even those that oppose it are loth to surrender every bond. Those that leave it repent and return. Democracy is the pride of our land; it is that which makes the shining beacon to mankind, the star of hope to present and future generations. Not our shipping that dots every sea, not our fertile, boundless lands, not our inventions and gigantic strides, make us the wonder of the world. These are but the offspring, the practical manifestation of the great principle embodied in our party name—the rights of the people, the rights of all. Can the most prolific brain invent a just cause that is not embraced in its protecting arms? Is there a wrong against which it has no weapons? The noble tree which grows only in the richest soil, the young roots of which are fed with the blood of patriot men, that noble tree extends its sheltering branches over everything that is good and just, but wrong and error cannot live within its realm. The party which watched over the birth of this nation, which sat by its cradle, which reared it to youthful manhood, that party shall be its guardian angel so long as Providence has decreed to prolong its days. Let no rash imaginings, no impatient ardor, seduce the unwary from a brotherhood which has ever been faithful to its trust. Let no one rashly condemn when the results have been so grand, and abandon the bright lights of the past for the fitful will-o-the-wisp of the present.

The Harper's Ferry difficulty is giving the Opposition considerable trouble. Many of the Democratic presses are attempting to make the Republican, or Opposition party, responsible for old Brown's desperate effort to bring about an insurrection of the slaves, while the Republican, or Opposition press, are equally bitter in their denunciation of Brown's conduct. The extreme Republican, or Abolition presses, are the only ones sympathizing with Brown and his deluded followers, and we predict that before six months the Abolitionists will again be an organization separate and apart from the Republican, with their own candidates for President and other offices.

Time works radical changes, as well in politics as in everything else, and we should not be surprised to see good come out of the evil designs of the fanatics who have for years been a curse to our country. We shall wait patiently for the good times coming.

Something is wrong, somewhere. Almost every week, complaints are made by our subscribers in every part of the county, that they do not receive their papers regularly, and sometimes not at all. We have missed mailing our papers on Wednesday but once for many months, and we cannot see why our subscribers on the railroad east and west, do not find their Globes at their respective offices on that day. The fault is not with us. We hope there is no 'double teaming' us, going on.

Look Out For Them.—The following information which we get from the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph should receive the attention of our citizens:—"Our attention has been called to the fact that a large amount of counterfeit bills are constantly passed by a set of well-dressed sharpers who are, or profess to be, canvassers for, or peddlers of, bank note detectors and publications containing facsimiles of bank notes, coins, &c. Many of this class are always provided with a large supply of bad bills, and as they are supposed—very correctly—to be good judges of money, any bills they offer are taken without being scrutinized. Their pretext for carrying counterfeit bills is, that the notes are necessary to explain to customers the details of their method of detection, but large amounts of this bogus money is passed whenever opportunity offers. The police ought to hold them equally with others who are found with bad money in their possession; for if they only intended to make a legitimate use of this counterfeit money, it might be stamped counterfeit, or marked in some manner that no one could be deceived by them. These same parties are always prepared to buy up the bills of broken banks, at about ten or twelve cents on the dollar, which we believe are only purchased to be altered and passed again.—They are in fact the agents of counterfeiters and should be narrowly watched. We advise the public to keep a strict look out for men who are desirous of buying the bills of broken banks."

We have two very good reasons for occupying so much of our paper with the Harper's Ferry trouble: First, it is all the talk and all of any interest in our exchanges. Second, everybody wants to know all the particulars, so we give all we have room for, and hope our readers will be satisfied.

Trial of the Insurgents.

The prisoners, five in number, were brought into Court at Charlestown, Va., on the 25th. On the 26th, the second day, the Grand Jury brought in true bills against the prisoners.—They contain three counts: First, for conspiring with negroes to produce an insurrection; second, for treason to the Commonwealth; and third, for murder. The prisoners desired to be tried separately; and Brown was put upon his trial first. A number of witnesses were examined on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days. On the afternoon of the 4th day, several witnesses for the prisoner were called, but did not answer, when Brown arose from his mattress, (and evidently excited,) and standing on his feet, addressed the court as follows:

May it please the Court: I discover that notwithstanding all the assertions that I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names, as soon as I could get at them, of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and was assured that they should be subpoenaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were; but it appears that they have not been subpoenaed, so far as I can learn. And now I ask, (if I am to have anything like a fair trial,) that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning, for I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely. But I am in hopes that counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am myself unable to attend to it. I have given all the attention I possibly could to it, but am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names, and I have nobody to do any errand, for my money was all taken from me when I was sacked and stabbed, and I have not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go my errands for me, and they have not been done, nor have all the witnesses been subpoenaed; they are not within reach and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning, to have something done if anything is desired; if not, I am ready for anything that may come up. Brown then lay down again, threw his blanket over him, and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in tranquil slumber. Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all the day at the side of Mr. Botts, arose amid great sensation and addressed the court as follows:

May it please the Court: I would add my voice to the appeal of Brown, although I had no consultation with him, that the further hearing of the case be postponed until the morning. I would state the reasons for this request. I am informed, and have reason to believe, that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, is on his way to Charlestown, and will undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry to-night, at 7 o'clock, and have taken measures to secure that gentleman's arrival at this place to-night, if he reach Harper's Ferry. For myself, I have come from Boston, traveling night and day, to volunteer my services in defence of Brown. I cannot take the responsibility of undertaking his defence as I am now situated.

The gentlemen who have defended Brown have acted in an honorable and dignified manner in all respects; but I cannot assume the responsibility of defending him myself for many reasons. First, it would be ridiculous for me to do it. I have not, except so far as I have listened to this case, and heard the counsel this morning, got any idea of the line of defence proposed. I have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and have had no time to read it. I have no time to examine the questions arising from this defence, some of which are of considerable importance, especially those relative to the jurisdiction over the army grounds. For all these reasons, I ask a continuation of the case till morning.

Messrs. Botts and Green, counsel for Brown, with Hoyt, after some remarks, withdrew from the case. The proceedings at this point were postponed, and at 6 o'clock the Court adjourned.

Great excitement prevailed in the town, and the guard has been increased, the conduct of Brown being regarded as a trick. SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—ARRIVAL OF ADDITIONAL COUNSEL.

CHARLESTON, October 29.—The Court met at ten o'clock this morning. The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay of a few minutes to enable him to have a brief interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time. Soon after, Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed. Samuel Chilton, of Washington City, appeared as the additional counsel for the prisoners, and was qualified. Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, was also qualified as counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Chilton made an explanatory statement. He was unexpectedly called upon yesterday to aid in this defence. He came with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen who were conducting the defence, but on reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case. He then determined to do his best, not feeling at liberty to refuse, under the circumstances. However, it would be impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment, or examine the evidence already given. He made no motion, but he would advise the delay of a few hours, that he and his brother counsel could make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. No more delays could be granted. The trial then proceeded.

Mr. Hoyt, for the prisoner objected to receiving as evidence, the letter of Gerritt Smith, heretofore published; also the autobiography of Brown, written by himself. Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Hoyt, and cross questioned by the prisoner while lying in his bed, wrapped-up in a blanket. The testimony was mainly relative to Brown's kind treatment of his prisoners. At one o'clock a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several witnesses for the prisoner were examined, all proving that Brown treated his prisoners with humanity, and frequently expressed his regret that bloodshed should have been caused by him, in self-defence. The defence closed their testimony at about four o'clock, and the State desired to give the case to the jury without argument. Capt. Brown insisted that his counsel should argue the case after the opening speech for the State. The Court adjourned till Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed.

The witnesses having all been examined, the Commonwealth at 4 1/2 o'clock, commenced the opening argument for the Commonwealth, and spoke only for about forty minutes. He reviewed the testimony as elicited during the examination, and dwelt for some time on the absurdity of the claim or expectation of the prisoner that he should have been treated according to the rules of honorable warfare.—He seemed to have lost sight of the fact that he was in command of a band of murderers and thieves, and forfeited all title to protection of any kind.

The court then adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Chilton will deliver the opening speech for the prisoner.

The Harper's Ferry Trouble.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—Brown has made no confession, but on the contrary, says that he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and that he is confident that he will rescue him from the perils that surround him. He says that he has had rifles levelled at him, knives at his throat, and his life in as great a peril as his now is, but that God has always been at his side. He knows that God is with him, and fears nothing.

Alexander R. Boteler, member of Congress from this district, has collected fifty-one hundred letters from the citizens residing in the neighborhood of Brown's house, who searched it before the arrival of the marines. Letters are also in possession of Andrew Hunter, Esq., who has also a large number of letters obtained from the house by the marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of conspirators containing 47 signatures. Also a receipt from Horace Greeley for letters, &c., received from Brown, and an accurately traced map from Chambersburg to Brown's house. Also a copy of a letter from Brown, stating that the arrival of too many men at once would excite suspicion, and that they should arrive singly. Also a letter signed Merriam stating that if \$20,000 was wanted, C. S. was good for one-fifth. Brown tells them to let women write letters, not men. Also a letter from J. E. Cook, stating that the Maryland election was about to come off, and the people will become excited, and we will get some of the candidates to join our side.

ARREST OF COOK—HIS IDENTITY ESTABLISHED.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 26.—Capt. John E. Cook, was arrested yesterday, by Messrs. Daniel Logan, and Claggett Fitzhugh, at Mont Alto, Franklin county, fourteen miles from this place. There is no doubt of this being the man. His printed commission, filled up and signed by Gen. Brown, and marked No. 4, was found upon his person; also a memorandum written on parchment, of the pistol presented to Washington by Lafayette, and bequeathed to Lewis W. Washington, in 1854. The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left on the mountains. He was fully armed and made a desperate resistance.

He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions. He was much fatigued, and almost starved. He was brought to this place at 8 o'clock last night. After an examination before Justice Reisher, and being fully identified by one of our citizens who formerly knew him, he was committed to jail to await a requisition from Governor Wise. He acknowledged having three others with him on the mountain. One of them was seen and conversed with. He had a blue blanket over his shoulders, and carried a Sharpe's rifle and double-barreled gun. He said on being told to his partner, who had gone for provisions.

Parties will go in search of the others to-day.

DISCLOSURES BY ONE OF THE INSURGENTS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—John Copeland, the mulatto prisoner from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to the U. S. Marshals, Mr. Martin, of Virginia, and Mr. Johnson, of the Northern District of Ohio. He has given the names of the party at Oberlin who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have not here-

before been mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Governor Wise. Mr. Johnson was shown to-day a number of letters implicating Gerritt Smith and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland and other points of Ohio. Among the letters is one signed Horace Greeley & Co., that had enclosed \$41, for seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio. It was directed to J. H. Kagi, one of the killed, but as he had been a correspondent of the Tribune, this letter had evidently enclosed his pay. Another letter from Capt. Brown to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1859, details a visit to Gerritt Smith, at Peterboro, which the writer regarded as highly encouraging; that Smith gave him \$180, and that he also received at his house, a note good for \$200 more. Also, that Smith had written to his friends at the East, that \$2,000 must be raised for Brown, of which he would agree to furnish one-fifth himself. There is also a notice of a draft from the cashier of the New York State Bank, sent him by direction of Gerritt Smith, dated Albany, August 29, 1859. Marshal Johnson, has also a list of officers of the Provisional Government, and a list of contributors to the project.

Marshal Johnson left for Cleveland last evening, taking copies with him. The examination made by marshal Johnson settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing; that many prominent men in the Northern States have given money and influence in its behalf, and when the facts are made public a sensation may be expected.

How the Abolitionists Talk.

The New York papers of Oct. 24th contain reports of two Abolition sermons delivered in that city on Sunday night. We quote from the Reverend Tighland Garnet, the following remarks on the late insurrection:

"It was the duty of every man who loved the cause, to say in regard to this subject, that this movement was right; and any man who could not boldly say so, had much better say nothing at all. Their only regret should be that the movement had failed. \* \* \* There is not power enough in the State of New York to arrest Gerritt Smith. The whole West would rise, and the government knows it."

The Rev. Geo. F. Noyes, on the same evening, made use of the following:

"I do not believe it is meant that the pulpit should be silent on the only subject that is agitating this Republic; and if the pulpit would only take proper stand on this great question, what benefit and reformation could be done! We must make this question not only a political issue, but a part of our religion."

Joshua R. Giddings delivered a lecture to a large audience, in Philadelphia on Friday night last. [We copy from a city daily:]—"On appearing on the stand he was received with loud applause. After alluding to the late trouble, he sketched the condition of slavery in various States of this Union. He maintained that every State has the power of establishing liberty within its border, independent of the General Government, and that the Federal Government has no business to defend slave States from violence arising out of slavery. The Union between the States does not imply that all the States should defend slavery. I hazard nothing in saying that the people of the free States do not wish to uphold slavery, although they feel that each State should have her constitutional rights."

This is not the time to speak of Brown or his companions. Those who know him speak of him more highly than I could; most of his companions—those who are most fortunate—are dead. I must speak for the future. Like the gallant American naval heroes who sailed into the harbor of Tripoli in a fire ship to burn the vessels of our country's enemies, they have fallen, but their countrymen honor their memory. [Applause.]—The speaker referred here to the ground taken by John Quincy Adams in Congress on the slavery question, to the actions of Miner of Pennsylvania, and to his own opinions in Congress which secured his expulsion from his seat in the House. He also referred to the Mexican war, and said that those who fell there were murdered to secure the extension of slavery. This, he said, our free-State people do not like any more than they like to support the slave-trade.

He also referred with bitterness to the operations of the fugitive slave law, among the mountains of his native Somerset, in this State, and in Ohio; in the latter State one murderer who shot a fugitive yet remains unhung.—[Laughter and applause.] He spoke of the case of the Oberlin Rescuers, and said that the Western Reserve stand boldly up against the fugitive slave law, and despise the coward who, knowing his rights, dare not maintain them. The attempts of the Executive to force slavery on Kansas made John Brown what he was; he was persecuted, and his sons slain, and in his desperation he has struck the blow that has thrilled the nation. An "irrepressible conflict" has arisen, [applause], and he that does not look it in the face, does not do his duty. Now, as to Brown, I presume he has told the truth when he says he only went to Virginia to free the slaves. In doing this he has only agreed with nine-tenths of the people of the free States. I know he has never come up to my opinions on this point, and my notions are said to be too strong for a Philadelphia audience. [Laughter.] I have said and believe that it is morally wrong for a man to remain in slavery, if he can get free. I would strike down a slave-catcher at my own door. But I shall not express these sentiments in Philadelphia. [Long-continued laughter and applause.]

For years I have given fugitives money and arms, and taught them their use. I am opposed to taking life, except in defence of life or liberty. So, too, think the people of Northern Ohio. I have been requested to tell what I know of Brown. I am of opinion that he came to Jefferson, where I reside, on Saturday, and spoke in our church on the next Sunday. He spoke of his Kansas troubles, and also of his doings in Missouri. I believe nearly every Democrat and every Republican contributed to pay for Brown's lecture [applause]. In talking to Brown I spoke against slavery, but I did not utter as radical opinions as I do generally in public. Brown did not speak of Virginia, to me, or of arms, or of his associates. Nor do I think any one but his associates knew of his Virginia movements. And no one who knows my circumstances will think I ever gave \$300 to Brown. [Laughter.] I gave three dollars, once, to relieve the personal distress of Brown's son—not three hundred; but little did I believe this three dollars was to frighten Virginia, and strike terror to the heart of the Federal Government. [Great laughter.] When I read of Brown's living at Harper's Ferry, and

making his attack there, I was astounded.—But I will say, that if Gerritt Smith, or any one else, gave money to free slaves without blood-shedding, they certainly offended against no law of Ohio. Lovers of liberty know their rights and cannot be frightened.

But I recall the attention to the causes of the emigrants of Harper's Ferry. It was caused by a series of unconstitutional outrages, by the National and State Governments. Our statesmen have cringed to the South, and have stained the soil of the free States with the blood of freemen. There is no mistaking the feeling of our people. Let timid people keep quiet. If the causes of such troubles continue, the dangers will also continue.—Let our Territory be consecrated to freedom if peace is to continue.

Mr. Gidding closed by quoting John Quincy Adams' "Let it come, (i. e. that is the fight between freedom and slavery)—in peace or in blood, I say let it come!" There was no disturbance of any kind during the lecture, which was listened to with the deepest attention.

Winter Protection of Trees and Plants.

Fruit and ornamental trees planted this Fall, and benefited by a mound of earth a foot high thrown up around the trunk. Let this earth be brought to the tree from another quarter, not taken off from the extremities of the roots, and so exposing them, as is too often done. Such a mound will keep the trees steady against the wind, and protect the trunks from the inroads of mice. Cunning as these vermin are, they don't know enough to ascend a bank of fresh earth in search of green fodder. For pear trees, subject as they are to frozen sap-blight, we would suggest the additional defence of a light board or section of bark set up against the south side of the trunks. A hay-band wound on loosely, answers a good purpose. Dwarf pears need special care in winter, if the ground continues bare. Their roots need a covering of manure or a mound of earth.

As to cherry trees, do the best you can, and even then, expect some injury and loss in the Northern States. For the splitting of the trunk so common, the protection recommended for the pear tree is worthy of trial.

Grape vines not perfectly hardy should be laid on the ground and fastened there, and then covered with a litter or a few inches of soil. So of tender roses and shrubs; they may be bundled up in straw, or covered with matting or ever-green boughs, but they are generally safer if bent to the ground and covered with a little earth.

CURE FOR A FELON.—These very painful affections often baffle the skill of our best physicians, and any receipt for their prevention or cure should be gratefully received. An acquaintance of ours has informed us of a simple remedy, which has effected upon him a thorough cure. The spinal marrow of an ox, put on a cotton rag, and applied to the felon, changing it every few hours, is the remedy. It is simple, and worth a trial by those afflicted. —Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

MONUMENT TO MR. BRODERICK.—We understand that a movement is on foot, in which many of the merchants and business men of this city participate—calling a public meeting to consider and adopt the best means of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the late Senator Broderick. We cannot doubt that this enterprise will receive prompt and liberal encouragement.—Bulletin, 21st ult.

COMPLETED.—The double track on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been completed through most of Westmoreland county. The cars now run on both tracks east and west of Greensburg, and the trains pass each other for the first time, on the high embankment on each side of the town. It is said that the two banks have cost the company, since they have been taken out of the hands of the contractors, half a million of dollars.

John Brown is the father of twenty-two children—a force sufficient, itself, to take Virginia and frighten the slaveholders everywhere. We suppose some of these children were girls, but we don't think that would make any difference. Women would scare the Virginians—"babes in arms" would do it.—Eccliarage.

Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassels, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWINN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!! NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

AT BEN JACOBS' AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER, GREEK CORNER.

BEN JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a complete assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &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.

H. ROMAN! H. ROMAN! H. ROMAN! H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED. NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED. NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED. NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED. Call at Roman's Clothing Store for your Clothing, Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

\$10,000 REWARD!! MOSES STROUS, Will risk the above sum that he can sell Goods, to everybody, at price to suit the times. His stock has been renewed 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, Hats, Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c. BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young. 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, Oct. 4, 1859. MOSES STROUS.

LADIES' Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWINN'S.



HARDWARE 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 articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE. 2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to sell these Goods from 20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, BLOW-WARE, SADDLERY, OILS, PAINTS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, VARNISHES, GLASS, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, STEEL, IRON, MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c. Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business. All orders receive prompt attention. JAS. A. BROWN. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

THE 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.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN For Hopewell & Intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:30 A. M. Returns, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:35 P. M. EVENING TRAIN For SARON and Intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:00 P. M. Returns, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 8:36 P. M. JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent. Huntingdon, Sept. 14, 1859.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

FABRIKA & THOMSON, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, of every description. Also, HURON HONORS, FURTED GLOVES and COLLARS, No. 315 MARKET STREET, (above Eighth, south side), PHILADELPHIA. Wholesale and Retail. N. B.—Stockkeepers 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. 25, 1859—lm.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Bibles, Letters, Commercial and Note Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Ink—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket Knives, 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.

1859. FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every article of gentlemen's furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what is recommended to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the best 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. Sept. 21, 1859. M. GUTMAN & CO.

GOOD NEWS! WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day. "IT IS EVEN SO!"

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