

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 9, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

ATTACHMENT SALES, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PAPERS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a view of the \$200 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a view of the \$500 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes, BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.—We would like to see the masses of all parties lead the politicians. We would like to see the politicians compelled to respect the will of the majority of the honest voters of their party.—We would like to see every candidate defeated who resorts to dishonorable means to secure his success. We would like to see the best men nominated and elected to all positions, from President down to the smallest county, township or borough officer. We would like to see men free to ensure those they have placed in power when they deserve it. When wicked and unprincipled politicians succeed in putting in nomination men no better than themselves, we would like to see the people, irrespective of party, vote them down. We would like to see the press as ready to denounce bad nominations as they are to applaud good ones. We would like to see editors independent, and honest in politics as well as in everything else, and such we would like to see well supported. We would like to see parties honorably dealt with—because a few would be leaders disgrace the company they are in, the whole should not be held accountable. We would like to see party men always contending for what they believe to be right—and go ahead.—And we would like to see every man take a paper, if he is able to pay for it; and if he takes one, and is not willing to pay for it within a reasonable time, we would like him to request the editor to stop it and save any further expense. And we would like our office crowded next week with friends ready to pay up arrears—and others willing to commence with advance payments.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.—At the late election in Maryland, large gains were made by the Democratic party in all the interior districts. They will have a majority on joint ballot in the State Legislature, and thus be enabled to elect a Democratic successor to the present Senator, Mr. Pearce. They also have, for the first time in the history of Maryland, a majority in both branches of the State Legislature—in the Senate as well as in the House—and they can do much to prevent a repetition of the Baltimore outrages by dividing that city into small election divisions. The last Senate stood seven Democrats and fifteen Americans but the new Senate will contain eight Americans and fourteen Democrats. The House of Delegates is composed of seventy-four members, and, at the last session, consisted of thirty Democrats and forty-four Americans. The new House will contain twenty-six Americans and forty-eight Democrats. The Congressional delegation will probably stand three Democrats to three Americans, as in the last Congress, and be composed of the following members:

- 1st District—James A. Stewart, (Dem.)
2d " Edwin H. Webster, (Am.)
3d " J. M. Harris, (Am.)
4th " Henry Winter Davis, (Am.)
5th " Col. Jacob M. Kunkel, (Dem.)
6th " Col. Geo. W. Hughes, (Dem.)

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The official returns of the Mississippi election show a Democratic majority of 25,105 votes. In the Legislature the Opposition has four members in the Senate, and fourteen in the House. The majorities in the Congressional districts are as follows: First District, L. Q. C. Lamar, (no opposition), 7391; Second, R. Davis, 7199; Third, William Barksdale, (no opposition), 7125; Fourth, O. R. Singleton, 5664; Fifth, J. J. McRae, (no opposition), 6668.

IOWA.—Nearly every county of Iowa has been heard from, and the Republican majority for Governor is just about 3,000. (Last Governor's election, 2,151.) On the rest of the State ticket, the Senate will stand, 26 Republican to 17 Democratic. The House stands, so far as heard from, 47 Republican to 32 Democratic, leaving eight districts to hear from, all of which gave Republican majorities at the State election in 1858.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—The Republicans have made a clean sweep in the new State of Minnesota, which for the first time will be under Republican rule. They have the Governor, other State officers, and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature. This insures that party an United States Senator.

On Sunday, the 23d ult., at Lynchburg, Va., a thousand negroes assembled on the basin to take leave of the negroes belonging to the estate of the late F. B. Shackelford, of Amherst, who in accordance with the will of the deceased, were about to depart for a free State. The number set free was forty-four. Of these twenty-seven left the balance preferring to remain in servitude in Virginia, rather than enjoy their freedom elsewhere.

It appears that a band of Abolitionists, of Boston, incensed at the conduct of Messrs. Logan and Fitzhugh, the gentlemen who arrested "Capt." Cook, near Chambersburg, have determined to come on and administer upon them proper punishment for their "infamous and inhuman treachery."

They have addressed letters to the authorities of Chambersburg to that effect, and in one of them make the bold assertion, that "this band of desperadoes will leave here (Boston) in a few days, with the determination never again to turn their faces northward, or retrace their steps, until the base treachery and dastardly cries of Logan and his more infamous associate is wiped out with their blood."

The Richmond Enquirer, edited by a son of Gov. Wise, says that the Governor has had assurances that he would be made the President in 1860, if he would pardon "Old Brown." According to the Enquirer, Gov. Wise has no intention of interposing the Executive clemency, either in Brown's case or that of any of his confederates who may be convicted. That paper concludes its article as follows:

"Virginia will execute Brown and his associates, and feels herself able to meet all the consequences that may arise from that act."

The Doylestown, (Pa.) Democrat concludes an able article, advocating the nomination of Judge Douglas as the next Democratic Presidential candidate, as follows:

"We are for Mr. Douglas for the Presidency before any other man, because we believe him the strongest candidate named, to say nothing of the many other reasons to be urged in his behalf. His sterling political integrity, his indomitable courage, and unflinching consistency, commend him to the confidence of the country."

The Somerset (Pa.) Democrat has at the head of its editorial columns the name of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black as a candidate for President, subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention. As the Democrat is a sort of home organ of the Judge, this use of his name is, no doubt, fully authorized.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

TYRONE CITY, Nov. 2, 1859.

DEAR GLOBE:—I am at this time enjoying the hospitality of the good folks of Tyrone City—a more noble, kind-hearted, and hospitable people exists not on terra firma. The "Tyrone City Hotel," at which I am now stopping, is owned by Col. Wm. H. Irwin, formerly from Duncansville, who has made great improvement upon the building during his Administration. He has for his "right bower," A. P. Owens, Esq., who in connection with the proprietor, cannot be excelled as landlords and gentlemen. Those who may be so fortunate as to sojourn under their roof, may afterwards dot it down as a pleasant and happy period in their lives.

Quite an excitement prevailed here in consequence of a powder magazine having been erected in the street by the new company who have taken the contract to finish the Tyrone & Philipsburg Railroad. The good people of this place, it would seem, prefer taking some other voyage heavenward than that of being "blown up." They therefore held a caucus of those most interested, and petitioned a meeting of the "City Fathers," who, after discussing the dangerous qualities of gun powder generally, adopted means to remove the nuisance forthwith, or the magazine and its contents would have been hurled into the Blue Juniata vi et armis, by the indignant citizens.

Our brief stay will not allow us to give you the result of the Council's orders, but as we have had no symptoms of a miniature earthquake since, I presume the magazine has moved northward, and the terrified citizens once more enjoy their wonted rest.

Yours, &c., A. J. A. J.

The Greensburg (Pa.) Argus contains the following announcement:

"The Rev. Mr. Keesey, pastor of the United Brethren Church, of Greensburg, left his home on the 19th of October, to assist a brother at Altoona, Pa. Since then he has not been heard of. It is ascertained that he did not go to Altoona, and the most painful apprehensions are felt by his wife and friends for his disappearance. Mr. Keesey is an able and popular preacher—happy in his family relations—no man was more prudent and circumspect in his deportment. He has a wife and five children, to whom he was a most kind and affectionate husband and father. For some days before he left, he appeared to be gloomy and in deep trouble. Simultaneous with his leaving home, a very handsome and fascinating young grass widow has also disappeared in a mysterious manner.—The disappearance of the grass widow on the same day that Mr. Keesey left has thrown a dark cloud around the circumstances, and filled the hearts of his wife and friends with unalloyed anguish. We trust, however, that a few days will explain the matter in such a manner as to relieve the character of the Rev. gentleman from suspicions that now surround him, and restore him to that high position in the affections of his congregation that he has hitherto occupied."

HOW THE SLAVES RECEIVED BROWN'S PROPHECY.—A negro boy, belonging to W. Washington, who was taken by the insurgents at the time his master was, when he reached the Ferry, was offered a pike, which he refused, when one of the insurgents told him that he was free and should fight the whites. The boy replied, "I don't know anything about being free; I was free enough before you took me, and I'm not going to fight until I see Massa Lewis fighting, and then I fight for him." This boy was among the prisoners in the engine house.

The Baltimore Election Outrages.

PLUCO-YLISM IN THE ASCENDANT.

(From the Baltimore Sun of Nov. 3.)

We briefly sum up a part of the outrages of yesterday: In the First ward, Edward Cockey was badly stabbed with awls, and several persons seriously beaten. About half past ten o'clock a man named Kelly started up the hill to the polls, and when about a hundred yards distant, he was assailed by five men, one of whom dealt him a blow which felled him to the ground. He instantly regained his feet, and drawing a revolver, pursued and fired six shots at his assailants; and threw his pistol after them. He was not seriously injured.

In the Second ward, the rowdies interfered with the election, compelling many naturalized citizens to vote their ticket. Wm. P. Preston, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third district, was brutally beaten.

In the Third ward, Mr. Henry Herring, Jr., lumber inspector, No. 22 Bond street, was in the line of the barricade to vote, and being pressed and jammed by the rowdies, he staggered outside and fell dead. The physicians, who were called, say that the death was the result of apoplexy. A man named Dan Crothers was badly beaten about eleven o'clock. After that time there was quiet, no position being offered to those who had possession of the polls. Mr. Isaac S. George, a most respectable citizen, residing on East Baltimore street, was standing at the door with an infant child in his arms, when he observed some parties coming along maltreating some countrymen. He made the remark that it was a shame, when he was arrested by some police who happened to be along, and taken to the Eastern police station, whence he was subsequently released. No record of his arrest was made.

The Fourth ward all show of opposition by the Reformers was abandoned. Joseph Vansant, son of the Hon. Joshua Vansant, was severely beaten. Several others shared the same fate.—Mr. Joseph Clarkson, machinist, on Front street, and his two sons, were severely beaten after which the three were arrested and taken to the Central police station. Before the opening of the polls the windows in the store of John W. Hunt, at the corner of Fayette and Esoter streets, were broken, and bricks were thrown into his house. Several other houses shared the same treatment.

In the Sixth ward the Roughts held full sway. In the Eighth ward everything progressed quietly from the time the polls were opened. A barricade was erected so that the window could not be crowded and the voting went on rapidly. There were several police officers present, but they left at noon and did not return. The judges provided themselves with the different tickets to be voted for, and supplied all who did not obtain them before reaching the polls. A large number of persons who did not live in the ward presented themselves, but their votes were promptly rejected without creating any disorder.—About four o'clock in the afternoon a man named Petticoat, from the Seventh ward, presented himself and demanded the right to vote, which was refused him. He became violent, when some one struck at him, but he was quickly surrounded and carried to a place of safety. That was the only difficulty during the day, and no personal injury was sustained, nor was there at any time any crowding at the polls.

In the Ninth ward, a German was dreadfully beaten whilst in the hands of an officer. The Reformers were finally driven from the polls.

In the Tenth ward, John Hinesly, who was rejected on Tuesday night by the City Council, acted as judge of the polls. A few minutes after the polls opened an attack was made on the Reformers by the "Regulators." Mr. R. B. Fisher, of the firm of J. I. Fisher & Sons, was stuck by awls; and fired a revolver on his assailant, and others defended themselves. A brick narrowly passed the head of S. Toakly Wallis, Esq.; a shower of stones being thrown, and a number of men who rushed out of an adjacent tavern, commenced an infuriated firing with rifles and horse pistols. James Jeffers, son of Madison Jeffers, was wounded by shot on the head. Several others were wounded, but their names could not be ascertained. Mr. T. H. Martin, the Reform judge, objected to alleged unfairness, and was struck by Hinesly, and felt impelled to leave his post. A young man named Roberts was knocked down and badly beaten, about 4 o'clock, for attempting to vote the Reform ticket. Numerous knock-downs occurred.

In the Eleventh ward the Reformers were in full force, and kept the polls open and free to all legal voters up to 1 o'clock, P. M. Several attempts were made to drive off the Reformers by the Roughts from other parts of the town, but they were met by manly resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Several prominent merchants and Reformers were arrested for assisting the firing, and releasing themselves, taken to the station-house and released on peace securities. When all the other wards were in the hands of the clubs, George M. Gill, Esq., addressed the Reformers, stating that as the contest had been abandoned in all the other wards except the Eighth, it was useless to continue it there, and advised their withdrawal. This was the quietest day of the election.

Reform Judge, Mr. Hunter closed for the prosecution. The speeches were of marked ability. Mr. Griswold asked for several instructions, which were all granted by the Court. The jury then retired.

SENTENCE OF JOHN BROWN—HIS SPEECH.

Brown was then brought into the Court House, which was immediately thronged. The Court gave its decision on the motion to arrest judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State except by a citizen, it ruled that wherever an allegiance was due treason may be committed; most of the States have passed laws against treason.—The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered, were also regarded as insufficient.

The clerk then asked Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, when Brown stood up, and in a clear and distinct voice, said:

"I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted—the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended, certainly to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed doing the same thing again, on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, or to destroy property, or to excite or incite the slaves to rebellion, and to make an insurrection.

"I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit—and which I admit has been fairly proved, (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case)—had I so in-

ferred in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward, rather than punishment. This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the new Testament. That teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me farther to remember those that are in bonds as bound with them; I endeavor to act up to that instruction. I say that I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that we have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by the wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I submit—so let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention, and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, or any disposition to commit treason, or excite the slaves to rebel or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say, also, in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me—I hear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined me but of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me; and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking, perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished, the Court proceeded to pronounce the sentence. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, he sentenced him to be hung, in public, on Friday, the 2d of December.

Brown received the sentence with composure. The only demonstration made, was with the clapping of hands by one man in the crowd who is not a resident of Jefferson county. This was promptly suppressed, and much regret was expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

THE VERDICT IN COPPEE'S CASE—GUILTY ON ALL THE COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT. After being out an hour, the jury in the case of Coppee returned with a verdict, declaring him guilty on all the counts in the indictment.

His counsel gave notice of a motion to arrest judgment, as in Brown's case. The court then adjourned.

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

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassels, Cords and Bindings, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S. GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at D. P. GWIN'S. BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

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

ROBT. KING, MERCHANT TAILOR, Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store, Has just returned from the City with a splendid assortment of 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.

FISHER & M'URTRIE 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 Broadcloths, (plain and colored), Nankin, Flannels, Lustre, Fingred Cashmere, Plaids, Mousine De Laines, Coburgs, Alpacaes, De Barge, Gingham, Prints, &c. A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stollas, Double Reversals, Single and Double Broche, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gentle, Travelling 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 selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Hankerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Ribbons, Hoops of all kinds, &c. Also—Tickings, Osanburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Broad and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Muslins, Mainbocks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS. French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Trowsers, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindsays, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

HATS AND CAPS, of every variety and style. A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, 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 collect 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 Merchants in the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

HUNTINGDON AND BROADTOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows: MORNING TRAIN For HERRWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M. Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:33 P. M. EVENING TRAIN For HERRWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 6:00 P. M. Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 8:36 P. M. JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

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

BELL, GARRETSON & CO., BANKERS, HUNTINGDON, PA. A general Banking business done. Drafts on Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c., constantly for sale. Money received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates. August 17, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE. HAMS, SHOULDERS AND SIDES for sale at T. P. LOVER'S.

LADIES' Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods. CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS. NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!!! NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

AT BEN JACOBS' AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER, CHEAP CORNER. BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and well assorted assortment of 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—pant 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.

H. ROMAN! H. ROMAN! 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, your Clothing, Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

\$10,000 REWARD!! MOSES STROUS, to every body, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been reduced for FALL and WINTER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists of every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, 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 old 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 Price, all who are looking out for great bargains. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. HUNTINGDON, Oct. 4, 1859.

JAS. A. BROWN, DEALER IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Huntingdon, PENN'A. Then they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, PAINTS, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARTRIDGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, BRASS, CHAIN WHEELS, LEAD PIPE, &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.

HARDWARE FOR THE MILLION!!! A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE, AT CITY PRICES, BY JAMES A. BROWN.

The arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance. Let, because it supplies "The People" with indispensable articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to sell these Goods from 20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER. Then they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, PAINTS, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARTRIDGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, BRASS, CHAIN WHEELS, LEAD PIPE, &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.

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.

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LEWIS 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 for their wear. His old customers and the public generally, will please call and examine his extensive stock. His stock of Calfskins, Linings, Lasts and Findings, will please all in the trade. HUNTINGDON, Oct. 4, 1859.

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