

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 23, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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

New Advertisements.

A note lost, by Solomon Lyon. A Cooper wanted, by Adam Hatfield. What everybody wants, by John E. Potter. D. P. Gwin has received another new lot of goods. Lewis has added another large supply of school books to his already extensive stock. Call.

The News.

Rumors were in circulation on Saturday that a body of armed men were crossing the river at Wheeling, from Ohio, but this was confirmed.

Over a thousand armed men are stationed at Charlestown, to prevent the rescue of Brown and his fellow prisoners. Gov. Wise is also there.

The full returns of the New York election has not yet been received. It is now pretty certain that a portion of the Democratic State ticket is elected by a small majority—the vote of the Abolitionists having been given to two or three of our candidates.

The petition of John Brown for a writ of error to the judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, was presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals on Friday last. The Court to-day refused to award a writ of error, being of the opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court is plainly right. The execution will therefore take place, as appointed, on the 2d of December.

The excitement still continues in Virginia. The barns, stack-yards and implements, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, belonging to Messrs. John Burns, George H. Tate, and Mr. Shirley, all of whom were jurors in the recent trials, have been burned. Hon. Alexander Hunter professes to be convinced that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and a letter from Urbana, Ohio, addressed to Brown, written in cypher, which has been deciphered, tells him to keep in good spirits, that his friends are mustering and will drop along one at a time.

The latest news from Brownsville, Texas is conflicting. Cortinas, with fifteen hundred men and nine pieces of cannon, is reported to be in full possession of the country from Brownsville to Roma. Communication west of the Nueces river is cut off—Captain Tobin, with one hundred men from Corpus Christi, is said to have suffered defeat. The latest reliable accounts, however, from Brownsville to the 4th inst., state that affairs were unchanged. Eight companies of United States troops, under command of Colonel Brown, have been ordered to leave Old Point Comfort for Brownsville. General Vidaurri had arrived at San Antonio.

From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union of Monday, we clip the following particulars of a railroad accident:—The passenger train of cars due here at 7 o'clock p. m. last Saturday, when about four miles from Baltimore, was thrown from the track by the sudden parting of the rails, and the locomotive and several of the cars broken considerably. There was a large number of passengers on the train, all of whom fortunately escaped without serious injury. After the rails spread, the cars ran for a considerable distance over the sills; and Conductor Crawford, who it appears, was collecting tickets at the time, apprehending from the rough jolting of the cars that something was wrong, ran out to the platform, where, perceiving the state of affairs, he leaped to the ground, just as the car itself upset, under which he unfortunately fell and was instantly killed—his head and shoulders being shockingly mangled. The baggage master also leaped from the cars, but escaped with trifling injury.

The call of the State Committee of the People's party of this State for the next State Convention, designates February 22, 1860, as the day upon which it is to be held, and it is "to indicate their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, from an electoral ticket, appoint Senatorial, and to designate the time and mode of electing District delegates to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to insure success at the general election."

We notice by a number of our exchanges that Dr. C. W. Moore, of Coalport, is favorably spoken of for Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives at the next session. Dr. Moore would make a very excellent officer, and as the Opposition will have it all their own way, we hope the Doctor may be successful.

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

The Excitement in Virginia.

Startling Reports—Intended Rescue of Brown—Richmond Military Under Arms—Volunteers Assembling at Alexandria—No Credit Given to the Rumor at Washington—Strict Espionage on the Northern Pedlars.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17—Evening.—Reports have been received here to-day from Charlestown, stating that an attempted rescue of Brown was expected and created great excitement.

The military are under arms, ready to march at a moment's warning.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 17—Evening.—Great excitement exists in this city in consequence of a rumor, which is in circulation, that the rescue of Brown has been, or is about to be, attempted.

Volunteers are assembling at the armories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A rumor was circulated here to-day that Brown's rescue was attempted, but it fell still-born.

The Richmond Dispatch states that Edward Moffit, who was arrested at Lynchburg as a suspected participant in Brown's foray, has been released for want of evidence.

The identifying parties have proceeded to Wytheville for the purpose of examining another suspected fugitive.

Several suspected persons, mostly Northern pedlars, have recently been arrested at Culpepper Court House, and it appears to be the intention of the authorities to place in confinement all who cannot give a good account of themselves.

Incendiarism at Charlestown—Col. Davis Calls on Governor Wise for Troops—The Virginia Militia in Motion.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—A despatch was received this evening from Colonel Davis at Charlestown to Governor Wise, requesting him to send immediately two companies of cavalry, stating that five barns and out-houses had been fired to-day—it was supposed by sympathizers with Brown.

Prompt action has been taken by the authorities.

Three hundred men and two pieces of artillery will leave Alexandria at daybreak by Governor Wise's orders.

The Richmond forces will probably leave on an express train at an early hour.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 17—Midnight.—A messenger has been sent to Charlestown to obtain reliable information regarding events there, but he has not yet returned.

Great excitement exists here, and armed guards are patrolling the streets and roads.

It is rumored that 250 men, armed with rifles, are encamped near Berryville, a town near Charlestown, meditating the rescue of Brown. The report is too improbable for any credence to be placed in it.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18—Two o'clock A. M.—The messenger despatched to Charlestown has not yet returned. He left at 10 o'clock, and was to have been back in two hours and a half. It is probable that he has been detained by some of the guards.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1859.

It will not be the fault of violent men in both sections of the Union if the seed sown at Harper's Ferry does not produce a fearful crop. As I have stated before, in this correspondence, the Southern people have had the greatest provocation in the late tragedy; but those who are inflaming their minds, and demanding rash and unnecessary legislation, are, in my opinion, governed by wrong motives. I put out of sight the alternative now deliberately contemplated in some of the Southern papers, that this state of feelings must end in blood-shed. All such remedies can only be suggested by wild and ungovernable passions; but we should not close our eyes to the danger of geographical parties, now more imminent than it has ever been.—This was the alternative apprehended in 1856, growing out of the Kansas troubles; but it now assumes a more startling aspect in view of the late events. Consolidate the South on its extreme platform, and you consolidate the North on a Northern platform. In that event victory goes with the majority, and we are daily told that Secession will then be insisted upon by the minority.

And what of secession? He is no true patriot who proposes to discuss secession as injurious alone to the South. It would be a fearful calamity to all our happy country. To the South it could not fail to come surrounded with incalculable evils. Its frontiers would bristle with bayonets, and run red with blood. Internally it would be convulsed with inconceivable alarms. In many cases, overruled by its servile population, it would be compelled to live, as it were, in a continual state of war. Every one of its cities would be a garrison, and nearly all its male citizens soldiers. No compensation would come to it through a commerce with nations committed against its popular institution.

And what of the North? Would our condition be any better? Would it not be worse? I have no patience with Northern men who look upon Secession with complacency. I have no patience with those who tell me that Pennsylvania contains within herself all the elements of an independent existence, and that in the event of a separation of these States, the dividing line being that run between the slave and the free confederacies, the North and West could go on in their career rejoicing. Would there be no sympathy for our imperilled Southern brethren? Would we be any more at peace than they? Would not demagogues rail and rave in our midst, and would not faction breed and fester in our bosoms, paralyzing our industry, dividing our churches, separating our families, and making us a mockery before the world? And all for what? This is the great question. Simply to gratify a few men in either section, who, on the one hand, demand impracticable legislation for the protection of slavery; and, on the other, delight in consecrating a few madmen into political saints, because they have attempted to carry fire and sword into a Christian community.—Occasional.

The Alarm at Charlestown. Another Incendiary Fire—The Expected Attack not made.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18.—The messenger sent to Charlestown, last night, was detained outside of this town over two hours and a half before the guard would permit his departure, and he was also detained till four o'clock on his return.

A very large fire occurred during the night, about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack; but none was made. The particulars of the fire could not be ascertained by the messenger, but they will probably be known on the arrival here of the train from Winchester.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Six companies of military are under arms, ready to start for

Charlestown at a moment's warning. None have left yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A company, comprising eighty-seven infantry and riflemen, left Alexandria for Charlestown by the early train, via the Relay House. Capt. Duffey's company of sixty men and four guns went by a separate train on the Manassas road via Strausburg. From thence they are to march 18 miles to Winchester.

THE CAUSE OF THE LAST EXCITEMENT. HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18.—The excitement last night was caused by the burning of a wheat stack, about three miles from Charlestown.

The military and the whole populace were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, with the supposition that Col. Davis had some information of an approaching danger.

The panic among the people extended to the Colonel, and a messenger was sent by him to Harper's Ferry, with a despatch to the Governor, calling for two companies of cavalry.

This morning, the fire was found to be the work of an unknown incendiary, but no person could be found in the country on whom suspicion could rest.

There are now a thousand men under arms, and no enemy to be found to encounter.

The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoon, and those by the way of Winchester are expected to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent Col. Shutt, with an armed posse, to Harper's Ferry, to guard the bridge and property of the Company at that point.

There is much dissatisfaction both here and at Charlestown at the precipitate action of Col. Davis, in sending dispatches for troops, instead of first sending out a posse to inquire into the cause of the fire. The people think they have been made to appear in a ridiculous light before the country, and they are more than half right on that point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Government, to-day ordered 200 pounds of powder, a large number of Minnie balls and howitzer shells from the Washington Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

The Result.

[From the Mountaineer, Ebensburg, Cambria Co.]

Once more is the disagreeable duty assigned us of chronicling the defeat of the Democratic State ticket, and a portion of the Democratic county ticket. However useless it may be to mourn over it, we feel that it is proper and right to examine into the cause which produced the disaster and every right feeling Democrat should look the facts boldly in the face, in order that we may profit by the experience of the past. When the 16th of March Convention placed its candidates upon a platform to which a large body of the Democrats of the State was opposed; when the political tricksters who controlled that Convention refused to endorse the official acts of one of the press and best Governors the State has ever had, we saw, at once, the utter impossibility of electing the ticket, and so expressed our opinion through the columns of the Mountaineer. Still, believing that the Convention which nominated the ticket was regular, we could not refuse our support to its nominees, and we only hoped that the majority of the opposition would be so small, that we might not go into the canvass of 1860 with an overwhelming defeat to overcome, and we have not been disappointed. Our party is defeated, but not vanquished. The evils resulting from the acts of that Convention, unfortunately did not stop with the defeat of the State ticket. The seeds of discord there sown, produced fruit in every county in the State. Democrats became careless—the opposition active. A deadly stroke was made at the Legislative nominees in every county, and the result we have before us.—We were, indeed, sanguine of the election of our candidate for the Senate, and the large vote which he received in the county where he was born and known, must be a source of just pride to him. But the odds against him were too great. He was made to carry a load under which no living man could bear up.—Our candidate for Assembly would have been elected, had it not been for treachery in our own ranks. With a majority of about three hundred in favor of the State ticket, Mr. Litzinger should have been elected. Nothing was nor could be urged against either his fitness or his Democracy, and those who contributed to his defeat, may yet have cause to regret it. The defeat of Messrs. Durbin and Litzinger, must, however, be attributed to the Democrats who staid away from the election. On comparing the vote with that of Mr. Buchanan in 1856, we find that the opposition polled this fall within seventy-two votes of as many as that election, whilst the Democratic vote falls eleven hundred and nineteen short—and the falling off occurs in the Democratic districts. For instance, our vote in Allegheny falls off 163 votes; in Carroll, 126; in Clearfield, 30; in Conemaugh Borough, 136; which makes a total in these districts of 455 votes, sufficient to have elected them both. It is a sad fact for the Democracy that, in a county which gave Mr. Buchanan in 1856 thirteen hundred and twenty-two of a majority, there should be a falling off of over one thousand votes on the State ticket, and the Democratic Assemblyman be defeated. Yet it is a fact, and must be attributed to the fatal policy of the National Administration making its acts the test of Democracy. With a Democratic platform and a proper candidate, we have no hesitation in pledging Cambria for thirteen hundred majority for the Democratic candidate for President in 1860. But the candidate and platform must both be sound to the core.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Constable and Tax Collector—He Deserts his Family and Elopes with another Man's Wife.

We have another "mysterious disappearance" to record. Some weeks ago a man named Adam Kemerer, Constable and Tax Collector of the borough of Millville, Cambria county, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, taking with him about six hundred dollars of the public funds, and another man's wife! The facts of the affair we copy from the Cambria Tribune, as follows:—

On the 6th of October last, Adam Kemerer, who held the office of Constable in the neighboring borough of Millville, left his home upon pretence of going to Blair county for the purpose of arresting a man for whom he said he had a warrant. On the same day, the wife of George Beam, of Yoder township, left her home to visit her mother, as she said, at Freeport, Armstrong county.—Several days elapsing without either of them returning or being heard from, inquiry was made concerning them by their respective friends, but nothing satisfactory was obtained. Sufficient, however, was ascertained to warrant the suspicion that the truant couple had gone off together. It was learned that Kemerer had no such warrant in his hands as he pretended to have, nor could he be traced in

any direction. These and other circumstances equally unfavorable, seemed to force the conviction that he had left his home with no intention of returning; and the failure to hear anything of Mrs. Beam, and the fact of her sudden and unexplained departure on the same day, coupled with the further fact that the parties had for some time previously existed, seemed also to warrant the conclusion that they had eloped together and gone to parts unknown. Their protracted absence, and the continued silence of both confirms that conclusion, and leaves no doubt of their guilt, and that they have deserted their respective families forever. Not a line or a word has been received from either of them since their departure, nor has any trace or clue been discovered to their whereabouts.—Kemerer left behind him a wife and three children, and his guilty companion left two children to the care of her deserted husband. It is thought they have gone to California.

Disunion.

The Charlestown Mercury "improves the occasion" of the late insurrection for the dissemination of strong disunion sentiments.—After referring to the abolition plot, published in the New York Herald, it says:—

"It is no answer to say that the diabolical incendiaries who can in cold blood get up such a scheme for our destruction, are comparatively few in numbers in the North. It is enough for us to know that, few or many, they have, by the Constitution of the United States, the right to come among us, to live among us, and in their good time carry out their purposes; and, even if their purposes should fail again and again, and scaffold after scaffold shall drip with their gore, the elements of mischief and trouble may survive them, and give new impulse to future adventurers and fanatics. The great source of the evil, that we are under one Government with these people—that by the Constitution they deem themselves responsible for the institution of slavery, and therefore they seek to overthrow it. They do not plot insurrection for Cuba or Brazil. If we had a separate Government of our own, the post-office, all the avenues of intercourse, the police and military of the country, would be under our exclusive control. Abolitionism would die out at the North, or its adherents would have to operate in the South as foreign emissaries, in a county armed and prepared to exclude their intercourse or arrest their designs and punish their intervention. As it is, the irrepressible conflict of Seward is destined to go on, although it may be checked and suppressed by repeated failures, until one or two things shall take place—the Union shall be dissolved or slavery abolished. The experience of the last twenty-five years, of ignominious toleration and concession by the South, with the lights of the present reflected on them, show to the most bigoted unionist that there is no peace for the South in the North. The South must control her own destinies or perish."

The Chinese and Americans.

A missionary writer on the land of "tea," thus summarily specifies our difference from the "tea" totallers:—"The Chinese parents select the wives for their sons, and decide whom their daughters shall marry. Their badge of mourning is white, and their funeral cards are written with blue ink. They mourn for the dead by proxy, and select a burying place for the departed by the aid of one who makes that his profession. We read horizontally; they perpendicularly. We read from left to right; they from right to left. We uncover the head as a mark of respect; they put on their caps. We black-ball our boots; they white wash theirs. We compress the waist; they the feet. We give the place of honor on the right; they on the left. We speak of northwest; they of west-north. We say the needle of the compass points north; they to the south. We shake the hand of a friend in salutation; they shake their own. We locate the understanding in the brain; they in the belly. Our officials designate their office or rank by a star on the breast or epaulettes on their shoulders; they by a button on the apex of their caps. We page our books on the top; they on the margin. We print on both sides of the leaf; they upon one. We place our foot notes at the bottom; they at the top of the page. We mark the title of a book on the back of the binding; they on the margin of the leaf. In our libraries we set our books up; they lay theirs down. We keep our wives in the parlor; they keep theirs in the kitchen. We put our daughters to school; they put theirs to service. We propel our canal boats by horses and steam; they pull theirs by men. We take our produce to market by railroad; they take theirs on men's shoulders. We saw lumber and grind flour by steam and water power; they do it by human muscle. We turn a thousand spindles, and fly a thousand shuttles without a single hand to propel; they employ a hand for each. We print by a power press and metal type; they on wooden blocks with a hand brush. We are a beardless Republic; they a hoary headed Empire. We worship God; they offer incense to the devil."

Broderick's Death.—The Scarlet Letter.

The California papers make a remarkable chapter of revelations, which may perhaps afford some additional explanations of Broderick's death. It is now known that when Broderick held the California legislature in 1857 in his own hands, Gwin implored and received his election to the U. S. Senate on the strength of a letter, which originally promised to Broderick, his old enemy, the leading place towards the administration in its disposal of patronage in California. It is also known that Gwin made repeated efforts to recall this letter, oftentimes approaching his colleague with the humblest supplication for it, in Washington. The letter was then however, in the keeping of Wm. I. Ferguson of the California Senate. Ferguson was called out and shot, seemingly without due provocation, and the same day his desk in the Senate chamber was rifled of its contents. The letter was not among these papers, but Ferguson had already disclosed its hiding place to Gen. Estill, just before his death. Estill received it and soon after died, no one knowing the cause. He had, however, previously informed Broderick where it might be found, and the now deceased Senator, becoming possessed of it, first gave it publicity in a speech at Sacramento on the 9th of July, with these remarkable words:—"A curse seems to follow the secret possession of this letter. I give it to the public, that the curse may return to its author; that wherever he may go, by day or night, where his presence can be recognized, the people shall only see the letter of disgrace worn on his forehead, as was the Scarlet Letter worn on the breast of Hester Prynne."

KEEP YOUR SEATS IN THE CARS.—Of the twelve passengers who were killed on the excursion train, in Wisconsin, a few days since, seven are reported by the papers as being, at the time of the accident, as follows: One in the post-office car, three in the baggage-car, and three on the platform; of the other five the account does not state where they were, but as two of them are stated to be in the employ of the company it is to be inferred that they were not in the regular passenger seats, and the other three may have been in their seats or may not, the papers do not state, but as not one lady was killed, and as they were a large proportion of the party, the presumption is not one of the men killed was where, by the rules of the company and by the dictates of common prudence, he should have been. Had that "notice to the passengers" on the car door, forbidding them to stand on the platform, been regarded, not a life would have been lost. Why will not passengers obey that rule? The answer is plain. In many instances they are so wedded to tobacco that they must smoke even at the peril of their lives.—Cleveland Herald.

Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society.

Table listing agricultural society members and their contributions. Includes names like George Jackson, Wm. F. Shaw, and various amounts.

1859.

Table listing various items for sale or purchase, including goods, services, and prices. Includes items like flour, sugar, and clothing.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT"

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the largest and cheapest stock of Goods in town.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

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.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT"

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassels, Coats and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S. GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS. LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S. CALL AT D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods. CALL AT D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND NORMAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSE, A. M., Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

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

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 prices 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, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Groceries, Hats, Caps, 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 Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

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

AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER, AT BEN JACOBS' BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising every description of Ladies' Dress Goods, Groceries, Hats & Caps, &c., &c., &c. His stock of CLOTHING is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—will be very low. His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other to be found in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. 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. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CALF-SKINS AND LININGS, LASTS AND FINDINGS.

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 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. LEVI WESTBROOK. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

FISHER & MUMURTRIE 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), Nanau Plain, Tanjoue Lustre, Figure Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coloured, Alpaca, De Barge, Anglans, Prints, &c. A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stallas, Double Reversals, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Goods Travelling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies Fine Colours, Goutemes, Furishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c. We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gannets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c. Also—Tickings, Osmaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tartan, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS. French Cloths, Goutemes, Satinets, Gans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Linseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c. Hats and Caps, of every variety and style. A Good Stock of GROCERIES, LARDERS, CROCKERY, WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheap. We also deal in FLASHER, 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. FISHER & MUMURTRIE. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

BELL, GARRETTSON & 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, LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever, BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

SHEET ZINC AND OIL CLOTH, for putting under stoves, &c., for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.