

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 1, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, RECEIPTS, &c.

Key Advertisements.

Dwelling house for rent. Auditor's Notices, by A. W. Benedict. Read the Receipts and Expenditures, Outstanding Balances, Steward's Statement, and Receipts and Expenditures of the Huntingdon County Almshouse, published in today's "Globe."

Senator Douglas's Great Speech.

We shall give in our next issue, the great speech of Senator Douglas delivered in the Senate on Monday, 23d ult., on his resolution for the protection of States and Territories against invasion. The mere announcement that Douglas was going to address the Senate, brought together, in the Senate Chamber, the American people. Thousands were turned away, for whom there was no room; and when the speech was concluded, the universal sentiment was heard, this is the Statesman of America, the Man for the Times, the fore-shadowed President of the United States.

A DAY OF STATE CONVENTIONS.—The 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, will be a great day this year for the holding of State Conventions. The Opposition Convention of Tennessee will meet in Nashville; the Democratic Convention of Iowa will meet in Des Moines; the Democratic Convention of Michigan will meet in Detroit; the Whig Convention of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh; the People's Party Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg; the Opposition Convention of Virginia will meet in Richmond, and the Republican Convention of Indiana will meet in Indianapolis.

CONGRESS.—Almost a Speaker on Friday. The Democrats and South Americans, with few exceptions, united on Smith, of North Carolina, an American, and gave him 112 votes—Sherman received 106, leaving 10 scattering. Smith had received a majority of the votes, but before the Clerk had announced the result, enough members changed their votes to defeat him. Sherman voted for Corwin. The House then, in great confusion, adjourned to Monday. On Saturday the Republicans held a caucus, but could not agree upon a new man. On Monday, on the first ballot, Ex-Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, Republican, received 116 votes—Smith, American, 115—scattering 3—no choice. P. S.—Tuesday 3 P. M.—No election.

We passed a day at Harrisburg last week, where we met many Democrats from all parts of the State, and we were gratified to learn that there appears to be but one opinion in the Democratic ranks as to what should be the action of our State Convention, which assembles at Reading on the 28th inst.—and that action to be the nomination of a good and strong Democrat for Governor,—the selection of Delegates to Charleston by Congressional Districts,—to go uninstructed,—and if any, pass a few old fashioned Democratic resolutions, and adjourn. No one of the prominent candidates for Governor will accept a nomination on a tangle-foot platform. They have witnessed two defeats—they will try to avoid a third—and we hope they may have sufficient influence with delegates to prevent a repetition of past follies. A glorious victory awaits a united and harmonious Democracy.

THE PROSPECTS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Every day, says the editor of the Somerville (Tennessee) Democrat, increases the probabilities of the nomination of Judge Douglas by the Charleston Convention. The whole Northwest will go for him in one united body.—The Southern people are becoming satisfied that he is the man to save the Country from the perils that now environ it. The North will be nearly united upon him. He will probably receive 170 votes on the first ballot, and then the accession of a few delegates from the South will effect his nomination. The signs of the times are decidedly in his favor, and we hope to be able to rejoice over his nomination about the 30th of next April.—We would hail his nomination as the harbinger of a great and glorious victory, leading to the peace and quietude of the country. If he is the candidate of the Democracy, that party will achieve one of the most glorious triumphs in November next that has ever perched upon its standard since it took up its march and blazed the bright pathway of the country's greatness athwart the rush of years. Give us Douglas and our country will still be blessed by the beneficent operation of Democratic principles.

THE CANADIAN NEGROES.—Some of the statements made by the Detroit Free Press relative to the recent negro outbreak across the Canada line having been denied, that paper publishes the fact that the grand jury of Essex county, (C. W.) have presented the entire black population as a nuisance, and adds the testimony of several Canadian journals in support of its general statements.

GETTING TIRED OF IT.—The people in all sections of the country are getting heartily sick of the discussions in Congress about "Secession" and "Dissolution," and are asking the question what business members of Congress have with such questions more than any other citizen in the country? The people have elected them to attend to the business of the government, not to provide for the dissolution of the Union, that never once entered into their thoughts or wishes. Yet from the way that some of the members talk, it would be inferred that they were especially entrusted with the power to say when and how the government should come to an end. Such assumptions as these on the part of their representatives are beginning to call forth various expressions of opinion from the people, and members of Congress will soon learn from their constituents what their real powers are, that they are expected to exercise them for the preservation of the government, that they talk so glibly about coming to an end.

One of the Georgia papers, the Griffin American Union, alluding to Mr. Gartrell's disunion speech, says:—"We see, from the report of the proceedings in Congress, that Mr. Gartrell has made a speech on secession, and contended that a State has the right peacefully to secede from the Union. Now, all we have to say is this:—If Mr. Gartrell wants to secede from the Union, he is perfectly welcome to pick up and be off as soon as he pleases, and we hope that, in his peregrinations, he may come up with some form of government that suits him better than this. Our country would experience a happy deliverance, if Mr. Gartrell, and all other disunionists like him, would quit and be off as soon as possible. Their places might then be filled with statesmen and patriots, who would carry on the government as it should be done. The reason that Congress cannot organize and proceed to the discharge of the duties required of them, is that there are too many fanatical simpletons there. They know how to keep up a row, but have no capacity for business."

The New Orleans Bulletin, commenting upon the remarks of the Georgia journal, says:—"Without wishing to be quite so severe upon the members of Congress as our Georgia cotemporary is, we must say that there is a good deal of hard sense in the last sentence of the above extract. They do 'know how to keep up a row,' certainly, but as to their 'capacity for business' we cannot speak so confidently. They give the country but indifferent proof of the possession of such capacity. The people sent them there to do the public business in a business like manner, and not to spout secession and utter threats of what they will or will not do. This is not any part of the business which they were elected to perform."

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—Among the important measures before the Legislature is a bill introduced by Mr. Dunlap, exempting from sale or execution the homestead of a household having a family. It exempts from levy for debt a house occupied as a residence, of the value of \$1,000, in addition to what is now exempt by law, and this exemption is to continue after the death of the debtor until the youngest child is twenty-one years old and the death of the widow. Six jurors, summoned by the Sheriff, are to determine whether the property is more or less than \$1,000 in value. If any lot or buildings have been declared a homestead under the provisions of this act, then it cannot be sold or leased for a longer term than one year, but reserved for the use of the family—unless the wife give a deed, or unless one thousand dollars be paid over for it, to be invested in other property for the use of the family. If this bill should become a law, it will have the effect of hurrying up the cash system with all persons not worth more than the law will allow them. We are not certain that such a law would not be an injury instead of a benefit to those in comfortable circumstances.

PA. LEGISLATURE.—We have not discovered anything of importance in the proceedings of the Legislature, during the past week. The Opposition majority rule the Democratic minority as with a rod of iron. To the victors belong the spoils, and the glory. There's a better day coming.—"wait for the wagon and we'll all take ride."

HEADING OFF DOUGLAS.—On the 16th inst. in the United States Senate, Mr. Douglas offered the following resolution:—"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory, and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory, with intent to invade, assault, or molest the Government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any State or Territory in the Union."

Mr. Bigler submitted a bill on the same subject, in regard to which the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:—"Mr. Bigler's bill suppressing invasions of States was an Administration move, to checkmate Douglas's resolution. It appears they got wind of Douglas' intention, and prepared the bill which they made Mr. Bigler offer.—Its only effect has been to throw ridicule on the stupid mover in those petty schemes of jealousy."

Judge Douglas supported his resolution in one of his great speeches to the Senate on Monday. EMIGRANT TRAVEL.—During the year 1859, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company transported over their road 14,950 emigrant passengers, most of whom were destined to points west of Pittsburg. A large number of them settled in Kansas and Iowa.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—Quite a number of the Democratic presses have lately ceased their persecution and "reading out" of Douglas and his friends. They begin to see, and feel, that Douglas and his supporters are not the "traitors" they have been represented to be. The following is taken from the Fulton County Democrat, a paper having the name of Breckinridge flying at its mast-head. The Carlisle Volunteer is edited by the Post Master at that place, and has always been a warm advocate of Buchanan's Administration:—"We most cordially endorse the sentiments expressed in the article below, which we take from that sound Democratic paper, the American Volunteer, of Carlisle, Pa. It is about time that the useless and mischievous war upon Senator Douglas should cease. Although we prefer another distinguished gentleman as a candidate for President this fall, yet, if Mr. Douglas receives the nomination of the Charleston Convention, we will give him our cordial support. The Volunteer says:—"We notice with regret, that during the late debates in the U. S. Senate, several of the 'blood and thunder' Senators, such as Iveson of Georgia, Green of Missouri, Davis of Mississippi, and others, considered it their privilege to renew their attacks upon Senator Douglas. When we consider that Judge Douglas has millions of warm and enthusiastic friends in all parts of the country, North and South, and that he will be a prominent candidate before the National Convention for the Presidency, we cannot but regard those Senators who now assail and persecute him as mischief-makers and disorganizers in the Democratic ranks. If they but knew with what utter contempt all well-disposed Democrats regard their impudent and dogmatic course toward Judge Douglas, we think they would show less bombast, and bear themselves with a little more modesty. No man of ability and integrity can be put down in this country by persecution. That was attempted with Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren, and most signally failed. These Senators, in assailing Mr. Douglas and attempting, by unfair means, to persecute him, are offering an insult and an indignity to his friends (and he has more friends than ten thousand Ivesons), and also to the States that have named him for the Presidency. They may say they 'don't care,' and may swagger and bluster, but the people will, we think, should opportunity offer, convince them that their insolence will not be tolerated. They will yet find their level."

THE REACTION BEGINNING.—Col. Wade Hampton and Major Perry, who are among the most influential and respectable members of the South Carolina Legislature, have both recently made addresses, rebuking the fell, fire-eating spirit prevailing in that State. Col. Hampton denounced the excitement throughout the South, on "Northern aggression," the John Brown raid and slavery generally, than nothing more than shrieks for the approaching loss of power.—He says that since the days of Jefferson the South has had possession of the Government; and now, the North, feeling its strength, and conscious of this Southern monopoly for half a century, demands its share of political power! While he would resort to any means to maintain the rights of this section, he has no of dissolution, or that there will be any just fears cause to adopt this final resort.

Major Perry was scarcely less emphatic in a letter addressed to his constituents. He says he retires from public life with the conviction that political excitement is little more than folly and bitterness. He further says the time of the Legislature has been wasted upon foolish diatribes against the Union, and Quixotic arrangements with other States for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, while the legitimate business of the Legislature has been neglected. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has written a powerful and fearless letter to his nephew, the Vice-President of the United States, in which he takes the strongest Union ground; declares that secession is a revolutionary right only; that the election of no man to the Presidency, according to the forms of the Constitution, would justify any attempt to interfere with the stability of the Union; and that the idea is absurd that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories. He denies that the cotton States have any grounds of complaint; but that the sufferers from the loss of slave property, which would be greatly more so if separated, are Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia; and he appeals to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, to unite with their immediate neighbors, of all the most deeply interested in the present trouble, to rally to the Union and put down all attempts to disturb our peace, prosperity and happiness.—Germanstown Telegraph.

AN INHUMAN MONSTER.—During the late sitting of the Indiana county Court a man named J. C. Stuebel was brought to trial for assault and battery upon his son, a lad some eight years of age, and the evidence elicited revealed the most brutal and revolting treatment of the little victim that has ever been chronicled within our knowledge. It was shown that he hung the child, on one occasion, to a joint by a rope fastened to his throat, and that while in this position he compelled a younger brother to kindle a fire beneath him, so that he was almost roasted to death before he was taken down. On another occasion he laid him on a heated stove, and subsequently compelled him to stand on the same without either shoes or stockings to protect his feet from the heated metal. The child when produced in Court, was terribly disfigured, and bore upon his delicate person abundant marks of the brutality to which he had been subjected. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but inasmuch as he had been convicted of larceny a short time before, and got fifteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, judgment was suspended.

GEORGIA POLITICS.—SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—At a Democratic meeting held here last night, Mr. Henry R. Jackson made a speech sustaining resolutions which favored the Mill-Edgewile (Cobb) Convention. At this point of the proceedings many of the participants withdrew. On the adjournment of this meeting another was immediately organized at the same place, Collector Barton acting as Chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the election of Seward, or any other Black Republican who is an endorser of the Helper Book, to the Presidency, would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. In such an event those composing the meeting pledged their lives, their honor and their fortunes to effect a disunion.

Who Shall be Governor?

This question is beginning to excite the curiosity of the political quid nuncs throughout the State. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Perry County Democrat, under date of 25th ult., speculates upon this subject thus:—"The question—who will we nominate for Governor? is the question with both parties; but that may kill him by inducing a combination of all the other candidates against him. Many good names are mentioned, as well worthy of adoption at Reading, but in my judgment there is no man named gaining more surely and more likely to be the Democratic standard-bearer than old Jake Fry of Montgomery county—a sturdy old German farmer from the Trappe, (where rest the ashes of old Frank Shunk)—intelligent, honest, and a Democrat unmixed with factions, he seems to be the man. In the past three years, whilst most prominent men have been going crazy about Kansas and the niggers, he has been seated quietly in his office, with a vigilant eye upon the strong box of the people, compelling overgrown corporations to pay up their just dues, and compelling defaulters to disgorge the thousands of which they would rob the people. Is not this a service to the hard-riden tax-payers of infinitely more account than frothy quarrels about Kansas? "If the people can have an honest Governor—one who will stand between them (as Jacob Fry has done) and the but too powerful corporations of the land—who will devote his energies to the wiping out of a heavy debt and the lessening of taxes—who is at the same time a conservative Union Democrat, if they can get this in the person of Fry, who better can they want? Now, as in all past life, he refuses to push himself forward and leaves his cause with the people. As was once said of Shunk, "When politicians talk some other name is mentioned—but when the people thunder, old JAKE FRY is the man."

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A MISER.—Michael Baird, who lived near Little York, Pa., was a miser. His father left a valuable farm of 500 acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. Michael kept a tavern a number of years—married and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he reserved so tenaciously, that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his children. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in need of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter for something which he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey to Baltimore, where, when he could not sell for money to suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth \$400,000.

Such was his attachment to money that he was never known to credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage as security that could be given he would not lend a cent. He never vested a dollar in public funds, neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death his strong boxes yielded \$250,000 in gold and silver. The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him \$12 a bushel for 110 bushels of cloverseed, but he would not do it for less than \$13, and they did not agree.—The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it was sold for 57 per bushel, and brought him in the whole \$550 less than the Virginia had offered for it. On receiving an account of his sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave directions to his people: he went to his wagon house and hung himself.

INTER-STATE COURTESIES.—COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The members of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures arrived here this afternoon, and were received by a Joint Convention of both branches of the State Legislature. The guests were heartily welcomed in an address by Gov. Dennison. Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, returned thanks in the name of the people of Kentucky for the cordial welcome tendered. He had expected a warm welcome, but was not prepared for such a greeting. He would take home this welcome to the people of Kentucky, and tell them that all we have to do to keep the Government united is to see each other often and know each other better. Governor Magoffin introduced Col. Newcomb, of the Tennessee Legislature, who responded in behalf of that State. He said that while Congress cannot organize, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky can meet and greet each other as brethren. He eulogized the Union and the Constitution. The speech was received with great applause. After the adjournment of the Convention, a meeting was extemporized, at which numerous speeches were made. The best feeling and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A "RESPECTABLE SCOUNDREL"—In an item under this caption, the Johnstown Echo gives the particulars of the robbery of a mercantile firm of that place by a fast young man named Stephen G. Evans. He was arrested while on a wedding tour to Philadelphia. It is not known to what extent he carried his thefts, as he was a very fast young man, but the amount of nineteen hundred dollars was traced to him—thirteen of which he was forced to disgorge, and his note taken for the balance, when he was permitted to depart. Steve, as he was called, played the "respectable" so well, and assumed so many winning ways, as to enable him to captivate and marry one of the gayest of the girl belles of Johnstown—the daughter of a most worthy and respectable citizen. The gay young buck was too "respectably" connected, and the amount stolen was too large, to justify a prosecution. It is only when a wretched, destitute urchin purloins a small sum, or when some poor man or woman steals a ham for a famished family, that a prosecution and punishment is deemed necessary. How differently society regards rogues in ruffles and rogues in rags!

HORRIBLE CASE OF FROST BITE.—The Patient's Legs Both Amputated.—The Sumner (Md.) Union, learns from a reliable source, that a boy, at Rewastico Mills, near Quantico, has recently had his lower limbs so badly frost bitten, that his feet mortified and sloughing off at the ankle joints, merely hanging on by the tendons. The case being brought to the notice of Drs. Ker and Slemens, they, assisted by Mrs. C. E. Rider and E. Fowler, amputated both legs just below the knees—the first on the 8th and the other on the 10th ult. The lad bore the operation with great fortitude—his doing remarkably well—and gives every indication of a speedy recovery. The injury was sustained in Queen Anne's county, in December last.

MORE EXPULSIONS FROM THE SOUTH.—THE EFFECT OF GUANO.—The Carlisle (Pa.) Herald, says:—"Many of our readers are aware that several families, formerly living in the lower part of the county, have recently purchased land in one of the counties of Virginia where they have settled in the peaceful prosecution of their business. One of these men, Mr. Jacob Dorsheimer, from Mechanicsburg, a few weeks ago was hauling home a load of guano; while driving along one of the barrels was stove in the wagon, and a portion of the guano was strewn along the road. This was seen by some pudding-head, who wisely imagined, from its dark color, that it was powder, and immediately gave the alarm that Dorsheimer was hauling home powder, with the design of furnishing the slaves with ammunition for an insurrection. A committee waited on Mr. Dorsheimer, who offered his explanations, and showed them the guano. The committee, after examination, reported that it looked like guano, it smelt like guano, it tasted like guano, and that in short it was guano, and exculpated Mr. Dorsheimer from any insurrectionary design; notwithstanding the report spread, and finally a meeting was held, and notice given to Dorsheimer and all the Cumberland county men, to leave the State in twelve days.—Mr. D. has already returned to Mechanicsburg; whether or not the others will be permitted to remain is uncertain."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The special committee of the Senate to investigate the charges of newspaper patronage, was organized today. Subcommittees for Messrs. Wendell and Appleton have been issued, but the latter gentleman is absent in Maine.

GOLD WATCHES! The undersigned gives notice that he has two superior Gold Watches, which he will offer at private sale. Also, a new Silver Lever Watch. H. RATTIG G. FISHER. Huntingdon, Jan. 18, 1860.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber, being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his property situated in the village of Shaffersville, near Waterstreet. Said property consists of a quarter acre lot, with two frame houses, frame stable, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected, all in good order and repair. This is a desirable situation for a good mechanic. Terms made easy. Possession given on 1st April. D. F. BROWN. Shaffersville, Jan. 18, 1860.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A very desirable Brick Store room and grain warehouse, situated in Petersburg, this county. They can be purchased or leased for one or more years, on very easy terms. It is the same stand in which a former proprietor cleared \$20,000 in four years. For particulars enquire of E. V. WINGARD, or WILLIAM SHADZ, at Petersburg. Jan. 18, 1860.

CALL AT LEWIS' MUSIC STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS! Anybody in want of FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES, HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS, ALBUMS AND ANNUALS, OR ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK, Fancy and School STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c., POCKET BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS AND PURSES, For Ladies and Gentlemen, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS, For Sunday and Common Schools, SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &c., ALL KINDS OF BOOKS, Proper for Boys and Girls. AMUSING GAMES For Young Folks. WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, VISITING CARDS, CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &c., CONVERSATION CARDS, SONG BOOKS, From 6 to 75 cents. BLANK BOOKS, Memorandum Books of Various Sizes, SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, DIARIES FOR 1860, Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards, WHITE BONNET BOARD, INDELIBLE, CARBINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS, Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's WRITING FLUID, Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. SHOULD CALL AT LEWIS' CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE, In the "Globe" building, Market Square, where all who want to SAVE MONEY, go to make their purchases. CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

NOTICE.—Application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to incorporate the members of the Presbytery, Congregation of Spruce Creek, into a body corporate in law, under and by the style and title of "The First Presbyterian Church of Spruce Creek," and a charter of Incorporation will be granted by said Court at April Term next (1860), if no reason to the contrary be then shown. Published BY ORDER OF THE COURT. January 25, 1860—4t.

TAYLOR & CREMER, HUNTINGDON NURSERIES, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name. Standard Apple trees at 18 1/2 cts. each—\$16 per 100. Peach trees from 15 to 20 cts. each—\$12.50 to \$15 per 100. Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each. Dwarf Pear trees 20 cts. to \$1 each—\$30 to \$60 per 100. Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each. Standard Cherry trees at 50 to 75 cts. each. Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts. each. Plum trees 50 cts. each. Apricot 40 to 50 cts. each. Huckleberry 25 cts. each. Grape Vines 25 cts. to \$1.00. Spruce Maple trees 62 1/2 to \$1.00 each. European Ash 75 cts. to \$1.00. European Larch 75 cts. to \$1.00. Norway Spruce 50 cts. to \$1.00. American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to \$1.50. American and Chinese Spruce Vitis 50 cts. to \$1.50. Strawberry Plants \$1.00 per 100, &c., &c. Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860—2m.

MOULD CANDLES! A large quantity on hand and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at wholesale prices. W. F. SHAW, Huntingdon, Pa. Jan. 18, 1860—1m.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling immediately and settling up. JAMES BRICKER. Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!! Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most desirable styles of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call. FISHER & MCMURTRIE. Jan. 4, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, J. H. O. CORBIN. LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of SCOTT & BROWN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, Pa. in which name the business will still be conducted. Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—I have the residence of the subscriber, some time since, a black and white STEER, with a piece out of the right ear, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. Newburg, Jan. 4, 1860.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a note given by me to Jackson Elycart, dated the 31st day of December, 1859, for thirty-five dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, as value therefor was never received by me. ABRAHAM MOYERS, Marklesburg. Jan. 4, 1860.

STRAW BULL.—I came to the residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, on or about the 1st of December, a RED BROWN STRAW BULL, supposed to be one year old, and having the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN RUSSELL, Sr. Jan. 4, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT. T. K. SIMONTON, Proprietor. Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (opposite) Give them a call. Dec. 28, 1859.

M. STROUS, HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS. His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold cheap for cash. CALL AND SEE, AND SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW. Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK, PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER, Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions. All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Dec. 4, 1859—1y.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT. JUST PUBLISHED, THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860, Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by LEE & WALKER, Publishers, No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Price \$3.00, sent by mail, free of postage. Dec. 14, 1859.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE. JOHN C. ADAMS, CURRIER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings, Lewisport, Pa.

Having opened a store on East Marketstreet, Lewisport, Pa., respectfully calls the attention of consumers to his stock, and LOW PRICES. He will sell: White Sole Leather, from 23 cents per pound. Best Red Sole Leather, only 27 cents per pound. Slaughter Kip, from \$4.09 to \$4.50 per piece. Spanish Kip, from 2.50 to 4.50 per piece. Upper Leather, from 2.00 to 3.75 per side. Calf Skins, from 24.00 to 28.00 per dozen. Men's Boncos, from 75 cents to \$3 per piece. Women's Morocco, from 50 cents to \$1.50 per piece. Pink Linings, from 40 to 75 cents per piece. All other kinds of Leather at proportionately the same low prices. As all the work is of his own finish, purchasers can rely on getting the best quality. A large assortment of SHOE FINDINGS always on hand. Country merchants supplied with Leather, Lasts and Shoe Findings at city prices. Lewisport, Nov. 30, 1859—3m.

DON'T FORGET, THE PLACE TO CALL IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE. GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &c., &c. AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices. The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods. Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place. Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buck and Glove, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.