

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 4, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTITUTIONAL SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PERS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEES, &C.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, [Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

Douglas in the South.

The daily Newburn (N. C.) Progress of the 22d ult., says: "From all the signs of the times, we are confident that Stephen A. Douglas will be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and if so, most likely the next President of these confederated States."

The New Orleans Bee of March 14, is canvassing the claims of the different Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and their chances of success, says: "We are not very confident of the ability of any Democrat to revolutionize most of these (Northern) States, which is tantamount to the acknowledgment that the coming Presidential contest will be a doubtful one, let the nominees be who they may."

The President on Thursday last, transmitted a message to the House, firmly protesting against the first two clauses of Mr. Covode's resolution providing for a Select Committee to examine into alleged abuses by the President or any other officers of the Government.

THE BOROUGHS SCHOOLS.—The School Directors met on Monday night last, and elected the following Teachers: Luther Whipple, 1st Male School. Robt. Turbett, 2d " Mrs. Sarah Welsh, 3d " Miss Ellen Drayton, 1st Female " Miss Sarah Myers, 2d " Mrs. Harriet Gwin, 3d " Colored School—Sarah Car.

A special despatch from Washington, dated April 2d, says: "Judge Douglas has again declared that he will indignantly refuse the Charleston nomination, if any attempt is made to put him upon a slave-code platform, or upon the Administration construction of the Dred Scott decision."

All who are indebted to us for subscription, advertising, job work, books, stationery, &c., &c., are earnestly requested to call and pay up. We want money—must have it—and must try to get it.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following is the vote on the bill annexing parts of Dublin and Springfield townships to Fulton county. The names of Democratic Members are in italics, Opposition in Roman:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ackert, Austin, Barlow, Barnaby, Bates, Bayard, Belsor, Boyer, Brewster, Bryson, Butler, Cassell, Collins, Craig, Davis, Durbin, Eckman, Fayer, Frazier, Gordon, Graham, (Washington), Green, Gunnison, Hayes, Howell, Kenney, (Washington), Kistler, Latta, McCarty, McGonigal, (O'Neill), Pancoast, Pinkerton, Prosser, Preston, Proudfoot, Ridgway, Rouse, Seltzer, Shaffer, Sherman, Shupe, Sills, Sizer, Sizer, Sizer, Wagner, Wagenseller, Wiley, Wilcox, and Thompson, Speaker—51.

The bill to prevent recovery for the sale of adulterated liquors has become a law. This act simply declares that to be a statute which had already been decided by Courts in various counties. The dealers in spurious liquors will find themselves engaged in an unprofitable business, if this law is rigidly enforced, as we hope it will be here and everywhere.

The bill establishing Free Banking in Pennsylvania has passed both Houses, and has been signed by the Governor. The following are the main provisions and safeguards of the bill:

A certificate stating the particulars as to the bank to be established, must be drawn up and approved by the Attorney General, published in the newspapers, recorded in the courts, and a copy deposited and recorded in the Auditor General's office. The Auditor General has the notes engraved and printed. Every note must be signed by him or his clerk, numbered and registered, and have stamped on it "secured by the deposit of gold or silver."

The stocks deposited must be either of this State, or of the United States, and the amount of notes issued to the bank by the Auditor General, must not exceed the value of the stock, less five per cent., provided that this is never to exceed ninety-five per cent. of the stock.

The Sundry and Erie Railroad bill, defeated in the House on Friday night by 45 yeas to 38 yeas, was reconsidered on Saturday and passed by the following vote. Democrats in italics. Opposition in Roman:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ackert, Austin, Barlow, Bates, Bayard, Belsor, Boyer, Bryson, Butley, Butler, Caldwell, Cassell, Crane, Davis, Donnelly, Dunlap, Elmker, Fleming, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, (Butler), Green, (Washington), Hamilton, (Washington), Mann, Manser, Moore, Morrison, O'Neill, Pancoast, Pinkerton, Pinner, Proudfoot, Ridgway, Rouse, Seltzer, Sherman, Shupe, Sills, Sizer, Sizer, Sizer, Wagner, Wagenseller, Walker, Wiley, Wilcox, Williams, Williston, Thompson, Speaker—53.

MAN KILLED.—COURAGEOUS BEHAVIOR OF A LADY.—Mrs. Carthwaite, wife of the partner of W. W. Twist, Esq., says the Alta California, 3d inst., killed a native Californian, last Wednesday night, under the following circumstances: Messrs. Twist and Carthwaite had come to San Francisco to arrange some business, leaving their store and business in charge of Mrs. Carthwaite. About ten o'clock at night, after the store was closed, the Californian came to the door, and desired admittance to obtain a bottle of liquor. Mrs. C. informed him that she could not open the store again that night, (he was well known as a most desperate character); he insisted upon entering, and commenced breaking the windows. Mrs. Carthwaite bade him go away. He finally broke the door open, and rushed upon her with a drawn knife. She fired two shots with a revolver to frighten him, and finding that there was no other alternative, fired again, and shot him through the head. An examination was held, and she was acquitted of all blame in the matter. It occurred twelve miles from Hayward's in Livermore Valley, near the road to Stockton from Oakland, in the county of Alameda.

Public Sentiment at Washington.

During the last week, we left our sanctum in charge of our very efficient assistants, and took a run down to Washington, to note the situation of affairs at the National Capitol. We saw and learned a good deal, and believing that some account of matters and things in that Republic will be of interest to our readers, we purpose to give them our impressions of party politics, &c.

As a matter of course, at a time so close upon the sittings of the National Conventions of the respective parties, the Presidential question is the general topic of conversation, to the absorption of all others. The situation of the country gives the approaching contest more than usual interest; and men of all parties feel a conviction that the result will be productive of weal or woe to the Union.—Therefore, the system of electioneering assumes a more identified form than at any previous period that we remember. The friends of the respective candidates profess to be sanguine of the nomination of their favorite; but as our feelings in such matters are apt to run with our judgment, we must make up our opinions from all the surrounding circumstances.

Then, to begin with the Democracy. In Washington circles there is but one Democratic candidate seriously talked about, and that is Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. Several other gentlemen are named in connection with the office, but they are summed up as "Anti-Douglas," and neither one has much strength individually, or is there any concert of action among them in opposition to their great antagonist. The feeling between these parties is probably stronger than against Mr. Douglas; and it is thought they would sooner see him nominated, than the success of any one who is more appropriately a rival.

The idea is daily gaining ground, at Washington, that Mr. Douglas will surely be the Democratic nominee, in spite of the violent opposition that is made to him in some sections of the Union. The conviction seems to be gradually stealing over the minds of politicians that his nomination is necessary to insure success; which has its effect even upon his enemies, many of whom begin to feel more kindly toward him. The tones of the South has moderated of late, and he has many warm friends in that section; among whom we can mention Senator Brown, of Mississippi, and the Hon. Roger A. Prior, of Virginia. In North Carolina, a portion of the delegates to the Convention are Douglas men; and we were told that the Virginia delegation, or at least the most of them, would go for him after a ballot or two. The same will in all probability be the case with Arkansas and Tennessee; and in California, the friends of Senator Latham, who is friendly to Douglas, have carried the delegate elections. We think he will go into the Convention with a clear majority. The whole north-west, with her sixty-six votes, is pledged to him, and there is no one to compete with him, seriously, for the New England and Middle States. With all these indications of popularity, it is useless to deny that there is bitter opposition to him on the part of the radical Southern men. They have lately renewed their attacks upon him since they have become aware of his strength, but these efforts are only the dying struggles of his enemies, who give up the ghost in terrible agony.

If we are allowed to form an opinion from the best evidence presented, and from which men usually draw their conclusions in such cases, we have no doubt of the nomination of Mr. Douglas. His nomination once made, his election is certain. The South will rally to his support with an enthusiasm that will astonish many persons, and we think there is no doubt of his carrying every Southern State. We were told by an opposition gentleman from Missouri, that he would sweep that State by a large majority, and that Bates, even, could not contest it successfully with him. Of the candidates of the opposition, Mr. Seward evidently has the inside track, and his friends calculate upon his nomination with certainty. There is considerable opposition to him in some quarters, but it seems to be conceded on all sides that he can have the nomination if he desires it. That he will insist upon it, there can be no doubt. He is the genuine embodiment of the Republican party, in reality, the father of it, and is deserving of the first honor; moreover he has been set aside too often to have his claims longer postponed. His recent speech in the Senate shows that he is bidding for the Presidency, and has fully made up his mind to reach it in the next contest if he can. General Cameron has many warm friends in this State, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, and elsewhere, who are urging his claims. They insist that he is stronger in the doubtful States than Mr. Seward, and that his election is more certain. In this there is some plausibility. There is no doubt that General Cameron is stronger in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, than Mr. Seward, because he is considered more conservative in his views.—The latter would lose heavily in these two States—particularly in Pennsylvania, and in the tier of counties bordering on Maryland; but this loss would partially be made up elsewhere, though not enough to carry the State. Mr. Seward's known ultra views would cause him heavy losses in the large cities among the commercial classes. Some of the Democratic leaders, at Washington, believe him to be the strongest candidate the Republicans can nominate, though we do not think so, but are of the opinion that he can be more easily beaten than Cameron or Bates.

Messrs. Bates and Chase are both mentioned as candidates, but have not much strength, and their chances of a nomination are very remote. The former is considered too non-committal to suit the Republicans, while the sentiments of the latter upon negro suffrage are too ultra to ensure a heavy vote, with the masses. Of course these views are only speculations, though founded upon the best evidence to be had, and whether or not they are correct can only be determined in the future.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT NEW ORLEANS.—A DINNER PARTY POISONED.—On the 20th inst., Col. Lemley, a lawyer in New Orleans, gave an extensive dinner party in honor of a young man named Hunt, a student of medicine, who had just graduated. Mr. L's family consisted of himself, wife, and two daughters, together with his wife's sister, Mrs. Young and her little son, and Miss Hall. The guests present were Henry Phelps, a youth of eighteen, son of Ex-Alderman Jas. S. Phelps, Miss Bauligny, Miss Isabel McKee, and her sister, and Miss Searles, sister-in-law of the Rev. Markham, Presbyterian minister. After dinner the whole party were taken dangerously ill, having been poisoned by arsenic placed in jelly by some of Mr. L's black servants. Mrs. Young's little son has since died, and Mr. Lemley's two daughters, the Miss McKees, Miss Bouigny, and young Phelps are very low, but all the rest are recovering. Mrs. James S. Phelps and Mrs. McKee, to whom some of the jelly was sent, are also ill. Young Hunt left for his home in the country before any was seized with sickness, and his fate is unknown.—Four of Mr. Lemley's slaves have been arrested.

HEAVY CONTRACT.—The Warren Foundry at Phillipsburg, N. J. was entered into a contract to supply the New York Water Department with \$135,000 worth of castings in the next seven months.

The Veto Message.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, March 22, 1860. To the State and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—A bill has been presented for my approval, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Mifflin County Bank." The bill proposes the incorporation of a bank to be located in the borough of Lewis-ton, in the county of Mifflin, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with power in the commissioners to increase it to two hundred thousand dollars, and with the further power in the President and Directors to increase it to five hundred thousand dollars, and no person can subscribe for less than five shares. The number of stockholders cannot be less than three, nor more than thirty, and each stockholder shall be a director.

When one hundred shares of stock shall have been subscribed, and ten dollars paid on each share to the commissioners, and mortgages given by the stockholders on incumbered real estate, within this Commonwealth, appraised at a sum equal to the par value of the stock, letters patent are to be issued by the Governor to the incorporators, and when the mortgages provided for, shall have been deposited with the Auditor General, and the Cashier shall certify under oath, that twenty-five per centum of the capital stock subscribed has been paid in, the Auditor General is required to deliver to the bank, notes properly prepared in blank, to the amount of the capital stock, which notes, after being signed by the proper officers, may be issued by the bank, and circulated as money, according to the ordinary course of banking.

I have, therefore, stated, among the principal objections to the existing banking system of this Commonwealth, 1st, That a special act of the General Assembly was an indispensable prerequisite to the incorporation and establishment of a bank—thus conferring by special legislation, upon a favored few, powers and privileges which were denied to others, equally responsible and deserving.—And, 2d, That no adequate and reliable security is provided for the prompt redemption, beyond all contingencies, of the promissory notes, which may be issued by such bank, and circulated as money. These objections prompted me to make known to the legislature and the people, that I could not approve of any additional special charters for banks of issue under the laws now in force in this State. Nor have they, in my opinion, been removed, or obviated, by the bill under consideration. It is a special charter, and the security it proposes for the redemption of the circulating notes of the bank proposed to be created, I am satisfied, would prove utterly delusive and insufficient. Mortgages on real estate, at its full value, situated in any part of the Commonwealth, improved or unimproved, to be taken at an appraisement, would, beyond all controversy, be found but a very inadequate means of insuring prompt payment to the holders of the notes of a bank which had stopped payment at its counter. So far as I have been able to learn, the plan of banking on real estate security, although often attempted, has uniformly proved an absolute failure, even when confined to improved land, and it will hardly be pretended that the system will be made better by extending it to all manner of real estate, whether improved or otherwise, as this bill proposes. Of late years, it has been either wholly, or in part, abandoned. One great reason, is, its inconvertibility, even when appraised at its real value. The payment of mortgages can only be enforced, after great delay, by tedious proceeding in our courts of justice, and generally, at a ruinous sacrifice—but where a forced sale could be made at a fair price, the delay which must necessarily occur, would seriously lessen the value of the notes. It is, however, undeniably true, that in a vast majority of cases, the amount raised, after payment of expenses, fall greatly below the estimated value of the property, and, in the end, the securities would thus be absorbed and the outstanding issue, in a great measure, still unredeemed.

The twenty-five per centum on the amount of the capital stock, required to be paid by the shareholders, together with their personal liability, would, of course, afford some additional security; but the history of the past shows conclusively, that such security is entirely worthless in the case of a broken bank. On the other hand, experience has shown with equal clearness, that the only mode yet adopted by which the circulation of a bank can be made perfectly safe, at all times and under all circumstances, is by the deposit of securities which can be converted into money without the danger of depreciation, or necessity of delay. So far as it may depend upon my action, I am determined that the laws of the State shall not sanction the further issue of paper money as a circulating medium, without placing its prompt redemption beyond a peradventure. And, as the bill under consideration does not, in my opinion, fulfill that requirement, I am constrained to return it without the Executive sanction, to the House of Representatives, where it originated, for reconsideration.

WM. F. PACKER. The bill was afterwards passed by a Constitutional majority of two-thirds, over the Governor's veto. So we shall have another Lewistown Bank—hope it may not wind up as the last did.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A MAN CARRIED DOWN BY A SHARK.—The steamship Kamek, from Havana, arrived at New York, on Saturday last. On her outward passage, one of the crew of the pilot boat which was towing alongside (a colored man,) was pitched overboard. The ship was stopped and the boat instantly left for his rescue, while two life-boys were thrown from the ship. The boat got close enough to give him the end of an oar, which he took, and said, "For God's sake, save me." The men were about to haul him into the boat when he was carried down by a shark, which came up at the moment, taking the oar with him. The oar and the life-boys drifted on shore that evening but no trace of the man was seen afterwards.

DOUGLAS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Boston Herald says that "at a late session of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Exeter, N. H., one of the juries during the struggles of a night session in the jury room, took a vote upon their choice for the next President, with the following result:—Stephen A. Douglas 8, J. P. Hale 1, W. H. Seward 1, N. P. Banks 1. There were only eleven on the panel.—One of the eight who voted for Douglas was a Republican, but he declared that his adhesion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty was so strong he should support Douglas.

A Convention of the Iron Masters of Pennsylvania

was held at Philadelphia on Thursday the 19th ult., with reference to the amendments of the Tariff act now pending in Congress, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve and commend the bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing a substitute specific for ad valorem duties upon foreign iron and other articles imported into the United States.

Resolved, That we regard the seventh section of said bill relating to iron and the manufacture of iron and steel, as satisfactory and fair to all parties interested in the manufacture, and that the duties fixed upon the principle items in the section do not vary materially from 30 per centum of their average value during the last six years, ending June 30, 1859, and are therefore based upon a fair revenue standard.

Resolved, That the enactment of this bill will enable the American manufacturer to compete fairly with the foreign, and that it will tend to prevent those enormous fluctuations in the price of iron, which have, under the ad valorem system, been so disastrous to home industry, in inflating prices by increasing the duty when least needed, and depressing them by reducing the duty when most required.

Resolved, That we urge upon our Representatives in both branches of Congress to use all honorable means to pass the same without delay; it being in accordance with the views repeatedly expressed by James Buchanan, President of the United States, in his last annual message to Congress.

The Free Banking Law.

Under the new law the power to establish banks will exist wherever the requisite capital can be obtained, and a sufficient amount of business is transacted to render them profitable; but while this wide extension of banking privileges is made, every possible precaution is taken to guard note-holders against loss, and indeed they are more completely and effectually secured than under the old law. Notwithstanding the many stringent provisions applicable to our present banks, failures have occasionally occurred by which note-holders have been subjected to great losses, and this seems impossible under the new system.

Under a free-banking system we do not doubt that the number of banks will be greatly increased in our State. Indeed, every prominent village will probably establish such an institution, and localities which have long vainly importuned the Legislature will now gratify their deferred hopes. Many of the existing banks will also find rival institutions springing up by their side, for the favoritism which some of them are accused of manifesting towards applicants for discounts, will, necessarily, lead to new banks. It is probable that, in some cases, banks will be established where they cannot be well sustained; but the experiment need not, necessarily, be injurious to the public, for note-holders will be amply secured, and stock-holders must take their risks in this as in all other kinds of business. Besides, the minimum amount of capital required is so small, that institutions can be created whose operations will be in accordance with the demands of localities in which the amount of active business and of capital is very limited.—The Press.

Premature Funeral.

A singular affair occurred yesterday at the negro settlement known as Hog Neck, near the Rocky River Plank-road, some six miles from the city. An old negro named Jacob Sanders, and who was familiarly known as Old Jakey, died (apparently) late on Sunday night, and yesterday afternoon his body was put in a rough pine coffin, which was placed in a wagon, and the procession—an unusually large one—moved towards the grave.—When on the way the horse attached to the wagon containing the coffin took fright and broke into a mad run upsetting the wagon and throwing the coffin out. It rolled down a small hill, being badly smashed on its way. The mourners rushed to the spot and were vastly amazed to see old Jakey rising from among the ruins of his coffin, and staring stupidly around. His inky black face, snow-white wool and white shroud formed a startling picture, turning the amazement of the colored mourners into fright, and they all took wildly to their heels. Those who have seen Mr. T. D. Rice, as the Virginia Mummy, can form a faint idea of the serio-comic tableau.

As soon as Old Jakey recovered his scattered senses, he lay down upon the ground and yelled lustily for the mourners to come back. They came at length cautiously—one by one—and the old fellow was carried home. He was very well this morning, and don't intend to die for some time yet.

He had been ailing for several days, and on Sunday night he apparently stopped breathing. His limbs became stiff and his body cold. His under jaw fell and his eyes sank far into his head. He lay so all night and through the day—up to the time, in fact, when the wagon upset, and his friends had good reason to suppose he was a dead man. The shock of the upset evidently resuscitated him, and had it not occurred, poor old Jakey would now, doubtless, be under the sod. He is nearly 70 years old, and was formerly a slave in Tennessee.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Tavern property situated at the west end of Huntingdon, on lot No. 219 in plan of said town, together with the dwelling house and other buildings on said lot are for sale. For particulars, &c., inquire of Messrs. Scott & Brown, at the country store of said town. If not sold at private sale previous to Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March, it will on that day, be exposed to sale by public outcry at the residence of THO. M. CONPROST. Feb. 22, 1860.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS! HEAD QUARTERS AND MANUFACTORY. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA. M. R. DYOTT'S EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER. McPHILL & JONES'S Spring Burner, and all other good Burners for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS of every description. GLASS, WICKS, SPOONERS, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country. Wholesale and Retail at the Manufacturers' lowest prices. Agents Merchants and others will save money by examining our Stock and Prices. LAMP AND GAS FIXTURE STORE AND FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Phila. Feb. 22, 1860—3m.]

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.

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoops, &c. Call and see them.

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

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

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

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

- The Gentle Amie Melodist, The Dime Melodist, The Dime Song Book, No. 1, The Dime Song Book, No. 2, The Dime Song Book, No. 3, The Dime Song Book, No. 4, The Dime Dialogues, The Dime Speaker, The Dime Cook Book, The Dime Recipe Book.

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE—NEW AND MUSIC STORE.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. JOHN LOCKE having opened an office in Huntingdon for the purpose of practicing in the line of his profession, where he may be found the first Monday of March, (6th day), to spend the week. Dr. LOCKE would say to those in need of the services of a dentist that he has spared no time or expense in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its various branches; and to this fact that he has had fifteen years experience in actual practice, and can safely assert that he is prepared to give the best advice and render the most satisfactory service that can be expected of any dentist.

Proper advice, with a little attention to the natural teeth, will often save the patient much suffering and expense. Dr. L. would say to those who have been unfortunate in their selection of a dentist, and consequently find their mouths in an unhealthy condition, or filled with artificial teeth badly adapted, that he should lose no time in consulting a dentist qualified to remedy the evil. To those who have not their work done yet, he would say be careful in your selection of a dentist, and save yourselves the pain and expense of the experiments of those not qualified to practice. Dr. L. has the honor of referring to the following from the faculty, and would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has operated: This is to certify that J. LOCKE is a regular graduate of the College of Dental Surgery; that after attending two full courses of lectures in said institution, he was unanimously voted, after a trial examination, worthy of the highest honor of the College by the faculty. In addition to this testimony of qualifications in his profession, it gives us pleasure to state his habits of study, attention and punctuality, and therefore cordially commend Dr. LOCKE to those who desire to employ a practitioner to all those who may entrust him with the management of their teeth. W. R. HANDY, M. D., Professor in Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. C. H. HARRIS, M. D., D. D., S., Professor in Baltimore College, Author of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Dictionary of Dental Science, &c. P. S.—Charges moderate. Office one door east of the Bank—up stairs. Huntingdon, Feb. 23, 1860.

NOTICE.

(Estate of Nicholas Peigal, deceased.) Letters of Administration, on the Estate of NICHOLAS PEIGAL, late of Onondaga tp., Huntingdon Co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, she hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. SARAH PEIGAL, Administratrix. Feb. 22, 1860.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—having Gas and water conveniences, and a commodious office. He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices. Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises. T. P. LOVE, Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

1860. SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

- Full Stock of SILKS, Full Stock of SHAWLS, Full Stock of DRESS GOODS, Full Stock of LINEN GOODS, Full Stock of COTTON GOODS, Full Stock of BLACK GOODS, Full Stock of WHITE GOODS, Full Stock of LACE GOODS, New Materials for DRESSERS, Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c. RYER & DANFELL, Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia. N. B.—Stock-keepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions. P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap. Feb. 22, 1860—3m.

TAYLOR & CREMER, AT THE 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 1 1/2 cts. each—\$10 per 100. Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—\$12.50 to \$15 per 100. Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each. Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to \$1.00 each. Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each. Standard Cherry trees 75 to 1.00 cts. each. Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts. each. Plum trees 50 cts. Apricot 40 to 50 cts. Nectarine 25 cts. Grape Vines 25 cts. to \$1.00. Silver Maple trees 62 1/2 to \$1.00 each. European Elm 75 cts. to \$1.00. Norway Spruce 50 cts. to \$1.00. American Elm 75 cts. to \$1.50. American and Chinese Arbor Vitae 50 cts. to \$1.50. Strawberry Plants \$1.00 per 100, &c., &c. Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860—3m.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction. All orders will be promptly attended to. Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. ROTHROCK, Proprietor.

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Tavern property situated at the west end of Huntingdon, on lot No. 219 in plan of said town, together with the dwelling house and other buildings on said lot are for sale. For particulars, &c., inquire of Messrs. Scott & Brown, at the country store of said town. If not sold at private sale previous to Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March, it will on that day, be exposed to sale by public outcry at the residence of THO. M. CONPROST. Feb. 22, 1860.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!

HEAD QUARTERS AND MANUFACTORY. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA. M. R. DYOTT'S EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER. McPHILL & JONES'S Spring Burner, and all other good Burners for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS of every description. GLASS, WICKS, SPOONERS, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country. Wholesale and Retail at the Manufacturers' lowest prices. Agents Merchants and others will save money by examining our Stock and Prices. LAMP AND GAS FIXTURE STORE AND FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Phila. Feb. 22, 1860—3m.]

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.

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoops, &c. Call and see them.

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

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

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