THE GLOBE.

BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 25, 1860. DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS.

EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, WARRANTS. VARRANTS,

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 Peaco and Ministers of the Georgia.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Afray.

SCIERE 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.

FOR PRESIDENT,

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements. RE Trustee's Sale, by James Gwin.

AG Sheriff's Sale, by Jno. C. Wattson. Res New Grocery and Confectionery, by C. Long. Fresh arrival of New Goods at Portstown, by White & Long.

Sorphans' Court Sale, by Samuel Fetterman and James R. McClintock.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION .- The Condispatches received on Monday it was impossible to guess who would be nominated. The las were uniting their forces against him .--The delegates from some of the Southern States threaten to withdraw from the Convention should Douglas' nomination be pressed. We shall not be surprised if Douglas should be defeated. The patronage of the Administration and the influence of every prominent office holder in the Union may be too powerful for him to contend against successfully.

General Foster. A correspondent of the Sentinel, says some very complimentary things of General Foster. We coincide with him in the expression that he is one of Nature's noblemen. In him the oppressed find a defender, the wronged an advocate, the poor a dispenser of alms. A lawyer of great ability and extensive practice, he might have been numbered amongst the most wealthy; yet by his extreme liberality to his friends and the needy, he at this day enjoys merely a competence of the good things of this life. He is generous almost to a fault. When you, first meet the man, you are struck with his ex- Court to remove the directors, and supply treme modesty of demeanor, and the genial their place by the appointment of others. glow of his sociality. You feel assured at | But the question here is, whether these dithe first glance that you might ask him for rectors are before us upon the facts of this any favor, with the full confidence of attaining it. Such is the disposition, and such the the Court? character of the man, whom the Democracy

Gen. Foster, in personal appearance, is prepossessing and very gentlemanly. He is about medium height, erect and active. A as yet, been actually employed. None of the pleasant expression of benevolence and good humor plays over his countenance, and a fine, intellectual eye, flashes under a well-formed forehead that betoken no ordinary capacity of mind. His hair is dark, slightly tinged with grey, and neatly arranged without appearing fastidious. At his home where he is best known and where he is best appreciated, we may say, varying the poet's words but

"None speak of him but to praise him, None knew him but to love."

He seems to feel sorry that the lot of the nomination has fallen upon him. Yet convinced that the will and interests of the people demand it, he is willing as he is able to buckle on his harness for the great battle

It is related that when he recieved the dispatch informing him of his nomination, he hurried to his home, and seemed desirous to shun the many friends who pressed around him, urging him to accept. Here was a noble sight, such as we seldom see; a man with the gilded bauble of honor, and emolument of office forced into his hands against his own will. Verily, such a man, not only the Democracy, but all the people, will delight to honor.

Kansas makes eight Western States, with sixty-nine electoral votes, that have instructed for Senator Douglas for President .-She may not vote in the Charleston Convention; but there is every probability she will be in the Union, and vote on the Presidential question in November. No two States have instructed for any other Presidential aspi-

DEATH OF EX-SPEAKER LAWRENCE.-W. C. A. Lawrence, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and brother of J. J. Lawrence, Esq., Supt. of Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., died in the city of Harrisburg on Sunday morning last, of consumption, aged 28 years.

Hon. R. J. Walker challenged Judge Black to mortal combat on Wednesday last, through Gov. Brown of Mississippi. He declined, verbally, to accept the challenge .-The cause of the challenge was the Attorney General's denial that Buchavan's letter, which a paper could be mistaken for a certificate. State to we publish in another column, was authentic. It has been insinuated that the Superin-Seward. General's denial that Buchavan's letter, which

Important to School Directors.

DECISION OF HON. JUDGE TAYLOR. The complaint contained in the petition of number of citizens of the Borough of Huntingdon, against the Board of School Directors, and praying for their removal on the ground that a teacher had been employed to take charge of one of the public schools, who had not received a certificate from the Coun-are not constituted his judges. "To his own ty Superintendent, was heard on Wednesday | master," or the proper tribunal, must he anlast, the day fixed for that purpose by the Court. After the hearing, one of the counsel of the Board requested as early a decision as possible, since, he said, the opening of and a violation of their official duty, to take the schools had been deferred until the controversy had been settled. Judge Taylor, stating that the Judges had no doubt or difficulty respecting any question involved in one of willingness to do their duty, and noththis, proceeded to deliver the opinion of the Court, substantially as follows:

It is the duty of the County Superintendent, as the Common School system of Pennsylvania is now organized, to examine those who desire to be employed as teachers, and to give to each one found qualified, "a certificate setting forth the branches of learning Act of Assembly expressly declares that "no teacher shall be employed in any school to teach other branches than those set forth in such certificate." No teacher can lawfully be employed at all, who has not a certificate; nor can any one be employed to teach other branches than those set forth in such certificate. Subject to this limit, however, and discretion with which nobody has any right He proceeds: to interfere, and for which they are only anploying "incompetent teachers," or, in other. words, teachers who have not received certificates from the County Superintendent, or to teach branches which such certificates do vention organized on Monday. From the not show them to be qualified to teach, it becomes the duty of the State Superintendent friends of all the candidates opposed to Doug- the annual State appropriation:" and, such neglect or refusal to employ competent teachers persisted in for a month, "such district shall forfeit absolutely its whole quota of the State appropriation for that year." This is the ground and reason of complaint against these directors; and upon which their removal and make you so much poorer." the appointment of others in their place, is sought.

The 9th section of the Act of Assembly provides "that if all the members of any Board of Directors shall refuse or neglect to perform their duties by levying the tax required by law, and to put or stop the schools in operation so far as the means of the district will | that paper: "We copy the above sad condiadmit, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any other duty enjoined by law, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county may, upon complaint in writing by any six taxable thereof, declare their seats vacant, and anpoint others in their stead, until the next annual election for directors." To employ an incompetent teacher," or one whose competency and qualifications are not condemned by "a certificate" of the County Superintendent, especially if persisted in so as to hazard the district's quota of the annual appropriation, it cannot be doubted is such a neg- condition of things in all such States has lect or refusal to perform a "duty enjoined been getting worse and worse every day since y law," as would make it the duty of the case, and their sworn answer to this complaint. in an attitude which demands such action by

The teacher referred to in the complaint, is Robert Turbit. By a resolution of the Board of Directors, teachers for all the schools were teachers had, at the time, formal certificates; but, with respect to all of them except Mr. Turbit and Sarah Car, (chosen to teach the colored children,) they were all known and admitted to be entitled to certificates, and either have received or will receive them from the Superintendent. The Directors had, at from that officer, reporting the result of his certificates; and giving assurance that all named upon it, except Mr. Turbit, were entitled to and would receive certificates correstherefore, there was a virtual and substantial Directors acted, they allege in their answer, upon what was contained in the Superintendent's report; but, they distinctly disclaim any intention or purpose to violate the law, and declare that, if the communication of the Superintendent is not equivalent to a certifiassigned to Mr. Turbit, had strongly solicited owner. his appointment. They had, too, a report of his scholarship from the Superintendent .calls for their removal. They only desire to know their duty, and declare their readiness to do it. And this, the complainants here say, is all they want.

The only question of any practical imporof Mr. Owen, the Superintendent, a certificate to Mr. Turbit? That it was not, or equivalent to one, we have no doubt whatever. The paper only purports to be the result of the examination. It proceeds to name several in one class, and styles them "first class" teachers, without more. It then classes together a number of others, grading their scholarship, with the statement that certificates will be furnished them accordingly. Then follows the report of the scholarship of Mr. Turbit and another, with some remarks derogatory of the former, and with the intimation that a certificate will not be given him except upon a contingency stated. Was this "a certificate?" Clearly it was not. The paper itself, speaks of certificates to be given, as something different and distinct; and intimates that a certificate to Mr. Turbit may be withheld. The certificate, moreover, is a document, the form of which is given in the pamphlet containing a digest of the Acts of Assembly, and the decisions of the State Superintendent, placed in the hands of every Board of Directors by authority, and familiar to every one. It is not easy to see how such

tendent withholds the certificate improperly and from porsonal motives. That, if true, does not supply the place of a certificate .-The question for Directors, in this matter, is, what has he done? not what should he have done. They are not to determine the qualifications and competency of teachers. That is his duty. Nor is he an irresponsible officer. For sufficient reasons, he, too, may be removed from office. But School Directors swer for wilful or corrupt violations of public

The respondents here, will, therefore, distinctly understand that it will be unlawful into service as a teacher, Robert Turbit, or any one else, unless or until he or she shall receive a certificate from the County Superintendent. And since their attitude here is ing more is asked of them, no further action is required; and the complaint is accordingly

BY THE COURT

Gloomy Condition of Iowa.

No State in the Union has suffered as much as Iowa from the effects of over-trading in he or she is capable of teaching;" and the real estate—and all reports from there represent the pecuniary condition of the people as a gloomy one indeed. A correspondent of the Lexington Observer cautions his friends from trading for real estate any where in Iowa. He says he has just sold land for one dollar per acre, and took his pay in trade at within it, the School Directors may exercise a that, for which he paid ten dollars in 1857.

"No man living out of this State, can have swerable to the people who elect them. But any thing like a correct idea of the utter hopeif they warrant their limit, and violate a lessness of the state of things in Iowa. Specplain and express opinion of the law, by em- ulation has been the ruin of the State. The river towns are so flat that they can never get un again until there is an entire change in the population. Towns themselves are so hopelessly in debt that they can never get a start again unless by paying off indebtedness by repudiation. This place, which contained a population in 1857, of eighteen thousand, (Act of Assembly, Sec. 38,) "to withhold a population in 1857, of eighteen thousand, any warrant for the quota of such district of is now reduced to less than ten thousand, and people leaving just as fast as they can get money to get away upon. The place is in debt one million and a quarter; and she, as well as Dubuque et al. along the river, are now talking of repudiating! So don't buy lands in Iowa if you can avoid it. It will

This may be set down as an overdrawn picture; but the truth can not be gainsayed that speculation in real-estate in Iowa is at an end

for years to come. We find the above in the Ohio Statesman, with the following remarks by the editor of tion of the State of Iowa from the Xenia (Iowa) Torck-light. When the young State went into the embrace of Republicanism, she was citizens of the district, and on due proof full of prosperity and vigor. She is now in utter ruin and hopeless bankruptcy. There is not a single State in the North-west where Republicanism has obtained the political power in which the pecuniary condition of the people and the finances of the State have not been damaged since the change. And the the ascendency of the Republican party .-The truth of what we here say we dofy any man to contradict.

A Negro in a Bad Box.

No one would think to charge the Adams Express with being concerned in the Underground Railroad business, but from an affair brought to light at Seymour on Saturday night, it appears that the Express, without chosen, and notified; but the schools have the knowledge of its managers, messengers, not yet been opened, and none of them have, or any of its employees, was made the medium of running off a negro, which came near being successful. It appears that on Friday evening a white man called at the Adams Express office at Nashville, Tenn., and inquired whether he could have a box forwarded to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was told to have it there at nine o'clock in the moning, and it would be delivered at Cincinnati on the mornthe time of their action, a communication ing following. Accordingly the box was sent to the office at the hour named and placed on public examination of all the applicants for the train which leaves at 10 o'clock. It was received here at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, taken in the Express wagon to the Jeffersonville Railroad depot, and forwarded in the ponding with the reported result of the ex- 10 P. M. train, the shipper of the box being amination. With respect to all the others, a passenger on both trains. On the arrival of the train at Seymour the box was transcompliance with the law. As to Turbit, the ferred to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train. Being roughly handled, a piece of plank came off, and a live negro was seen snugly caged in it. He was brought out and proved to be a runaway from Nashville. In the meantime the Ohio and Mississippi train started off with the white man who had cate, they are ready and willing to retrace shipped the box, leaving the negro at Seytheir steps and obey the law. It is to be noticed, also, in their behalf, that a number of the return messenger, yesterday morning, those whose children are taught in the school and lodged in jail, subject to the order of the

The negro says he belongs to Mr. McCoy of Nashville. He gave the white man, whom Under these circumstances, the Directors do he had known but a few days, \$70 in money not occupy an attitude before the Court which and a gold watch. The box being too small in which he was placed, he had to occupy a stooping position and could not move, and at Bowling Green, where the box was turned in the car, his head was down and his whole body resting on it. He endured it. however. tance in this case, therefore, is, was the report | His eyes, when released, were bloodshot. but his appearance had not changed in any other respect.—Louisville Journal, 16th.

CURTIN'S HOPES .-- Mr. A. G. Curtin's hopes of an election to the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania are certainly none of the brightest. We learn from Washington that efforts are making there to raise funds for him to canvass the State with; that unless some extra exertion is made the State will be lost to him. This idea, said to have been started by Mr. Curtin himself, has created no little sensation in the Abolition ranks. The fact that Mr. Curtin has openly asserted at Washington that the nomination of Mr. Seward at Chicago would seriously endanger his success, has created some feeling among the friends of the "irrepressible conflict" candidate, who seem to think that Curtin is, on the other hand, rather a heavy load for Mr. Seward to carry .- Lancaster Intelligen-

The Republican State Convention of New York, instructed the delegates from that State to the Chicago Convention to vote for vens.

Pres't. Buchanan and Gov. Walker. The Hon. Robt. J. Walker was before the House investigating Committee on Wednesday last, as also was Mr. Ellis B. Schuabel of this State, and we would be doing ourself injustice by withholding from our readers the most important portions of their testimony. The latter gentleman in the course of his testimony made the following statement respecting the letter written by Mr. Buchanan to Governor Walker, then in Kansas, the existence of which has been so long disputed by the friends of the President:

The President plainly indicated to Governor Walker that his success depended upon the doctrine of submission, and adds, almost in the following words, that upon the doctrine of submission of the Constitution to the people, he (the President) was willing to stand or fall.

I remember also that I was impressed with the singular solemnity of the President, from the fact that the advice contained in the letter was clinched with a seemingly devout prayer. This is substantially my recollection of the spirit and meaning of that document, as it was read to me by Governor Walker.

Question 4th .- Have you recently conversed with any member of this Administration on the subject of this letter? If so, are you

at liberty to speak of it? Answer-I have recently had such conversation. There is no secret about it-no confidential restraints upon either of the parties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this committee, like many others, has heard of it. I had an accidental discussion with Attorney General Black upon the truth of the existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying and I affirming. He declared that no such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it .-He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed no good citizen would with-hold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied, yes! that he challenged its production; that if Governor Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it; that in point of the fact, however, he said the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between

us. He was in a state of great excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, in high rage, declared I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Governor Walker or any other person pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretense to the party on board, because they would not cover up a perpetrated or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks.

He further added that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, (to use his exact words,) "we will put a shirt upon him, from which he will never escape!"

The testimony of Governor Walker is quite lengthy; but the copy of Mr. Buchanan's letter, below, is the part in which the people are most interested, for it shows unequivocally that Mr. B. changed his ground.

"The witness here produced the letter, which he handed to the Committee, who examined it. Mr. Olin-Is this letter in the handwriting

of the President? Answer-It is all in the handwriting of the President, the body of the letter as well as the signature. I do not wish to part with

this letter, but will read it so that your clerk can take it down. The witness then read the letter, as follows: Washington, July 12, 1857.

My DEAR SIR: - I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last. I read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despend. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received the account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your and our success depends is the submission of the constitution to the people; and by the people I mean; and I have no doubt you mean the actual bona fide residents who have been long enough in the Territory to identify. themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention; and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the constitution to the bona fide resident settlers of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. In sustaining such a principle we cannot fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become .-Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously; and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important and responsible mission. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, to be speedily forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be insistible. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this, the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas-Nebraska law. It is strange that people at a distance, who have not practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up the great Democratic party there to sustain the constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-slavery and Free State Democrats; and if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional provisions as will secure the right of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, and maintain all the wind. Cattle were killed in every direction. laws guarding the just rights of the South .-You are right in your conjecture as to the case of Judge Williams' appointments. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carry-

ing out your policy.
Colonel Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will leave his place vacant after a brief period required for settling up his business, and I shall certainly be dis-

posed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stc-

mand the expedition to Utah; but we must contrive to leave him with you, at least, until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than

The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term; but God's will be done in any

With every sentiment of esteem, I remain always sincerely your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon. Robert J. WALKER.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

Departure of the Steamship Keystone State from Philadelphia to Charleston—Incidents at the Wharf.

The departure of the steamship Keystone State, on Wednesday afternoon last, for Charleston, with a large number of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Democratic National Convention, attracted a large concourse of spectators to the wharf where the vessel was moored, above Vine street. For an hour or more previous to her departure the passengers came down singly and in groups, one in a stately open barouche, drawn by two horses, others in plain hired "hacks," while not a few trudged independently on foot, with overcoats thrown over their arms and carpet-bags in hand. Before the hour of leaving, many gentlemen from on shore passed on board the vessel, and exchanged congratulations with their friends, giving a last shake of the hand, and whispering a few words of advice into the ears of the button-holed delegates as to what they should do at the Convention. The crowd on the wharf increased, and there could not have been less than two thousand persons present, comprising every shade of the genus politician, from the dignified Federal or State officer down to the humble ward politician. The other wharves in the vicinity were also crowded with a goodly number of lookers-on.

A few minutes before three o'clock a little excitement was occasioned by the determined attempt of a stout Irishman, rather the worse for liquor, to force himself on board. Not satisfied with being repulsed and put on shore the first time, he made the second attempt to get on board, when one of the crew seized him by the "forelock" and held him very uncomfortably for a short time. Others came to the assistance of the sailor, and the gentleman from the Green Isle, who seemed bent upon getting to Charleston without going through the indispensable formality of "planking down" eighty dollars, was summarily ejected from the gangway, mut-tering curses, both loud and deep, against let him "go along," which created considerable amusement among the bystanders. At about a quarter past 3 o'clock the gang-

plank was drawn in, the shrill noise of the escape-pipe ceased, and the steamer glided slowly away from the wharf, the passengers having mostly congregated on the upper deck aft. As she moved off, "Three cheers for Douglas" were proposed and given with considerable unanimity, the friends of that gentleman appearing to be largely in the majority. The cheers were twice repeated "with a will." The vessel swung out, with her stern down the river, and passed down for a square or more, when her ponderous wheels were put in motion, and she ran up to the wharf again, where a stern line was made fast to enable her to turn and head downward. While this was being done, an individual named George Bates, of Montgomery county, mounted a pile of pig iron and pro-posed "Three cheers for John T. Smith, of Philadelphia, for President," which he gave vociferously himself, and essayed an extempore speech to the Delegates, who, at this time, had congregated upon the front part of the boat, upon the particular claims of Mr. Smith for that office, at which the passengers and the bystanders laughed heartily.

The vessel swept out into the stream, with her bow facing southward, her colors flying, prominent among which, at the mast-head, was the coat-of-arms of the good old " Keystone State" of Pennsylvania. A parting gun was fired, which was repeated at intervals, as she passed along the city front, and she soon was out of sight, below the Point

Mr. Bates, who seemed to be affected with the Smith fever, pertinaciously insisted that Mr. Smith was the best man that could be taken up for President of the United States, and collected quite a crowd around him listening to his remarks. The friends of Judge Douglas gave three hearty cheers, when some one shouted "Three groans for Douglas." but as there seemed .o be none who sympathized with him, it met with no response. The

crowd then slowly dispersed. SINGULAR PHENOMENON-Black Rain .-'A singular phenomenon," says the Syracuse Journal of the 6th inst., "occurred in this eity yesterday afternoon. At about four o'clock a dark cloud arose in the north-west. presenting the appearance of an approaching hunder shower. As the clouds passed over. a slight shower, the drops in appearance resembling faint ink, was quietly dispensed, giving to all white objects the appearance of having been spattered with small drops of black ink. The people in the street were surprised to find their faces and hands, and even shirt bosoms and collars, spotted over with this singularly colored rain. The sides of buildings and fonces painted white, and the show bills on the bulletin boards about the town, show traces of the same kind. We hear of several instances in which clothes hung out to dry were marked by the mysterious liquid. A resident of the Fifth ward, who had clothing discolored in this manner, had the garments washed out in clean water, and reports to us that he has preserved the sediment-nearly a teaspoonful in quantity -for the purpose of analyzing it, to discover the cause of the singular phenomenon."

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS. - A Tornado passed over Carlenville, Illinois, on Monday last, destroying and blowing down houses, barns, trees, fences, etc. The roof of the Lutheran Church was blown down some distance, and the wall much injured. The roof of a dwelling was carried nearly a mile and a half. Children were also picked up and carried a considerrable distance by the A man named Lowe was killed by lightning, and many persons were wounded.

GLEE BOOKS .- The Tip-Top Glee and Chorus Book-The Philadelphia and New York Glee Book-The Young Men's Singing Book -and Tara's Harp-for sale at Lewis' Book

for Judge M'Lean is coming forward prom. inently for the Chicago nomination. He would General Harney has been selected to com- make a strong candidate—one hard to beat.

	DENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.						
Ì	WESTWARD.			<u> </u>	EASTWARD.		
	MAIL,	FAST LINE,	THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EXPRESS,	FAST LINE,	MAIL,
	r. m. 4 27 4 36 4 51 5 05 5 22 5 30 5 37 5 53 6 12 6 12 6 21 6 40	P. M. 6 44 6 50 7 03 7 15 7 26 7 32 7 53 8 00 8 07 8 11 8 14 8 25	5 46 6 00 6 13 6 27 6 34 6 39 6 54 7 00 7 09 7 13 7 17	Newton Hamilton, Mt. Union,	9 55 9 40 9 32 9 26 9 10 9 03 8 55 8 51	3 08 3 02 2 49 2 39 2 26 2 19 2 13 1 56 1 48 1 40 1 36 1 33 1 15	9 32 9 24 9 09 8 57 8 43 8 35 8 28 8 11 8 03 7 53 7 48

UNTINGDON & BROAD TOP UNTINGDON & DICOLLA - RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart

MORNING TRAIN For Hopewell & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M. Returning, arrives at Hunningbon at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN For Saxton and intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:40 P. M. Returning, arrives at Huntinghon at 7:40 P. M.

Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at JNO. J. LAWRENCE, 60. Superintendent. Huntingdon, April 16, 1860.

TOUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and hoarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1800-6m.

GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

DOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of to which they ask the attention of all which it want to a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—
Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C., will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the Estate of JANE GOSHORN, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he 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.

GRAFFUS MILLER,

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

Administrator.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at Lower Prices than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,

March 14, 1860-3m.

M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, [March 7, 1860-3m.] M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND | IME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnells-town, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities, McConnellstown, March 7, 1860-3m.* Shipping furs!

The highest Cash prices paid for MINK,
COON,
RED FOX, RED FOX, GREY FOX, OTTERS. MUSKRATS, &c., &o., AT WOMRATHS' 415 & 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—

Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

R. C. McGILL. Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y. Without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J.G.

CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door cast of the

BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call. Dec. 28, 1859. TORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIX-TURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and

other conveniences connected. He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at re-Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

A LEXANDRIA BREWERY.— NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

WM. N. KIRBY.

SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN. T AW PARTNERSHIP.— J. H. O. Corein has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON. in which name the business will still be conducted. Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

EROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!

HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,

No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1
Carter street, Philadelphia.

M. B. DYOTT'S

EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER. EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.

MERRILL & JONES' Spring Burner, and all other good burners for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS, of every description. CHANDELI ERS, from two to fifty Burners—Glasses, Wicks, Shades, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best Kerosene Oil in the country—Wholesale and Retail—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

Be 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, Philad'a.

[Feb. 22, 1860-3m.]