

For Guthrie—Pennsylvania 2 1/2; Missouri 1 1/2; Kentucky 1 1/2—5 1/2

The whole vote of Minnesota was cast for Douglas, although several delegates declined to vote.

DOUGLAS NOMINATED. There were 19 1/2 votes announced as cast on the second ballot, of which Douglas had 18 1/2.

Clarke, of Mo., said he never had emmity to Douglas and believed he would be a man for the Presidency.

Single, of R. I., said his State was the first to vindicate the equality of the South against black republicanism.

D. L. Seymour, of New York, heartily endorsed the nomination of Douglas.

Clarke then moved to declare Stephen A. Douglas his Democratic nominee for the Presidency. [Applause.]

Hoag, of Va., offered a resolution to that effect, which was read.

The resolution declaring S. A. Douglas the unanimous choice of the convention for the Presidency, was adopted by a shout of ayes and cheers, which lasted a considerable time.

The band of the Keystone Club appeared in the gallery and struck up a tune, which was greeted with renewed cheers.

The President (Col. Todd) declared Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the unanimous choice of the Democracy of the United States as their candidate for the Presidency. [Loud cheers.]

A banner was displayed in the gallery with the motto— "Pennsylvania will hold the arch firm."

Another white banner was displayed on the floor with the words— "Pennsylvania good for 40,000 majority for Douglas."

Dawson, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and pledged the support of his State for the nominee.

George F. Shipley, of Maine, and John Cochrane, of N. Y., endorsed the nomination of Douglas in brief speeches.

The convention then, at 7 o'clock, P. M., adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION. Mackliff, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution which he said would give Douglas forty thousand in his State.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of territorial government, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution or the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations (as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States) should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

Paine, of Ohio, called the previous question, and the resolution was adopted.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was then unanimously nominated for Vice President.

Richardson, of Illinois, made a speech. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred on his State in selecting for the candidate for the Presidency her favorite son.— Alluding to the seceders, he said if the Democratic party should be defeated, and its perpetual ruin imperilled, they (the seceders) must bear the responsibility, and not Douglas or his friends.

In this connection, he produced a letter from Mr. Douglas, dated Washington, the 20th inst., authorizing and requesting his friends to withdraw his name if, in their judgment, harmony could be procured. He introduced this letter as an evidence of Mr. Douglas' readiness to harmonize the party by sacrificing himself. But the withdrawal of the seceders prevented his friends from making any use of it. He announced that Mr. Douglas accepted the nomination.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS OFFERING TO WITHDRAW FOR THE SAKE OF THE PARTY. WASHINGTON, June 20, 1860—11 P. M.— [Private.]—MY DEAR SIR: I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking up of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the South and North, and the Southern partisans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. Intervention means disunion. There is no difference in the principle between Northern and Southern intervention. The one intervenes for slavery, and the other against slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section, against the peace of the whole country and against the right of self-government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards. But while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle.

If, therefore, you and my other friends who have stood by me with such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved, the unity and ascendancy of the Democratic party maintained, and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name, and uniting upon some other non-intervention, Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course.

Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have explicit confidence in your and their patriotism. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval; but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interest or aggrandizement.— My interest will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified, and motives vindicated, by that course, and the part of my friends, which will be most effective in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party. The action of the Charleston Convention, in sustaining me by so large a majority on the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph desire.

This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my despatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty. Very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS

To Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Baltimore, Md. After the passage of several unimportant resolutions, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, BENJ. FITZPATRICK, OF ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION, FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

"BANTAM" CROWS!

A Glorious Victory! THE DISUNIONISTS ROUTED! The True Democracy Triumphant!



DOUGLAS NOMINATED!!!! AND WILL BE ELECTED!!!

We have the pleasure this week of announcing to our readers the triumphant nomination of the Little Giant of the West, Stephen A. Douglas, by the National Democratic Convention, as the Democratic candidate of the Democracy of the Union for the Presidency.

This is glory enough for one day. We give the proceedings at considerable length, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

We shall give in our next, the able speech of Judge Douglas delivered in presence of a crowd of some twenty-five hundred of his friends who called on him at his residence in Washington on the evening of his nomination.

We have no room to say more—hereafter we shall have something to say of the Convention and the disunion delegates from this State.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTIONS.—The seceders from the Baltimore Convention met in Baltimore on Saturday and put in nomination John C. Breckinridge for President, and Joseph Lane for Vice President. Some of the seceders from the Charleston Convention also held a Convention in Richmond on the same day and refused to adjourn to Baltimore. They may make a third nomination, or may accept the nominations made by their brother disunionists at Baltimore. It matters little what the disunionists do, they cannot carry a State in the Union. Their game is played out.— Douglas will be the next President.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. H. Coyle's Piono and Violin Class will give a splendid entertainment at the Court House to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, on Thursday and Friday evenings next, 28th and 29th. A magnificent collection of pieces, consisting of gems from the most celebrated Operas, selected for their great popularity, Songs of the day, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, &c. The programme offered on this occasion, for variety and real worth, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all who may be fortunate enough to be in attendance. Several classical compositions are to be performed, that require great skill, and if produced in the spirit of the authors, will reflect credit upon scholar and teacher.

The violin class will add considerable attraction to the occasion.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence at 8.

D. P. GWIN is now opening another magnificent stock of new goods for summer.

The ladies should not fail to give him an early call, as his selection of dress goods cannot fail to please them.

Fisher and Son are now opening another large and attractive stock of Summer Goods. They challenge competition, both in regard to the variety and quality of their goods, and also in the prices at which they sell. They offer the most complete stock now to be found in the country.

The sale of personal property at Cassville Seminary was adjourned until Saturday next, (June 30.) The articles are selling very cheap.

Many of our subscribers received but a half sheet last week—a mistake occurred in setting down paper.

Douglas will carry the South, with the exception of one or two States.

Destructive Hail Storm and Tornado in Lancaster.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express of the 20th inst.] Breaking Down of a House and Barn at Safe Harbor—A Whirlpool in the Conestoga—Injury to Crops—The Hail three inches in depth at Turkey Hill, &c., &c.

On Tuesday evening between five and six o'clock, one of the most destructive hail storms and tornadoes which has ever visited this vicinity, passed over the townships of Mount Joy, Rapho, West Hempfield, Manor and Conestoga, doing great damage to property and the crops. The storm appears to have come from the north or northwest. In this city, although rain fell copiously, there was comparatively little hail, and no damage was done that we have heard of.

The particulars of the storm in the country, as far as they have reached us, are given below:

The first point of which we have any information is at Silver Springs, about four miles south of Mount Joy. At this point the hail fell so thick as to cover the ground to the depth of several inches, and it is said that some of the hail-stones measured three inches in circumference. The corn and tobacco crops were cut to pieces, and the wheat and oats beaten down.

At Turkey Hill and vicinity the hail is said to have fallen to the depth of three inches, and that in the evening persons were seen shoveling it from their doors. This seems a little steep, but we are assured it is the truth.

At Mount Joy, the hail was also very destructive, breaking windows and doing damage to the yards and gardens in the neighborhood. Mr. Abraham Hackman, of that place, who came to this city last evening after the storm, brought with him about a half bushel of hail-stones in a bag, some of which, even several hours after they had fallen, were as large as ordinary sized hickory nuts.

The next we hear of the storm is at Mountville. A reliable correspondent at that place furnishes us with the following particulars:

Yesterday evening, at half-past five o'clock, our town and neighborhood was visited by one of the heaviest thunder and hail storms that was ever known here. In less than five minutes, the ground was literally covered with falling hail, which continued for about twenty-five minutes; the rain in the meantime falling thick and heavy in perfect floods. Vegetation is completely cut to shreds, small plants were deeply buried in the ground, cherries, apples, &c., were cut from the trees, covering the ground with the green fruit.—The tobacco farmers' hopes are frustrated.—The wheat and rye are leveled with the ground—the stalks split and the heads cut off. The grain is very much injured, as the heads are not yet filled, and will not, therefore, come to perfection.

"The creeks were swelled higher than ever known, carrying fences and everything in their course. About fifteen tons of dried hay in the meadow of L. C. Garber were swept away and much damage was otherwise done. The storm extended about six miles wide (east and west) and as far south as through Manor township, as we have learned. The hail stones north and south have been larger than here, stripping trees of their foliage, &c., and being from one to three inches in circumference. Window glass market firm.

THE STORM AT SAFE HARBOR—APPEARANCE OF THE TORNADO.

The storm when it reached Safe Harbor seems to have attained its full power. At this point its destructiveness to property and the crops is incalculable at this time. It is said to have struck Safe Harbor about half-past five o'clock. The first indications of its approach were deep black clouds coming up over the hill to the north, carrying with them boards, shingles, limbs of trees, and everything indeed which could not resist their force.

An eye-witness informs us that the tornado—for such it really became when it reached this point—approached slowly and looked fearfully sublime. The dark masses of clouds rolled and pitched over one another as if an army of demons were in deadly conflict, while the lower strata tore off shingles and boards from the roofs of houses, or flung them up from insecure places. They went up into the dark rolling clouds and every now and then were revealed to the eye by vivid flashes of lightning. The phenomena are said to have been appalling to the beholder.

When the storm struck the Conestoga, in front of Hess' Mansion House Hotel, it completely lifted the entire body of water from its bed, so that those who were on the banks of the creek at the time could see the bottom. In the creek was a large quantity of lumber belonging to Mr. Reinhold, of this city, which it also carried up. But singular to relate, an adverse current of wind carried water and lumber back to the bed of the creek.

The tornado next struck the islands in the Susquehanna, where it did great damage.— The two story frame house and barn belonging to Snyder, Sourber & Co., were levelled with the ground. When the tornado reached the house it smashed in all the windows and dashed it to fragments. The occupants of the house, about fifteen in number, who saw the storm approach, took refuge in the cellar, and strange to say, all escaped without any serious injury.

Mr. William Williamson, was on the island working, and when he saw the tornado coming, he took hold of a tree to prevent being blown away. The tree was torn up by the roots, carried a distance of about a hundred yards, and Mr. Williamson with it. He escaped with a few bruises.

Mr. John Campbell who was also on the island, was blown into the river, but saved himself by clinging to a tree which had fortunately floated by him.

The crops on the island were completely destroyed. The loss on the island, it is estimated, amounts to twelve and fifteen hundred dollars.

The tornado is said to have been about three quarters of a mile in width. Some of the hail stones which fell in the neighborhood of Safe Harbor were of extraordinary size, many of them as large as hen's eggs. The cost of repairing broken windows will prove a heavy item. The crops between Safe Harbor and Millersville are much damaged, the corn in many places is cut to shreds, while the other grain is badly beaten down and cut up.

THE STORM IN OTHER PLACES.

We learn that in the vicinity of Marietta the crops were much cut and damaged.

After passing over Safe Harbor, the storm seems to keep on its course towards the Maryland line, doing injury to the crops in Conestoga and Maric townships, but we have no particulars from these places.

We hope by to-morrow to be able to furnish particulars from all sections of the country where the storm did any injury. We believe the above details, which we have gathered and collected with much care, are essentially correct.

Terrible Storm in Southern Kansas—The Country Laid Waste for Miles.

[From the Southern Kansas Herald, June 9th.] On Friday morning, June 8th, about three o'clock, our country was visited by a storm of wind and rain, attended with some hail, which, from its appalling effects, has surpassed any other previous one in the history of Kansas.

At Osawatimie, the wind blew a perfect tornado, though not attended with so disastrous consequences as at Stanton, Indianapolis, and the Iowa country, though several buildings were blown down. The south side of the brick cottage of David B. Coleman was blown out, and his mother considerably hurt in escaping from the falling building. The kitchen to the dwelling of Thomas Southland, was blown down; occupied by the wife of Glass Alderman.

The glass front of Conant's branch store was blown in, and a number of articles broken, by blowing from the shelves, and from the timbers striking on every side, while the dust and splinters were flying in every quarter, completely blinding to the eyes, and filling shelves of dry goods with dust. The chimney of the same, the sign board, while the several stove pipes and sign from Mr. Greer's hotel were sent dancing in the air—sign only to alight in the most possibly inconvenient place for keeping hotel, an open buggy.

The chimneys from the house of L. D. Williams, Esq., and Judge Tator, were blown off. Hugh Laughlin's house was blown several feet from the ground, and a number of other buildings were moved from their foundations. The windows of a number of houses were blown in, and some of our citizens sought the open doors, in preference to the chances of being crushed by falling buildings.

We cannot omit the terrible scene which, between the lurid flashes of lightning, was everywhere discernible. The storm roared, hissed, and howled down the Osage and its timbered banks while in the town, the wind whistled past, bearing slabs, sticks, stones, pieces of glass, and clouds of dust, in promiscuous confusion, all hurled with a velocity of the hurricane. But in the adjacent country, were the results more fatal. The north door of Abraham Holliday's house, situated some two miles southwest from Osawatimie, was blown open, the house filled with wind, and was torn to pieces, and the wife of Mr. Holliday was immediately killed. Rev. Mr. Carruth's house roof was blown off, and the fence blown down in the entire vicinity.

At Indianapolis, the house of A. Hunt, Esq., was blown down. Himself, his wife, and another lady, were inmates, while the ladies escaped unhurt, but Mr. Hunt, we regret to learn, was badly bruised. A gentleman, just through there, informs us he saw several other buildings that were completely riddled and torn down. From Stanton we have appalling news. We learn that Dr. W. C. Baker and his son Morrill, and a Mr. Kinkead, were all killed by the falling of houses, and the storehouse of E. F. Jurd blown to the ground.

These are among the particulars we have thus far gleaned, but we have no doubts that other localities have suffered terribly, as rumors reach us of one or two other losses of life. In all this storm but little rain fell, and some little hail, but we should rather say for more of the former, while we have had enough of the latter, and if the country be obliged to endure such another storm, our people should be provided with better dwellings.

Since putting the above in type, we learn that two of Mr. Baker's children were killed by the falling house.

The barn of Thomas Roberts, Esq., was blown down, and the roof from Esq. Updegraff's, house was blown off.

The family of Mr. Woollard, near Bundy's, were buried in the ruins of their house, and were released by their neighbors.

Mr. Editor.—Dr. Griffith in a communication in the last issue of the Globe, headed, "Poisonous Liquors," states that he has chemically examined a few samples of Liquor, Ale, &c., and did not find any one pure; all containing more or less drugs of the most noxious and poisonous character. The Dr. does not state whose Ale or spirituous liquors he analyzed. We will say, that all the Ale which we have manufactured, is entirely free from drugs, containing nothing more than is on the table every day. The ingredients are water, grain, hops, sugar, honey, molasses, yeast with which to ferment it, and a fourth of a pound of Irish moss to every 17 barrels of ale, for refining. There is certainly nothing injurious in these. Any person is at liberty to come to our Brewery and select a barrel of ale, analyze it, or have it analyzed, and if he finds anything else in it, than above stated, we will pay for the analysis by any practical chemist, and forfeit one hundred dollars.

JOHN SMITH, & Co.

For the Globe.] In last week's papers, great praise was given to all who participated in the performances of the M. E. Sunday School Exhibition of the 12th inst.

The writer was present, and perfectly agrees with all said about it, but begs leave to remind the public that Prof. H. Coyle, who is deprived of sight, and consequently labored under very peculiar difficulties, not knowing the key in which the pieces were set, was obliged to hunt the tonic or key-note, in almost every instance, which he did with astonishing rapidity. Professing to know something about music, I have no hesitation in asserting, to accomplish which, it requires a very fine and cultivated ear indeed, and think that in this respect, he challenges superiority. Had he been playing from notes, it could not have been done more correctly.—The whole affair was very creditable.

JOSEPH REIGER.

THANKS.—We, (the Ex-D.,) in company with a friend, while on a visit to McConnellstown, on Saturday last, were the happy recipients of three of the most handsome bouquets that ever graced a parlor in America. One was a choice selection of about forty different wild flowers, which were exquisitely arranged, speaking highly of Miss Addie's taste, for which the fair donors Miss Jennie, Addie, and Ellie will accept our (and friend's) thanks. May your paths through life always be strewn with flowers of the choicest kind.

This day I have examined a sample of Frederick Schneider Sr's. Whiskey, and found it pure. Specific gravity .939, per cent of Spirits 40.

J. S. GRIFFITH.

As several persons are now selling an impure whiskey they say was made by Mr. Schneider, he feels it his duty to notify the public that no such whiskey was, nor never can be had from him. All whiskey made by him is pure—any less pure was never bought from him.

2t.

MARRIED, On Tuesday, the 21st inst., by Rev. Matthew Crownover, Mr. STUART BALLOU to Miss NANCY WAREFIELD, both of this county.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

S. E., June 20, 1860.

Mr. Editor.—Since the great "fisticuff" took place in our village, quietness has been restored. The village still stands in the same place, and business moves along as usual. Harmony and peace are ours to enjoy; and it is with pleasure we sing—"Harmony alone reigns here."

It is not my intention to dwell upon the village. I shall merely notice it, and continue with our trip to the Rockview Picnic.

Receiving an invitation to the above named picnic, (which took place on last Saturday,) we arrayed ourselves in full feather the evening before, and went forth amid the falling of rai drops, the pealing of thunder, and the flashing of lightning. Slowly we proceeded onward, and ere we reached the "view," the thunder had ceased its pealing, the vivid lightning had disappeared, the clouds divided, and the blue ethereal sky once more appeared. About the setting of the brilliant meteor of day, we reached the farm house of Mr. Daniel Neff, Sr., where we spent the evening to our great satisfaction, and then retired with bright anticipations of what would take place next day. Night speedily passed away. Morning approached. We aroused from our slumbers and again beheld Old Sol smiling upon sweet Eden. Scarcely had we glanced upon the scenery till the clanking of a breakfast bell disturbed the quietness of the morning. After partaking of bountiful repast we stepped forth into the yard; there to pleasure in the morning air. What a beautiful aspect was before us.

The yard was covered o'er with flowers, With trees and shrubs of various kinds; Along the walks were mounds and bowers, And o'er the house were different vines.

It was when I had seated myself in one of the bowers, and had done viewing the flower panorama, that I thought much, much indeed, could be accomplished by the hands of women. (Beautiful little creatures they are when in full bloom.) Among the vines and plants we remained until the silence was broken by cries of picnic! picnic! Hastily we prepared and was soon found ascending the elevated land before us to enjoy the pleasure of a picnic, which was to be given on the rock. (The rock is a beautiful elevation situated on the eastern side of the blue Juniata. To give a complete description of it, time will not permit, therefore I will postpone it until some future time.) When we reached the summit we discovered many had arrived before us, but taking into consideration that we were better late than never, we didn't care; so we made a "free-pitch-in," and enjoyed ourselves in scouting around, viewing the country, partaking of the good things, etc., until the orb of day sank behind the western hills. A better party we never enjoyed; and those ladies who took the responsibility upon themselves to gather the group together, deserve the praise, and may consider our beaver tipped for their kindness. More upon the subject would be unnecessary, therefore I will close this time by inscribing YRRAH.

Pennsylvania Railroad. TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS. Table with columns for WESTWARD and EASTWARD, listing stations and train times.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Leave Huntingdon at 6:00 A. M. & 5:30 P. M. "Saxton" " 10:18 A. M. & 6:43 P. M. Arrive at Hopewell " 10:46 A. M. & 7:16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS. Leave Hopewell at 12:20 P. M. & 7:30 P. M. "Saxton" " 12:52 P. M. & 8:04 P. M. Arrive at Huntingdon 2:08 P. M. & 9:22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leaves Saxton at 5:22 A. M. Arrives at Huntingdon at 8:12 A. M.

ON SHORTRUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalington, Crawford, Barget and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hackett to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalington, Crawford and Blair's Station, \$1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt. June 20, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG. Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the Diamond, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c. Fish can be had at wholesale or retail. ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room. Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

H. ROMAN'S NEW CLOTHING.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at the Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c. Fish can be had at wholesale or retail. ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room. Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

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FRANKLIN HOUSE, IN THE DIAMOND, HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor. The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET, THE PLACE TO CALL IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS. 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, Confectioneries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, and all other articles, 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. Having room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street, Don't miss the place. Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING & SUMMER. BENJ. JACOBS. Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS in general, READY-MADE CLOTHING, For Men and Boys, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and prices, all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices. As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains. Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. BENJ. JACOBS, at the Cheap Corner, Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVY WESTROCK. Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactures of the best materials. Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. 1035 E. in each variety for Gentlemen, men, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENSERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally. Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order. Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Lectors testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID BLACK, R. W. BLACK, Executors. Huntingdon, May 23, 1860.

A CARD.—

A. DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, the lower bank of the River, opposite Mrs. Naylor's store. 1860.

Beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

If you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50c. each. FISHER & SON.