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WILLIAM LEWIS,

—PERSEVERE—

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Is Insanity Contagious?

Several members of a family affected with insanity, (says M. Baillarger,) and whose symptoms are exactly the same, are occasionally brought to asylums on the same day. In questioning one of these patients you may anticipate on what point the other is insane; as, if we make some inquiries, we probably learn that both patients were not affected in the same time, but that one had been attacked some months previous to, and had communicated the disease by the degrees to the other. Thus, M. Baillarger has known delirium transmitted from mother to daughter, and from mother to son.

Mrs. X— and her daughter were admitted to La Salpêtrière at the same time. Both were mutually convinced that their food was poisoned; that they were followed on the street; and that aquafortis, &c., were thrown upon them, which exhaled poisonous fumes around them.

The second example is still more curious:—Mrs. X—, a remarkable intelligent woman, much respected by her two sons, the elder of whom was twenty years of age, became seized with singular madness. She imagined that she was a somnambulist, and that often during the night her husband made her give consultations of which she had no recollections on waking. She supposed that he gained in this way large sums, and was constantly demanding this money from him.

Without enlarging on all the reasons she advanced in support of such notions, it will be sufficient to say, that by degrees she imparted her idea to her oldest son, who, although he did not live with her, saw her almost every day, as, on quitting his work, he was obliged to pass a part of the night at home. The accusation of his mother excited him. He had some very violent discussions with his father and even went to the authorities to inform against him. Insanity then became so evident, that the patient who had just been enlisted, was rejected on account of mental alienation.

This young man and the girl P— both recovered. Both have explained how the absolute confidence they had in their mother exercised something like fascination over them. They declared that, so far from suspecting any defect in their reasoning faculties, they were, on the contrary, led away by their convictions.

M. X— has acknowledged that, under the influence of the constant quarrels arising from the unsuspected insanity of his mother, by work or want of sleep, his mind was agitated, and that he was then impressed with the ideas which he now states, as constituting his insanity.

There are at present in La Salpêtrière two sisters, who were brought on the same day, with exactly the same symptoms of insanity. The elder is a widow, the younger is married. The former imagined that her brother-in-law wished to poison her; and she persuaded her sister, who lived with her, into the same belief. To guard against the effects of the poison, the patients set to drinking brandy, and it was from this time their insanity became more pronounced. The younger, who was under the care of Mr. Baillarger, admitted that up to this time her husband had been very kind to her, and that, during the eight years they had been married she had no cause to complain of him, but she is not less convinced that he has made more than a hundred attempts to poison her.

In another instance M. Baillarger has known the husband to become insane under the influence and by the effect of the annoyance which his wife inflicted on him. What is very strange in this case is, that the woman, no doubt of a superior intelligence to her husband, had driven him mad by communicating to him the idea upon which she was herself insane, and actually had him sent as a lunatic to the Hospice de Bicêtre, while she herself remained at large.

Facts of this nature are somewhat rare, but they explain certain interesting questions in physiological medicine.

AN ECCENTRIC INDIVIDUAL.—The head of a celebrated mercantile house in Vienna has recently erected a mausoleum, which no one, even of his most intimate friends, is allowed to enter. The walls are covered with black jets of this nature are some in any part of the proprietor. Upon a platform slightly elevated stands an open coffin, candles of black wax at its four corners. At the foot of the coffin is a plate of silver, on which are the name and date of birth of the future occupant of the narrow abode, and a space has been left for the date of his death, and this he evidently expects within the coming ten years, for he has completed the record as far as 1860. Daily he is accompanied by his friends to the door of this tomb; there he lies down in his coffin, and causes a concealed organ to play lugubrious music. Then he goes forth to the world again, dines heartily, and converses with a gaiety of manner which charms all his guests.

SINGLETS BEES.—Mr. A. O. Moore, of New York, who went to Central America last year, has just returned from Guatemala, and has brought with him two swarms of the stingless bees common to that country, which he has given in charge of Mr. Parsons, of Flushing, who will propagate them for the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, which will in due time distribute them, if it is found that they can be kept in any part of the United States. These bees are of two varieties, one large, and the other small, and both quite different in all their habits from the honey bees common with us. For one thing, there appears to be but two classes—workers and queens. The largest class are about the size of our common bees, the queen being much larger; and while laying eggs appears very clumsy and unable to fly. The honey is deposited in egg-shaped capsules, more than half the size of hen's eggs, fastened to a plate of wax only upon one side, and sometimes arranged quite horizontal in tiers one above another.

In one of the alleys in Fourth Ward Philadelphia, forty-two persons, black and white, live in one cellar.

[From the Tyrone Star, Sep. 5th.]

A SERIOUS RIOT.—On Thursday evening last, there was a wedding at the house of Mr. Henry Burkert, adjoining this place. Our young German friend, George Trautwein, took to himself a bride, in the person of a buxom lass from Alexandria. Of course there was the amount of feasting and dancing usual upon such happy occasions. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, however, some rowdies from town went over. They were all the worse for liquor, and the consequence necessarily was a row. During the fight that occurred, a young man by the name of Dickson was stabbed, and Henry Shenefelt, (who is charged with stabbing Dickson,) was so badly beaten with stones that he is still confined to his bed. Upon the oath of Shenefelt, Joseph Pruner was arrested and bound over to the October term of Court. Other arrests, it is said, will be made. It is time that an end be put to these disgraceful occurrences, which have become by far too common in our borough. But a few men are the cause of them, and if an example or two were made, it would have a wholesome effect.

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Secrets of the Ocean.

Mr. Green the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep water of the ocean. He gives some sketches of what he saw on the Silver Banks, near Haiti:—

"The banks of coral on which my divers, narrated in the previous chapter, were made, are about 40 miles in length, from ten to twenty in breadth.

"On the bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two or three hundred feet, when submerged, with little obstruction to the sight.

"The bottom of the ocean in many places on these banks, is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of these more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad of arms; giving the reality to the imaginary abode of some water nymph. In other places the pendants form arch after arch, and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean and gazes through these into the deep winding gorges, he feels that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral, which had long been buried beneath 'old ocean's wave.' Here and there, the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if these lofty columns were towers belonging to those stately temples now in ruins.

"There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs and plants, in every crevice of the corals where the water had deposited the least earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade and color different from plants I am familiar with that vegetable upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea fan of immense size, of variegated colors and of the most brilliant hue.

"The fish which inhabited these Silver Banks I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors, and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sun-fish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow to the voracious shark. Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats and dogs; one of small size resembled a bull terrier. Some darted through the water like motors, while others could scarcely be seen to move.

"To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of a naturalist so to do, require more space than my limits will allow, for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sun-fish, saw-fish, star-fish, white shark, ground shark, and other species, were often seen.

"There were also fish which resembled plants, and remaining as fixed in their position as a shrub. The only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose in full bloom and were all hues.

"There were the ribbon fish, from four to five inches to three feet in length. Their eyes are very large, and protrude like those of the frog. Another fish was spotted like the leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They had their houses like the beaver, in which they spawned, and the male or female watches the egg until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle, some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds."—Charleston Evening News.

AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE IT RAIN.—A letter from Lynchburg, Va., in the Richmond Dispatch, says: "A planter who resides near Boydton, Mechenburg county, Va., has aspired to a new scheme—that of controlling the clouds in order to cause it to rain at will. With the view of retaining this end he has built a 'rain tower,' which novel structure is said to be thirty feet in diameter at the base, which size it retains to the height of forty feet. To this height it contains four flues, each seven feet in diameter. The number of flues is then reduced to two, which run up twenty feet higher, the top of the structure reaching an altitude of sixty feet. The whole concern was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. The 'modus operandi' of causing rain to fall is as follows: The flues are filled with dry pine wood which is set on fire, and which is kept up until the desired effect is produced on the elements. His theory is, that the great heat produced in the air above the 'tower' will cause the clouds to concentrate over it, when plenty of rain will fall in that vicinity. The originator of this novel idea is said to be a firm believer in the practicability and utility of his invention, notwithstanding the fact that, after repeated trials, during which he consumed hundreds of cords of wood his tower failed to produce the desired effect on the unpropitious heavens, he having been a great sufferer from drought during the entire spring and summer."

APPLES.—The editor of the Germanow Telegraph has been making a tour through Pennsylvania, and in giving an account of his journey he says: "During the trip we saw on every side the apple trees were laden with fruit. There was not an orchard, however neglected, that contained more or less fruit. People everywhere told us that this would be the greatest apple season experienced in twenty years. Many trees were propped by numerous poles. Older presses were being rejuvenated, and the farmers were jubilant at the prospect of full bins and barrels, and plenty of 'schnitz.' This will be good news to the lovers of apples. There is a scarcity of peaches, but if apples are plentiful we can afford to dispense with the former."

A JUVENILE MOTHER.—While the census taker was collecting his statistics in Searsport, Maine, he found a girl thirteen years old, who was the mother of a child aged ten months.

Georgia Politics.

SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1.—An immense audience of ladies and gentlemen attended the meeting this afternoon in the City Hall Park, to listen to the speech of Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens said that he received reluctantly before the people, but he could not refuse the invitation of his old constituents. The signs of the times portend evil. Everything seems tending to a national disruption and general anarchy. Whether this tendency be arrested depends on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people of all parts of the country in the present crisis of our history. He was for Douglas and Johnson, as the regular nominees.

He said that whether Douglas received two-thirds of the electoral vote or not, according to the wishes of the party, he received the vote of two-thirds of the Convention. The two-thirds rule was adopted upon a parliamentary understanding, such as is provided by the Constitution to pass a law over the veto of the President, by two-thirds of those present voting in its favor. Any other construction was impracticable. He said the construction enforced at Charleston and Baltimore, was an interpolation and a wrong, and whether Douglas got 212 votes as asserted on the one side, or 154 votes as alleged on the other, he received more than two-thirds after the Sealeys' vote.

He said he supported the ticket because it was placed on the time-honored platform of non-intervention, the only principle which can preserve the Union. He said that the objections urged against Douglas by the Sealeys were, that he refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves. Mr. Douglas refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect slavery in the Territories, and hence they oppose him, and refuse to vote for such laws themselves. Mr. Stephens defended Mr. Douglas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, and said that Douglas agreed with every principle decided in the Dred Scott case, but insisted that the point how far a Territorial Legislature might constitutionally regulate slavery had not been decided, and no case involving the principles had been before the court. Mr. Douglas' position being that there was a perfect equality between the citizens of all the States with the right of person and property.

He said that Mr. Douglas believed that a Territorial Legislature might, by a system of laws, virtually exclude slavery. Mr. Stephens said that he differed from Mr. Douglas on this point, but said it was a matter of no vital or essential importance, because if a majority of the people of a Territory should be opposed to slavery it would not go there. He saw no injury to the South resulting from it. He believed that slavery will go to the extent of the population and capacity to expand, but beyond this on law of Congress, or of a Territorial Legislature, can extend it.

He dwelt upon the Union, and the importance of preserving it. It is the best Government in the world, and if it fails we shall never see its like again. He called on the patriots of all parties to unite and save it. He said that the Union had enemies in the North and in the South, but he was not one of them. He said that he knew Mr. Breckinridge's ability and patriotism, and would have sustained him had he been nominated by the Democratic Convention, but would not in his present position, which divides the party and increases the chances of the Republican candidate, so fearfully close before. He did not regard Mr. Breckinridge as a Disunionist, but his running endangers the Union, notwithstanding he has no chance of an election before the people.

A TURTLE OVER SIXTY YEARS OLD.—A woman named Sarah McKisson, residing near Indianna, discovered a land turtle or terrapin, near her house the other day, which may well take rank among the oldest inhabitants. As will be seen by the following names and date, inscribed on it, it is over sixty years of age, yet is as active to-day as ever, and looks as if it might live a hundred years: James Dixon, 1797; James McKisson, 1797; John McKisson, 1818; Thomas Cross, 1818; Robert McKisson, 1820; William McKisson, 1840.—Mr. McKisson who marked it in 1820 is alive and well, and states that it was found but a few rods from where he left it. It had the 10th of August, 1860, marked on the other dates on its back and was turned loose again.

RULES FOR TRANSFERRING ENGRAVINGS TO WHITE PAPER.—The London Builder gives the following rule for transferring engravings to white paper: Place the engravings for a few seconds over the vapor of iodine; dip a slip of white paper in a weak solution of oil of vitriol; when dry, lay a slip upon the engraving, and place them for a few minutes under the press. The engraving will thus be re-produced in all its delicacy and finish. The iodine has the property of fixing the black part of the ink upon the engraving, and not the white. This important discovery is yet in its infancy.

TO RESTORE SCORCHED LINEN.—If linen has been scorched by ironing, and the mark has not gone entirely through, so as to damage the texture, it may be removed by the following process:—Take two onions, peel them, slice them, extract the juice by squeezing or pounding; then cut up half an ounce of white soap and two ounces of Fuller's earth, mix with them the onion juice and half a pint of vinegar. Boil this composition well; then spread it, when cool, over the scorched part of the linen, and let it dry on. Afterwards wash out the linen.

WITDRAWAL OF SAM. HOUSTON.—General Houston has issued a brief letter addressed to "my friends in the United States," withdrawing his name from the list of Presidential candidates. He declines to express any opinion in favor of either of the candidates opposed to Mr. Lincoln. He earnestly presses the union of all conservative and Union men upon one ticket.

Letter from Pike's Peak.

[From the Blairsville Record.]

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from an interesting letter written by Mr. John P. Clarke, to his father, the Hon. James Clarke, of this place: MOUNTAIN CITY, Western Kansas, August 4, 1860. DEAR FRIENDS: *

This country abounds in quartz rock; which has more or less gold in it. The quartz yields from nothing to as high a \$600 per cord (128 cubic feet) owing to the lead. A person can walk out blindfolded on the hills or in the gulches, and commence digging and he will find gold either on the surface or a few feet down, but not always in paying quantities. The gold-bearing quartz runs perpendicularly down from the surface, with a width varying from 6 inches to 5 feet, enclosed on each side by a solid granite rock which cannot be worked but at an immense cost. There are some shafts sunk as low as 120 feet, and it is found the deeper they go the richer the quartz. There is little else to be done here with the gathering of gold, than having the proper machinery for crushing the quartz, and fixtures which cost \$1,500 per pound, and 15 cents an ounce for saving the gold, so that one not interested in a mill, has to stand back and take what he can get. One mill on Eureka gulch last week after a run of forty hours cleaned up some \$1,800. This is only one instance of what is considered here as doing well; I could name many similar cases, but the mills are not all doing such a good business, as I know of several that are not making their board. The hills here are so full of leads, that many suppose that they would pay to crush the whole hill, from the foot to the top. The climate here is very changeable—one hour may be very hot and sultry, and the next hour cold and chilly. The snowy range is in view from here, being only ten or twelve miles distant. It is so strange to be in a place where the sun comes down so warm as to feel uncomfortable, and snow distinctly in view. The rainy season commenced about four weeks ago, and has continued to rain more or less every day since, generally from noon to midnight, and from that time to noon again, always clear. This country, owing to the changeableness of the weather, is not very healthy, there is scarcely one that a person meets but what is complaining of their liver being affected, either resulting in costiveness or laxness, but very few are bad enough to be confined to their beds. I suppose it is partially owing to their habits of living, and their exposure to the weather. There are thousands here in the mountains that are living in tents and brush houses, or hovels, and every time it rains, their clothes, &c., gets a portion of it, and indeed, the best house here would not be considered in the States, as fit for a white person to live in.—The timber here is pine, hemlock, and a species of quaking aspen, which does not grow larger than four or five inches in diameter.—All the wood is soft and light, and if a person wishes a piece of hard wood for a particular purpose, they pay 15 cents per pound for it. Axe, pick and mattock handles, are from 75 cents to \$1.00 each. A list of prices of a few articles, will give you an idea of what it costs to live: Flour, \$10 per 100; bacon, 25 cents per pound; coffee and sugar, 30 cents per pound; dried apples, 25 cents per pound; iron and nails, 25 cents each; lard, 10 cents per pound, or \$200 per ton.—As for vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, turnips, &c., 25 cents a bushel or small. Beef from 10 to 12 cents; butter, \$1.00 per pound; houses rent for about \$1.00 per day—not as good as the houses out at the mill place. A woman can make from \$14 to \$18 per week, if she will work—while men are only getting \$1.50 per day. The horse has got behind the cart here, owing to the scarcity of females. I give you women the prices paid here for labor, not intending that it shall induce you to pack up your duds, and start for the Rocky Mountains, for I (candidly) inform you that it is the hardest country to live in, ever you read about, let alone live in. Prices for washing—linen pants, 25 cents; socks, 10 cents; pocket handkerchiefs, 15 cents; flannel shirts, 15 cents; white shirts, 25 cents, &c., &c. But if a person does their own washing, it costs nothing but soap at 25 cents per pound, as we have nothing to pay as yet for water, nor sun and wind to dry them.

Our house is 13 by 15 feet, built of unhewn logs, with a smoky chimney in the one end, one story high, and covered with clapboards so close and tight, that we know when it rains every time, and two window holes, and a door made of three rough boards. We have "mother earth" for a floor, and bedsteads made of pine pole, made fast to the wall. My bunk, which I sleep soundly on every night, is made of boards of any, no comforts, one blanket, and a big overcoat, which answers for a pillow. You may laugh, but it is not every person here that enjoys so many comforts. Our eating is in keeping with our house and beds. We have a man for cook, who serves up breakfast, dinner and supper, on a board, just as we eat out of the pot. Having no plates to put the provision on, we eat off tin plates, and drink out of tin cups. Our meals are made out of bread, meat and coffee. For breakfast we have coffee, bread, and a beef-steak dinner, beef, bread and coffee, and for supper, bread, coffee, and beef.

The saving of gold is a mere matter of experiment with the people as yet; it differs so entirely from the gold of California, that persons from there acknowledge that they know nothing more than anybody else. The best that is now in use, is copper-plate polished, and coated with quicksilver, for the water and dirt to pass over as it comes from the stampers. Copper-plate in the rough state, is worth \$7.00 per pound, and hard to get at that. It takes near 200 pounds to fit a mill out complete with copper-plate.—Whether it will make anything or nothing, time will prove. In this country it is make or break, there is no standing still.

We have no preaching here, but plenty of gambling "hells" and drinking shops, where everything in the shape of immorality is carried on extensively. There are very few that pay attention to the Sabbath; a great many mills never stop for that day, and what does stop pausing, the men are engaged in cleaning up, which is the same thing as running. Neither the Company which Robert or myself are engaged in, do any business whatever on that day, nor do we, let others do as they may. If we cannot make enough in running six days, there would be little use in running the seventh.

I suppose by the time this reaches you, politics will be raging. Give my best wishes to the Foster Club, and hope for their success this fall. J. P. CLARKE.

1860. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Embroideries, (Chintz Fabrics), Fancy Organza, Muslin, Challis, Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lingerie, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls. A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles, full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Cuffs, Cravats, Ties, Stockings, Hosiery, Shirts, Gaiters and Silk Underliners, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gaiters, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hosiery of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nines, Gingham, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Satins, Tweeds, Doublets, Blue Drills, Flannels, Linseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style. A Good Stock of Ladies' HARDY IRON GIRDERS, WAIST, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WALK, which will be sold Cheap.

We also deal in PLASTER, YISIT, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Depot of the Great Top and Bottom Roads, Baltimore.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metropolitan is the place to purchase the most desirable goods, at the lowest rates.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860. FISHER & SON. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! AT D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Blue and Fancy Silks, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Hosiery, Cotton Goods, Cotton Drills, Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in the lowest prices of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delaines, Challis, Flannels, Plaid and Figured Drills, Lawns, Gingham, Duets, Lurella Cloth, Blue Serge, Travelling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Ribbons, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Mitts, Gaiters, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawns, Mill Muslins, Swiss and Cambrie Edging, Dainty Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Sinker Bonnets, Hardware, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carrots and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN. Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA! EUREKA!!! LADIES' CHOICE!!! PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT FRUIT CANS. Just what was wanted—a COFFEE, BEST AIR-TIGHT COVER, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that any one can seal up fresh coffee cans in one minute. Or green strawberries, &c. in one minute. No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN. Huntingdon, July 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 their prices. As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains. Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS. WALLACE & CLEMENT Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c. in the store room at the southeast corner of the Broadway in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store. Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for cash or on credit. FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms. Of Green Strawberries, &c. in one minute. Huntingdon, May 9, 1860. H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED. H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE. For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.] THE BEST Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them. A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S. CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS. A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON. If you want handsome Lawns, Delaines, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.