

avail themselves of negro labor. It is a question for them whether they will free or slave labor. Why, then, should there be an end of agitation on this subject? Slavery will never exist in any territory now belonging to the United States. For this reason, if for no other, this agitation should cease.

The purpose in creating this excitement is merely to acquire political power, to obtain the "loaves and fishes" of the Government. [Applause.] Let this agitation cease. Let no violent hands be placed upon that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States; for that to be so sacredly maintained, there is no security for any one within the Union. Do not allow yourselves to think about a dissolution; do not engage your contemplation in picturing the consequences of such dissolution, terribly disastrous as they must be.

Stand by the Constitution and the Union as your only secure reliance. For 73 years we have enjoyed the blessings of this Union; yet we are now called upon to yield to a party whose principles would tear the Constitution to tatters, and expose the country to the dangers of a servile civil war. It rests with you to prevent the consummation of that party's disastrous purposes.

Question, it matters very little whether Col. Curtin or myself shall be elected Governor. But there are great principles involved in this election, and the result may tell with vast power upon the destinies of the country. In view of these great principles, it is for you to decide whether Colonel Curtin or myself shall be the Governor. (Voices, "You're the man for us," and applause.)

If you think that the election of Mr. Curtin and Mr. Lincoln will tend most to harmonize the discordant elements now aroused throughout the land, it is your duty to vote for those gentlemen. If you believe that the principles of Mr. Lincoln and Curtin will best secure the tranquility of this great people, will best soothe the civil commotion now prevailing, then in God's name, gentlemen, elect them. It is for you to decide this question. You are responsible to all posterity for the result. If, in your hands, this beautiful fabric of civil government be torn asunder, you will have a fearful account to render of the trust committed to your hands.

In no other way can you discharge your duty than by forming, upon this section, a platform of freedom to the Southern man that whatever right has been guaranteed to him by the Constitution, he shall have. (Applause.) Tell the Northern man that he can stand upon the same platform—the broad Constitutional platform of the country. (Cheers.) I will go with that party (I care not what you may call it) that will give to all men their constitutional rights. I confess a great attachment for the old Democratic party, but should that party go astray upon this question, I am not with them, and I shall then seek some other organization that will stand upon the Constitution of my country. I do not care what it may be called. By this sectional agitation you alarm the Southern man for the safety of his property and his life.

This agitation tends to excite civil war—the worst kind of servile war, and its consequences. This master and his family whenever they lie down at night are in constant apprehension that their throats may be cut before the dawn of the morning. This state of things must not continue in this Union with all these agitating questions constantly hanging over their heads, rendering their lives insecure. I tell you they will not do it, and they ought not to do it. (Applause.)

On this subject, the men who framed the Constitution have given us warning. The greatest man the world has ever seen, in the last words which he addressed to his countrymen in an official hour—General Washington, in his farewell address—warned the people against agitating sectional questions and creating sectional strife; for upon that rock, as he believed, this Government was in the greatest danger of disruption. Yet all these warnings are disregarded by that great Republican organization which is now spreading like wild-fire over the land.

Gen. Men may talk of keeping States in the Union by force. In regard to that, let me say that if this Union had been formed by force—if it had been established by the warlike exertions of the army and the navy, then we might expect to maintain its integrity by the same means; but you must preserve it as you made it. It must be preserved by a feeling of common affection between these several parties. When this feeling has departed, the Union is practically gone.

If I have not detained you too long, let me say a few words more in regard to the tariff; and I only advert to this matter because Col. McClure has directed the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to it. At the last session of Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives, which has been called the Merrill tariff bill. It went to the Senate, and in the words of Col. McClure, was "killed dead." He states that I went there begging the Senate to pass it because it would operate politically in my favor in Pennsylvania. Now, gentlemen, I would no more have gone to the Senate of the United States with an appeal of that kind than I would out of my right arm. [Applause.] I would not degrade myself by making such an appeal to members of that august body. I did go there and talk with those Senators, I told them that the great manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania demanded at the hands of the Government this measure of protection; that besides, the necessities of the Government called for this increase of revenue. I told them how the act of 1857 was passed, that by the aid of \$187,000 contributed by New England manufacturers, it was lobbied through Congress. I asked them to yield to Pennsylvania this protection, which she had the right to ask, and save the Government from the necessity of making loans, and issuing treasury notes to meet its necessary expenses. But Col. McClure says that I did nothing there. The fact is this; the bill was brought to the Senate within a few days of the close of the ses-

sion, and it was recommended by the committee of conference that it be postponed until next December. That recommendation was adopted; but a few days afterward, a motion was made for reconsideration, and was passed, so that the bill now stands ready for the action of the Senate.

But Mr. McClure says that Col. Curtin was there urging the passage of this bill. It was certainly a strange place to which to send Mr. Curtin. The bill had already passed the House, where his friends had the majority, so that he was not needed there; and he could hardly be of much service in the Senate, where the majority were Democrats. If they would not listen to me, do you think it very likely they would listen to him? [Laughter.] Now, I would like Col. Curtin to tell me what Senator he ever talked with on this question. I will give him \$10 for every one to whom he spoke on this subject. [Laughter and applause.] Now, what is the platform of that party upon the tariff? Take up that twelfth article of their platform, and say whether or not they then claim to be the friends of the protective policy? Do they or do they not advocate the imposition of specific duties? Do they advocate a home or a foreign valuation? Do they advocate an increase or a reduction of duties? They recommend "such a system of national exchange as will remunerate the laborer," and all that sort of thing? Now, what does that mean? For the life of me I cannot tell. In Pennsylvania they tell you, it means a tariff for protection; but in New York, one of their leaders, a man who stands at the head of their electoral ticket, (I refer to Wm C. Bryant, of the New York Post), tells you that it does not mean protection. They would come here now and show such a plank. They are false to you, they are false to the question, they are false to the manufacturing interests of the country when they come here and tell you that there is a word in that platform favoring the protection of American labor.

Was there any gentleman in the delegation from Pennsylvania who, in that Convention, offered a single resolution in favor of the tariff? None. The tariff was forgotten. The great question of the negro absorbed everything else. There were men in that Convention who knew how to frame a protective plank, which could not be misunderstood; but no such declaration of principle has been made. There was a distinguished Pennsylvanian who was a candidate in that Convention for President. He was a man of life-long devotion to the protective policy. I mean General Simon Cameron. He was recommended as a Presidential candidate by the Republican party of this State. He was about the only man, prominently before that Convention, undoubtedly in favor of protecting American industry, by impost duties. I am proud to say that, during a long public life, I have known him to be the most bold and fearless advocate of that policy that I ever saw, either in or out of Congress, and he deserved better at the hands of that party than to be overwhelmed in favor of a man whose tariff principles were not known at all. Cameron, who was known to be in favor of a protective tariff, was overwhelmed by his own delegation, because the "juggler" was ahead of the tariff.

Yet, this party now claim to be the peculiar friends of protection. If you can believe such stories you may. At this point a person in the audience handed up a slip of paper, which Gen. Foster read, and then remarked: Some gentleman asked me what is my opinion of the Bell and Everett party. Well, gentlemen, I understand that they are, as they claim to be, the friends of the Constitution and the Union, and, as I told you, I am in favor of any man, or set of men, who adopt those principles [applause], but the very moment the Bell and Everett men yield that ground, I am against them; the very moment the Democratic party yield that ground, I am against them; but I am against the Republican party all the time. [Laughter and applause.]

After thanking the audience for their attention, the speaker retired amidst enthusiastic applause, which continued for some time.

Breackinridge on Squatter Sovereignty. In his speech at Tippecanoe battle ground celebration, in 1856, Mr. Breackinridge said: "To create this unnatural prejudice it had been charged that it was the design of the South to be aggressive upon the North, to use the federal powers of the Government to propagate Slavery. This was not true. To whatever extent he might be authorized to speak for the Southern States, he pronounced it untrue. HE WAS CONNECTED WITH NO POLITICAL ORGANIZATION WHICH DESIRED TO EXTEND SLAVERY, nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of NEW COMMUNITIES upon THIS and all other DEMOCRATIC QUESTIONS. The principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was that of LEAVING THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES free to say for themselves whether they should have slavery or not. He was in Congress when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, and if it had proscribed the north he would not have voted for it. Had it proscribed the South he would not have sanctioned it."

"The Democratic party in endorsing the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had from its very nature to take that position. It was not a PRO-SLAVERY PARTY. The Democratic party had not now undertaken to legislate slavery into the TERRITORIES, no more than it did when New Mexico and Utah were made TERRITORIES—the same principles governed in both; that of leaving the PEOPLE thereof PERFECTLY FREE TO ESTABLISH THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY."

"THE PEOPLE of the Territories, under the Kansas-Nebraska act have the full right to establish or prohibit slavery, JUST AS A STATE WOULD, which principle is as old as Republican Government itself."

"The speaker had heard it charged that the fifteen slave States were conspiring to obtain entire possession of the general government with a view to bring its power to bear, to extend and perpetuate their peculiar institution." Gentlemen, there has been no such attempt. I AM CONNECTED WITH NO PARTY THAT HAS FOR ITS OBJECT THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, nor with any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves."

The Farmers High School, located on a farm of 400 acres in Centre County, is highly prosperous. The classes contain 1,000 pupils. These boys labor three hours daily on the farm, and while thus acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of agriculture, receive during the balance of the time a complete education. The working of the institution has been so satisfactory that the buildings will be enlarged to accommodate 1,500,

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA. Monday, September 24, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTATABLE SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXHIBITIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NOTICES OF SALE, JUDGMENT DECS, JUDGMENT BILLS, FREE BILLS, 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 Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Adultery. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, 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.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCH. V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION, FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

Democratic Congressional Candidate, ARCHIBALD McALLISTER, Blair Co.

Democratic Senatorial Candidate, JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon. PROTHONOTARY, DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin. ASSOCIATE JUDGE, JOHN LONG, of Shirleyburg. REGISTER AND RECORDER, JOHN H. HURD, of Alexandria. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN EBY, of Shirley.

AUDITOR, CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree. CORNER, HENRY L. HARVEY, of Franklin.

See the People Know! That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, 436 regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast 218 votes—16 MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181 1/2 votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received 218 votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders, Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but 105 votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

FOSTER'S SPEECH.—Read Gen. Foster's speech commencing on first page.

THE TICKETS are now ready for distribution. Persons in town this week will call and get a supply.

Are You Assessed? See to it immediately that you are. Saturday, the 29th inst., is the LAST DAY on which this duty can be attended to, to secure a vote at the ensuing election—as the election takes place on Tuesday the 9th day of October.

Constitutional Union Ticket. Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Chairman of the Bell and Everett State Committee, has called a meeting of the Committee at Harrisburg, on the 27th inst., for the purpose of completing the Constitutional Union Electoral ticket for Pennsylvania, and selecting a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the party at the coming October election.

Hon. Henry D. Foster. If Henry D. Foster should fail in being elected it will be because Democrats fail to go to the polls. With a full Democratic vote out he will have not less than twenty thousand majority over Andy Curtin and Abolition Republican Sectionalism. Foster is one of the most able men in the State, and is an honest man, while his competitor is known only as a political gambler. Thousands of the conservative Opposition men will vote for honest Henry D. Foster.

The Election. We are proud of our county and district tickets. Every day we hear of strong Opposition men who have determined not to swallow the men forced upon them by their corrupt party leaders. This is right. If nominations not fit to be made are made, the honest voters can resent the insult at the ballot box by defeating such nominees. If men, such as are upon the Opposition ticket, had been placed in nomination by the Democratic party, we would not have hesitated a moment in doing all in our power to defeat them.—Party men do right in voting regular nominations so long as such nominations are not a disgrace to their party, but whenever by trickery or corruption bad and unsafe men are put in nomination, the honest voters of all parties should unite to defeat such nominees. We ask every voter in the county, in the Senatorial and Congressional Districts, to examine our ticket, and then examine the ticket presented by the Opposition leaders, and we will give it as our candid opinion that a large majority of the Opposition party will declare their ticket, with two or three unimportant exceptions, as one not fit to be made, and unworthy their support.

"STRANGE AND OMINOUS.—Last week, The Globe, eulogized all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, except John Long, the candidate for Associate Judge, whose name it refrained from mentioning."—Shirleyburg Herald.

Thank you Mr. Herald, for directing our attention to the unintentional omission of the name of Hon. John Long, in our article speaking favorably of all our candidates.—Judge Long is all right for an election by a handsome majority, whether he is for Douglas or Breckinridge. We don't know who the Judge is in favor of for President, neither do we care. We know him to be an honest man—an intelligent man—and he fills the chair of Associate Judge with as much ability, dignity and honor as any other man in the county could. The voters of Huntingdon county will keep Judge Long in that chair no matter where he stands upon the Presidential question.

Brice X. Blair. We published a communication in our last charging Mr. Blair with being in favor of the repeal of the "three mill tax," and referred to an article published in the Shirleyburg Herald to sustain the charge. Mr. Blair called upon us and asked that he might be put right upon the question; and as we have no desire to misrepresent any man's opinions, we publish below, from the Herald the article written by Mr. Blair: "THREE-MILL TAX."

"Mr. Editor:—This communication shall appear in the columns of your valuable Journal, our State Legislature have convened; and as the subject that heads this article is likely to be the best subject of all parties for us in this region of the State to examine this subject, so that we may be able to give our representatives to act in this matter the best interest of all parties."

"Now, Mr. Editor, you know that the object for which this Three-Mill Tax was imposed on the Pennsylvania Railroad—my within a few cents as much per hundred to compete with said Railroad. As the Railroad Company now owns the State Works why should the payment of said Tax be imposed on the Railroad? Furthermore, if a three-mill tax is good economy, why shall it be imposed on every Railroad in the State? For all must acknowledge that nearly the whole amount derived from this Tax comes directly out of the pockets of us intermediate shippers of said Road. For instance, who ship to or from Mt. Pleasant—which is about half way from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh—pay within a few cents as much per hundred pounds as those shippers pay in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh on through freight; therefore you can see at once that we pay the Tax, for instance, and ship a barrel of flour from Pittsburg to Mt. Union—it will cost you about fifty-five cents; ship the same through to Philadelphia—it will cost you about sixty-four cents. And so it is vice versa."

"Now, what I would urge, is that we impose a Tax of this kind on the State, and also reduce this Three Mill Tax to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on condition that they charge no more on goods, &c., to intermediate stations, in proportion to the distance than they do on through freight."

"I hope that this history article will draw out an examination of the subject, and that you will be more able correspondent, which will be all I can ask for." "A SHIPPER."

A Right-thinking Republican. We clip the following communication from the last People's Defender. It was written by one of the many right-thinking Republicans in this county who feel it their duty to withhold their votes from a portion of the Opposition ticket.

WALKER TWP., Sept. 15, 1860. Mr. Editor:—With as warm attachment to the principles of the Republican party as any one can boast, and feeling a deep and abiding interest in its success, I wish to give you some reasons why I feel justified in refusing to vote for the whole of the county ticket. When a party becomes strong in a county, and a nomination is equivalent to an election, the party resort to corrupt and unworthy means to secure a nomination. Then it is that bribery and corruption are resorted to, and the vilest men bear sway. Under such circumstances what right-thinking men, who don't want office, do? Are they bound to have all that they hold dear and sacred laid under the wheels of party? To sacrifice conscience and bear the odium of helping into office, as their representatives, men with whom they would not trust their wives or daughters, and even would not have any business transactions if they could be avoided! When party claims become so strong as to force good men to so violate the dictates of conscience, then is party become our master, and we slaves to demagogues. Then is the time that a correct public sentiment is to be formed by breaking the chains and repudiating the demagogues. The public good demands that our party, however sacred its principles, should be taught that corrupt and vile men are not to be trusted with responsible offices, and that defeat is better than victory. It is well known that a caucus and combination and the use of unfair means effected the nomination of part of our present ticket; and the character of some of the candidates are so notorious that I need not name them. Now I call upon all Christian men, all moral men, all lovers of their country, to inquire whether such men as have been mentioned are on the ticket, and if so have the manliness, the fortitude to do what is right, and strike every such man from your ballots, and you may rest assured that you will have nothing to regret; but on the other hand, having done your duty, you will have the peace and comfort that an approving conscience brings.

Our Nominee for Congress. We nail to the mast-head of our paper this week the name of Archibald McAllister, Esq., the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy of this District for Congress. He is represented to us, by those who know him best, as a very worthy man, as one who has hosts of personal friends in the ranks of the Opposition in Blair county who will yield him a cordial support, Democrat though he be, preferring him to the Abolition candidate of the Black Republicans for the same office. Mr. Blair, as we verily believe, has fully misrepresented the sentiments of the people of this District on the question of Abolition. If there is any one in the District who can pull a heavier vote than Mr. Blair, Archibald McAllister is that man. We shall refer again to this subject in our next.—Somerset Democrat.

John Scott, Esq. We omitted, last week, to notice the nomination of this talented Democrat and able lawyer as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Huntingdon district. His nomination is one eminently fit to be made, and we hope to have the pleasure of recording his election, by a handsome majority, to the honorable position for which he is so eminently fitted, and the duties of which he is so eminently fitted to discharge with credit to himself, his constituents, and the State.—Holidaysburg Standard.

Read and Reflect. An observing and thinking man handed us the following articles for publication. THE TRUE COURSE.—That parties are necessary, and will exist in all governments where officers are elected by the people, cannot be denied; but the idea that a partisan is in faculty bound, to adhere to his party, and follow party leaders, with the tenacity of a vassal to his feudal lord, is exploded. Parties, when formed to carry out good principles, are beneficial; but a blind adherence to men without regard to principle, because they bear party names is just the reverse. As one party is always right, in all the issues it advocates. The issues of the one campaign are completely changed by the next. Nor can we always be consistent with ourselves, by voting for the man who for the time being, happens to coincide with us in measures of policy. The very measures which we make the test of our choice, may be swallowed up, and lost sight of, in others upon which the man of our choice will take sides against us. The only true rule for the man who wishes to do right, and not consistently, in the matter of voting, is to cast his vote for candidates whose intelligence, integrity and talents will give reasonable ground to believe they will take the right position on the various questions which arise, and carry out good measures with firmness and ability.

It is attempted to induce the people's party to swallow the whole Republican ticket, by drawing party lines and threatening the free voters of Huntingdon county. It is too late in the day for this. The time for going it blind, for mere party names has gone by. It is a matter of importance to us whether our local offices shall be filled by upright and efficient men or by mercenary incapables.—There is no disguising the fact, that a large portion of the liberal and right minded men of all parties are becoming more and more disposed to vote for men, who are above suspicion, and will go for the right under all circumstances. This is right, and ought to be encouraged. Party nominations are to be respected only when good men are chosen. If this is not done, intelligent men will choose for themselves, and it is absurd to suppose they will be deterred from doing so either by the threats or entreaties of the drivers who Hector them, through the press, or from the stump voters, vote for men of character and teach nominating Conventions a lesson they need to learn.

CRIME IN LONDON.—From the statistics of Dr. Forbes Winslow, we learn that there are 10,000 children systematically educated in crime in London. There are 50,000 professional thieves, and 5,000 houses dealing solely in stolen goods. Besides these, there are over 15,000 gamblers, 25,000 beggars, 180,000 vicious and drunkards, and 150,000 women who live a life of prostitution.

The population of the United States is supposed to amount to upwards of thirty-two millions, according to the census now in progress.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER, Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blouses, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock. Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.—6m.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice, CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL, in Huntingdon, on the 19th day of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given. He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites females who may be suffering with any disease peculiar to their sex, to call and examine under Gwynn & Co.'s treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for soundly the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater accuracy and with less pain than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and safe remedy. Patients can receive treatment for \$5 per month, except in cases of Cancer and Humors, they vary from \$10 to \$20, and no examination free. N. B.—See Handbills. DR. W. LEVINGSTON. Sept. 24, 1860.—2m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS. 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 basement under Gwynn & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of 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, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN! ROBERT KING, MERCHANT TAILOR.

With a FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS. His assortment consists of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS, the newest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon. Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.—3m.

DON'T FORGET, THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT, Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store. Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for cash or country goods. FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDER, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms. Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

SOUND ON THE BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK 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 manufactured of the best materials. Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSIERY in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GAITERS, 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, Sept. 24, 1860.

H. ROMAN, NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, 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. (Sept. 24, 1860.)

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! FOR FALL and WINTER.

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 Cashmere, Cassimeres, Fine Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverettes, Velvet Cord, Cotton Drills, Linen Drill, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear. The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delaines, Chiffre Delaines, Alpaca, Plain and Figured Brains, Lawns, Ginghams, Dussies, Loretta Cloth, De Baige, Travelling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c. Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached), Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Gannetts, Hoop, Silk and Linen Hankerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Mullins, Swiss and Cambrie Edging, Dainty Bands, Vest Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Sucker Bonnets, Hardware, Quince, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish. Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine the 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, Sept. 24, 1860.